



HC BILL 25-3

Civil Code Reform Act of 2026

An Act to amend the Civil Code of the Totemian Empire to reform bail, establish limitation periods for criminal charges and punitive filings, regulate official recognition fees for political parties and religions, establish civil marriage and divorce fees, clarify assault and violence penalties, clarify contempt of court and corruption penalties, provide enhanced penalties for members of the Imperial Armed Forces who violate the laws of the Totemian Empire, authorize official bank accounts for registered political organizations and registered religious organizations, authorize limited demographic data sharing with such organizations concerning their own recorded members and followers, establish official set prices for certain valuable materials, and regulate currency conversion into Totemic Shillengs.

BILL · 25TH TOTEMIAN PARLIAMENT

Introduced May 31st, 2026

Nuxart (Member of the House of Commons, Workers' Reformist Party)

Be it enacted by the Emperor's most Excellent Imperial Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter 1 — Citation, Commencement, and General Effect

This Act may be cited as the Civil Code Reform Act of 2026.

This Act shall come into force immediately upon receiving Imperial Assent.

This Act amends the Civil Code of the Totemian Empire only.

In this Act and in every amendment made by this Act, unless otherwise stated:

(a) "SL" means Totemic shillengs.

(b) "calendar day" means a full ordinary day counted by date.

- (c) When a deadline is stated in calendar days, the day after the relevant event shall be counted as calendar day one.
- (d) A filing made on the final permitted calendar day shall be valid if it is submitted before the end of that calendar day.
- (e) “Court” includes any lawful court, tribunal, judge, magistrate, or judicial officer exercising lawful authority under Totemian law.
- (f) “Court chamber” includes any physical courtroom, court location, Discord channel, digital forum, voice channel, written proceeding, or other official area designated for judicial business.

Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Emperor where such authority is preserved by the Constitution or any superior law of the Totemian Empire.

Chapter 2 — Bail and Legal Proceedings

1. Article XVII of the Civil Code is repealed and replaced with the following:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XVII: Bail and Legal Proceedings

Section 1: Definition

Bail is a temporary payment made to the Totemian Government to secure a person’s required appearance before a court.

Section 2: Availability of Bail

Bail may be made available for petty crimes or other eligible offenses based on the decision of a judge.

Section 3: Default and Maximum Bail

The default bail amount shall be 3,500 SL.

No bail amount shall exceed 150,000 SL, unless a later Act of Parliament expressly authorizes a higher maximum.

Section 4: Factors for Setting Bail

Bail shall not be set arbitrarily.

When setting bail, the court or lawful officer shall consider:

- (a) the severity of the crime or crimes alleged;
- (b) the number of charges filed;
- (c) whether the accused has previously failed to appear before a court;
- (d) whether the accused is likely to flee or refuse court authority;
- (e) whether the accused poses a credible risk to victims, witnesses, court officials, national security, or public order;
- (f) whether the case involves treason, corruption, assassination, coup activity, or other serious national harm;
- (g) any relevant information presented in the case that reasonably supports a higher or lower bail amount.

Section 5: Holding of Bail Payments

Bail shall be held by the Ministry of Finance under the collections account unless the Ministry establishes a more specific lawful account for court-held funds.

Bail remains the property of the person who paid it unless it is lawfully forfeited under this Article.

Section 6: Return of Bail

If the accused appears at the required court date and time, follows all lawful court orders, and the court matter is truly over, the Totemian Government shall return the bail payment.

A court matter is truly over when:

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- (a) final judgment has been issued;
- (b) the court has dismissed the case;
- (c) all required appearances connected to that bail payment are complete; or
- (d) the court has otherwise declared that the accused has no further appearance obligation in that matter.

Section 7: Forfeiture of Bail

If the accused fails to appear at the required court date and time without lawful excuse accepted by the court, the bail payment shall be forfeited and kept by the Totemian Government.

Forfeited bail shall remain in government possession and may be retained in the collections account unless otherwise directed by lawful financial authority.

Bail forfeiture under this Article is separate from any fine, jail sentence, exile, or other punishment imposed after judgment.

Section 8: Adjustment of Bail

A court may reduce, increase, deny, or restore bail when new relevant information is presented.

No bail amount may exceed the maximum established by this Article.

Chapter 3 - Limitation Period for Criminal Charges and Punitive Filings

1. The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XIX:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XX: Limitation Period for Criminal Charges and Punitive Filings

Section 1: General Limitation Period

Except for offenses exempted under Section 3 of this Article, no criminal charge, punitive court filing, or request for punishment may proceed unless it is filed within ninety (90) calendar days from the first alleged offense.

The first alleged offense means the first act, omission, threat, attack, theft, statement, filing, or other conduct that forms the basis of the charge or punishment request.

If no charge, punitive filing, or punishment request is filed within ninety (90) calendar days, then on calendar day ninety-one (91), the matter shall be time-barred.

A time-barred matter shall not be used to seek punishment under the Civil Code.

Section 2: Evidence From Time-Barred Matters

Evidence from a time-barred matter may not be used as the basis for a new punishment, charge, or fine.

Evidence from a time-barred matter may still be considered by a court only when:

(a) it is necessary to defend against a timely charge; (b) it explains the context of a timely offense; (c) it is relevant to credibility, intent, or motive in a timely case; and (d) the court determines that its use would not unfairly revive a barred punishment.

Section 3: Exempt Offenses and Separate Offenses

Treason, corruption, assassination attempts, crimes against the Crown, and sabotage shall be exempt from time limitations.

Each separate offense shall have its own ninety (90) calendar day limitation period, unless the offense is exempt from time limitations under this Section.

AMENDING TEXT

A continuing pattern of conduct shall not restart the limitation period for earlier acts, but new separate acts may be charged if they are filed within ninety (90) calendar days of those new acts.

Nothing in this Article shall prevent a court from considering exempt offenses at any time where such offenses are lawfully charged or raised before the court.

Chapter 4 - Political Party and Religion Recognition Fees

1. The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XX:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XXI: Recognition of Political Parties and Religions

Section 1: Application for Recognition

A political party or religion may apply for official recognition by the Totemian Government.

Official recognition means that the organization is recognized by the Totemian Government as an official political party or official religion for public, administrative, electoral, ceremonial, or legal purposes.

Official recognition shall not give the Totemian Government authority to manage the internal leadership, internal rules, internal elections, internal doctrine, membership discipline, or internal bylaws of the political party or religion.

Section 2: Recognition Fee

Each approved political party or religion shall pay a recognition fee of 500 SL.

AMENDING TEXT

The recognition fee shall be collected only after the application has been approved.

The Totemian Government shall not collect the recognition fee before approval.

If an application is rejected, no recognition fee shall be owed for that rejected application.

The recognition fee must be paid in full before official recognition takes effect.

If the fee is not paid in full, the political party or religion shall not be recognized as official.

There shall be no recurring maintenance fee for a recognized political party or recognized religion.

Section 3: One Payer Requirement

The recognition fee must be paid by one individual filer or one individual payer.

The Totemian Government shall not accept separated bundled donations, pooled partial payments, or multiple-person split payments for the recognition fee.

The person paying the recognition fee shall be treated as the filer of the recognition payment for administrative purposes.

Section 4: Internal Self-Government

After recognition, internal matters of the political party or religion shall be governed by its members and by any internal bylaws, codes, rules, or agreements they adopt.

Section 5: Private and Unofficial Activity

Nothing in this Article shall prohibit private belief, private worship, private political discussion, private association, or unofficial organization.

AMENDING TEXT

An unrecognized political group or religion may exist privately, but it shall not receive official recognition from the Totemian Government unless this Article is satisfied.

Chapter 5 — Marriage and Divorce

1. The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XXI:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XXII: Civil Marriage and Divorce

Section 1: Civil Marriage

A civil marriage is a lawful union between two individuals who:

(a) consent to be married; (b) are both of legal age in Totemia; (c) are not already married under Totemian law; and (d) are not prohibited from marrying by any superior law.

Sex, gender, sexuality, or identity shall not prevent two otherwise eligible individuals from entering into a civil marriage.

For purposes of this Article, legal age means the age of consent recognized by Totemian law.

Section 2: Marriage Fee

The fee to register a civil marriage shall be 125 SL.

A civil marriage shall not be officially recognized until the marriage fee is paid.

Section 3: Divorce

Either spouse may initiate a divorce.

Consent of both spouses shall not be required for divorce if one spouse lawfully initiates it and the divorce fee is paid.

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The fee to register a divorce shall be 125 SL.

Once the divorce fee is paid and the divorce is filed, the marriage shall be dissolved under Totemian civil law.

The Totemian Government may record the marriage or divorce for administrative purposes.

Section 4: Royal Marriages

Marriages involving the royal family shall be exempt from these regulations.

Section 5: Religious Non-Compulsion

Nothing in this Article shall require any religion, priest, minister, church, temple, or religious body to perform, bless, approve, or recognize a marriage contrary to its own doctrine.

Chapter 6 — Assault, Violence, and Attacks Against Unarmed Persons

1. Article V of the Civil Code is repealed and replaced with the following:

AMENDING TEXT

Article V: Assault and Violence

Section 1: Definition

Assault and violence means an unlawful physical attack, attempted physical attack, threat of immediate physical harm, harassment involving force or intimidation, or other violent conduct against another person.

Section 2: Court Discretion

AMENDING TEXT

The court shall have discretion to determine punishment based on the circumstances of the case.

When deciding punishment for assault or violence, the court may consider:

- (a) what caused the situation to occur;
- (b) whether the accused acted in self-defense or defense of others;
- (c) whether the accused provoked, escalated, or exploited the conflict;
- (d) whether the accused had weapons, armor, resources, rank, authority, or other advantages over the victim;
- (e) whether the victim had a realistic method of defense;
- (f) whether the victim was unarmed;
- (g) whether the offense was minor, severe, repeated, organized, or politically motivated;
- (h) whether the accused abused a position of power, wealth, command, or public trust;
- (i) whether restitution, apology, community service, fine, jail time, or another lawful penalty would best serve justice.

Section 3: Ordinary Assault or Violence

For ordinary assault or violence, the court may impose:

- (a) a warning;
- (b) community service;
- (c) restitution;
- (d) a fine not exceeding 5,000 SL;
- (e) jail time where justified by the seriousness of the offense;
- (f) any combination of the above, where lawful.

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Section 4: Aggravated Attack Against an Unarmed Person

An aggravated attack against an unarmed person occurs when:

- (a) the victim was unarmed;
- (b) the perpetrator was heavily armored, armed with weapons, or otherwise had a major combat advantage; and
- (c) the victim had no realistic method of defense due to their tools, lack of armor, lack of weapons, location, resources, or other relevant disadvantage.

A person found responsible for an aggravated attack against an unarmed person may be punished by:

- (a) a fine not exceeding 8,000 SL;
- (b) community service not exceeding **three (3)** hours;
- (c) jail time not exceeding **twenty (20)** calendar days;
- (d) restitution to the victim;
- (e) any combination of the above, where lawful.

Section 5: Cumulative Charging and Punishment

An offense under Section 4 of this Article may be charged in addition to ordinary assault or violence under Section 3 of this Article.

A person who unlawfully attacks an unarmed person may therefore be charged with both:

- (a) ordinary assault or violence; and
- (b) aggravated attack against an unarmed person.

2. This Article shall replace the prior Civil Code offense titled “No Use of Force Against Unarmed Individuals.”

Chapter 7 - Legal Conduct, Contempt of Court, and Corruption

1. Article XIII of the Civil Code is amended as follows:

(a) the existing line stating “Contempt of Court: 5 days in jail” is repealed and replaced with the contempt of court provisions created by this Chapter;

(b) the existing line stating “No Use of Force Against Unarmed Individuals: 5 days in jail” is repealed;

(c) the existing line stating “Corruption: 1 week in jail” is repealed and replaced with the corruption provisions created by this Chapter;

(d) the existing Article XIII provisions concerning Extortion and Desecration of National Symbols shall remain in force unless separately amended or repealed by law.

2. The contempt of court and corruption provisions created by this Chapter shall be inserted into Article XIII without removing the existing Extortion and Desecration of National Symbols provisions.

AMENDING TEXT

Article XIII: Legal Conduct

Section 1: Contempt of Court

Contempt of court means conduct that disrespects, defies, obstructs, disrupts, or undermines the authority, order, dignity, or operation of a lawful court.

Contempt of court includes:

(a) refusing to obey a lawful order of the judge or court; (b) interrupting an active court session; (c) repeatedly speaking out of turn after being warned; (d) disrespecting the judge inside court chambers; (e) refusing to stop disruptive conduct after warning; (f) knowingly interfering with court procedure; (g) attempting to derail a court session through spam, disorder, mockery, or bad-faith disruption; and (h) disruptive or

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disrespectful conduct inside physical or digital court chambers, whether the court is active or inactive, when the conduct is connected to the authority or functioning of the court.

Before a person may be punished for contempt of court during an active court session:

(a) the person must receive at least two (2) warnings; (b) the warnings must be issued by the judge or lawful presiding judicial officer; (c) after two warnings, the judge or lawful presiding judicial officer may hold the person in contempt of court; (d) no separate court case shall be required for contempt of court committed in court chambers; and (e) punishment for contempt of court may be issued during the same court session or in a future session concerning the contempt.

Punishment for contempt of court may include:

(a) removal from the court chamber; (b) loss of speaking privilege during that session; (c) a fine not exceeding 3,000 SL; (d) jail time not exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days; and (e) any combination of the above, where lawful.

A person punished for contempt of court may appeal the contempt punishment.

An appeal for contempt of court must be filed within sixty (60) calendar days from the date the contempt punishment was issued.

If no appeal is filed within sixty (60) calendar days, the contempt punishment shall remain final.

Section 2: Corruption

Corruption means the misuse of public office, public authority, military authority, judicial authority, government funds, government property, official information, or official influence for unlawful, dishonest, private, factional, or improper benefit.

Corruption includes:

(a) bribery; (b) embezzlement; (c) misuse of government money; (d)

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misuse of public property; (e) abuse of official power; (f) knowingly issuing unlawful favors through office; (g) taking payment or reward for an official act unless authorized by law; (h) using public office to improperly benefit oneself, allies, friends, parties, religions, businesses, or factions; (i) concealing official wrongdoing; and (j) obstructing lawful accountability for official misconduct.

A person found guilty of corruption may be punished by:

(a) jail time not exceeding forty (40) calendar days; (b) a fine not exceeding four hundred thousand (400,000) SL per corruption act; (c) removal from office, where lawful; (d) disqualification from office, where lawful; (e) restitution of stolen, misused, or unlawfully obtained funds; (f) forfeiture of unlawful gains, where authorized by law; (g) exile or execution, where lawful; and (h) any combination of the above, where lawful.

Each separate corruption act may be charged and punished separately.

Fines for corruption may stack per corruption act.

Courts shall have discretionary power to decide the proper jail time, fine, restitution, and other lawful penalties based on the seriousness of each corruption act.

When deciding punishment for corruption, the court may consider:

(a) the amount of money or property involved; (b) the rank or office of the accused; (c) the number of people harmed; (d) whether the corruption affected elections, courts, military affairs, national security, treasury funds, or public trust; and (e) whether the accused cooperated, confessed, concealed evidence, or repeated the offense.

Section 3: Imperial Assent

Due to the severity of corruption and its effect on public trust, a corruption charge may not proceed unless it receives Imperial Assent or approval from an official delegated by the Emperor.

A punishment for corruption may not be imposed unless the corruption charge has satisfied the approval requirement under this Section.

Chapter 8 - Enhanced Penalties for Members of the Imperial Armed Forces

The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XXII:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XXIII: Enhanced Penalties for Members of the Imperial Armed Forces

Section 1: General Rule

1. A member of the Imperial Armed Forces is expected to act with greater discipline, restraint, loyalty, and respect for Totemian law because such member represents the Totemian Empire by virtue of military membership.
2. This Article applies to any person who was a member of the Imperial Armed Forces at the time of the offense.
3. This Article applies regardless of whether the member was:
 - (a) on duty or off duty;
 - (b) in uniform or out of uniform;
 - (c) using military equipment or not using military equipment;
 - (d) acting under military orders or acting personally;
 - (e) inside or outside a military area.
4. Membership in the Imperial Armed Forces alone is sufficient for the court to consider an enhanced penalty under this Article.

Section 2: Enhanced Penalty Authority

1. If a member of the Imperial Armed Forces violates the Civil Code, the court may impose an enhanced penalty.

AMENDING TEXT

2. When an enhanced penalty is applied to a monetary fine, the court may increase the fine up to five (5) times the ordinary fine that could have been imposed.
3. When an enhanced penalty is applied to community service, the court may increase the service requirement up to two (2) times the ordinary community service requirement.
4. When an enhanced penalty is applied to jail time, the court may increase the jail time up to two (2) times the ordinary jail time, unless a superior law imposes a lower maximum.
5. The court shall state on the record that the enhanced penalty is being applied because the offender was a member of the Imperial Armed Forces at the time of the offense.
6. Enhanced penalties under this Article may be added to other lawful punishments but shall not exceed the maximum authority allowed by the Constitution, the Civil Code, or any superior law.

Chapter 9 - Political Organization and Religious Organization Bank Accounts

1. The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XXIII:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XXIV: Political Organization and Religious Organization Bank Accounts

Section 1: Purpose

The purpose of this Article is to authorize registered political organizations and registered religious organizations to hold official bank accounts for lawful organizational purposes

Section 2: Definitions

For purposes of this Article:

(a) “Political Organization Bank Account” or “POBA” means an official bank account created or recognized for a registered political organization.

(b) “Religious Organization Bank Account” or “ROBA” means an official bank account created or recognized for a registered religious organization.

(c) “registered political organization” means a political party, political group, or political organization that has been officially registered or recognized by the Totemian Government.

(d) “registered religious organization” means a religion, church, temple, religious body, or religious organization that has been officially registered or recognized by the Totemian Government.

Section 3: Eligibility

Only registered political organizations may receive or operate a POBA.

Only registered religious organizations may receive or operate a ROBA.

An unregistered political organization or unregistered religious organization shall not be entitled to an official organization bank account under this Article.

Section 4: Creation and Naming of Accounts

The Ministry of Finance may create, approve, maintain, or recognize Political Organization Bank Accounts and Religious Organization Bank Accounts.

A POBA shall be named using the registered name of the political organization and shall be identified as a Political Organization Bank Account.

AMENDING TEXT

A ROBA shall be named using the registered name of the religious organization and shall be identified as a Religious Organization Bank Account.

Section 5: Lawful Use

A POBA or ROBA may only be used for lawful organizational purposes.

Lawful organizational purposes may include:

- (a) receiving lawful donations;
- (b) paying lawful organization expenses;
- (c) funding lawful public, political, religious, administrative, charitable, ceremonial, or organizational activities;
- (d) holding organization funds separate from personal funds;
- (e) making payments authorized by the organization's lawful leadership or internal rules.

Section 6: Prohibited Use

A POBA or ROBA shall not be used for:

- (a) personal enrichment;
- (b) concealing private funds as organization funds;
- (c) bribery, corruption, fraud, money laundering, or unlawful influence;
- (d) financing unlawful conduct;
- (e) avoiding fines, debts, taxes, penalties, or lawful government collection;
- (f) any purpose prohibited by the Civil Code, the Constitution, or any superior law of the Totemian Empire.

Section 7: Authorized Representatives

AMENDING TEXT

Each registered political organization or registered religious organization may designate authorized representatives to manage its POBA or ROBA.

The Ministry of Finance may require the organization to identify its authorized representatives before allowing access to the account.

A person who is not an authorized representative shall not control, withdraw from, transfer from, or manage a POBA or ROBA unless lawful authority is granted.

Section 8: Records and Accountability

The Ministry of Finance may keep records of POBA and ROBA balances, deposits, withdrawals, transfers, and authorized representatives for lawful administrative and financial purposes.

A POBA or ROBA remains subject to lawful investigation, court order, audit, freeze, seizure, or other financial action where authorized by Totemian law.

Section 9: Loss of Registration

If a political organization or religious organization loses official registration or recognition, the Ministry of Finance may suspend, restrict, freeze, close, or convert the organization's POBA or ROBA according to lawful financial procedure.

Loss of registration shall not erase lawful debts, fines, penalties, investigations, or financial obligations connected to the account.

Section 10: No Automatic Public Funding

The creation or recognition of a POBA or ROBA shall not automatically entitle any political organization or religious organization to public funding, grants, subsidies, or government payments.

Public funding may only be provided if separately authorized by law, lawful budget, grant, treasury allocation, or other valid financial authority.

Chapter 10 - Demographic Data Sharing

The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XXIV:

Article XXV: Demographic Data Sharing

AMENDING TEXT

Section 1: Purpose and Legal Effect

The purpose of this Article is to authorize the Totemian Government to share certain demographic data with registered political organizations and registered religious organizations.

Such sharing shall only concern persons recorded as party members, followers, members, or affiliates of the organization receiving the data.

Any demographic data shared in accordance with this Article shall be considered lawfully shared by the Totemian Government.

Section 2: Limited Meaning of Demographic Data

For the purposes of this Article only, “demographic data” shall mean: (a) gender;

(b) wealth;

(c) monthly income.

The definition of “demographic data” under this Article shall apply only to this Article and this Act.

The definition of “demographic data” under this Article shall not apply to any other Act, Article, Imperial Order, law, regulation, future law, or legal matter unless expressly adopted.

Section 3: Authoritative Government Database For the purposes of this Article only, “authoritative government database” shall mean the official backend database used by the Totemian Government as the controlling source for the data displayed on the official government website.

AMENDING TEXT

Where demographic data is shared under this Article, the authoritative government database shall be the controlling source of that data.

The official government website may serve as the front-facing display for demographic data shared under this Article, including through the respective workspace of the receiving registered political organization or registered religious organization.

Section 4: Financial Data

For the purposes of this Article only, “wealth” shall mean a person’s recorded bank balance in the authoritative government database.

For the purposes of this Article only, “monthly income” shall mean a person’s recorded monthly income in the authoritative government database.

Section 5: Registered Political Organizations

For the purposes of this Article, “registered political organization” means a political party, political group, or political organization that has been officially registered or recognized by the Totemian Government.

For the purposes of this Article, “party member” means a person recorded as belonging to, being a member of, or being affiliated with a registered political organization.

The Totemian Government is authorized to share demographic data with a registered political organization concerning that registered political organization’s own party members.

AMENDING TEXT

A registered political organization shall not receive demographic data concerning persons who are not recorded as its party members.

Section 6: Registered Religious Organizations

For the purposes of this Article, “registered religious organization” means a religion, church, temple, religious body, faith, or religious organization that has been officially registered or recognized by the Totemian Government.

For the purposes of this Article, “follower” means a person recorded as belonging to, following, being a member of, or being affiliated with a registered religious organization.

The Totemian Government is authorized to share demographic data with a registered religious organization concerning that registered religious organization’s own followers.

A registered religious organization shall not receive demographic data concerning persons who are not recorded as its followers.

Section 7: Method of Access and Download

Demographic data shared under this Article shall be drawn from the authoritative government database.

Demographic data shared under this Article may be displayed through the official government website.

AMENDING TEXT

Demographic data shared under this Article may be made available inside the respective workspace of the registered political organization or registered religious organization receiving the data.

The same page of the official government website that displays demographic data under this Article may also provide the receiving registered political organization or registered religious organization with the ability to download such data in CSV format.

A CSV download provided under this Section shall contain only the demographic data that the receiving registered political organization or registered religious organization is authorized to access under this Article.

The availability of a CSV download shall not expand the scope of demographic data that may be shared under this Article.

Section 8: Lawful Disclosure and Limits

Notwithstanding Article XV or any other provision of the Civil Code, the sharing, display, and CSV download of demographic data under this Article shall be lawful disclosure by the Totemian Government.

The sharing, display, and CSV download of demographic data under this Article shall not be considered doxxing, leaking information, or unlawful disclosure under the Civil Code when done in accordance with this Article.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize a registered political organization or registered religious organization to receive demographic data concerning persons outside of its own party members or followers.

AMENDING TEXT

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the sharing, display, or CSV download of demographic data outside the scope of this Article.

Chapter 11 - Currency Conversion

1. The Civil Code is amended by inserting the following Article after Article XXV:

AMENDING TEXT

Article XXVI: Currency Conversion and Official Set Prices

Section 1: Purpose

The purpose of this Article is to set the official prices for certain valuable materials and explain how those materials may be converted into SL through the Totemian Government.

This Article is meant to make currency conversion clear, controlled, and worth the Government's time.

Section 2: Official Set Prices

For the purposes of this Article, the following prices shall be official:

- (a) one (1) diamond equals one hundred (100) SL;
- (b) one (1) netherite ingot equals one thousand (1,000) SL.

These prices shall be used by the Ministry of Finance, the Imperial Bank of Totemia, and any other Imperial Bank authorized to exchange materials for SL.

Section 3: Materials That May Be Converted

Only the following materials may be converted into SL under this Article:

AMENDING TEXT

- (a) diamonds;
- (b) netherite ingots.

Section 4: Where Conversion May Happen

A person may convert eligible materials into SL at the Imperial Bank of Totemia in New Totemgrad or at another Imperial Bank authorized by the Totemian Government.

The Ministry of Finance or an authorized Imperial Bank may set basic procedures for checking, accepting, recording, storing, or rejecting materials.

Section 5: Minimum Conversion Amount

A conversion may only happen if the person is converting at least three thousand (3,000) SL worth of one single material type.

Different materials may not be combined to reach the 3,000 SL minimum.

For example:

- (a) diamonds require at least thirty (30) diamonds;
- (b) netherite requires at least three (3) netherite ingots.

A person may not combine diamonds, and netherite together to reach the minimum. The minimum must be met by one material type by itself.

Section 6: Issuing SL After Conversion When a lawful conversion is accepted, the Totemian Government shall first take possession of the materials being converted.

The materials shall then be stored by the Totemian Government, the Ministry of Finance, the Imperial Bank of Totemia, or another authorized Imperial Bank.

AMENDING TEXT

After the materials are received, accepted, and stored, the Totemian Government shall issue new SL equal to the official value of the converted materials.

For the purposes of this Article, issuing new SL means creating, printing, or entering the new currency into the official banking system.

The newly issued SL shall then be sent to the bank account of the person who converted the materials, unless the Ministry of Finance lawfully approves another account.

The Totemian Government shall not issue, print, create, or send SL before the converted materials are received, accepted, and stored.

Once the conversion is accepted and the SL is issued, the converted materials shall remain property of the Totemian Government.

Section 7: Monthly Conversion Limit

No person may convert more than fifteen thousand (15,000) SL worth of materials in one calendar month.

This limit applies to the total value of all conversions made by that person during the month.

A person may make more than one conversion in the same month, but each conversion must still meet the 3,000 SL minimum by itself, and the total converted value may not go over 15,000 SL.

Once a person reaches the 15,000 SL monthly limit, they may not convert more materials until the next calendar month.

Section 8: Anti-Duplication Rule

The minimum conversion amount and monthly limit exist to protect the economy from duplication, exploits, unlawful material creation, inflation, and abuse of currency issuance.

AMENDING TEXT

The Ministry of Finance or an authorized Imperial Bank may delay, investigate, or deny a conversion if there is reasonable suspicion that the materials came from duplication, exploits, theft, fraud, unlawful spawning, or another unlawful source.

The Government is not required to convert materials that are reasonably suspected to be unlawful, duplicated, fraudulently obtained, or connected to a violation of Totemian law.

Section 9: Records

The Ministry of Finance or an authorized Imperial Bank may keep records of conversions.

These records may include the person converting materials, the type of material converted, the amount converted, the SL issued, the date of conversion, and the account that received the SL.

These records may be used for banking, auditing, anti-duplication enforcement, financial administration, taxation, court cases, or other lawful government purposes.

Section 10: No Right to Conversion Outside This Article

No person has a right to demand conversion unless the conversion follows this Article.

The Totemian Government may refuse a conversion if it is below the minimum amount, above the monthly limit, based on mixed materials, based on ineligible materials, or otherwise violates this Article.

Section 11: Financial Procedures

The Ministry of Finance may create additional procedures needed to enforce this Article.

Those procedures may not override the official prices, the 3,000 SL minimum, the 15,000 SL monthly limit, or the rule requiring SL to be issued only after materials are received, accepted, and stored.

Chapter 12 - Conforming Provisions and Organization

The Civil Code shall be updated to reflect the amendments and new Articles created by this Act.

For clarity, this Act replaces Article V, amends Article XIII, replaces Article XVII, and creates Articles XX through XXVI.

For clarity, the new Articles created by this Act shall be organized as follows:

(a) Article XX: Limitation Period for Criminal Charges and Punitive Filings; (b) Article XXI: Recognition of Political Parties and Religions; (c) Article XXII: Civil Marriage and Divorce; (d) Article XXIII: Enhanced Penalties for Members of the Imperial Armed Forces; (e) Article XXIV: Political Organization and Religious Organization Bank Accounts; (f) Article XXV: Demographic Data Sharing; (g) Article XXVI: Currency Conversion and Official Set Prices.

1. Any Civil Code provision inconsistent with this Act is repealed to the extent of the inconsistency.
2. The Ministry of Finance may create or designate a specific collections account, bail account, marriage account, divorce account, party recognition account, religion recognition account, Political Organization Bank Account, Religious Organization Bank Account, currency conversion account, material reserve account, or other lawful financial account for funds, materials, or property collected or held under this Act.
3. Until such accounts are created, funds collected under this Act may be held under the existing collections account, and materials collected under this Act may be held by the Totemian Government through a lawful storage or reserve system.
4. This Act shall apply only to filings, bail decisions, registrations, marriages, divorces, contempt actions, corruption charges, punishments, bank account actions, demographic data sharing, website displays, CSV downloads, currency conversions, official set price determinations, material exchanges, and currency issuances occurring on or after the date this Act comes into force.

END OF ACT



UNDER THE GREAT SEAL