

The Statutes

This is the official version of all laws passed by the European Parliament, a legislative body composed of all World Assembly residents of [Europe](#), maintained and annotated by the Librarian.

A full record of European Parliament votes (including motions, resolutions, primary legislation, and secondary legislation) can be found [here](#).

Librarians

1. Imperium Anglorum (9 December 2016 –), created Librarian by use of customary law, which has long granted the Delegate the ability to create new positions in the government.

Notes

By custom, Europe does not recognise the existence of inter-regional law. Such laws are treated as domestic law. Thus, they are included in this document. The various resolutions passed for the opening of embassies are not included in this text, as they are procedural resolutions mandated by the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016 and the Government (Reform) Act 2017.

The person who proposed the law, based on polling data, is bolded.

Various footnotes have been added to the document. Official interpretations, on the authority of a member of the European Council or of the Librarian, are highlighted with **yellow**.

Amendments to the text are highlighted in **green**, surrounded by straight brackets. Sections repealed or nullified are struck out and highlighted in **red**. Sections where words are substituted may be marked in either green and red denoting the sections substituted or **blue**. If they were explicitly repealed, they will also be struck out and enclosed by straight brackets. Amending enactments or instruments are noted in a footnote.

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Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016¹

1. ~~[Retain our current policy of reestablishing embassies with regions we had embassies with prior to the commencement of Regional Histories.²~~ The Delegate may by order establish an embassy with another region, if that region had an embassy with Europe some time in the past.^{3]}
2. ~~[Retain the requirement to acquire approval by the residents of Europe to establish an embassy with ANY region.⁴~~ The Delegate may by order, subject to the approval of Parliament, establish an embassy with any region, ~~[excepting those falling into the provisions of section 1⁵]~~. The Delegate may by order cancel embassy construction or withdraw embassies [except where otherwise provided in law or by treaty⁶].^{7]}
3. ~~[Retain our current policy⁸ on the restriction of RMB posting privileges regarding nations in Embassy regions.~~ The [Cabinet Moderation Committee⁹] may make regulations on Regional Message Board posting privileges for foreign residents.^{10]}
4. Retain our policy of Neutrality as the central pillar of our Foreign Policy.¹¹
5. ~~[Expand this criteria to extend to all of the GCRs.^{12 13]}~~
6. [This Act may be cited as the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016.^{14]}

Result

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poll ¹⁵ | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=42215 |
| Votes For | 65 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate |

¹ This has been slightly edited for presentation. No changes to the text were made.

² ~~Under customary law, all proposals passed by the European Parliament carry co-equal status. Thus, the fact that later legislation contradicts this section of the policy means that this policy is *de jure* amended. The proposal also applies to the retaining of the policy described, which was active reestablishment of such embassies. Further embassies are clearly alluded to in s 2. Because the policy described did not also outlaw new embassy formation, new embassies ought not be considered a violation of this clause.~~

³ Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018 sch 2 para 2(a)

⁴ ~~This substantiates the customary law tradition of requiring Europe to vote on whether to open embassies or not doing so. However, 'approval' is not the same as passing a statutory requirement, which means that such referendums are not (1) binding or (2) legal documents in of themselves.~~

⁵ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(a)

⁶ The North Pacific Treaty Act 2019 s 4

⁷ Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018 sch 2 para 2(b)

⁸ ~~The 'current policy' spoken of is the restricting of posting rights to Founders and Delegates.~~

⁹ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(a)

¹⁰ Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018 sch 2 para 2(c)

¹¹ On this basis, the government is obligated by law to pursue a neutral foreign policy. What 'neutral' means, is up for the interpretation.

¹² ~~It is unknown exactly what criteria was spoken of when this was passed. Due to the lack of such knowledge, this clause cannot effectively be enforced, since it is so unclear that nobody knows what it means.~~

¹³ Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018 sch 2 para 1

¹⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 1

¹⁵ No quorum requirement as set for this proposal, as it was passed before any codification of the European Parliament. It is not known how many electors there were at the time.

European Statutes

| | |
|--------|---|
| | Jenesia, Home Secretary Ecclestia, Foreign Secretary |
| Assent | Received implicitly in that the Founder already approved an independent foreign policy run by the government and did not overturn any actions taken. Voting finished on 9 January 2016. |

Telegrams (World Assembly) Act 2016¹⁶

We, the undersigned governments;¹⁷ recognize the principle of independence with regards to each region's ability to determine their vote of their duly elected World Assembly Delegate per their regional laws or customs; respect the discussion and voting that occurs on regional off-site forums; and do hereby agree to the following provisions within this document:

1. World Assembly Proposal Campaigning

- a. Signatory regions recognize that World Assembly Proposal Campaigns should be targeted by telegram to a region's World Assembly Delegate or through posts on a region's off-site forum.
- b. World Assembly Campaigns that spam the telegram inboxes of other World Assembly members of a given region without the consent or approval of the World Assembly Delegate are to be discouraged.

2. Responses to Mass World Assembly Proposal Campaigning

- a. Signatory regions are encouraged¹⁸ to take any or all of the following steps they deem appropriate and sufficient on a case-by-case basis in response to Mass World Assembly Proposal Campaigns as specified under Item 1b of this document:
 - i. Stomping or stacking in the early moments of a vote or promptly after the receipt of a Mass World Assembly Proposal Campaign Telegram to oppose the propaganda.
 - ii. Launching a counter campaign within their region or across NationStates as a whole to oppose the propaganda that was distributed or permitting a co-signing region to distribute such World Assembly campaign materials within their region for this purpose.
 - iii. Compiling a "blacklist" of repeat offenders to educate future World Assembly Delegates within the signatory region.

3. Regional Sovereignty

- a. Notwithstanding any other provision of this treaty, the signatories reserve their sovereign right to determine the final vote of their respective World Assembly Delegates on all World Assembly resolutions according to their internal laws and regulations.
- b. Signatory regions shall not pressure or coerce a cosigning region to take a particular action or actions under the framework of this document.

4. [This Act may be cited as the Telegrams (World Assembly) Act 2016.¹⁹]

¹⁶ The copy of the text officially voted upon can be found [here](#). This is a relevant [thread](#) on the Gameplay forum.

¹⁷ Other members of the accord are (as of 9 December 2016), the government of The North Pacific, 10000 Islands, and Europeia. The North Pacific and Europeia withdrew from the accord some time in 2017. In April 2017, 10000 Islands withdrew from the accord.

¹⁸ This treaty creates no obligation for the government to vote any particular way.

¹⁹ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 2

Result

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Poll ²⁰ | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=59456 |
| Votes For | 41 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The City-State of Vienna, Foreign Secretary |
| Assent | Received 31 May 2016 (Telegram ID: 15995971) |

²⁰ No quorum requirement as set for this proposal, as it was passed before codification of the European Parliament by statute or customary law. However, at the time, there were 295 electors, and with 46 votes, it achieved a turnout of 15.6 pc.

Government Act 2017

Seeing it fit to codify the operations of government passed down from time immemorial for their preservation and the continuation of such government into the future,

Believing that codification would clarify the realm of acceptable actions by governmental actors, and convinced that such codification would make it easier for residents to engage with their government, and

Deriving the authority to pass this law from the long-standing unwritten constitution, which this law codifies and extends,

The people of Europe hereby enact this law.

1. **Title.** ~~[This law may be referenced in the future as *The Basic Law (2016)* or *The Basic Law*.~~ This Act may be cited as the Government Act 2017, *The Basic Law*, or the *Basic Law*.^{21]}
2. **Customary law.** All powers, rules, or laws not expressly stated in *The Basic Law* or any other law will abide by customary law, i.e. the tradition in which power has been exercised in the region.
 - a. **Customary law creation.** Should no such customary law exist for that situation, new customary law will be created at executive discretion.
 - b. **Statutory supremacy.** ~~[All statutory law, i.e. codified law which is passed by the European Parliament, will automatically override all relevant customary law.~~ Primary legislation is law created by Parliament. Secondary legislation is law created on authority delegated by Parliament. Both primary and secondary legislation override customary law. For the purposes of this Act, “statutory law” means primary legislation.^{22]}
 - c. **Customary law interpretation.** The interpretation of customary law will be vested solely in the Founder.
3. **Founder and delegate selection.** The Founder will be the Founder of Europe defined by NationStates. Should the Founder decide to leave NationStates, he will select a ~~new~~^{23]} player ~~[who has received the approval of the Parliament^{24]}~~ to take his place and administer the region. The Delegate is the Delegate of Europe defined by NationStates.
4. **Executive authority.** The Founder will hold all executive authority in line with that set forth by law. The Delegate will hold all executive authority (1) entrusted to the Delegate by the Founder, (2) as set forth by law, and (3) intrinsic to the position. Executive discretion is defined as executive actions taken by ~~[the Founder, the Delegate, or a person to whom the Founder or Delegate has delegated discretionary powers. either the Founder for the Delegate, Delegate, or by order authorised by law^{25]}~~^{26]}.
5. **Cabinet.** The Delegate may appoint a Cabinet and vest that Cabinet with powers. Cabinet members will serve at executive discretion.

²¹ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 3

²² Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(i)

²³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(ii)

²⁴ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(ii)

²⁵ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(a)

²⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 5(b)(iii)

6. **European Parliament.** The European Parliament is the supreme legislative body of Europe. It creates statutory law. It is made up of all electors in the region. Electors are defined as members of Europe which are residents, natives, and WA members. ~~Eligibility requirements may be defined by law.~~^{27]}
- a. **Procedure.** The European Parliament will vote on issues presented to it via the polling system, subject to majority and quorum restrictions set forth by law. For any proposal to become statutory law, it must:
- i. Be proposed by a member of the government [or person authorised by law^{28]} with polling authority at the time the poll is [put ~~finished~~^{29]}, [subject to the requirements of the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018,^{30]}
 - ii. Achieve a majority [of electors present in the region when the vote was called^{31]} subject to any quorum restrictions set forth by law, [and^{32]}
 - iii. ~~[Receive the Founder's assent, which must be communicated to~~
 - ~~1. the Delegate,~~
 - ~~2. all members of the Cabinet,~~
 - ~~3. all members of the Council, and~~
 4. the Librarian, and^{33]}
 - iv. Be lodged in the Parliamentary Library.
- b. **Parliamentary library.** The Parliamentary Library is responsible for recording Parliamentary activity.
- i. **Librarian selection.** The Parliamentary Library is headed by a Librarian, who will be selected by the Founder from current or former members of the European Council. The Librarian will serve at the pleasure of the Founder[, [except ~~notwithstanding~~^{34]} that any dismissals from the position must be coordinated with an appointment such that there shall always be a Librarian^{35]}.
 - ii. **Librarian duties.** The Librarian must record:
 1. All proposals voted upon by Parliament. This record must include a link to the raw voting data, the vote tally, a list of Cabinet members when the proposal was proposed, [the makeup of the European Commission when the

²⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(iv)

²⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(v)

²⁹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(v)

³⁰ Procedure Act 2018 s 4

³¹ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 1

³² Government (Reform) Act 2017 s 3

³³ Government (Reform) Act 2017 s 3

³⁴ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(vi)

³⁵ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(a)

proposal was proposed,^{36]} and the date and telegram ID in which the Founder's assent was received.

2. All laws and official interpretations thereof, to be kept in an official annotated copy of those laws.
3. The Librarian is required to make all Parliamentary archives accessible to ~~currently eligible~~^{37]} electors, subject to any restrictions set forth by law.

c. **Quorum restrictions.** ~~Statutory laws which change the structure of government must pass with a 20 per cent quorum. All other statutory laws must pass with a 10 per cent quorum. All provisions of the Basic Law are to be considered provisions concerning the structure of government.~~ Business before the European Parliament must pass with, at minimum, a 10 per cent quorum. Quorum requirements set by law may not exceed the quorum requirements under which those requirements were passed. All bills laid before the European Parliament must justify its choice of quorum requirements. Changes to the Government Act 2017 must meet a 20 per cent quorum requirement.^{38]}

d. **Parliamentary power.** Parliament may make, change, or unmake any statutory law. No body other than Parliament ~~[for the European Council, in exercise of its powers granted in section 4 of the Government (Council) Act 2017,^{39]}]~~^{39]}^{40]} may repeal or invalidate statutory law [unless authorised to do so by Parliament^{41]}. All residents of Europe must abide by any ~~applicable~~^{42]} statutory law.

e. [Statutory laws passed by the European Parliament are required to state a long title, defining the scope of the law. All provisions of that law must be within the scope of that long title. All statutory laws must have a declared short title with a relevant shortened title and the year.^{43]}

f. [Unless otherwise noted, all statutory laws shall commence after completing the process outlined in section 6(a) of this Act.^{44]}

7. **Judiciary.** [Judicial powers being the use of executive discretion or delegated authority to punish an offence or provide redress to grievances,^{45]} ~~All~~^{46]} judicial powers are vested in the Founder and may be exercised or delegated at the Founder's discretion [subject to statutory requirements as interpreted by the European Council^{47]}. All petitions to the Founder for redress of harms are petitions for use of the Founder's judicial powers.

³⁶ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(b)

³⁷ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(b)

³⁸ Legal Corrections Act 2017 s 4(a). Quorum was redefined because nobody knew what structure of government meant and nobody could clearly define how expansive (or restrictive) it should be interpreted.

³⁹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(c)

⁴⁰ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(vii)

⁴¹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(vii)

⁴² Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(c)

⁴³ Legal Corrections Act 2017 s 4(b)

⁴⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2017 s 4(c)

⁴⁵ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(c)(i)

⁴⁶ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(c)(ii)

⁴⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(viii)

- a. Judicial powers must be exercised with cause and exercised consistently with statutory and customary law.
 - b. Any judicial decision made by ~~the Delegate~~ any recipient of delegated judicial powers⁴⁸ may be invalidated by Parliament and reversed, unless affirmed by the Founder ~~[or the European Council⁴⁹]~~.
 - c. Judicial decisions, regardless of their source, may be appealed to the European Council if the complaint rests on a question of statutory law.
8. **Interpretation.** Interpretation of statutory law will be vested in a ‘European Council’ composed of three persons: the Founder, the author of *The Basic Law*, and the current Delegate.
- a. **Councillor selection.**
 - i. Should the current Delegate happen to also hold any of the other positions or refuse the council seat, the seat allocated for the current Delegate will be assumed by a person selected by the other two from ~~currently eligible~~⁵⁰ electors who have previously served as Delegate for more than one month or in the Cabinet for more than three months. If no suitable candidate can be found, the pool may be widened at the Founder’s discretion.
 - ii. Should the author’s seat be vacant, the Founder shall, with the consent of Parliament, ~~nominate~~ appoint⁵¹ someone to fill that seat until the author’s return.
 - iii. ~~[The assumption procedures referenced in section 8(a)(i) of this Act are not required to be exercised until an impasse is reached in the European Council.^{52, 53}]~~
 - iv. [Should any hypothetical vacancy remain unfilled, members shall vote by offices held and not on account of capitulation⁵⁴]
 - b. **Council procedure.** ~~Questions~~ Declaratory petitions⁵⁵ about interpretation may be raised to the Council by any ~~eligible~~⁵⁶ elector or by the Council itself. ~~Questions~~ Declaratory petitions⁵⁷ may also be taken by appeal from the judiciary [in those cases where it requires guidance on a question of law⁵⁸].

⁴⁸ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(c)(iii)

⁴⁹ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1(c)(iv)

⁵⁰ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(b)

⁵¹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(d)

⁵² Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(d)

⁵³ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(b)

⁵⁴ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(b)

⁵⁵ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(i)

⁵⁶ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(b)

⁵⁷ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(i)

⁵⁸ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(ii)

- i. [The Council shall issue and be empowered to issue decisions, injunctions, and declarations by order. ⁵⁹]All ~~interpretations~~ injunctions and declarations⁶⁰ of the Council are binding on the government [where applicable⁶¹].
 - ii. ~~[All decisions reached by the Council must be publicised to the Librarian for inclusion in the official annotated copy of the laws.⁶²]~~
 - iii. Temporary injunctions may be issued[, pursuant to the powers and limitations in section 4 of the Government (Council) Act 2017 or section 7(e) of the Statutory Instruments Act 2017,⁶³] by any member of the Council to stop action pending a full decision by the Council.⁶⁴
9. **Nullification.** ~~[Should the Founder cease to exist, this law, along with other all statutory laws, may be temporarily nullified by the sitting Delegate[, with the unanimous approval of the existing members of the European Council,⁶⁵] until the Founder returns.⁶⁶]~~ In the purview of the rights and responsibilities afforded to the Founder, the Delegate [shall ~~may~~⁶⁷] assume the Founder's roles until the Founder's return.

Result

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=87928 |
| Votes For | 139 |
| Votes Against | 4 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Assent | Received 18 April 2017 (Telegram ID: 18977186) |

⁵⁹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(iii)

⁶⁰ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(iv)

⁶¹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(v)

⁶² Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(ix)

⁶³ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(e)(vi)

⁶⁴ This includes powers to delay or halt the business of the European Parliament if a vote called before the Parliament is in violation of its own procedures, as parliamentary sovereignty does not include the ability for Parliament to ignore its own procedures.

⁶⁵ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 1(f)

⁶⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(x)

⁶⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(b)(x)

Judicial Standing Act 2017

~~[Observing that currently, persons may bring suit or petition for judicial relief without actually being a citizen or even remotely associated with the region and~~

~~Believing that access to limited regional court time ought be limited to persons with a tie and investment to the region,~~

~~The people of Europe hereby enact this law.~~

- ~~1. **Title.** [This law may be referenced as *Judicial Standing Act (2017)* or *Judicial Standing Act*. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Standing Act 2017.⁶⁸]~~

~~2. **Definitions:**~~

~~a. A person who makes a request for the use of judicial powers is a ‘plaintiff’.~~

~~b. A request created by a plaintiff is a ‘judicial petition’.~~

~~c. [A binding legal document with the force of law whose promulgation, drafting, and creation is delegated to a non-Parliamentary authority, is a ‘statutory instrument’.⁶⁹]~~

- ~~3. **Standing.** For a plaintiff to possess standing to have a judicial petition heard, he or she must meet the following criteria:~~

~~a. The plaintiff must be an elector, unless this requirement is waived by the European Council.~~

~~b. For the duration of proceedings, the plaintiff must remain an elector unless the plaintiff is granted an exception by a member of the European Council or their status as a such an elector is involuntarily revoked.~~

~~c. The plaintiff must convincingly show that resolution of the judicial petition in their favour would resolve that petition’s cause.~~

- ~~4. **Forum.** All judicial petitions are to be brought on the Home Office portion of community forum, located at <http://www.europe-game.eu/forumdisplay.php?f=119>.~~

~~a. Should the forum located at <http://www.europe-game.eu/forum.php> become inoperable, executive discretion may be employed to transition to a new forum.~~

~~b. In such a case, the Cabinet, [after receiving approval from the Founder⁷⁰], [may promulgate a statutory instrument may by order⁷¹] to [codify that transition amend this Act to reflect the new location of the forum⁷²].~~

- ~~5. **Clarification.** This law does not restrict the right of persons, provided they meet the § 3 provisions of this law, to bring judicial petitions on any subject matter.~~

⁶⁸ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 4

⁶⁹ Statutory Instruments Act s 8(a)

⁷⁰ Statutory Instruments Act s 8(b)(ii)

⁷¹ Statutory Instruments Act s 8(b)(iii)

⁷² Statutory Instruments Act s 8(b)(i)

6. ~~**Librarian duties.** The Librarian is required to treat statutory instruments as if they were statutory laws, and to include those instruments in the Parliamentary archives, noting their status as a statutory instrument along with the statutory law granting the delegated authority the power to promulgate that instrument.~~⁷³ ⁷⁴

Result

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=94519 |
| Votes For | 75 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Assent | Received 14 June 2017 (Telegram ID: 19476077) |

⁷³ Statutory Instruments Act 2017, s 8(a)

⁷⁴ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 2 para 1 repeals the entire Act. Those provisions came into force pursuant to [Schedule Commencement \(No. 1\) Order 2018](#).

Interpretation Act 2017

An Act to reform and correct the format and use of short titles, prevent the judiciary from punishing anyone for retroactive crimes, amend and clarify the Government Act 2017, clarify the use and legal status of headings, and amend the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017.

Whereas textual changes and amendments are made to Government Act 2017 per section 6(c) of the same, the quorum requirement for voting on this piece of legislation is set at 20 per cent of electors.

Be it enacted by the Founder, by and with the advice and consent of the European Parliament assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Legal Corrections Act 2017 [or Interpretation Act 2017⁷⁵].
2. **Commencement.** Subject to the following subsections, all sections of this Act come into force after passage by the European Parliament.
 - a. Each of the paragraphs of the Schedule to this Act shall come into force concurrently with the legislation which each paragraph modifies.
3. **Retroactivity and retroactive punishment.** Judicial powers may not be used to punish anyone for conduct that was not criminal at the time it was conducted.
4. **Government Act amendments.** In section 6 of the Government Act 2017,
 - a. for subsection (c), there shall be substituted “Business before the European Parliament must pass with, at minimum, a 10 per cent quorum. Quorum requirements set by law may not exceed the quorum requirements under which those requirements were passed. All bills laid before the European Parliament must justify its choice of quorum requirements. Changes to the Government Act 2017 must meet a 20 per cent quorum requirement.”
 - b. there shall be inserted the following subsection, “e. Statutory laws passed by the European Parliament are required to state a long title, defining the scope of the law. All provisions of that law must be within the scope of that long title. All statutory laws must have a declared short title with a relevant shortened title and the year.”
 - c. there shall be inserted the following subsection, “f. Unless otherwise noted, all statutory laws shall commence after completing the process outlined in section 6(a) of this Act.”
5. **[Heading i I]⁷⁶ Interpretation.** Headings, denoted by bolding or other formatting conventions and positioned before clauses, are organisational tools and shall not be interpreted as substantively altering law.
 - a. [In any Act, unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine, words importing the feminine gender include the masculine, and words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.⁷⁷]

⁷⁵ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 2

⁷⁶ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 2(a)

⁷⁷ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 2(b); see UK’s Interpretation Act 1978.

- b. [Amendments in different bills take effect in the order in which they were passed by Parliament.⁷⁸]
- c. [The Librarian may by order suspend the commencement of amendment provisions which, in the opinion of the Librarian, do not logically cohere with the provisions being amended. Actions made under this authority may be appealed against, by any elector, only to the European Council and only under action for an administrative injunction or declaration.⁷⁹]
- d. [When an Act creates or states the execution of powers “by order” or “by regulation”, the exerciser of that power must exercise it by means of statutory instrument, unless the contrary intention appears in the Act.⁸⁰]

6. **Other amendments.** The Schedule to this Act (Amendments) shall have effect.

Schedule (Amendments)

1. In the Embassy Policy, passed by the people of Europe, 9 January 2016, there shall be inserted the following section, “6. This Act may be cited as the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016.”
2. In the World Assembly Accord on Campaign Spam, passed by the people of Europe and consented to by the Founder, 31 May 2016, there shall be inserted the following section, “4. This Act may be cited as the Telegrams (World Assembly) Act 2016.”
3. For section 1 of *The Basic Law* there shall be substituted, “This Act may be cited as the Government Act 2017, *The Basic Law*, or the *Basic Law*.”
4. For section 1 of the *Judicial Standing Act* there shall be substituted “This Act may be cited as the Judicial Standing Act 2017.”
5. For section 1 of the *Cabinet Transparency Act (2017)*⁸¹ there shall be substituted “This Act may be cited as the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017.”
6. In section 4 of the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017—
 - a. for the words “Executive powers will be employed” there shall be substituted “Executive discretion shall be employed, in a timely fashion,” ; and
 - b. there shall be inserted the following subsection, “c. The aforementioned provisions in section 4 of this Act only apply to Cabinet members appointed after the commencement of this Act.”

Result

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=95408 |
| Votes For | 99 |

⁷⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(c)(i)

⁷⁹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(c)(ii)

⁸⁰ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(c)(iii)

⁸¹ As the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 was already passed by the European Parliament, but was awaiting the Founder’s approval at the time of the approval of the Legal Corrections Act, the provisions in the former Act were changed by the Legal Corrections Act, and entered force as amended after receipt of assent.

European Statutes

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Votes Against | 2 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Dark Matter, Interim Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Assent | Received 5 July 2017 (Telegram ID: 19617944) |

Transparency Act 2017⁸²

Concerned about the inability to effectively communicate with members of the Cabinet, meaning the populace is unable to adequately seek redress of grievances and

Believing that more cohesive communication will also improve the efficacy of governmental functions, as it would be easier for members of the Cabinet to communicate and advise each other,

The people of Europe hereby enact this law.

1. **Title.** ~~[This law may be referenced in the future as *Cabinet Transparency Act (2017)* or *Cabinet Transparency Act*.]~~ This Act may be cited as the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 [or Transparency Act 2017⁸³].⁸⁴
2. **Regional officers.** ‘Cabinet members’ is here to be interpreted to include the Delegate. All Cabinet members are to be granted a regional officer position suitable for their position. All Cabinet members must possess polling power.
3. ~~**Legislative subordination.** All [Cabinet members regional officers with polling power⁸⁵] are prohibited from interfering in [each others⁸⁶] legislative votes [called by another member of the Cabinet⁸⁷], [with exception of the Delegate except by the use of executive discretion⁸⁸].⁸⁹~~
4. **Communication requirements.** Cabinet members are required to join Europe’s Discord server and Europe’s forum within a week of assuming office. ~~[Executive powers will be employed]~~ Executive discretion shall be employed, in a timely fashion,⁹⁰ to dismiss Cabinet members violating this provision. The Delegate’s executive discretion may not be used to reappoint that member for a period of one month.
 - a. Europe’s Discord server is defined as that found at ~~[the following address:⁹¹]~~ <https://discord.gg/010oaU4r9QEPsjqwf>. [Europe’s forum is defined as that found at ~~[http://www.europe-game.eu/forum.php~~ <http://www.europe-game.eu/index.php>]. The European Council may change these locations through promulgation of an order as necessary.⁹³

⁸² Changes were affected to the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 by the Legal Corrections Act 2017 in that the latter Act was granted assent whilst the former Act had been finalised by Parliament and awaited assent, per the requirements in section 6(i) of the Government Act 2017

⁸³ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 3

⁸⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 5

⁸⁵ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 3(a)

⁸⁶ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 3(b)

⁸⁷ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 3(c)

⁸⁸ Government (Reform) Act 2017 sch 2 para 3(d)

⁸⁹ Procedures Act 2018 s 3 ; legislative subordination requirements are now kept in paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018. Refer there for more details.

⁹⁰ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 6(a)

⁹¹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 2(a)

⁹² [Forum Modification Order 2018](#) art 2

⁹³ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 2(b)

- b. Should the above link no longer be operative, the owner of the Discord chat is required to create a new public invite link and distribute it as necessary. When that distribution occurs, the Delegate is empowered to issue a statutory instrument to amend the link above.
- c. [The aforementioned provisions in section 4 of this Act only apply to Cabinet members appointed after the commencement of this Act.⁹⁴]

Result

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=95064 |
| Votes For | 42 |
| Votes Against | 6 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Dark Matter, Interim Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Assent | Received 18 July 2017 (Telegram ID: 19699532) |

⁹⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2017 sch 1 para 6(b)

Statutory Instruments Act 2017

An Act to define and regulate the use of statutory instruments (analogous to delegated legislation and executive orders), provide for the issuance for such instruments, and correct past legislation on such instruments.

Whereas legal authority is currently delegated to non-Parliamentary bodies and will likely be so delegated in the future, but is currently woefully under-regulated with little oversight:

And whereas passage of this Act would institute regulations and oversight on such instruments:

And whereas this Act establishes a protected quorum requirement of 12 per cent of electors, pursuant to section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017, the quorum requirement is set to 12 per cent of electors:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, by and with consent of the Founder, and by both their authorities, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Statutory Instruments Act 2017.
2. All sections of this Act come into force after the receipt of the Founder's assent per section 6(a)(iii) of the Government Act 2017.
3. Any document by which executive discretion or any form of delegated legislative power is exercised to make, change, repeal or nullify a law, order, regulation,⁹⁵ or other piece of legislation, shall be known as a 'statutory instrument'.
4. **Promulgation.**
 - a. All statutory instruments must be promulgated via NationStates dispatch, a post on one of Europe's forums, or a post on the NationStates forum by the promulgator. All promulgators of statutory instruments implicitly authorise the reproduction of that instrument by the Librarian. Statutory instruments must—
 - i. declare a short title,
 - ii. follow the process declared in the parent law, and
 - iii. cite the parent law which empowers the use of powers in the manner employed by the instrument.
 - b. Unless otherwise noted, all statutory instruments take effect when officially published.
 - c. Notice must be given by the promulgator to the Librarian so to catalogue that statutory instrument. The Librarian shall create an archive of all statutory instruments, which shall be included in the Parliamentary library.
5. **Interpretation.**

⁹⁵ Roughly speaking, *laws* are broad and created by Parliament. *Orders* are public statements demanding or undertaking the use of executive discretion or mandating that some change be made. *Regulations* generally concern procedure.

- a. Statute authorising the promulgation of a statutory instrument, in stating, ‘with the approval of ...’ or various other formulations to that effect, shall require the alluded to body’s approval to be subject to an up-or-down vote by that body’s established internal procedures.
 - b. The European Council is responsible for the interpretation of statutory instruments.
6. **Nullification.** The European Council, as defined and established in section 8 of the Government Act 2017, may make orders to immediately nullify sections or the entirety of statutory instruments if—
- a. a statutory instrument was made without the proper procedures being followed, in which case it shall be nullified in its entirety, or
 - b. a statutory instrument’s claim to authority be beyond the powers of the cited authorising legislation (i.e. *ultra vires*).
7. **Enabling clauses.** The following provisions shall have effect.
- a. The Delegate, with the approval of the Cabinet, may make regulations regarding the internal decision-making procedures of the Cabinet.
 - b. The Delegate, with the approval of Parliament, may make regulations to issue or revoke charters granting official government recognition of private organisations and the use of government powers to enforce those organisations’ by-laws or internal regulations.
 - c. Should the Founder cease to exist, the Delegate, with the approval of the Cabinet, may make regulations, all of which shall be voided upon the Founder’s return, for ensuring the stability and security of the government.
 - d. ~~[The European Council may make orders on questions of legal interpretation as well as rules and guidelines regarding its internal procedures in adjudicating judicial petitions.⁹⁶]~~
 - e. Members of the European Council, in their duties arising from section 6 of this Act, may issue injunctions in the form of orders, not to exceed a period of three days, to ~~[temporarily take out of force halt the implementation⁹⁷]~~ of any statutory instrument, ~~[should that injunction be issued within three days of the promulgation of the statutory instrument⁹⁸]~~.
 - f. [The Librarian may make orders to modify statutory instruments for purposes of citation.⁹⁹]
8. **Amendments.** The Judicial Standing Act 2017 shall be amended as follows:—
- a. Sections 2(c) and 6 shall cease to have effect.
 - b. In section 4(b),
 - i. for the words “codify that transition” there shall be substituted “amend this Act to reflect the new location of the forum”,

⁹⁶ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 3(a)

⁹⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(d)(i)

⁹⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(d)(ii)

⁹⁹ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 3(b)

- ii. there shall also be omitted the words “, after receiving approval from the Founder,”. and
- iii. for the words “may promulgate a statutory instrument” there shall be substituted “may by order”.

9. **Quorum requirement.** Modifications to or repeal of this Act shall require, at minimum, a +2 20¹⁰⁰ per cent quorum.

Result

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=98197 |
| Votes For | 43 |
| Votes Against | 2 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Founder Assent | Received 17 December 2017 (Telegram ID: 20719485) |

¹⁰⁰ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 3(a)

Privilege Act 2017

An Act to protect the exercise of political rights by electors in the European Parliament.

Whereas section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017 requires that all business before the European Parliament is conducted with a minimum 10 per cent quorum:

Be it enacted by the Founder, by and with the advice and consent of the European Parliament assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Privileges Act 2017 [or Privilege Act 2017¹⁰¹]. This Act comes into force on the day on which this Act is passed.
2. Judicial powers may not be used against any elector for perceived violations of statutory or customary law in proposing, voting, debating, or otherwise engaging in business before the European Parliament.
3. The use of ejection or ban powers under any circumstances shall be considered a use of judicial powers. The action of debating shall not include spamming [or other actions subject to regulations created by the Moderation Committee¹⁰²].
4. [Repeal of or modifications to this Act shall require a 20 per cent quorum requirement.¹⁰³]

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=102167 |
| Votes For | 92 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Assent | Received 17 December 2017 (Telegram ID: 20719485) |

¹⁰¹ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 4

¹⁰² RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(c)

¹⁰³ Government (Council) Act 2017 sch 1 para 4

Commission Act 2017

An Act to create, regulate, and empower an elected three-person commissionership, protect the regional government's stability, and amend or correct various pieces of past legislation.

Whereas this Act makes changes to the Government Act 2017, pursuant to section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors:

Be it enacted by the Founder, by and with the advice and consent of the European Parliament assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Government (Reform) Act 2017 [or Commission Act 2017¹⁰⁴].
2. **Commencement and quorum requirement.** This Act comes into force in accordance with section 6 of the Government Act 2017 but not before such time that the Statutory Instruments Act 2017 comes into force. This Act may not be repealed or amended without a quorum requirement of 20 per cent of electors.
3. **Legislative reform.** Section 6(a)(iii) of the Government Act 2017 shall cease to have effect¹⁰⁵. The Librarian may by order [alter primary legislation for clarity, grammatical correction, ease of use, and logical consistency in a non-substantive manner insert the word "and" or commas where applicable to correct grammatical errors¹⁰⁶].
4. ~~[Parliamentary regulations. The European Council may make and the Commissioner noted in section 5(a) of this Act may propose, with the European Council's approval, procedural regulations on the business of the European Parliament.¹⁰⁷]~~
5. **Commission.** There shall be formed a European Commission, all officers of the European Parliament, composed of the following, in rank order:
 - a. The *Commissioner*, for terms beginning on the first of January, April, July, and October and ending upon the day of the new term, who shall chair the European Commission;
 - b. A first *Deputy Commissioner*, for terms beginning on the first of February, May, August, and November and ending upon the day of the new term; and
 - c. A second *Deputy Commissioner*, for terms beginning on the first of March, June, September, and December and ending upon the day of the new term.
6. [Elections to the Commission take place as specified by the Commission (Elections) Act 2019. ~~Commissioner elections. On the 15th of each month, the Delegate shall put out a call for eligible candidates from electors who have resided in the region for more than 28 days for the upcoming vacant post in the Commission.~~
 - a. ~~If there are fewer than two candidates, the Delegate may by order, appoint an eligible candidate to the vacant commissionership, with the consent of the European Council. If there~~

¹⁰⁴ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 5

¹⁰⁵ This section removed Founder assent.

¹⁰⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(i)

¹⁰⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(ii)

is no appointment by the start of the next term, [a member of the European Council will be selected at random to fill the vacancy the nation with the most endorsements who is not a member of the Cabinet or already a member of the Commission shall be selected to fill the vacancy¹⁰⁸].

b. ~~If there are more than three candidates, the European Council may exercise discretion to choose the most suitable three candidates.~~

e. ~~Five days before the next commissioner term begins, a poll shall be held (for a minimum of four days) on a motion to elect, with each of the candidates ordered by alphabetical order. [No quorum requirement shall be applied.¹⁰⁹]~~

d. ~~The Delegate shall [by order¹¹⁰], appoint, to the relevant office, the person who receives the most votes in that poll. [In the case of a tie, the European Council shall by order randomly select and appoint one of the parties of that tie to the office. Should the motion to elect fail to meet quorum, the motion to elect shall have no effect.¹¹¹]~~

e. ~~The European Council may make regulations on the conduct of elections and require the publication of materials or response to questions relevant to a candidacy.¹¹²]~~

7. **Commissioner rights and regulations.** All commissioners shall be granted power to call polls before the European Parliament to move in such manner as described in the following subsection.

a. **Motions.** All officers possessing polling authority before the European Parliament may table the following motions:

i. a “motion to enact” primary or secondary legislation, where that legislation [is approved ~~has previously been approved to a vote by the Librarian or~~¹¹³ ~~unanimously~~ by a two-thirds majority¹¹⁴] by the European Commission;

ii. a “motion to resolve” some non-binding resolution ~~[stating an opinion not requiring approval of the Librarian¹¹⁵];~~

iii. a “motion to elect”, holding elections to the Commission, only applicable in the context of section 6 of this Act, which

1. cannot be called ~~[by any commissioner¹¹⁶]~~ at any time, but can only be called on ~~[or after¹¹⁷]~~ the date specified by section 6(c) of this Act and

¹⁰⁸ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(d)(i)

¹⁰⁹ Procedure Act 2018 s 2(a)

¹¹⁰ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(d)(ii)

¹¹¹ Procedure Act 2018 s 2(b)

¹¹² Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(a)

¹¹³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(iii)(1)

¹¹⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 3(a)

¹¹⁵ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(iii)(2)

¹¹⁶ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(b)(ii)

¹¹⁷ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(b)(i)

2. can only be called either by executive discretion or by ~~[a the highest ranking~~^{118]} commissioner not involved in the election ~~[per the ranking in section 5~~^{119]} of this Act^{119]};
- iv. a ~~[broadly~~^{120]} non-binding basic “motion” which is basically a single sentence expressing an opinion, ~~[which may be given binding authority if so indicated by~~^{121]} primary legislation^{121]} ~~[primarily used for embassy approvals~~^{122]};
- v. a binding “motion for return” of information from the government, with the following exceptions for situations in which the information—
 1. can already be found publicly,
 2. would pose a harm to regional security, interregional negotiations, or interregional relations,
 3. is currently under investigation or part of a judicial enquiry, or
 4. was given in confidence or contains personally identifying information;
- vi. a “motion of privilege” to invalidate and reverse judicial decisions made by the use of delegated judicial powers upon electors, exercising powers granted by section 7(b) of the Government Act 2017; and
- vii. ~~[[a “motion of courtesy” to invalidate and reverse judicial decisions made by the use of delegated judicial powers upon non-electors, exercising powers granted by section 7(b) of the Government Act 2017. a “motion to recall a Commissioner”, a political action to recall a Commissioner pursuant to section 7(c)~~^{123]} ^{124]}
- b. **Transparency.** All commissioners shall be treated, for the purposes of the requirements in the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017, as if they were members of the Cabinet.¹²⁵
~~[[b)(bis) Any member of the Commission who is believed by the European Council to be abusing the powers granted to them may be removed from their post~~^{126]} ^{127]}
- c. ~~[By elections. If a post is unfilled, the post may be taken by the colleague nearest to reelection, subject to the veto of the Delegate within three days. Otherwise, the post shall remain unfilled until the next election.~~^{128]}
- d. **Privileges.** Commissioners may not be ejected from the region, except for violations of the NationStates rules, regional law, or endorsement caps.

¹¹⁸ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(c)(i)

¹¹⁹ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(c)(ii)

¹²⁰ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(iii)(3)(a)

¹²¹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(iii)(3)(b)

¹²² Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(e)(iii)(3)(c)

¹²³ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 3(b). I interpret ‘creating’ a section where there already exists one as something akin to overwriting a file. This action nullifies the pre-existing provisions for the motion of courtesy.

¹²⁴ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(d)(i)

¹²⁵ This enjoins the Commission to not meddle in each others’ polls and votes, per section 3 of the same.

¹²⁶ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(d)(iii)

¹²⁷ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(d)(ii)

¹²⁸ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(d)(iii)

e. ~~[Recall. A Commissioner may be recalled by Parliament under these circumstances:~~

- ~~i. A petition signed by at least 10% of electors in the Region calls for a vote on recall.~~
- ~~ii. In the case that such a petition is received and is reviewed by the other Commissioners or the Delegate as valid and having all petitioners signing of their own volition, the highest Commissioner per rank order as defined in section 5 of this Act¹²⁹] besides the one to be impeached¹³⁰] shall set up the “motion to recall a Commissioner”.~~
- ~~iii. The motion must specifically state the Commissioner to be recalled and a link to the petition in question. This poll requires a 20% quorum. If any of these sections are unfulfilled, the motion fails.~~
- ~~iv. If said motion passes, the Commissioner shall be removed from their position. If it fails, the Commissioner may not be recalled for a month after the motion.~~
- ~~v. There may not be a “motion to recall a Commissioner” within 14 days of another, nor may a Commissioner be recalled for the first month of their term.¹³¹132]~~

8. The first schedule to this Act (Security provisions) shall take effect on such day that the Delegate may by order appoint. The second schedule to this Act shall take effect upon passage.

Schedule 1 (Security provisions)

1. The Delegate may make orders and regulations, so long as the Founder is noted by the site to have been inactive for more than 21 days, to—
 - a. establish an endorsement cap as a percentage of the Delegate’s endorsements no lesser than 75 per cent, unless the number of World Assembly nations in the region falls below 100, in which case, the Delegate may ignore the percentage requirement;
 - b. eject electors if, at the opinion of the Cabinet or the European Council, they pose a security risk to the region.
2. The Delegate or European Council may make orders and regulations to repeal statutory instruments made under paragraph 1 of this Schedule. If the Founder is active, the Delegate, Founder, and European Council may issue an order to repeal this Schedule.

Schedule 2 (Amendments)

1. In the Government Act 2017,
 - a. In the last sentence in section 4, for the words “or the Delegate” there shall be substituted “, Delegate, or by order authorised by law”;
 - b. In section 6(b)(ii)(1), before the words “and the date and telegram ID”, there shall be inserted “the makeup of the European Commission when the proposal was proposed, ”; this

¹²⁹ [Librarian Correction \(No. 1\) Order 2018](#) art 2

¹³⁰ [Librarian Correction \(No. 1\) Order 2018](#) art 2

¹³¹ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 3(c)

¹³² Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 1(d)(iv)

European Statutes

requirement shall not apply retroactively to laws passed before the first commissioner assumes his post; and

- c. in section 7,
 - i. there shall be inserted at the beginning, “Judicial powers being the use of executive discretion or delegated authority to punish an offence or provide redress to grievances, ”,
 - ii. for the word “All” in the first sentence, there shall be inserted “all”,
 - iii. subsection (b), for the words “the Delegate”, there shall be substituted “any recipient of delegated judicial powers”, and
 - iv. subsection (b), after “unless affirmed by the Founder” there shall be inserted “ or the European Council”.

2. In the Legal Corrections Act 2017,

- a. for the heading to section 5, the word “Heading” shall be omitted and the word “interpretation” shall be capitalised and
- b. there shall be inserted a section 5(a) as follows, “In any Act, unless the contrary intention appears, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine, words importing the feminine gender include the masculine, and words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.”

3. In section 3 of the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017,

- a. for the words “cabinet members” there shall be substituted “regional officers with polling power”,
- b. before the words “legislative votes” there shall be inserted “each others’ ”,
- c. the words “called by another member of the Cabinet” shall be omitted, and
- d. for the words “with exception of the Delegate” there shall be substituted “except by the use of executive discretion”.

Result

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=105331 |
| Votes For | 101 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Founder Assent | Received 17 December 2017 (Telegram ID: 20719485) |

Government (Council) Act 2017

An Act to provide for the nullification of laws should such laws violate past legislation without providing for amendments to correct such conflicts, correct various errors and oversights in the judicial sections of the Government Act 2017, and reform *locus standi* rules.

Whereas textual changes and amendments are made to the Government Act 2017, in accordance with section 6(c) of the same, the quorum requirement is set at 20 per cent of electors:

Be it enacted by the Founder, by and with the advice and consent of the European Parliament assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Government (Council) Act 2017. [The words “statutory law” in this Act refer to primary legislation.¹³³]
2. **Commencement.** The second schedule to this Act (Judicial procedures) comes into force on such day as the European Council may by order appoint. The remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force pursuant to section 6(f) of the Government Act 2017 but not before such time that the Government (Reform) Act 2017 comes into force.
3. **Nullification.** The European Council, as defined and established in section 8 of the Government Act 2017, may by order nullify sections of statutory law, if a statutory law—
 - a. was passed or promulgated without the proper procedures being followed, in which case it shall be immediately nullified in its entirety.
 - b. contains [non-supersessionary^{134,135}] provisions which violate, implicitly repeal, or implicitly amend another piece of statutory law, in which case those provisions shall be—
 - i. immediately held inoperative for a period of five days and then
 - ii. nullified if, upon the conclusion of that period of five days, those provisions still violate, implicitly repeal, or implicitly amend another piece of statutory law;
 - c. contains retroactive criminal provisions, in which case those provisions shall be nullified immediately.

[But with supersessionary legislation, the Council may follow the instructions set forth in section 1 of the Statute Law Revision Act 2019¹³⁶]

4. **Injunction.** Members of the European Council, in their duties arising from section 3 of this Act, may issue injunctions in the form of orders, not to exceed a period of three days, to [temporarily take out of force primary legislation halt the implementation of any statutory law, so long as that injunction be issued within three days of the passage¹³⁷ of the enacting motion by Parliament.¹³⁸]

¹³³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(f)(i)

¹³⁴ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(f)(ii)

¹³⁵ Legislation (No 4) Order 2020 art 2

¹³⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(f)(iii)

¹³⁷ Injunctions may only be issued within three days of passage.

¹³⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(f)(iv)

5. **Notification.** The use of any of the nullification powers in section 3 of this Act must be noted to the Librarian, in writing with the text of the order, who shall note the fact of its nullification and update the Parliamentary Library accordingly.
6. **Quorum requirements.** Repeal of or modifications to this Act shall require a 20 per cent quorum requirement, except where otherwise mandated in sections of this Act.

Schedule 1 (Amendments)

1. The Government Act 2017 shall be amended as follows.
 - a. In section 6(b)(i), there shall be inserted before the last full stop, “, notwithstanding that any dismissals from the position must be coordinated with an appointment such that there shall always be a Librarian”.
 - b. In sections 6(b)(ii)(3) and 8(a)(i) the words “currently eligible” before “elector” shall be omitted. In section 8(b) the word “eligible” shall be omitted.
 - c. In section 6(d), after “other than Parliament” there shall be inserted “or the European Council, in exercise of its powers granted in section 4 of the Government (Council) Act 2017,” and the word “applicable” in the last sentence shall be omitted.
 - d. In section 8(a), in paragraph (ii), for the word “nominate” there shall be substituted “appoint” and there shall be inserted the following subsection, “iii. The assumption procedures referenced in section 8(a)(i) of this Act are not required to be exercised until an impasse is reached in the European Council.”
 - e. In section 8(b),
 - i. for the word “questions” there shall be substituted “declaratory petitions”, with appropriate capitalisation at the discretion of the Librarian,
 - ii. after the words “appeal from the judiciary”, there shall be inserted “ in those cases where it requires guidance on a question of law”,
 - iii. at the beginning of paragraph (i), there shall be inserted “The Council shall issue and be empowered to issue decisions, injunctions, and declarations by order. ”,
 - iv. in paragraph (i), for the word “interpretations” there shall be substituted “injunctions and declarations”, and
 - v. at the end of paragraph (i), there shall be inserted “where applicable”.
 - vi. in paragraph (iii) after the words “may be issued”, there shall be inserted “, pursuant to the powers and limitations in section 4 of the Government (Council) Act 2017 or section 7(e) of the Statutory Instruments Act 2017,”
 - f. In section 9, after “nullified by the sitting Delegate” there shall be inserted “, with the unanimous approval of the existing members of the European Council,”.
2. Section 4(a) of the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 is amended as follows.

- a. For the words “the following address:”, there shall be substituted a full stop.
 - b. At the end of the subsection, there shall be inserted “Europe’s forum is defined as that found at <http://www.europe-game.eu/forum.php>. The European Council may change these locations through promulgation of an order as necessary.”
3. The Statutory Instruments Act 2017 shall be amended as follows.
 - a. Section 7(d) shall cease to have effect and for the number 12 in section 9, there shall be substituted 20.
 - b. There shall be inserted a section 7(f) with text as follows, “The Librarian may make orders to modify statutory instruments for purposes of citation.”
4. There shall be inserted a section 4 to the Privileges Act 2017 with text as follows, “Repeal of or modifications to this Act shall require a 20 per cent quorum requirement.”

Schedule 2 (Judicial procedures)

1. The Judicial Standing Act 2017 shall cease to have effect.
2. The European Council may by order, under this paragraph, effect changes to this schedule or section 8(b) of the Government Act 2017. If, in the opinion of any member of the European Council, such an order abrogates liberties granted to electors, that order must be laid before Parliament.
3. The definitions in this Schedule are—
 - a. “injunction” means an order issued by the European Council requiring certain actions upon or by a person, in exercise of powers granted by sections 7(c) or 8 of the Government Act 2017,
 - b. “declaration” means an order issued by the European Council stating its opinion on an interpretation or matter of law, in exercise of powers granted in section 8(b) of the Government Act 2017,
 - c. “punitive injunction” means an injunction providing redress of grievances against a certain person or persons, contesting wrongdoing or abuses by that person or those persons,
 - d. “administrative injunction” means an injunction to require the government to undertake, refrain, or reverse some action in relation to statutory or customary law,
 - e. “claimant” means a person who brings a judicial petition seeking the issuance of a punitive or administrative injunction,
 - f. “defendants” means those persons targeted by an injunction, and
 - g. “judicial petition” means the formal request, in writing, by either (i) a claimant for an injunction or (ii) an elector, in exercise of powers granted under section 8(b) of the Government Act 2017, for a declaration. A judicial petition requesting the former is known as an injunctive petition and a request for the latter as a declaratory petition.
4. To possess *locus standi* to have an injunctive petition heard, a claimant must fulfil all criteria listed in the subparagraphs below. If an elector is ejected or banned from the region, they shall possess

automatic *locus standi* to bring an injunctive petition seeking a punitive or administrative injunction for the reversal of their ejection or banning. Members of the European Council possess automatic *locus standi* to bring judicial petitions for an administrative injunction.

- a. All judicial petitions must be filed on the region's European Council forum. If that forum does not exist, petitions may be filed on the Home Office forum, currently located at <http://www.europe-game.eu/index.php?forums/home-office.119/>.
 - b. The claimant, at the time at which the events contested in their injunctive petition occurred, must have been an elector.
 - c. During the course of proceeding on an injunctive petition, the claimant must continue to be an elector, unless that status is or was involuntarily revoked. This requirement may be waived at the discretion of any member of the European Council.
 - d. The claimant, if bringing an injunctive petition, must show convincingly¹³⁹ that resolution of the judicial petition in their favour would provide relief.
5. If a claimant does not possess *locus standi* for an injunctive petition, the European Council is required to dismiss their petition, unless a majority of European Council members vote to waive *locus standi* requirements.
 6. To possess *locus standi* to have a declaratory petition heard, the person who filed that petition must be an elector. The European Council may choose to hear or reject declaratory petitions at will.
 7. Adjudication of all petitions shall be inquisitorial. Members of the Council shall pose questions to both sides. After the conclusion of the questioning period, the Council shall return their decision within a reasonable amount of time.

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=105331 |
| Votes For | 101 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | None (proposed before the Government (Reform) Act 2017 took effect) |
| Founder Assent | Received 17 December 2017 (Telegram ID: 20719485) |

¹³⁹ Extraneous word "show" omitted. [Legislation \(No 2\) Order 2020](#) art 1.

Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018

An Act to provide for authorising the Delegate to vote in WA Security Council resolutions, upholding and transitioning to a different and less restrictive conception of neutrality, ratify and regulate Europe's obligations under the World Assembly Legislative League treaty, and open new avenues for cooperating with foreign regions.

Whereas no changes are made to provisions protected by a higher quorum requirement, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent of electors.

Be it enacted by the Founder, by and with the advice and consent of the European Parliament assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018.
2. **Commencement.** ~~The first schedule to this Act (WALL treaty) shall come into force upon such date that the Delegate or European Council may by order appoint, after having received confirmation of the region's admission to the World Assembly Legislative League.~~ The first schedule to this Act (WALL treaty) shall come into force after the passage of primary legislation to bring it into force.¹⁴⁰ The second schedule to this Act (Amendments) shall have effect immediately.
3. **Enabling clause.** The Delegate is empowered to vote in World Assembly Security Council, hereafter referred to as the Security Council, resolutions. The Parliament affirms the Delegate's historic powers to vote on Security Council proposals or resolutions targeted at Europe or any nation or puppets residing in Europe.
4. **World Assembly Legislative League.** The first schedule to this Act (WALL treaty) may be cited as "the WALL treaty" or as Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act, sch 1. References to sections in the treaty are to be interpreted as references to the appropriate paragraphs of the treaty.
5. **European WALL ambassador.** Europe's Ambassador to the World Assembly Legislative League, per para 1(a) of the WALL treaty, will be appointed at executive discretion.
6. **WA Office.** Per the para 2(a) and 2(b) of the WALL treaty, powers and functions afforded to the WALL collective body are exercised through Ambassador positions. As it is integral that those powers be legally demarcated from internal and domestic powers currently held in union with executive discretion, as a matter of law, there shall be a permanent World Assembly Office.
 - a. **Powers.** The WA Office is empowered to undertake any and all of the responsibilities explicitly enumerated in para 2(a) and 2(b) of the WALL treaty.
 - b. **Customary law clarification.** Further powers granted by custom or otherwise, except the enumerated powers above, to the WA Office shall be treated as expediciencies emerging from executive discretion and not within the official powers of the WA Office.
 - c. **WA Secretary.** Europe's WALL Ambassador will be the responsible minister for the WA Office with the title of 'World Assembly Secretary' or 'WA Secretary'. Appointment of this Secretary shall be regulated by the appointment of the WALL Ambassador, itself regulated in section 5 of this Act.

¹⁴⁰ Foreign Policy (Commencement) Act 2018 s 3

- i. Various powers and responsibilities may be delegated by the WA Secretary to ministers and undersecretaries as necessary.
- ii. The WA Secretary shall be considered a member of the Cabinet.

7. ~~Denial of signatory status.~~ The European Council may by order hold this Act and its first schedule inoperative if —

a. ~~the region's entrance into the World Assembly legislative league is denied pursuant to paragraph (c) of the WALL treaty or~~

b. ~~admission has not been received and authenticated by the Delegate within two months of the passage of this Act.~~^{141]}

Schedule 1 (WALL Treaty)

We, the undersigned governments; cognizant of our prolonged friendship; committed to fostering closer cooperation with one another; determined to promote our shared ideals and objectives in the World Assembly; and resolute to bolster our influence in the World Assembly to the joint benefit of our regions; do hereby establish and join the the World Assembly Legislative League, hereinafter referred to as the "WALL", and agree to recognize and adhere to this Treaty and the commitments set forth herein.

1 Membership and Administration

(a) Each signatory is entitled to one Ambassador seat on the WALL. Each signatory may appoint and remove persons to fill their own Ambassador seat according to their internal laws and procedures. No individual may personally occupy more than one Ambassador seat on the WALL.

(b) The International Democratic Union, the Realm of Balder, the Region of The North Pacific, and the Republic of Europeia shall become signatories upon ratification of this treaty according to their internal laws and procedures.

(c) A region may become a signatory by (i) ratifying this treaty according to their internal laws and procedures; and (ii) after having been approved unanimously by the WALL.

(d) A region may forfeit their signatory status by repealing this treaty according to their internal laws and procedures.

(e) A region may have their signatory status removed by a unanimous vote among all other Ambassadors to the WALL except for the Ambassador from that region.

(f) The headquarters of the WALL shall be situated on the forums of The North Pacific. Ambassadors to the WALL and the World Assembly Delegates of the signatories must always have complete access to these headquarters.

2 Functions

(a) The WALL shall collectively exercise all powers and functions available to each signatory's Minister of World Assembly Affairs or equivalent official, and in place of that official, for promoting voting on a World Assembly resolution proposal in a certain manner. These include, but are not limited to: starting a regional off-site poll; producing an analysis and vote recommendation; telegraphing World Assembly nations and

¹⁴¹ Foreign Policy (Commencement) Act 2018 s 3

World Assembly Delegates across Nationstates, and using regional mass-telegramming infrastructure to facilitate these actions; creating and editing NationStates dispatches; lobbying the signatory delegates for rapid votes; and posting on the NationStates World Assembly forums.

(b) The WALL shall collectively exercise all powers and functions available to each signatory's Minister of World Assembly Affairs or equivalent official, and in place of that official, for increasing awareness and expertise on World Assembly matters among the regional populace of that signatory. These include, but are not limited to: organizing seminars on subjects related to World Assembly resolutions; telegramming World Assembly nations and using regional mass-telegramming infrastructure to facilitate this action; and peer-reviewing World Assembly resolution proposals prepared by members of the signatories.

(c) The WALL shall make decisions to exercise their powers and functions under this Section 2 and about the exact manner in which to do so by majority vote among the Ambassadors, and their decisions shall apply uniformly to all signatories.

(d) The WALL may empower individual Ambassadors to effect their decisions within each signatory.

3 Sponsorship and Opposition

(a) The WALL may, by majority vote, decide to sponsor or oppose a World Assembly resolution proposal.

(b) The World Assembly Delegates of the signatories shall approve of sponsored World Assembly resolution proposals. The World Assembly Delegates of the signatories shall not approve of opposed World Assembly resolution proposals.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this treaty, the signatories reserve their sovereign right to determine the final vote of their respective World Assembly Delegates on all World Assembly resolution proposals according to their internal laws and regulations.

Schedule 2 (Amendments)

1. Section 5 of the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016 shall cease to have effect.

2. The Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016 shall be amended as follows.

- a. For section 1, there shall be substituted, “The Delegate may by order establish an embassy with another region, if that region had an embassy with Europe some time in the past.”
- b. For section 2, there shall be substituted “The Delegate may by order, subject to the approval of Parliament, establish an embassy with any region, excepting those falling into the provisions of section 1. The Delegate may by order cancel embassy construction or withdraw embassies.”
- c. For section 3, there shall be substituted “The Cabinet may make regulations on Regional Message Board posting privileges for foreign residents.”

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=110721 |
| Votes For | 104 |

European Statutes

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| Votes Against | 8 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Naifon (without colleagues) |
| Founder Assent | Not required |

Procedure Act 2018

An Act to amend the Government Act 2017 and the Government (Reform) Act 2017, deal with ties that may emerge in elections, correct a contradiction between the two Acts, and introduce transparency requirements on Parliamentary votes.

Whereas changes are made to the Government Act 2017 and the Government (Reform) Act 2017, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors:

Whereas the “no quorum” requirement in the Government (Reform) Act 2017 contradicts section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017, creating an ambiguity in law that must be resolved:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Procedure Act 2018. This Act and all schedules thereto come into force on the day on which this Act is passed in accordance with the provisions of section 6(f) of the Government Act 2017.
2. **Amendments.** In the Government (Reform) Act 2017,
 - a. The last sentence in section 6(c) shall be omitted.
 - b. At the end of section 6(d), there shall be inserted, “In the case of a tie, the European Council shall by order randomly select and appoint one of the parties of that tie to the office. Should the motion to elect fail to meet quorum, the motion to elect shall have no effect.”
3. **Repeals.** Section 3 of the Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 shall cease to have effect.
4. **Government Act 2017 Amendment.** At the end of section 6(a)(i) of the Government Act 2017, there shall be inserted, “subject to the requirements of the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018,”.

Schedule (Parliamentary procedures)

1. **Enforcement.** If a motion violates any of the requirements in this schedule or those in the Government Act 2017, it may be removed by any member of the European Council, after the Council issues an order to that effect.
2. **Disclosure requirements.** The following disclosure requirements shall have effect.
 - a. **Quorum disclosure.** All motions before the European Parliament must explicitly declare, in the text of the poll displayed by the NationStates website, the correct quorum requirement applied to that proposal in the following format, “[\$numE * \$quorumPc = \$quorum nations]”, where
 - i. “\$numE” is the number of electors (determined by the use of a direct count of WA nations in the region),
 - ii. “\$quorumPc” is the proportion of electors required by quorum, e.g. for legislation with a 20 per cent quorum requirement, it shall be 0.2, and

- iii. “\$quorum” is the resulting value, always rounded up, e.g. such that a value 50.1 becomes 51.

The values for the above variables shall be taken from ifly6.no-ip.org/ns/track-list.php.¹⁴² If that ~~that~~¹⁴³ site were to become unavailable, the European Council may by order nullify this site requirement and may write regulations on appropriate sources for such variables.¹⁴⁴

- b. **Bills and Acts.** All bills must either state their title as a bill or, if proposed in the format of an Act, must include a line before the main title stating “This Bill has not yet been enacted”.
- c. **Text disclosures.** Motions to enact and motions to resolve must include a link to the draft legislation or resolution being proposed. All persons proposing legislation to the European Parliament grant an irrevocable, perpetual, royalty-free licence for its reproduction to the Librarian.

The text of an enactment or enactments proposed by a motion to enact must be available for public comment for a period no less than two days. That period shall start after the final text of the enactment is posted or linked to the regional message board. In cases where immediate action is necessary, exceptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis by order issued at executive discretion.

- d. **Motion format.** All other motions shall be phrased in the form “This House moves that, \$statement”, where that statement can take various different forms,
 - i. for normal motions, a short statement of the opinion, e.g. “This House moves that an embassy be formed with \$someRegion”,
 - ii. for motions to return, “a motion to return information on \$characteristics be submitted to the Government”, with \$characteristics describing the nature of the information desired, and
 - iii. for motions of privilege or courtesy, “a motion of \$type be submitted to the Government overturning the decision to \$description”, with \$type being the appropriate type and \$description describing the judicial actions taken.
- e. **Poll titles.** Polls shall be entitled with the name of the motion, followed by a comma separating it from, in the case of motions to enact, the name of the bill, and for all other motions, the date (in NS time, i.e. GMT-5).

3. **Non-interference.** The following non-interference requirements shall have effect.

- a. No person with polling power before the European Parliament may remove motions made by another person, unless

¹⁴² This link is wrong and changes were effected. See below.

¹⁴³ Statute Law Revision Act s 5(g)(i)

¹⁴⁴ Such an order was made, [SI 2019/01](#) specifies the proper location being ifly6.no-ip.org/track-list.

- i. it is done through ~~the use of~~¹⁴⁵ order issued at executive discretion or ~~per paragraph 1 of this Schedule or~~¹⁴⁶
 - ii. it is a motion to enact called by a member of the European Commission without the ~~unanimous~~¹⁴⁷ authorisation of the Commission.
- b. If a motion is removed, the person who called that poll has a period of one day, starting upon the removal of that poll (with that time being suspended where the floor is blocked), in which to submit a motion, that “The motion entitled \$title, called on \$day, be restored to the floor”.
- i. “\$title” shall be the title of the poll as proposed and
 - ii. “\$day” shall be the date on which it was proposed.

[This motion may not be removed except by its proposer. If the House so moves, the motion that was initially removed must be restored to the floor forthwith. The restored motion may not be removed except by its proposer.¹⁴⁸]

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|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=113704 |
| Votes For | 111 |
| Votes Against | 6 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Naifon, Feria-Alkaline, Overmorrow |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁴⁵ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 4

¹⁴⁶ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 4

¹⁴⁷ Statute Law Revision Act s 5(g)(ii)

¹⁴⁸ Statute Law Revision Act s 5(g)(iii)

Chancery Act 2018

~~[An Act to establish Chancery to assist in the writing of judicial petitions and for the initiation of forms of action in Council.]~~

~~Whereas no changes are made to any protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to the provisions in section 6(e) of the Government Act 2018:~~

~~Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:~~

- ~~1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Chancery Act 2018. This Act shall take effect immediately.~~
- ~~2. **Establishment.** There shall be formed Chancery, organised as part of the Home Office, with the permissions that shall entail, which shall be headed by the Librarian. The Librarian, and all members of the European Council, shall at all times be treated as if they were electors.~~
- ~~3. **Advice.** Chancery shall serve as a body to advise the government on matters of law and alert it if it should deviate from or be ignorant of the requirements specified by law.~~
- ~~4. **Enforcement.** It shall also be required to produce templates for and assist residents in the drafting and filing of judicial petitions.~~
 - ~~a. Chancery may, at the approval of the Librarian, file judicial petitions to the Council.~~
 - ~~b. In such cases where Chancery may file on the behalf of a resident, relevant cases shall be entitled as *C v Defendant, ex p Claimant*, with the relevant defendant and claimant fields filled as necessary.~~
- ~~5. **Independence.** Chancery shall have full independence and authority to pursue the cause of justice, filing judicial petitions as necessary, without delay or hindrance, to that end.^{149]}~~

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|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=115195 |
| Votes For | 77 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Naifon, Feria-Alkaline, Overmorrow |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁴⁹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 4(a)

Foreign Policy (Commencement) Act 2018

An Act to make certain past legislation come into force by primary legislation, amend legislation to prevent the emergence of contradictory requirements, provide approval for embassy formations, and clarify the meaning of certain words in the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016.

Whereas no changes are made to provisions protected by a higher quorum requirement, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent of electors :

And whereas confirmation of the region's entry into the World Assembly Legislative League has been received :

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Foreign Policy (Commencement) Act 2018.
2. **Commencement.** This Act shall come into effect immediately. The first schedule to the Foreign Policy (World Assembly) Act 2018, hereinafter the “enabling Act”, shall come into effect immediately.
3. **Amendment.** For the first sentence of section 2 of the enabling Act, there shall be substituted “The first schedule to this Act (WALL treaty) shall come into force after the passage of primary legislation to bring it into force”. Section 7 of the enabling Act shall cease to have effect.
4. **Embassy formation.** An embassy shall be formed with the region ‘World Assembly Legislative League’ until such time that Schedule 1 to the enabling Act ceases to have effect.
5. **Interpretation.** For the purposes of section 2 of the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016, primary enactments of the Parliament shall suffice for approval of the Parliament.

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=116887 |
| Votes For | 88 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Great New Sealand, Feria-Alkaline, Overmorrow |
| Assent | Not required |

Criminal Law Act 2018

An Act to create and punish offences against the region and its government.

Whereas the region lacks well-defined crimes and exists as one of the few major regions, if not [the¹⁵⁰] only major region, in NationStates to lack such definitions, very much unlike

- a. The Pacific and its [criminal code](#),
- b. The North Pacific and its [criminal code](#), and
- c. Europeia and its [criminal code](#):

And whereas no changes are made to protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent in compliance with section 6(c) of the Government Act 2018:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the High Crimes Act 2018 [or Criminal Law Act 2018¹⁵¹]. This Act shall take effect immediately.
2. **Procedures.** Persons possessing judicial powers, both delegated and non-delegated, shall have discretion to choose a punishment which they believe fits the crime, subject to subsection (a).
 - a. Should such a person command a punishment with a length less than one quarter of the maximum or more than three-quarters of the maximum, they must submit to the European Council an explanation for their action. If the European Council believes that explanation unconvincing, it may adjust the punishment as necessary.
 - b. All actions taken under the provisions of this Act may be appealed to the European Council, by any party to the judicial action, for review of the relevant facts and the actions taken. The European Council may adjust punishments as it sees necessary.
 - c. Where bans are not indefinite, it is the responsibility of the person banned to inform the Government of the time at which their ban expires. Members of the governments shall not be liable for failing to update regional ban lists absent notice.
 - d. Judicial actions taken in the past which fall into the confines of this Act shall be held, retroactively, to be as legal as if they were taken with this Act in force.
3. **Treason.** Persons who are guilty of treason shall be banned indefinitely from the region and all its platforms. The following actions shall be considered treason:
 - a. attempting to overthrow the government through the use [of¹⁵²] foreign agents recruited for that purpose,
 - b. attempting to recruit foreign agents to overthrow the government,

¹⁵⁰ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 2(a)

¹⁵¹ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 6

¹⁵² Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 2(b)

- c. advertising for foreign regions [while not being an accredited ambassador¹⁵³],
- d. aiding any organisation which has declared war on the region, and
- e. altering the region's primary legislation without the authorisation of the European Parliament, or outside duties to do so set forth by law.

~~[[This rules out registered diplomats and their posting regional adverts as having committed treason.¹⁵⁴]]~~
~~154, 155]~~

- 4. **Off-site property destruction.** Any person who attempts to make regional communications platforms unusable shall be guilty of off-site property destruction and shall be banned from the region and all of those platforms indefinitely.
- 5. **Perjury.** Any person who lies to any officer or institution acting in a lawful judicial capacity, is guilty of perjury and shall be banned for a period not to exceed six months.
- 6. **Governmental offences.** The following subsections detail offences against the government. Any member of the government may bring suit in the European Council against persons they believe to have violated these provisions. All offences under this section shall be punished with a ban not to exceed four months.
 - a. **Impersonation.** Any person who impersonates or attempts to impersonate any member of the government, including ranks from the Founder to the undersecretaries, is guilty of impersonation.
 - b. **Unlawful representation.** Any person who purports to represent the region in an official capacity without proper authorisation is guilty of unlawful representation.
 - c. **Breach of official trust.** Any person who releases information which is designated as sensitive information by the Delegate, or any person granted [by regulation by order¹⁵⁶] the authority to make such a designation, shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

Release of such information to the [Librarian principal of Chancery¹⁵⁷] or to an ombudsman appointed by the Founder, for the purposes of providing evidence on crimes, shall not be considered an offence.
 - d. **Contempt of court.** Any person who fails to abide by the procedures of regional courts, disrupts (or attempts to disrupt) the proceedings of those courts, or fails to comply with a court order, shall be guilty of contempt of court.
 - e. **Electoral perjury.** Any person who attempts to conceal information or provides false information on electoral disclosures shall be guilty of electoral perjury.
 - f. **Electoral fraud.** Any person who provides or offers to provide money or telegram stamps to an individual or group for the purposes of influencing elections or appointments is guilty of

¹⁵³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(i)(2)

¹⁵⁴ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 2(c)

¹⁵⁵ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(i)(1)

¹⁵⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(ii)(1)

¹⁵⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(ii)(2)

elector^{158]} fraud. [This strikes out contests for money or stamps, with the exception that rules of entry to said contests require influencing elections or appointments.^{159]}

g. **[Ballot Fraud.** Any person who creates multiple WA accounts or recruits WA nations for the purposes of influencing elections, motions or appointments is guilty of ballot fraud.^{160]}

7. **Conspiracy.** Any person who commands, procures, or conspires for the commission of crimes shall be guilty of conspiracy and shall be treated as if they had in fact committed the crime.

8. **[Harassment.** Any person which carries out or threatens to carry out an invasion of privacy or the unwanted release of personal information, is guilty of harassment. Such an offence shall be punished with a ban not to exceed four months. ~~Any form of threats, invasions of privacy, unwanted release of information or threat thereof, as well as anything deemed illegal by NS rules is guilty of harassment.~~^{161]}^{162]}

9. **[Attempt.** Any person who acts in a way which is more than merely preparatory to the commission of an offence, is guilty of attempting to commit the offence and may be punished with no more than half of the stated maximum for the offence itself.^{163]}

10. **[Perverting the course of justice.** Any person found guilty of perverting the course of justice shall be banned for a period not to exceed six months, and permanent disbarment from providing legal representation before a magistrate. The following actions shall be considered perverting the course of justice:

- a. Fabricating or disposing of evidence.
- b. Intimidating or threatening a witness or the opposing party.
- c. Intimidating or threatening the presiding magistrate.^{164]}

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=117734 |
| Votes For | 50 |
| Votes Against | 9 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Great New Sealand, Feria-Alkaline , Overmorrow |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁵⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(ii)(3)

¹⁵⁹ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 2(d)

¹⁶⁰ Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2020 s 2(a)

¹⁶¹ Legal Corrections Act 2018 s 2(e)

¹⁶² Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(iii)

¹⁶³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(h)(iv)

¹⁶⁴ Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2020 s 2(b)

Statute Law Revision Act 2018

An Act to clarify and add several sections in the High Crimes Act 2018 and add several points in the Government (Reform) Act 2017:

Whereas the High Crimes Act has done a notable job of laying out the laws of the Region, there are still several sections that can be clarified further:

And whereas there remains a very important ambiguity in the Government (Reform) Act 2017: And changes are made to protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent in compliance with section 6(c) of the Government Act 2018:

Now therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title and commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Legal Corrections Act 2018 [or Statute Law Revision Act 2018¹⁶⁵]. This Act shall take effect immediately.
2. **Revisions to High Crimes Act.** The following revisions shall take effect for the High Crimes Act.
 - a. In the second paragraph at the top, the word “the” shall be inserted directly before the word “only”.
 - b. Section 3(a) shall be revised to include the word “of” between the words “use” and “foreign”.
 - c. At the end of Section 3, the following text shall be added: This rules out registered diplomats and their posting regional adverts as having committed treason.
 - d. Section 6(f) of said Act shall have the following added: This strikes out contests for money or stamps, with the exception that rules of entry to said contests require influencing elections or appointments.
 - e. There shall be a section 8 added with the following text: **Harassment.** Any form of threats, invasions of privacy, unwanted release of information or threat thereof, as well as anything deemed illegal by NS rules is guilty of harassment.
3. **Revisions to Government (Reform) Act.** The following revisions shall take effect for the Government (Reform) Act.
 - a. Section 7(a)(i) shall be revised so as to strike out the word “unanimously” and replace it with “by a two-thirds majority”.
 - b. There shall be a section 7(a)(vii) created with this text: a “motion to recall a Commissioner”, a political action to recall a Commissioner pursuant to section 7(e).
 - c. There shall be a section 7(e) inserted with the following text: **Recall.** A Commissioner may be recalled by Parliament under these circumstances.
 - i. A petition signed by at least 10% of electors in the Region calls for a vote on recall.

¹⁶⁵ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 7

European Statutes

- ii. In the case that such a petition is received and is reviewed by the other Commissioners or the Delegate as valid and having all petitioners signing of their own volition, the highest Commissioner per rank order as defined in section 5 of this Act besides the one to be impeached shall set up the “motion to recall a Commissioner”.
- iii. The motion must specifically state the Commissioner to be recalled and a link to the petition in question. This poll requires a 20% quorum. If any of these sections are unfulfilled, the motion fails.
- iv. If said motion passes, the Commissioner shall be removed from their position. If it fails, the Commissioner may not be recalled for a month after the motion.
- v. There may not be a “motion to recall a Commissioner” within 14 days of another, nor may a Commissioner be recalled for the first month of their term.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=125015 |
| Votes For | 89 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Jenesia, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary Alsted, Delegatus Emeritus |
| Commission | Aweland, Feria-Alkaline , Thils |
| Assent | Not required |

Transparency Act 2018

An Act to create a transparency requirement for all members of the government and related matters.

Whereas no changes are made to protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent in compliance with section 6(c) of the Government Act 2018:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Transparency Act 2018. This Act shall take effect as if it were passed on 1 September 2018.
2. The term ‘government’[, for the purposes of this Act,¹⁶⁶] shall mean the state and all of its related organs.
3. All persons serving in Europe’s government shall join Europe’s Discord server. They shall not leave that server for any period greater than three days. Violators of this provision shall be dismissed at executive discretion. If a person is dismissed from an appointed position, they may not be reappointed for a period of at least one month.
4. Europe’s Discord server, for the purposes of this Act, is that as defined in section 4(a) of the Cabinet Transparency Act 2018.
5. Dismissal from a government post without terms defined in statute shall not be considered a matter of criminal law. This Act shall not be used, in a retroactive fashion, to dismiss persons holding a post with terms defined in statute.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=127754 |
| Votes For | 84 |
| Votes Against | 2 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Aweland, Feria-Alkaline, Qroma |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁶⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(i)

Commission (Resignation) Act 2019

~~[An Act to allow to resignation of European Commission Members from their posts and allow the appointment of interim Commission members.]~~

~~Whereas human being often have to vacate posts due to other commitments:~~

~~And whereas multiple commissioners have effectively vacated their posts due to the inability to resign:~~

~~And whereas no changes are made to protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent in compliance with section 6(e) of the Government Act 2017:~~

~~Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:~~

- ~~1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the [Government (Resignation) Act Commission Resignation Act¹⁶⁷] 2019 [or Commission (Resignation) Act 2019¹⁶⁸]. This Act shall take effect immediately.~~
- ~~2. **Definition.** A “Commissioner” as said in this act, includes all members of the commission, including the Commissioner, the First Deputy Commissioner, and the Second Deputy Commissioner.~~
- ~~3. **Commissioner Resignation.** A Commissioner will be allowed to resign under these circumstances:~~
 - ~~a. The Commissioner must have notified the WA Delegate of their resignation at least ten days before their exit.~~
 - ~~b. The WA Delegate must have chosen another nation to take the place of the Commissioner who is resigning.~~
 - ~~c. The Commissioner must have posted a notice on the Regional Messaging Board, Discord, and the European Forums, alerting the public of their intended exit.~~
- ~~4. **Commissioner Replacement.** The Delegate must replace the outgoing Commissioner in the following order:~~
 - ~~a. The WA Delegate must ask the runner up in the election of the resigning commission if they would like to temporarily assume the Commissionership. If they decline, the delegate must ask the second runner up, then third, and so on.~~
 - ~~b. If there is still no one who has accepted the interim Commissionership, because~~
 - ~~i. There was no election due to there only being one candidate,~~
 - ~~ii. None of the runner ups in the election accepted the interim commissionership,~~~~The delegate must choose a member of the European Cabinet to fulfill the position until the time of the next election.~~

¹⁶⁷ RMB Moderation Act 2019 s 6(e)

¹⁶⁸ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#) art 8

~~5. **Interim Commissioner.** The runner up or Cabinet Member who has been appointed to the Commissionership will be the Interim Commissioner, Interim First Deputy Commissioner, or Interim Second Deputy Commissioner.~~

~~a. The said nation must be given the role Interim Commissioner, Interim First Deputy Commissioner, or Interim Second Deputy Commissioner.~~

~~b. The said nation must be given the right to polls and to propose laws.~~

~~c. The said nation must fulfill all the requirements of the commissionership, outlined in The Government (Reform) Act 2017 and The Transparency Act 2018.~~

~~d. The said nation must stay in their position until the end of their term. If the nation was one of the runner ups in the last election, they will be eligible to run for reelection as a Commissioner. If the nation is a cabinet member they will not be allowed to run for re-election as a Commissioner.~~

~~6. **Commissioner Resignation Protocol.** If the said Commissioner has been allowed to resign based on the requirements outlined in this act, the Commissioner must~~

~~a. Telegram the WA Delegate that they are resigning at the time of their resignation.~~

~~b. Resign from their in-game post as Commissioner, First Deputy Commissioner, or Second Deputy Commissioner.~~

~~7. **WA Delegate Protocol.** If the Commissioner has resigned, the WA Delegate must~~

~~a. Reply to their telegram as soon as possible noting that they have been made aware of the Commissioner's resignation.~~

~~b. Remove the commissioner's role on Discord.^{169]}~~

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=135487 |
| Votes For | 48 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, South St Maarten |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁶⁹ Commission (Elections) Act 2019 sch 2 para 2

Advisor Dismissal Act 2019

~~[An Act to require the delegate or the founder to dismiss the Advisor.~~

~~Whereas no changes are made to any protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to the provisions in section 6(e) of the Government Act 2017.~~

~~Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:~~

- ~~1. This Act may be cited as the Advisor Dismissal Act 2019.~~
- ~~2. The European Parliament requires the delegate or the founder to remove the nation “Forgotton Warriors” from the list of regional officers immediately.¹⁷⁰~~

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=136067 |
| Votes For | 37 |
| Votes Against | 8 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett , South St Maarten |
| Assent | Not required |

¹⁷⁰ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 4(b)

RMB Moderation Act 2019

An Act to create a generalised method for the moderation of Europe’s regional message board, associated bodies, to empower those bodies with reasonable democratic mandates and checks so to prevent them from being abused, and related purposes.

Whereas many members of the region are concerned about the toxicity of posts on the region’s Regional Message Board:

And ~~whereas no changes are made to protected provisions,~~¹⁷¹ the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent as it declares a quorum requirement of 20 per cent, per section 1 herein and section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title, status, definitions, and related matters.** This Act may be cited as the RMB Moderation Act 2019. This Act shall take effect immediately. This Act shall not be repealed or modified without meeting a 20 per cent quorum requirement.

a. ~~“Executive authority” means actions taken under order of a body which is not the executive, which are generally considered to be part of executive discretion.~~¹⁷²

- b. “Regional message board” in this Act means any communications platform located on NationStates administered by the government of Europe.

2. **Establishment.** Upon passage of this Act, there shall be created a body to be styled the Moderation Committee.

- a. The Moderation Committee shall be made up of six members: all three members of the Commission, the Delegate, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary.

- i. For the purposes of the Moderation Committee, vacancies, prolonged absences, recusals, or effective vacancies will be filled from the following list, moving from top to bottom, skipping persons who are not able to serve (by existence or by public personal declaration to that effect)—

1. the member of the European Council who is not the Delegate or the Founder,
2. the Librarian,
3. the most recent existing former delegate to have served more than seven days,
4. the most recently elected former member of the Commission,
5. the Founder,

¹⁷¹ Changes *are* made to protected provisions, but none of those provisions are protected above the 20 per cent level. There is no damage done by the inaccuracy therein.

¹⁷² Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(i)

6. the most recent Home Secretary,
 7. the most recent Foreign Secretary, and or
 8. a person who is not another person already serving on the Moderation Committee with the most endorsements.
- ii. No person shall possess more than one vote on the Moderation Committee. If one person could possess more than one vote, they shall declare all but one of their *ex officio* votes to be held effectively vacant.
 - iii. The composition of the Moderation Committee that hears a case shall be determined at the time of origination and will be maintained throughout the adjudication of the action.
- b. Decisions of the Moderation Committee shall be made on the basis of powers [conferred by section 3 of this Act ~~given in the same section of the legislation enabling that power~~¹⁷³].
 - c. Majorities must be absolute of all members, unless members to be excluded from voting on an action—
 - i. have recused themselves from that action,
 - ii. have not participated in discussions at all within three days of their beginning, or
 - iii. are the subject of that action.
 - d. Proceedings of the Moderation Committee shall be conducted on Europe’s forums at a location to be decided upon by the Moderation Committee.
 - i. If no such location is suitable, it shall be acceptable to undertake those proceedings in a public chat on Europe’s Discord where public posting is limited.
 - ii. All members of the Moderation Committee shall be informed of any actions taking place.
 - e. [The European Council is empowered to adjudge, by order, the state of vacancies or prolonged absences as pertains to this Act.¹⁷⁴]
3. **Enabling clauses.** The Moderation Committee shall be empowered, subject the voting provisions of section 2(c), [to ~~as follows~~¹⁷⁵]—
- a. with unanimous consent, [~~it may~~¹⁷⁶] create, alter, or repeal regulations by statutory instrument governing the contents and behaviours of Regional Message Board posts, so long as—
 - i. no part of any regulation contravenes any provision of primary legislation and

¹⁷³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(ii)(1)

¹⁷⁴ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(ii)(2)

¹⁷⁵ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(1)

¹⁷⁶ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(2)

- ii. all regulations and changes to those regulations are made en bloc via repeal and replace rather than amendment of such regulations;
- b. with unanimous consent, create regulations by statutory instrument governing the procedures and locations of Moderation Committee proceedings;
- c. with unanimous consent, ~~[eject by order a nation issue a statutory instrument ordering that a nation be ejected and banned, by executive authority¹⁷⁷]~~ from the region for violation of regulations created in section 3(a) ~~[or by primary legislation¹⁷⁸]~~, for a period not to exceed four months~~[, and for purposes of section 2(a) of the High Crimes Act 2018, the majority in making that decision shall produce the required justification¹⁷⁹]~~;
- d. with no less than a two-thirds majority, issue a statutory instrument ordering that a nation—
 - i. refrain from making any more RMB posts for a period not to exceed five days,
 - ii. that ~~[executive authority be employed to suppress¹⁸⁰]~~ posts made by that nation ~~[be suppressed¹⁸¹]~~, and
 - iii. that the nation be ejected and stripped of all governmental posts whose terms are not defined in law, if that person makes more than three posts in contravention of that order;
- e. with an absolute majority, issue a statutory instrument ordering that a nation,
 - i. who has been removed under sub-section (c) to this section and is believed to be a puppet of that nation or
 - ii. ~~[is¹⁸²]~~ a foreign resident
 be permanently removed or made unable to post on the RMB~~[by executive authority¹⁸³]~~; and
- f. ~~[with an absolute majority, issue a statutory instrument along with notice on the RMB, detailing the belief of the Committee that a subject should in the future refrain from certain actions.¹⁸⁴]~~
- g. with an absolute majority, create regulations by statutory instrument for the initial declaration of the location of Moderation Committee proceedings.

Regarding perjury (see section 5 of the High Crimes Act 2018): questions asked by members of the Moderation Committee in their official duties at the place determined as result of section 2(d) of this Act shall be considered a judicial capacity.

4. **Origination.** Cases alleging the violation of section 3(a) regulations may be brought by—

¹⁷⁷ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(3)(a)

¹⁷⁸ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 3(a)

¹⁷⁹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(3)(b)

¹⁸⁰ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(4)(a)

¹⁸¹ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(4)(b)

¹⁸² Legislation (No 3) Order art 3

¹⁸³ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(5)

¹⁸⁴ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(j)(iii)(6)

- a. electors so long as those allegations are taken up by any member of the Moderation Committee and brought to the attention of the Committee as a whole;
 - b. members of the Moderation Committee to the Moderation Committee; and
 - c. executive discretion for adjudication of actions already taken.
5. **Appeal.** Decisions on violations of section 3(a) regulations may be appealed against—
- a. to the European Council, which
 - i. may decide on the law and equity of decisions so made with automatic *locus standi* granted to such subjects, and overrule those decisions and
 - ii. may issue injunctions to delay decisions of the Moderation Committee, or
 - b. by motion of privilege to the European Parliament, subject to the provisions of section 8 of the Government Act 2017.
6. **Amendments.** The following amendments shall take effect.
- a. The word “Cabinet” in section 3 of the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016 shall be replaced with the words “Moderation Committee”.
 - b. Section 8(a)(iii) of the Government Act 2017 shall be omitted. There shall be inserted a section 8(a)(iv) to that act, as follows: “Should any hypothetical vacancy remain unfilled, members shall vote by offices held and not on account of capitation”.
 - c. Before the last full stop in section 3 of the Privileges Act 2017, there shall be inserted the words “or other actions subject to regulations created by the Moderation Committee”.
 - d. In the Government (Reform) Act 2017—
 - i. for the words “a member of the European Council will be selected at random to fill the vacancy” in section 6(a), there shall be inserted the words “the nation with the most endorsements who is not a member of the Cabinet or already a member of the Commission shall be selected to fill the vacancy”;
 - ii. the words “by order,” in section 6(d) shall be omitted;
 - iii. there shall be inserted a sub-section (b) to section 7 as follows: “Any member of the Commission who is believed by the European Council to be abusing the powers granted to them may be removed from their post”.
 - e. The words “Government (Resignation) Act” in section 1 of the Government (Resignation) Act 2019, which may also be referred to as the Commission Resignation Act 2019, shall be replaced with “Commission Resignation Act”.
7. **[Parliamentary oversight.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, Parliament may create, alter, or repeal section 3(a) regulations by resolution or primary legislation meeting a 10 per cent quorum requirement.¹⁸⁵]

¹⁸⁵ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 3(b)

European Statutes

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|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=139400 |
| Votes For | 66 |
| Votes Against | 16 (+15 present) |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, South St Maarten |
| Assent | Not required |

Recognition Act 2019

An Act to create awards and procedures for awarding them, to recognise achievements on behalf of the region.

Whereas it may become necessary to recognise contributions to the region without appointing them to a regional officer position without portfolio:

And whereas no changes are made to protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent as it declares a quorum requirement of 20 per cent, per section 1 herein and section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title and status.** This Act may be cited as the Recognitions Act 2019 [or Recognition Act 2019¹⁸⁶]. This Act shall take effect immediately. This Act shall not be repealed or modified without meeting a 20 per cent quorum requirement.
2. **Awards.** This Act shall create a single order of dignity, hereinafter referred to as the Order of Europe, with three ranks, from highest to lowest, as follows:
 - a. Grand Cross of the Order of Europe, hereinafter GCOE,
 - b. Commander of the Order of Europe, hereinafter COE, and
 - c. Member of the Order of Europe, hereinafter MOE.
3. **Award procedures.** The following procedures shall be followed for award of the various classes.
 - a. The GCOE shall be awarded only if all the following steps are followed:
 - i. The candidate is nominated by the Delegate, is nominated by the Founder, or is nominated unanimously by the European Commission and
 - ii. Parliament affirms the nomination in a motion which passes with at least a 20 per cent quorum requirement.

The GCOE shall not be revocable under any circumstances. All awards made following these procedures are permanent.

 - b. The COE, a revocable award, shall be awarded in the following cases:
 - i. The Delegate or Founder may, with majority consent of the European Commission, award a COE to any resident of the region.
 - ii. All Delegates shall automatically be awarded the COE after 100 days of service. All Cabinet members shall automatically be awarded the COE after 300 days of service.

¹⁸⁶ [Legislation \(No. 2\) Order 2019](#), art 9

European Statutes

- iii. All members of the European Council shall automatically be awarded the COE after 100 days of service.
- c. The MOE, a revocable award, shall be awarded in the following cases:
 - i. The Delegate, Founder, or a majority of the European Commission, with the consent of any one of the other parties, may award the MOE to any resident of the region.
 - ii. All Delegates, European Council members, and Cabinet members shall receive the MOE upon leaving office, unless vetoed by any one of the following:
 - 1. the Delegate, unless the recipient is the departing Delegate,
 - 2. the Founder,
 - 3. a majority of the European Commission, or
 - 4. the European Parliament.
- 4. **Clarifications.** In the above section,
 - a. the words “days of service” need not be consecutive,
 - b. automatic awards only connote the automatic eligibility of that award, actually giving the award may require administrative action which should be requested and approved without delay, and
- 5. **Award administration.** Awards of the Order of Europe shall be noted and catalogued by the Librarian. Differences in interpretation and claims of fact shall also be resolved by the Librarian to the best of his or her knowledge.
- 6. **Criminal misstatement.** Before the words “is guilty” in section 6(b) of the High Crimes Act 2018, there shall be inserted “or falsely purports to have been issued a decoration by the region”.
- 7. **Revocations.** In cases of revocation, the following apply:
 - a. Any member of the Order of Europe who is convicted by a competent and recognised body of European law, shall be stripped of their revocable awards.
 - b. The European Parliament may vote to strip someone of their revocable awards with a motion to that effect, after meeting a 20 per cent quorum requirement.

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=140205 |
| Votes For | 77 |
| Votes Against | 4 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |

European Statutes

| | |
|------------|---|
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, South St Maarten |
| Assent | Not required |

The North Pacific Treaty Act 2019

An Act to enact the Treaty of the Northern Passage, provide for the execution of certain elements of that treaty, and associated purposes.

Whereas no changes are made to provisions protected by a higher quorum requirement nor is there any creation of a protected quorum requirement, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent of electors:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as “The North Pacific Treaty Act 2019”. The Schedule to this Act may be cited as “The Treaty of the Northern Passage”, “TNP Treaty”, or by reference to this Act.
2. **Commencement.** All sections of and schedules to this Act, other than this section, shall take effect on either—

- a. such day as the Delegate may by order appoint¹⁸⁷ or
- b. such day as the European Parliament may specify in a resolution or by motion.

This section shall take effect immediately.

3. **Enforcement provisions.** The following sub-sections shall have effect as provided for in section 2.
 - a. No person shall act under false pretences at the direction of [Europe’s ~~the regional~~¹⁸⁸] government in The North Pacific, and nor shall punishment of any sort be taken against a person refusing to violate orders to that effect.
 - i. Violators of this section shall, after due process in a court of law, be stripped of their posts and shall be punished with a ban not to exceed four months.
 - ii. For actions commenced under this section, the court of original jurisdiction is permitted to hold proceedings in closed session.
 - b. In paragraph (IV)(1)(c) of the Schedule to this Act, the word “object” shall mean either—
 - i. a motion, of the form described in section 7(a)(iv) of the Government (Reform) Act 2017, expressing disapproval of the Delegate’s vote, duly passed by the European Parliament or
 - ii. an order by the Delegate or the Cabinet factually registering and providing evidence for the disapproval of a plurality of World Assembly members in fact existing.
 - c. No person may order withdrawal from this treaty until such time that a week has passed after the repeal of this Act, unless authorised to do so by order issued by the Cabinet.
4. **Amendments.** In the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016, the words “except where otherwise provided in law or by treaty” shall be inserted before the last full stop in section 2 thereof.

¹⁸⁷ See [TNP Treaty Act Commencement Order 2019](#).

¹⁸⁸ Statute Law Revision Act 2019 s 5(k)

Schedule (TNP Treaty)

The North Pacific (TNP) and Europe have engaged in discussions about the natural alliance between the two regions, and how to deepen it; and

TNP and Europe wish to develop closer ties with one another through continued discussions, as well as the treaty undertakings set forth herein;

THEREFORE, TNP and Europe agree as follows:

Section I - Establishment

1. The signatories will recognize the constitutional governments in force at the time of ratification of this treaty, and any legally enacted successor governments, as the sole legitimate governments of their respective regions.
2. The signatories agree to maintain both on- and off-site embassies with each other.

Section II - Mutual Defence

1. The signatories agree not to engage in any military hostilities against one another.
2. The signatories will not attempt to overthrow one another.
3. The signatories shall defend one another, to the best of their ability, and at the request of the other signatory.

Section III - Intelligence Undertakings

1. Neither TNP nor Europe will send spies to the other. A "spy" is a person acting under false pretenses in one region, without that region's knowledge, at the direction of the other region's legitimate government.
2. TNP and Europe each shall provide information to the other if such information is pertinent to the other region's security or well-being, or otherwise upon the other's reasonable request, unless the party in possession of such information reasonably believes that providing that information: (1) might violate applicable laws or contravene the terms of service for NationStates or the region's forum provider or (2) unduly compromise that party's source(s) of information. Both signatories shall endeavor to reveal as much as possible in such situations, but not more than they can under laws, terms of service or the need to protect sources.
3. TNP and Europe will each make it a violation of their internal laws to spy on the other, if a similar or related law to the same effect does not already exist. To the extent permitted by each region's laws, this section shall be self-executing.

Section IV - Cooperation Undertakings

1. The parties will support resolutions proposed by members of the other party in the General Assembly by a Delegate vote in favor as soon as possible so long as:
 - a. the other party publicly registers the request sufficiently in advance and informs the Delegate of the requested region;

European Statutes

- b. accommodates any limitations as to when the Delegate may be available to vote; and
 - c. a plurality of active WA members in the Delegate's region do not thereafter object to the resolution while it is at vote.
2. The signatories shall endeavor to cooperate on cultural activities, to the benefit of the people of both signatories, and to promote their shared ideals and visions.

Section V - General Provisions

1. This treaty will come into effect upon its ratification by the duly authorized individuals or bodies of both the signatories.
2. This treaty may be amended by concurrent resolution of both parties' authorised legislative authorities.
3. Either signatory will endeavor to give a week's notice in the aforementioned embassies before withdrawing from this treaty.
4. The signatories will make all reasonable efforts to seek a diplomatic solution before withdrawing from this treaty.

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|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=142257 |
| Votes For | 39 |
| Votes Against | 8 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, South St Maarten |
| Assent | Not required |

Statute Law Revision Act 2019

An Act to revise and clarify existing legislation, allow for the creation of superseding legislation, and related purposes.

Whereas this Act makes substantive changes to prior acts which set a quorum requirement of 20 per cent for their amendment, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors:

And whereas the European Parliament wishes to convey its gratitude to FERIA-ALKALINE, SOUTH ST MAARTEN, ST SCARLETT, and REGNUM ITALIAE for their contributions to European law:

And whereas some provisions in the statute law are no longer relevant, and therefore ought be repealed, or require changes so to regain their relevancy:

Now therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Precedence.** If an Act—

- a. declares that it supersedes all other legislation on some topic,
- b. a contradiction is discovered between that Act and some prior Act, and
- c. the superseding Act meets or exceeds the quorum requirements necessary to modify or repeal the prior Act if it had done so,

the judiciary may nullify the prior Act's contradictory provisions, so long as those provisions pertain to the superseding Act's declared scope.

2. **Savings.** No provision of this Act affects the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequences of any actions already done or suffered.

3. **Retitling.** The following Acts are retitled from the names on the left to the names on the right. The Librarian must by order effect changes to the provisions establishing short titles for those Acts to achieve the specified changes, while keeping the older names as alternatives:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Legal Corrections Act 2017 | Interpretation Act 2017 |
| b. Cabinet Transparency Act 2017 | Transparency Act 2017 |
| c. Privileges Act 2017 | Privilege Act 2017 |
| d. Government (Reform) Act 2017 | Commission Act 2017 |
| e. High Crimes Act 2018 | Criminal Law Act 2018 |
| f. Legal Corrections Act 2018 | Statute Law Revision Act 2018 |
| g. Commission Resignation Act 2019 | Commission (Resignation) Act 2019 |
| h. Recognitions Act 2019 | Recognition Act 2019 |

4. **Repeals.** The—

- a. Chancery Act 2018 and
- b. Advisor Dismissal Act 2018

are repealed.

5. **Amendments.** The following amendments take effect:—

- a. In section 2 of the Foreign Policy (Embassies) Act 2016 omit “excepting those falling into the provisions of section 1”.
- b. In the Government Act 2017—

- i. for section 2(b) substitute—

Primary legislation is law created by Parliament. Secondary legislation is law created on authority delegated by Parliament. Both primary and secondary legislation override customary law. For the purposes of this Act, “statutory law” means primary legislation.

- ii. in section 3, omit the word “new” before “player” and after “player” insert “who has received the approval of the Parliament”,
 - iii. in section 4, substitute from “either” to the end, as follows—

the Founder, the Delegate, or a person to whom the Founder or Delegate has delegated discretionary powers.

- iv. in section 6, omit “Eligibility requirements may be defined by law”,
 - v. in section 6(a), after “member of the government” insert “or person authorised by law” and for the word “finished” substitute “put”,
 - vi. in section 6(b)(i) for the word “notwithstanding” substitute “except”,
 - vii. in section 6(d)—
 - 1. omit words starting with “or the European Council” and ending with “Act 2017” and
 - 2. insert at the end of the first sentence, “unless authorised to do so by Parliament”.
 - viii. in the first part of section 7, after the words “Founder’s discretion” insert “subject to statutory requirements as interpreted by the European Council”,
 - ix. omit section 8(b)(ii), and
 - x. in section 9—
 - 1. omit the first sentence and
 - 2. in the phrase “the Delegate may assume”, for “may” substitute “shall”.

- c. In the Legal Corrections Act 2017 also known as the Interpretation Act 2017—
 - i. insert a section 5(b) as follows—

Amendments in different bills take effect in the order in which they were passed by Parliament.
 - ii. insert a section 5(c) as follows—

The Librarian may by order suspend the commencement of amendment provisions which, in the opinion of the Librarian, do not logically cohere with the provisions being amended. Actions made under this authority may be appealed against, by any elector, only to the European Council and only under action for an administrative injunction or declaration.
 - iii. insert a section 5(d) as follows—

When an Act creates or states the execution of powers “by order” or “by regulation”, the exerciser of that power must exercise it by means of statutory instrument, unless the contrary intention appears in the Act.
- d. In section 7(e) of the Statutory Instruments Act 2017—
 - i. for “halt the implementation” substitute “temporarily take out of force” and
 - ii. omit “should that injunction be issued within three days of the promulgation of the statutory instrument”.
- e. In the Government (Reform) Act 2017 also known as the Commission Act 2017—
 - i. in section 3, for words beginning with “insert” to the end, substitute “alter primary legislation for clarity, grammatical correction, ease of use, and logical consistency in a non-substantive manner”,
 - ii. omit section 4, and
 - iii. in section 7(a)—
 - 1. in paragraph (i) for “has previously been approved to a vote by the Librarian or” substitute “is approved”;
 - 2. in paragraph (ii) omit “stating an opinion not requiring approval of the Librarian”; and
 - 3. in paragraph (iv)—
 - a. before “non-binding” insert “broadly”,
 - b. omit “primarily used for embassy approvals”, and
 - c. insert at the end, “which may be given binding authority if so indicated by primary legislation”.

f. In the Government (Council) Act 2017—

- i. insert at the end of section 1—

The words “statutory law” in this Act refer to primary legislation.

- ii. in section 3(b) before the first instance of the word “provisions” insert “non-supersessionary”;¹⁸⁹
- iii. insert a new non-numbered paragraph to the end of section 3 with the text “But with supersessionary legislation, the Council may follow the instructions set forth in section 1 of the Statute Law Revision Act 2019”; and
- iv. in section 4, from the words “halt the implementation” to the end, substitute “temporarily take out of force primary legislation”.

g. In the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018—

- i. in paragraph 2(a) under subsubparagraph (iii), omit the word “that” before “site were to become unavailable”;
- ii. in paragraph 3(a)(ii) of the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018, omit the word “unanimous”; and
- iii. at the end of paragraph 3(b), insert a new unnumbered paragraph as follows:

This motion may not be removed except by its proposer. If the House so moves, the motion that was initially removed must be restored to the floor forthwith. The restored motion may not be removed except by its proposer.

h. In the High Crimes Act 2018 also known as the Criminal Law Act 2018—

- i. in section 3—
 1. omit the text block “This rules out registered diplomats and their posting regional adverts as having committed treason” and
 2. in subsection (c), at the end before the comma, insert “while not being an accredited ambassador”;
- ii. in section 6—
 1. in subsection (c) for “by order” substitute “by regulation”,
 2. in subsection (d), for “principal of Chancery” substitute “Librarian”, and
 3. in subsection (f), after “guilty of elector” insert “al”,
- iii. for section 8 substitute—

Any person which carries out or threatens to carry out an invasion of privacy or the unwanted release of personal information, is guilty of

¹⁸⁹ Legislation (No 4) Order 2020 art 2.

harassment. Such an offence shall be punished with a ban not to exceed four months.

- iv. insert a section 9 as follows—

Attempt. Any person who acts in a way which is more than merely preparatory to the commission of an offence, is guilty of attempting to commit the offence and may be punished with no more than half of the stated maximum for the offence itself.

- i. In section 2 of the Transparency Act 2018, before the word “shall” insert, surrounded by commas, the words “for the purposes of this Act”.

- j. In the RMB Moderation Act 2019—

- i. omit section 1(a);

- ii. in section 2—

1. in subsection (b) for “given in the same section of the legislation enabling that power” substitute “conferred by section 3 of this Act” and
2. insert a subsection (e) as follows—

The European Council is empowered to adjudge, by order, the state of vacancies or prolonged absences as pertains to this Act.

- iii. in section 3—

1. introduction, for “as follows” substitute “to”,

2. in subsection (a), omit “it may”,

3. in subsection (c)—

- a. for “issue a statutory instrument ordering that a nation be ejected and banned, by executive authority” substitute “eject by order a nation” and

- b. omit words from “four months” to the end;

4. in subsection (d)(ii)—

- a. omit “executive authority be employed to suppress” and

- b. after “nation” insert “be suppressed”,

5. in subsection (e), omit “by executive authority”;

6. insert a subsection (f) as follows—

with an absolute majority, issue a statutory instrument along with notice on the RMB, detailing the belief of the Committee that a subject should in the future refrain from certain actions.

7. the Librarian is empowered to make the appropriate modifications so to maintain parallel structure in the enclosing list.

k. In section 3(a) of The North Pacific Treaty Act 2019 for “the regional” substitute “Europe’s”.

6. **Short title.** This Act—

- a. may be cited as the Statute Law Revision Act 2019 and
- b. takes effect immediately, except section 5(b)(ii) of this Act, which shall only take effect upon receipt of the Founder’s assent to that provision.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=148432 |
| Votes For | 71 |
| Votes Against | 4 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae , St Scarlett, Yahlia |
| Assent | Not required; assent not yet received for section 5(b)(ii) |

Commission (Elections) Act 2019

An Act to revise and clarify the procedure and means of elections to the European Commission, correct typographical errors and oversights in the Procedure Act 2018, and other related purposes.

Whereas the House recognises the substantial contributions made by [South St Maarten](#) to the topic of resignations from and replacements to the Commission in their writing the Commission Resignation Act 2019 :

And whereas the House also recognises the contributions made by [Feria-Alkaline](#) via amendments to the Government (Reform) Act 2017 through the Legal Corrections Act 2018 which introduced recall of Commissioners :

And whereas it would be clearer to the general public that a whole accounting for the selection, dismissal, resignation, etc. of members of the Commission be placed in a single location :

And whereas this Act makes substantive changes to the Government (Reform) Act 2017 and other acts, pursuant to section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors :

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. **Definitions and scope.** In this Act,—

- a. “Commissioners” includes all members of the Commission, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners and
- b. “election overseers” means the Delegate, or persons [made election overseer by custom before 31 December 2019 or ~~who are delegated the authority to call elections~~¹⁹⁰] by regulations issued at executive discretion.

No Commissioners may be appointed under any procedure not specified in this Act [unless otherwise specified in primary legislation. Regardless of section 9(c) of this Act, primary legislation directing for an election to be held may be passed with a 10 per cent quorum requirement¹⁹¹].

2. **Calling elections.** An election overseer, must call, on or shortly after the 15th of each month, for candidates for the Commission election in that month.
3. **Election regulations.** The European Council may issue regulations on—
 - a. the conduct of elections and require the publication of materials or response to questions relevant to a candidacy and
 - b. the time period of acceptance specified in sections 5(e)(ii) and 8(b)(iii) of this Act.
4. **Candidate eligibility.** All candidates for election to the Commission must—
 - a. have resided in the region for at least 28 days before the declaration of candidacy,

¹⁹⁰ Commission (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 1.

¹⁹¹ Commission (Elections) Act 2020 s 2.

- b. not be a member of the Cabinet, the Founder, or the Delegate,
- c. currently be an elector and maintain that status through the election, and
- d. abide by election regulations under section 3 of this Act[, and¹⁹²]
- e. [not have held three consecutive terms in the Commission, unless—
 - i. the third consecutive term ended more than three months before the start of the next term or
 - ii. the consecutive terms were served in their entirety before the commencement of this Act.¹⁹³]

Candidates in violation of any of the provisions of this section must not be listed on the poll described in section 5(b) of this Act.

5. **Conduct of elections.** Elections will be conducted as follows:—

- a. *One candidate elections.* If there is only one candidate on the election date, the Delegate or a suitably powered election overseer, shall by order appoint that candidate to the Commission.
- b. *Timing of elections and ordering of candidates.* If the above subsection does not apply, five days before the next commissioner term begins, a motion to elect must be put—
 - i. for no less than four (4) days,
 - ii. on a motion to elect with the form as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to this Act,
 - iii. with each of the eligible candidates ordered alphabetically.

No right of action will exist for failure to timely hold the poll, if the poll lasts for the duration specified above.

- c. *Appointment and resolution of ties.* If the motion to elect achieves a 10 per cent quorum, the Delegate must appoint, to the relevant office, the person who receives the most votes [from electors present in the region when the vote was called¹⁹⁴] in that motion to elect. However, in the case of a tie, the European Council must randomly select and, by order, appoint one of the parties of that tie to the office.
- d. *Inquorate motion to elect.* If the motion to elect is inquorate, the post will be filled under the provisions of the next subsection.
- e. *Empty posts.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a post on the Commission is empty at the start of that post's term, the nation with the most endorsements—
 - i. that is not a member of the Cabinet or the Commission and

¹⁹² Commission (Term Limit) Act 2019 s 3(b)

¹⁹³ Commission (Term Limit) Act 2019 s 3(a) (original text omitted) (original text was “.”)

¹⁹⁴ Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 s 2

- ii. accepts, within a time period established by regulations or by Schedule 3 to this Act, appointment to the post,

will fill the vacant post for that term.

6. **Resignations.** Commissioners may resign by submitting to all members of the Cabinet, a telegram to that effect. Upon receipt, a member of the Cabinet will announce the Commissioner's resignation on the Regional Message Board. If a member of the Commission—

- a. is no longer an elector,
- b. ceases to exist, or
- c. leaves the region

that person will be considered to have resigned. Regardless of the reason of resignation, the executive must remove that member of the Commission from the list of regional officers.

7. **Recall.** A member of the Commission may be recalled under the following procedures:—

- a. A member of the Commission is recalled if—
 - i. Parliament passes a motion of the form prescribed in [paragraph 4 paragraph 2¹⁹⁵] of Schedule 1 to this Act, with the appropriate substitution,
 - ii. that motion achieves a quorum percentage exceeding 10 per cent, and
 - iii. no identical motion has been rejected by the European Parliament within one week of putting the motion.
- b. However, the period specified in section 7(a)(iii) may be altered if Parliament passes a motion of the form as defined in paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 to this Act, with the appropriate substitution.

8. **Replacement.** If a vacancy emerges in a post on the Commission for any reason between elections—

- a. the person with the second-most votes in the election which last filled that post will be invited to assume [and shall upon receipt of acceptance assume¹⁹⁶] the vacant post for the rest of that term [unless that person has vacated that same post within that term or is otherwise ineligible per section 4 of this Act¹⁹⁷], but
- b. if there was no election or the runner-up is unable or unwilling to assume the vacant post, the nation with the most endorsements—
 - i. that is not a member of the Cabinet or the Commission,
 - ii. is not the nation which previously held that post, and
 - iii. accepts, within a time period established by regulations or Schedule 3 to this Act, appointment to the post,

¹⁹⁵ [Legislation \(No 3\) Order 2020](#) art 2

¹⁹⁶ Commission (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 3(a)

¹⁹⁷ Commission (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 3(b)

will fill the vacant post for the remaining term.

9. **Short title and commencement.** This Act—

- a. may be cited as the Commission (Elections) Act 2019,
- b. along with all schedules to this Act, takes effect immediately,
- c. will not be repealed or modified without meeting a 20 per cent quorum requirement, and
- d. supersedes any prior primary legislation on the candidacy, election, by-election, resignation, recall, or replacement of Commissioners.

10. **Savings.** Existing regulations created in exercise of powers conferred by provisions that are repealed in this Act continue to have effect, unless such regulations are found to be *ultra vires* under those repealed provisions as if they were not repealed.

Schedule 1 (Motions)

The forms of motions referenced above in this Act are as follows:—

1. “[\$numE * 0.1 = \$quorum nations] The European Parliament moves to elect the candidate receiving the most votes, of the following candidates, as \$commissioner_title.”
2. ~~“[\$numE * 0.2¹⁹⁸ = \$quorum nations] This House moves that \$name_of_commissioner be recalled.”²¹⁹⁹~~
3. “[\$numE * 0.1 = \$quorum nations] This House moves that the minimum period between identical recall motions be changed to \$period.”
4. “[\$numE * 0.1 = \$quorum nations] This House moves that \$name_of_commissioner be recalled.”²⁰⁰

Schedule 2 (Revisions)

The following amendments take effect:—

1. In the Government (Reform) Act 2017—
 - a. from the start of section 6 to the end of that section, substitute “Elections to the Commission take place as specified by the Commission (Elections) Act 2019”;
 - b. in section 7(a)(iii)(1)—
 - i. before the words “the date” in section 7(a)(iii)(1) insert the words “or after” and
 - ii. omit “by any commissioner”;
 - c. in section 7(a)(iii)(2)—

¹⁹⁸ This should be 0.1, per section 7(a)(ii).

¹⁹⁹ [Legislation \(No 3\) Order 2020](#) art 2

²⁰⁰ [Legislation \(No 3\) Order 2020](#) art 2

European Statutes

- i. for “the highest ranking” substitute “a” and
 - ii. omit words starting with “per the ranking” to the end;
 - d. omit the following sections:—
 - i. section 7(a)(vii) (motion to recall a Commissioner),
 - ii. section 7(b)(bis) (authorisation of the European Council to remove Commissioners for abuses of power),
 - iii. section 7(c) (subsection on byelections), and
 - iv. section 7(e) (recall procedures).
2. The Commission (Resignation) Act 2019 is repealed.

Schedule 3 (Defaults)

1. Until such time that the European Council issues regulations exercising powers granted by section 3(b) of this Act, the default time period referred to in that section of the Act is one day.
2. The European Council may by order repeal this Schedule.

This is not part of the Act. An explanatory note can be found [here](#).

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=149248 |
| Votes For | 67 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae , St Scarlett, Yahlia |
| Assent | Not required |

Commission (Term Limit) Act 2019

An Act to amend existing legislation in order to impose a limit of three consecutive terms on future Commissioners and encourage greater political engagement.

Whereas this Act makes changes to the Commission (Elections) Act 2019, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors:

Be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. **Short title.** This Act may be cited as the Commission (Term Limit) Act 2019.
2. **Commencement.** This Act comes into force immediately.
3. **Amendments.** In the Commission (Elections) Act 2019—
 - a. insert a section 4(e) as follows—

not have held three consecutive terms in the Commission, unless—

 - i. the third consecutive term ended more than three months before the start of the next term or
 - ii. the consecutive terms were served in their entirety before the commencement of this Act.
 - b. at the end of section 4(d), for the full stop at the end of the section, substitute “, and”.

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|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=149927 |
| Votes For | 70 |
| Votes Against | 19 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, Yahlia |
| Assent | Not required |

Commission (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2020

An Act to clarify the procedure and means of elections to the European Commission retroactively, correct oversights in vacancy assumption procedures, and related matters.

Whereas elections to the Commission have been conducted by custom and delegation of authority for some time preceding the passage of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019 :

And whereas the passage of that Act created a statutory requirement to have electoral powers delegated by statutory instrument rather than by custom; a requirement which was overlooked for some time :

And whereas the winners of otherwise properly held elections and the overseers of those elections ought not be punished in an overly technical reading of the law when there has been no malfeasance by any party :

And whereas it would probably be best to fix the weird situation that if a runner-up who had assumed a commission post and then were recalled, current law would then call inexplicably that same runner-up to assume the now-vacant position :

And whereas this Act makes changes to the Commission (Elections) Act 2019, pursuant to section 9(c) of that Act, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors :

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. **Election oversight amendment.** In section 1 of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019,—
 - a. for “who are delegated the authority to call elections”
 - b. substitute “made election overseer by custom before 31 December 2019 or”.
2. **Immunisation.** “Immunised elections” in this Act refers to elections held in violation of or in non-compliance with the Commission (Elections) Act 2019 between its passage and 31 December 2019.
 - a. The prima facie results of immunised elections shall not be questioned in any court of law.
 - b. The persons responsible for holding immunised elections may not be punished or prosecuted for failing to possess the required legal authority to hold them.
3. **Recall amendment.** In section 8(a) of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019,—
 - a. after the words “invited to assume” insert “and shall upon receipt of acceptance assume”
 - b. after the words “rest of that term” insert “unless that person has vacated that same post within that term or is otherwise ineligible per section 4 of this Act”.
4. **Short title and commencement.** This Act—
 - a. may be cited as the Commission (Elections) (Amendment) Act 2020,
 - b. takes effect on the date of the passage of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019.

European Statutes

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|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=151629 |
| Votes For | 89 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Rivierenland, St Scarlett, Outer Sparta |
| Assent | Not required |

Commission (Elections) Act 2020

~~[An Act to direct an appointment to the Commission, allow for future elections to be called for by primary legislation under normal quorum requirements, and related matters.]~~

~~Whereas the current failure of operation associated with the Commission is permissible under current law but fails to abide by any sense of functional governmental operations :~~

~~And whereas this Act effectively overrules for limited times provisions of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019, pursuant to section 9(e) of that Act, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors :~~

~~Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—~~

~~1. **Commission staffing changes.** The following changes take effect:—~~

~~a. “Gor Nacho” takes the post of Commissioner for the term starting in January 2020.~~

~~b. Wombelland is dismissed.²⁰¹~~

~~2. **Amendment.** In section 1 of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019, after the words “No Commissioners may be appointed under any procedure not specified in this Act” insert—~~

~~unless otherwise specified in primary legislation. Regardless of section 9(e) of this Act, primary legislation directing for an election to be held may be passed with a 10 per cent quorum requirement.~~

~~3. **Short title and commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Commission (Elections) Act 2020 and takes effect immediately. Section 1 of this Act shall not have any effect on the operation of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019 excepting the specific directives herein contained.~~

~~4. **Spent legislation cleaning.** The Delegate, after the execution of the changes noted in section 1 of this Act, must issue a statutory instrument which shall repeal this Act. The Delegate is further so empowered.²⁰²~~

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=153703 |
| Votes For | 81 |
| Votes Against | 8 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Wombelland, St Scarlett, Outer Sparta |

²⁰¹ Wombelland was dismissed from his post as Commissioner by this Act at his request, having said that he wished to hold the position for no longer than was necessary for elections to be held.

²⁰² [Legislation Order 2020](#) art 1

European Statutes

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|--------|--------------|
| Assent | Not required |
|--------|--------------|

Telegrams (Campaign) Act 2020

An Act to provide an official medium for nations to have an equal and fair representative campaign space during elections.

Whereas no changes are made to any protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to the provisions in section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Title and commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Telegrams (Campaign) Act 2020. This Act shall come into force immediately.
2. **Campaign support.** ~~On the same day an election is called~~ In the call for candidates²⁰³, the Government must inform candidates about the possibility of having a campaign message sent on their behalf by government officers. On the day an election starts, the government must send a telegram to electors containing all the campaign messages received.²⁰⁴
3. **Exceptions.** The Government may refuse to send a telegram which infringes any of the following—
 - a. any of the provisions of the regulations issued by the Moderation Committee;
 - b. any of the provisions of the Criminal Law Act 2018; or
 - c. any of the site rules on etiquette.
4. **Limitations.** Candidates may send no more than two campaign telegrams per election, ~~including any telegram sent on their behalf by the Government or other third parties including the one sent on their behalf by the Government if present~~²⁰⁵ ~~Residents may send no more than one telegram in support of any of the candidates~~²⁰⁶.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=156000 |
| Votes For | 62 |
| Votes Against | 1 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae , St Scarlett, Outer Sparta |
| Assent | Not required |

²⁰³ Telegrams (Campaign) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 2(a)

²⁰⁴ For interpretation of the original section, see Imperium Anglorum, “Re interpretation of the Telegrams (Campaign) Act 2020” (2020) <<http://www.europe-game.eu/index.php?threads/re-interpretation-of-the-telegrams-campaign-act-2020.14053/>>.

²⁰⁵ Telegrams (Campaign) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 2(b)(i)

²⁰⁶ Telegrams (Campaign) (Amendment) Act 2020 s 2(b)(ii)

Telegrams (Campaign) (Amendment) Act 2020

An Act to amend existing legislation in order to correct its provisions and limitations.

Whereas no changes are made to any protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to the provisions in section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Title and Commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Telegrams (Campaign) (Amendment) Act 2020. This Act shall come into force immediately.
2. **Amendments.** In the Telegrams (Campaign) Act 2020 make the following changes:—
 - a. In section 2, for “On the same day an election is called” substitute “In the call for candidates”.
 - b. In section 4,
 - i. for the words “including the one sent on their behalf by the Government if present” substitute “including any telegram sent on their behalf by the Government or other third parties” and
 - ii. insert “Residents may send no more than one telegram in support of any of the candidates” with appropriate punctuation at the end.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=157124 |
| Votes For | 80 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae , St Scarlett, Outer Sparta |
| Assent | Not required |

Due Process Act 2020

An Act to ensure the rights of complainants, respondents and witnesses while before a magistrate acting in a lawful judicial capacity in accordance with the Criminal Law Act 2018.

Whereas no changes are made to the Criminal Law Act 2018, this Act also serves to outline the resources available to the complainant and the respondent while before a magistrate acting in a lawful judicial capacity in accordance with the Criminal Law Act 2018:

And whereas no changes are made to the protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Short title and commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Due Process Act 2020. This Act comes into force immediately.
2. **Definitions.** In this Act,
 - a. ‘complainant’ refers to the party which filed the complaint(s) against the defendant,
 - b. ‘magistrate’ refers to an officer or institution acting in a lawful judicial capacity,
 - c. ‘respondent’ refers to the person responding to the claims made by the complainant, and
 - d. ‘witness’ refers to a person providing sworn testimony to a presiding officer or institution acting in a lawful judicial capacity, including the complainant and the respondent when providing sworn testimony.
3. **The rights of both parties.** Both parties may prepare for a period no less than 48 hours. Both parties may:
 - a. prepare and provide their own testimony and
 - b. call upon witnesses to provide their own testimony.
4. **Testimony.** Witnesses must be summoned to provide their testimony by the complainant, respondent, their advocates, or a magistrate.
 - a. While providing their testimony, witnesses must:
 - i. disclose the full name of their NationStates nation,
 - ii. give an oath, with proper substitution, stating witnesses are required to recite the following oath:

I, [NS nation name] affirm under penalty of perjury that I will tell the truth,
the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
 - b. Witnesses may, however, decline to answer questions if the witness believes that a truthful response would be self-incriminating.

5. **Legal representation.** The complainant and the respondent may employ an advocate to argue on their behalf.

- a. Advocates may act on their client's behalf with regard to any action before a magistrate which is not prohibited by legislation or by regulations issued by the European Council.
- b. Advocates may not:
 - i. provide testimony on their client's behalf,
 - ii. represent multiple persons in the same or conflicting matters, or
 - iii. publicly disclose private communications between themselves and their client without their client's permission.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=157695 |
| Votes For | 62 |
| Votes Against | 4 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate Feria-Alkaline, Home Secretary The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, Outer Sparta (<i>pro</i> Republic of Satherland) |
| Assent | Not required |

Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020

An Act to make irrelevant the importation of voters into European Parliament votes and elections, amend the RMB Moderation Act 2019 to permit Parliament to alter RMB regulations, and resolve an internal contradiction in the Procedure Act 2018.

Whereas this Act makes changes to the Government Act 2017 and the RMB Moderation Act 2019, pursuant to section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017, the quorum requirement is set to 20 per cent of electors :

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. **Parliamentary voting procedure amendment.** After the words “Achieve a majority” in section 6(a)(ii) of the Government Act 2017, insert “of electors present in the region when the vote was called”.
2. **Elections procedure amendment.** In section 5(c) of the Commission (Elections) Act 2019, after the words “the most votes” insert “from electors present in the region when the vote was called”.
3. **RMB moderation amendment.** In the RMB Moderation Act 2019,—
 - a. in section 3(c) after the words “created in section 3(a)” insert “or by primary legislation” and
 - b. insert a section 7 with the words “**Parliamentary oversight.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, Parliament may create, alter, or repeal section 3(a) regulations by resolution or primary legislation meeting a 10 per cent quorum requirement.”
4. **Parliamentary procedure clarification.** In paragraph 3(a)(i) of the Schedule to the Procedure Act 2018 omit the words “the use of” and before the word “issued” and at the end insert “per paragraph 1 of this Schedule or”.
5. **Short title and commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Procedure (Amendments) Act 2020 and takes effect immediately.

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=158816 |
| Votes For | 84 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, St Scarlett, Eritei |
| Assent | Not required |

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2020

An Act to amend the Criminal Law Act 2018 in order to expand its provisions and correct loopholes.

Whereas no changes are made to any protected provisions, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent, pursuant to the provisions in section 6(c) of the Government Act 2017:

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, assembled by its officers, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. **Title and Commencement.** This Act may be cited as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2020 and comes into force immediately.
2. **Amendments.** In the Criminal Law Act 2018 make the following changes:
 - a. In section 6, add a subsection (g) with the following text “**Ballot Fraud.** Any person who creates multiple WA accounts or recruits WA nations for the purposes of influencing elections, motions or appointments is guilty of ballot fraud.”
 - b. There shall be a section 10 added with the following text “**Perverting the course of justice.** Any person found guilty of perverting the course of justice shall be banned for a period not to exceed six months, and permanent disbarment from providing legal representation before a magistrate. The following actions shall be considered perverting the course of justice:
 - a. Fabricating or disposing of evidence.
 - b. Intimidating or threatening a witness or the opposing party.
 - c. Intimidating or threatening the presiding magistrate.”

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=159497 |
| Votes For | 54 |
| Votes Against | 3 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae , St Scarlett, Eritei |
| Assent | Not required |

Government Counsel Act 2020

An Act to empower the Librarian to establish procedures by which legal advice can be sought by the government or by officials, authorise the Librarian to publish such legal advice, immunise government officials for relying in good faith on Librarian opinions, and related matters.

Whereas this Act makes no substantive changes to any protected acts, the quorum requirement is set to 10 per cent of electors :

Now, therefore, be it enacted by the European Parliament, as follows:—

1. The Librarian may write opinions on legal matters and may release those opinions on an annual basis to the general public. The Librarian may create regulations governing the processes by which such opinions may be sought.
 - a. Such regulations must permit government officials writ large to request legal advice, and if in the Librarian's opinion, there are no major harms to the government's ability to secure legal advice, may permit electors also to do so.
 - b. The Librarian may publish whatever opinions that the Librarian determines relevant to public understanding of the laws.
2. The government officials writ large shall not be held punitively responsible for legal faults if relying on and making decisions consistent with Librarian opinions in good faith. This section shall not affect the validity of administrative injunctions.
3. The Librarian may by regulation permit others to speak on the Librarian's behalf, create positions, designate specific fields of competence, and create internal procedures. Opinions given by the Librarian in good faith shall not be grounds for recusal in judicial proceedings.
4. This Act may be cited as the Government Counsel Act 2020. Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on 1 January 2020.

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| Poll | https://www.nationstates.net/page=poll/p=161894 |
| Votes For | 46 |
| Votes Against | 5 |
| Cabinet | Imperium Anglorum, Delegate The Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth, Foreign Secretary |
| Commission | Regnum Italiae, South St Maarten, Eritei |
| Assent | Not required |