JGSERVER CODE OF LAW

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TITLE I — FOUNDATIONAL LAW

Chapter 1 — General Principles

§ 101. Purpose and Authority of the Code

(a) (a) This Code constitutes the supreme legal authority of the server.

(b) (b) It is established to ensure order, justice, and the protection of individual rights.

(c) (c) It provides a transparent and consistent framework of law.

§ 102. Supremacy of Law

(a) (a) No individual, official, or state entity possesses authority superior to this Code.

(b) (b) All actions and secondary regulations must remain in strict conformity with the provisions herein.

§ 103. Equality Before the Law

(a) (a) All persons are equal under this Code.

(b) (b) All persons are entitled to equal protection of the laws without discrimination, regardless of rank, affiliation, or citizenship status.

§ 104. Presumption of Innocence — Every person accused of an offense is presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a public trial at which they have had all the guarantees necessary for their defense.

§ 105. Interpretation of Laws — The provisions of this Code shall be interpreted according to their plain meaning and the Core Principles. Ambiguities shall be resolved in favor of the accused.

§ 106. Definitions — Technical terms used within this Code shall be defined by supplemental administrative regulations, provided such definitions do not conflict with the substantive rights established by this Code. In the event of any conflict between this Code and supplemental regulations, the provisions of this Code shall be supreme and the conflicting regulation shall be void.

Chapter 2 — Jurisdiction

§ 120. Territorial Jurisdiction — The jurisdiction of the state extends to all land, airspace, and waters within its defined borders, encompassing all activities and occurrences therein.
§ 121. Jurisdiction Over Citizens — The state maintains legal authority over its citizens regardless of their physical location, particularly regarding obligations of loyalty and conduct toward the state.
§ 122. Foreign Citizens — Foreign nationals within the territory are subject to the laws of the host state, except where specific diplomatic immunities or treaties provide otherwise.
§ 123. Cross-Border Offenses — Offenses originating in one jurisdiction but causing harm in another may be prosecuted by either affected jurisdiction, subject to agreements against double jeopardy.
§ 124. Diplomatic Agreements and Extradition — The transfer of accused individuals between states is governed by formal extradition treaties and the principle of comity between sovereign entities.

TITLE II — RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS

Chapter 1 — Fundamental Rights

§ 201. Right to Life and Personal Security — Every individual possesses an inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law, and no person shall be deprived of life arbitrarily.
§ 202. Protection of Property

(a) (a) No person shall be deprived of their property except for public necessity.

(b) (b) Such deprivation requires just compensation and must follow due process of law.

§ 203. Freedom of Movement — Citizens have the right to travel freely within the server and to establish residence where they choose, subject to private property rights and restricted zones.
§ 204. Freedom of Speech and Expression — All persons have the right to express their opinions and share information without prior censorship, provided such expression does not incite immediate violence or constitutes fraud.
§ 205. Privacy — The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and communications against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

§ 206. Right to Conduct Lawful Commerce — Every person has the right to engage in trade, contract, and business activities that do not infringe upon the laws of the server or the rights of others.

Chapter 2 — Rights of the Accused

§ 220. Presumption of Innocence — The burden of proof lies with the prosecution. Silence of the accused shall not be used as an admission of guilt.
§ 221. Right to Know the Charges — Every accused person shall be informed promptly and in detail of the nature and cause of the accusation against them.
§ 222. Right to Present a Defense — The accused must be allowed to represent themselves or seek assistance to challenge the prosecution's case in a fair and open forum.
§ 223. Right to Present Evidence and Witnesses — The accused has the right to examine witnesses against them and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on their behalf.
§ 224. Protection Against Retroactive Punishment — No person shall be held guilty of any criminal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offense at the time when it was committed.
§ 225. Protection Against Repeated Prosecution — No person shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offense for which they have already been finally convicted or acquitted.

TITLE III — PROPERTY AND TERRITORY

Chapter 1 — Property

§ 301. Ownership — Ownership is the right to enjoy and dispose of things in the most absolute manner, provided they are not used in a way prohibited by laws or regulations.
§ 302. Private Property — Property belongs to individuals or private groups who have lawfully acquired it through trade, gift, or original creation in unclaimed territory.
§ 303. Public Property — Property designated for public use or owned by the state is managed for the benefit of all citizens, subject to administrative regulations.
§ 304. Abandoned Property — Property clearly left without intent to reclaim for a period exceeding thirty days may be declared abandoned and subject to reclamation by the state or third parties.

§ 305. Transfer of Property — The legal transfer of ownership requires a clear expression of intent by the current owner and, where applicable, the registration of the transaction with state records.

Chapter 2 — Access and Trespassing

§ 320. Trespassing: Property owners have the right to demand that trespassers leave and use proportionate measures for removal; however, property ownership does not grant an unrestricted right to use lethal force, as governed by the limitations in § 523.
§ 321. Orders to Leave — A lawful occupant has the authority to issue a clear directive to any unauthorized person to vacate the premises. Failure to comply constitutes trespassing.
§ 322. Restricted Areas — Certain zones may be designated as restricted by the state for security or safety reasons, and unauthorized entry into such zones is a high-level offense.
§ 323. Unauthorized Entry — Entry into any secured or clearly marked private structure without the express or implied consent of the owner is prohibited.

Chapter 3 — Property Offenses

§ 340. Property Damage — The intentional or reckless impairment of the value or utility of another person's property is prohibited and requires full restitution.
§ 341. Theft — The unlawful taking of property belonging to another with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of said property is a criminal offense.
§ 342. Unauthorized Container Access — Opening or extracting contents from chests, lockers, or other storage devices belonging to another without permission is an act of theft.
§ 343. Vandalism — The defacement of property, whether public or private, through markings or minor structural changes without consent is prohibited.
§ 344. Destruction of Structures — The total or partial demolition of buildings or permanent structures without the owner's authorization is a severe property offense.
§ 345. Agricultural Damage — The unauthorized harvesting, destruction, or interference with crops or livestock belonging to another is prohibited.

Chapter 4 — Land and Construction

§ 360. Building on Another's Land — No structure may be erected on land owned by another without a formal lease or explicit permission. Unauthorized structures may be removed at the builder's expense.
§ 361. Mining and Excavation — Resource extraction must respect surface ownership. Subterranean mining that causes surface subsidence or interferes with existing basements is prohibited.
§ 362. Roads and Rights-of-Way — The state may establish public paths across private land where necessary for transit, provided such paths minimize interference with the owner's use.
§ 363. Borders and Boundary Markers — Borders must be clearly marked. The removal or alteration of boundary markers with the intent to deceive or encroach is an offense.
§ 364. Encroachment — The extension of a structure or activity beyond one's legal property line onto another's land is prohibited and must be corrected upon notice.

TITLE IV — OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

Chapter 1 — Homicide and Violence

§ 401. Unlawful Homicide

(a) (a) The intentional killing of another without legal justification is prohibited.

(b) (b) Legal justifications include necessary and proportional self-defense. No person shall be immune from prosecution for homicide where death results from their own commission of an underlying criminal offense.

§ 402. Reckless Homicide — Causing the death of another through extreme negligence or disregard for human life, even without specific intent to kill, is a major offense.
§ 403. Attempted Homicide — Taking a substantial step toward the intentional killing of another, which fails to result in death, shall be punished with high severity.
§ 404. Assault — The intentional application of force or the threat of immediate force against the person of another without consent is prohibited.
§ 405. Aggravated Assault — Assault committed with a deadly weapon or resulting in serious bodily injury is a high-level offense against the person.
§ 406. Accidental Death — A death resulting from a lawful act performed with reasonable care is not a criminal offense, though civil restitution may apply. This section does not apply to deaths occurring during the commission of a crime, which shall be prosecuted under § 401 or § 402.

Chapter 2 — Threats and Coercion

§ 420. Criminal Threats — Communicating an intent to cause death or serious injury to another, placed in reasonable fear for their safety, is prohibited.
§ 421. Intimidation — Using threats or conduct to deter another from exercising their legal rights or performing a legal duty is an offense.
§ 422. Coercion — Compelling another to perform an act or to refrain from performing an act through the use of force or threats is prohibited.
§ 423. Harassment — Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes substantial emotional distress and serves no legitimate purpose is prohibited.

Chapter 3 — Special PvP Offenses

§ 440. Spawn Killing — Attacking a player immediately upon their entry into the server or at a designated respawn point is a violation of server-wide security protocols.
§ 441. Repeated Targeted Killing — Continually seeking out and killing the same individual without a valid legal or military justification is considered harassment and a major offense.
§ 442. Killing During a Protected Activity — Attacks during designated peaceful events, diplomatic summits, or humanitarian operations are strictly prohibited.
§ 443. Reckless or Unlawful Use of Explosives Against Players — The use of high-yield explosives in a manner that endangers non-combatants or causes disproportionate harm is an offense.

TITLE V — SELF-DEFENSE AND USE OF FORCE

Chapter 1 — General Use of Force

§ 501. Reasonable Force — Force is reasonable only when it is necessary to prevent an immediate unlawful act and is the minimum amount of force required to achieve that end.

§ 502. Proportionality

(a) (a) Force used in defense must be reasonable and strictly proportional to the threat presented.

(b) (b) Excessive force, or force used after an immediate threat has ceased, is considered unlawful.

§ 503. Duty to Cease Force — The right to use force exists only as long as the threat is immediate. Once the threat is neutralized or the assailant flees, the use of force must stop.

Chapter 2 — Defensive Force

§ 520. Self-Defense — A person may use proportionate force to protect themselves from the immediate application of unlawful force by another.

§ 521. Defense of Others — A person is justified in using force to protect a third party if they reasonably believe that the third party is under an immediate threat of unlawful harm.

§ 522. Defense of Property — Property owners may use non-lethal, proportionate force, including reasonable physical restraint, to prevent the theft or destruction of their property if no other means of protection are available.

§ 523. Defense Against Trespassers

(a) (a) Trespassing, property damage, or theft does not in itself constitute an immediate threat to life.

(b) (b) Lethal force is not justified solely for the defense of property against these offenses.

§ 524. Defense of Critical Infrastructure — High-level force may be authorized to protect systems essential to the server's operation from sabotage, subject to strict oversight.

Chapter 3 — Lethal Force

§ 540. Definition of Lethal Force — Lethal force is any force that is intended to cause, or is likely to cause, death or serious bodily injury.

§ 541. Justifiable Lethal Force — Lethal force is only justifiable when a person reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious injury to themselves or others.

§ 542. Limitations on Lethal Force: Lethal force is restricted to situations involving an imminent and serious threat to human life. Retaliation for past acts or the protection of inanimate property does not constitute a valid legal justification for lethal force.

§ 543. Imminent Threat — An imminent threat is one that is certain to occur immediately unless force is used to stop it. Future or hypothetical threats do not justify lethal force.

§ 544. Retaliatory Force — Force used to punish a past offense or to seek revenge, rather than to stop an ongoing threat, is strictly prohibited and shall be prosecuted as an assault or homicide.

TITLE VI — PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

Chapter 1 — Public Order

§ 601. Disturbing the Peace — Engaging in conduct that unreasonably disrupts the quiet enjoyment of public spaces or interferes with the lawful activities of others is prohibited.
§ 602. Obstruction — Blocking public thoroughfares, entrances to government buildings, or interfering with the movement of citizens without authorization is an offense.
§ 603. Public Endangerment — Any act that creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to the public at large is prohibited.
§ 604. Reckless Use of Weapons — Discharging weapons in populated areas or handling deadly tools without regard for public safety is an offense.
§ 605. Unauthorized Use of Explosives — The detonation of explosive devices without a permit or for purposes other than authorized mining or construction is prohibited.

Chapter 2 — Critical Infrastructure

§ 620. Definition of Critical Infrastructure — Includes all systems vital to server functionality, including power grids, transport networks, communication hubs, and administrative archives.
§ 621. Sabotage — The intentional destruction or impairment of critical infrastructure is a high crime against the state.
§ 622. Attempted Sabotage — Any overt act intended to result in the sabotage of critical infrastructure shall be punished as a major offense.
§ 623. Interference With Utilities — Unauthorized modification or disruption of public resource distribution systems, such as water or energy, is prohibited.
§ 624. Transportation Infrastructure — Damage to or obstruction of public roads, bridges, and tunnels is an offense against public security.
§ 625. Power Infrastructure — Tampering with centralized energy generation or distribution nodes is strictly prohibited.
§ 626. Communications Infrastructure — Disruption of public announcement systems or server-wide messaging networks is an offense.

Chapter 3 — Government Property

§ 640. Government Buildings — Structures housing official functions are protected zones. Damage to these structures is a direct offense against the authority of the state.
§ 641. Unauthorized Entry — Entering non-public areas of government buildings without clearance or official business is prohibited.
§ 642. Destruction of Government Property — The removal or destruction of official documents, signage, or equipment is an offense.
§ 643. Theft of Government Property — The unlawful taking of state assets or resources is a major offense against the public treasury.

TITLE VII — ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Chapter 1 — Commerce

§ 701. Right to Trade — Every person has the right to buy, sell, and exchange goods and services freely, provided such trade involves lawful items and honest dealings.
§ 702. Contracts — A contract is a binding agreement between parties. Once entered into voluntarily and with clear terms, it must be honored in good faith.
§ 703. Breach of Contract — Failure to fulfill the obligations of a lawful contract entitles the injured party to restitution or specific performance as determined by the court.
§ 704. Fraud — Using deception, false statements, or trickery to gain an unfair advantage or to deprive another of their property is a criminal offense.
§ 705. False Representation — Knowingly providing false information regarding the quality, origin, or quantity of goods in a commercial transaction is prohibited.

Chapter 2 — Businesses

§ 720. Business Ownership — Individuals may establish commercial entities. These entities are responsible for the actions of their agents performed within the scope of business.
§ 721. Foreign Businesses and Branches — Businesses originating in other states must register and comply with local regulations to operate within the territory.
§ 722. Commercial Property — Property used primarily for business is subject to standard property protections and specific commercial zoning laws.

§ 723. Employee and Agent Authority — Agreements made by authorized representatives of a business are binding upon the business entity itself.

Chapter 3 — Currency and Banking

§ 740. Legal Currency — The official currency designated by the state is the only mandatory tender for the satisfaction of public and private debts.
§ 741. Authorized Minting — Only the state or authorized central banks may produce legal currency. Private minting of official tender is prohibited.
§ 742. Counterfeiting — The production or distribution of imitation currency with the intent to pass it as legal tender is a severe economic offense.
§ 743. Currency Manipulation — Deliberate actions intended to artificially inflate or deflate the value of the official currency are prohibited.
§ 744. Banks and Deposits — Financial institutions must safeguard deposited assets and are liable for losses resulting from negligence or fraud.
§ 745. Unauthorized Account Access — Gaining access to another person's financial records or funds without permission is a major offense.
§ 746. Monetary Fraud — Any scheme intended to deceive others into transferring funds under false pretenses is prohibited.

Chapter 4 — Markets

§ 760. Market Manipulation — Actions intended to create a false or misleading appearance of active trading or to rig prices are prohibited.
§ 761. Securities and Shares — The issuance and trade of ownership shares in businesses are governed by transparency and disclosure requirements.
§ 762. Insider Information — Using non-public, confidential information to gain a trading advantage is an offense against market integrity.
§ 763. Commercial Scams — Organized efforts to defraud multiple participants through deceptive business models are prohibited.

TITLE VIII — TRANSPORTATION

Chapter 1 — Roads

§ 801. Public Roads — Roads designated for public use are open to all citizens. No person may be denied passage on a public road without legal cause.

§ 802. Right-of-Way — In the absence of signage, right-of-way is determined by safety and custom. Pedestrians generally have priority over vehicles.
§ 803. Road Obstruction — Placing structures, blocks, or hazards on public roads is prohibited and may be removed immediately.
§ 804. Road Damage — The intentional destruction of road surfaces or safety barriers is an offense requiring restitution.
§ 805. Parking — Vehicles or mounts left on public roads must not block traffic or access to adjacent properties.

Chapter 2 — Railways

§ 820. Railway Infrastructure — Railway tracks, switches, and stations are critical transport assets and are protected against unauthorized modification.
§ 821. Rail Operations — Only authorized personnel may operate public trains. Interference with scheduled rail services is an offense.
§ 822. Railway Interference — Placing obstacles on tracks or damaging rail signals is a high-level safety offense.

Chapter 3 — Aviation

§ 840. Airports — Designated flight zones and landing strips are managed by the state. Unauthorized structures in flight paths are prohibited.
§ 841. Restricted Airport Areas — Runways and hangars are restricted zones. Unauthorized personnel on active runways is a safety violation.
§ 842. Aircraft Operations — Pilots must maintain safe altitudes over populated areas and comply with all flight safety regulations.
§ 843. Interference With Aircraft — Attacking airborne vehicles or using devices to disrupt flight systems is a major offense.
§ 844. Airspace — The state regulates the use of airspace. Low-altitude flight over private property without consent may be considered trespassing.

Chapter 4 — Maritime Transport

§ 860. Ports — Harbors and docks are managed to facilitate trade. Obstruction of navigable channels is prohibited.
§ 861. Ships — Vessels are private property while in port or at sea. Unauthorized boarding of a ship is an act of trespassing or piracy.
§ 862. Navigable Waters — High seas and major rivers are public thoroughfares. Piracy and the disruption of maritime trade are high crimes.

§ 863. Maritime Borders — States may claim territorial waters up to a distance defined by international treaty. Innocent passage of non-military vessels must be respected.

TITLE IX — GOVERNMENT AND STATE OFFENSES

Chapter 1 — Government Authority

§ 901. Impersonating an Official — Falsely claiming to be a government officer or using official insignia without authorization is prohibited.
§ 902. Obstruction of Government Functions — Any act that prevents an official from performing their lawful duties, such as an investigation or audit, is an offense.
§ 903. Abuse of Government Authority — An official who uses their power for personal gain or to knowingly violate the rights of others is subject to removal and prosecution.
§ 904. Bribery and Corruption — Offering or accepting anything of value in exchange for an official act is a high crime against the state.

Chapter 2 — National Security

§ 920. Espionage — The unauthorized gathering or transmission of sensitive state information to a foreign power is a high crime.
§ 921. Sabotage Against the State — Acts intended to undermine the stability or defense of the state are prosecuted with maximum severity.
§ 922. Unauthorized Disclosure of State Information — Leaking confidential government data that endangers public safety or national security is an offense.
§ 923. Assistance to Hostile States — Providing resources, intelligence, or shelter to entities declared hostile to the server is prohibited.

Chapter 3 — War and Armed Conflict

§ 940. Declaration of War — Only the supreme governing body may formally declare a state of war. Unauthorized military action is an act of aggression.
§ 941. Lawful Combatants — Persons participating in hostilities must be members of an authorized military force and must distinguish themselves from the civilian population.
§ 942. Protected Civilians — Non-combatants and those who have ceased to participate in hostilities must be protected and treated humanely at all times.

§ 943. Surrender — Once a combatant clearly signals an intent to surrender, they must not be attacked and must be treated as a prisoner of war.
§ 944. Destruction During War — Military necessity does not justify the wanton destruction of property or the targeting of cultural landmarks.
§ 945. Occupation — An occupying power must maintain public order and respect existing laws to the extent possible, while ensuring the safety of the population.
§ 946. Peace Agreements — Treaties ending hostilities are binding. Violating the terms of a peace agreement is an act of renewed aggression.

TITLE X — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND COURTS

Chapter 1 — Investigations

§ 1001. Reporting an Offense — Any person may report a suspected violation of the law to the proper authorities. False reporting with malicious intent is an offense.
§ 1002. Investigations — Authorities may conduct investigations to gather facts. All investigations must respect the constitutional rights of the individuals involved.
§ 1003. Collection of Evidence — Physical and digital evidence must be handled with care to ensure its integrity for use in court proceedings.
§ 1004. Searches — Searches of private property require a warrant based on probable cause, except in cases of immediate danger or hot pursuit.
§ 1005. Seizure of Property — Property may be seized only if it is evidence of a crime, the proceeds of a crime, or used in the commission of a crime.

Chapter 2 — Trials

§ 1020. Filing Charges — The state must present a formal document outlining the specific laws alleged to have been violated by the accused.
§ 1021. Notice of Charges — No person shall be tried without being given sufficient time to review the charges and prepare a defense.
§ 1022. Court Proceedings — Trials shall be public, impartial, and conducted without undue delay. Decisions must be based solely on the evidence presented.
§ 1023. Testimony — Witnesses must provide truthful accounts. Knowingly giving false testimony under oath is the offense of perjury.
§ 1024. Witnesses — Both the prosecution and the defense have the right to call witnesses to testify regarding relevant facts.
§ 1025. Cross-Examination — Every party has the right to question the witnesses of the opposing side to test the accuracy and credibility of their testimony.

§ 1026. Closing Arguments — Each side shall be permitted to summarize their case and the evidence before the final verdict is reached.

Chapter 3 — Evidence

§ 1040. Admissible Evidence — Only evidence that is relevant to the case and was obtained through lawful means shall be admitted in court.
§ 1041. Screenshots and Recordings — Verified visual and audio records are admissible as primary evidence of events and communications.
§ 1042. Chat Logs — Logs of text communications within the server are admissible provided they are complete and unaltered.
§ 1043. Server Logs — Automated records of player actions, location data, and transactions are considered highly reliable evidence.
§ 1044. Witness Testimony — Statements from individuals with direct knowledge are admissible, but their weight depends on credibility and corroboration.
§ 1045. Admissions — Voluntary statements made by the accused that admit to the facts of the case may be used as evidence against them.
§ 1046. Conflicting Testimony — When accounts differ, the court must weigh the evidence against the total body of facts and the burden of proof.
§ 1047. Fabricated Evidence — The creation or use of false evidence is a severe offense and shall result in the immediate dismissal of the offending party's case.

Chapter 4 — Verdicts

§ 1060. Burden of Proof — In criminal cases, the state must prove the guilt of the accused. The accused is not required to prove their innocence.
§ 1061. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt — A guilty verdict requires that the evidence be so strong that there is no logical explanation other than that the accused committed the crime.
§ 1062. Guilty Verdict — If the burden of proof is met, the court shall issue a verdict of guilty and proceed to sentencing.
§ 1063. Not Guilty Verdict — If the burden of proof is not met, the accused must be acquitted. This verdict is a final bar to future prosecution for the same act.
§ 1064. Multiple Charges — The court must reach a separate verdict for each individual charge presented in the indictment.

TITLE XI — PUNISHMENTS AND REMEDIES

Chapter 1 — Sentencing

§ 1101. Principles of Sentencing — Punishments must be proportional to the offense, consistent with past rulings, and intended to deter future violations.
§ 1102. Aggravating Circumstances — Factors that increase the severity of a punishment include premeditation, cruelty, or the abuse of a position of trust.
§ 1103. Mitigating Circumstances — Factors that may decrease a punishment include cooperation with authorities, lack of prior record, or acting under extreme provocation.
§ 1104. Repeat Offenses — A history of prior convictions for the same or similar offenses shall be treated as an aggravating factor in sentencing.
§ 1105. Attempted Offenses — Attempts shall generally be punished with slightly less severity than the completed crime, except in cases of attempted homicide.

Chapter 2 — Punishments

§ 1120. Formal Warnings — For minor first-time offenses, an official warning may be issued and recorded in the offender's file.
§ 1121. Fines — Monetary penalties may be imposed, with the funds directed to the state treasury or to victims as restitution.
§ 1122. Restitution — Offenders may be required to pay the victim for the exact value of the harm caused, including the value of stolen or destroyed items.
§ 1123. Property Restoration — The court may order the offender to physically repair any damage caused or to return property in its original state.
§ 1124. Temporary Restrictions — Offenders may be barred from certain areas, businesses, or server functions for a defined period.
§ 1125. Imprisonment — For serious offenses, the offender may be confined to a designated facility for a period determined by the court.
§ 1126. Exile or Deportation — Removal from the territory of a specific state or the server as a whole may be ordered for the highest-level crimes.
§ 1127. Temporary Server Ban — An administrative penalty resulting in the loss of access to the server for a set duration.
§ 1128. Permanent Server Ban — The final and most severe penalty, resulting in the permanent revocation of server access for egregious violations of the Code.

Chapter 3 — Restitution

§ 1140. Replacement of Stolen Items — The offender must provide a physical replacement of equal quality and type for any item stolen and not recovered.
§ 1141. Repair of Property — In cases of structural damage, the offender is liable for the materials and labor costs required to restore the structure.
§ 1142. Compensation for Lost Items — If an item cannot be replaced, the offender must provide the current market value of the item in official currency.
§ 1143. Compensation Following Unlawful Killing — The offender must pay a significant fine to the victim's estate or heirs as determined by the court.

TITLE XII — INTERNATIONAL AND INTERSTATE LAW

Chapter 1 — States and Sovereignty

§ 1201. Recognition of States — Political entities that meet server criteria for population and governance may be recognized as sovereign states with jurisdictional authority.
§ 1202. Sovereign Territory — Recognized states have the right to govern activities within their defined lands, subject to this Code.
§ 1203. Borders — Disputes over borders between states shall be resolved through arbitration or by the supreme governing body of the server.
§ 1204. Citizens and Foreigners — States may define criteria for citizenship but must respect the fundamental rights of all persons within their territory. Server-wide fundamental rights and protections established in this Code shall take precedence over any state-level citizenship laws or regulations.

Chapter 2 — Interstate Relations

§ 1220. Treaties — Agreements between states are binding under international law and must be registered with the server-wide administration to be enforceable.
§ 1221. Extradition — States are encouraged to return accused individuals to the jurisdiction where the offense occurred, following the terms of their treaties.
§ 1222. Interstate Investigations — Law enforcement may cross borders only with the express permission of the host state or under a server-wide warrant.
§ 1223. Cross-Border Criminal Jurisdiction — States may prosecute offenses committed outside their borders that significantly affect their security or interests.

§ 1224. Diplomatic Immunity — Accredited diplomats are immune from local prosecution to ensure they can perform their functions without interference.

Chapter 3 — International Trade

§ 1240. Interstate Trade — Trade between states shall be facilitated by stable markets and the mutual recognition of contracts.
§ 1241. Foreign Businesses — States may not unfairly discriminate against businesses owned by citizens of other recognized states.
§ 1242. Customs — States may impose reasonable duties on the import and export of goods at their borders, provided such duties are non-confiscatory.
§ 1243. Trade Restrictions — Embargoes or trade barriers may be established only for legitimate reasons of national security or public safety.

Chapter 4 — International Armed Conflict

§ 1260. Declaration of War — Military conflict between states must be formally declared and follow the server-wide laws of armed conflict.
§ 1261. Neutrality — States that declare themselves neutral must not provide military assistance to any party and their territory must be respected by combatants.
§ 1262. Occupied Territory — The rights of civilians in territory occupied by a foreign military are protected by the server-wide laws of war.
§ 1263. Peace Treaties — The final cessation of hostilities must be documented in a treaty that defines the new status of territory and rights.

TITLE XIII — ADMINISTRATIVE AND MISCELLANEOUS LAW

Chapter 1 — Records

§ 1301. Government Records — All official acts, laws, and judicial decisions must be recorded and made accessible to the public unless protected for security reasons.
§ 1302. Property Records — The state shall maintain an accurate record of property ownership and transfers to protect the rights of owners.
§ 1303. Court Records — Detailed records of all trial proceedings and evidence must be kept to allow for appeals and the establishment of precedent.

Chapter 2 — Enactment and Interpretation

§ 1320. Effective Date of Laws — New laws or amendments become enforceable forty-eight hours after their official publication, unless an emergency is declared.
§ 1321. Amendments — This Code may be amended only through a formal legislative process requiring a two-thirds majority of the governing body.
§ 1322. Repeal of Laws — The repeal of a law does not invalidate actions taken or punishments imposed while the law was in effect.
§ 1323. Conflicting Laws — In the event of a conflict between a local law and this Code, the provisions of this Code shall prevail.

Chapter 3 — Emergency Provisions

§ 1340. State of Emergency — In times of extreme danger to the server, the administration may declare a state of emergency to implement temporary safety measures.
§ 1341. Emergency Government Powers — During a declared emergency, certain administrative regulations may be expedited, but fundamental rights remain inviolable.
§ 1342. Limitations on Emergency Powers — A state of emergency must be reviewed every seven days and can only continue as long as the immediate danger exists.

Core Principles

1. No person may be punished for conduct that was not prohibited by law when it occurred.
2. Every accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
3. Ownership of property grants the right to control access to that property, but does not grant unlimited authority to harm another person.
4. Force may be used to stop an immediate unlawful act when reasonably necessary and proportionate to the threat.
5. Self-defense ends when the immediate threat ends. Retaliation is not self-defense.
6. Trespassing, theft, or property damage does not by itself authorize lethal force.
7. More serious force may be justified when necessary to protect persons or critical infrastructure from an imminent serious threat.

8. Criminal punishment is imposed through the legal system rather than through personal retaliation.
9. States possess authority within their sovereign territory subject to server-wide law and applicable treaties.

When an offense involves multiple states, jurisdiction shall be determined according to territorial jurisdiction, citizenship, treaties, and the nature of the offense.