



Security Enhancement Coalition Treaty

Preamble

Many paths have led us to this point,
Brought together from a past disjoint.

All together now, we plainly see

That true success is found in unity.

Build together in the times of peace,
Or else fight as one 'till hard times cease.

Here we name this league of our volition,
The Security Enhancement Coalition.

Article I - Supremacy of this Treaty

- (1) This treaty binds every member state of the Security Enhancement Coalition; any conduct inconsistent with this treaty is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (2) The obligations imposed by this treaty must be fulfilled without unreasonable delay.
- (3) Where a conflict arises between this treaty and the constitution or other supreme law of a member state, an effort must be made to resolve such a conflict in a manner that ensures the fulfilment of this treaty to the fullest extent possible.

Article II - Alliance Council and Security Council

- (1) The Alliance Council of the Security Enhancement Coalition consists of —
 - (a) individuals appointed by their respective member states of full member status; and
 - (b) the Alliance Spokesperson.
- (2) The Security Council of the Security Enhancement Coalition consists of individuals from member nations deemed capable by their respective heads of state and representatives in combat and other defensive disciplines. It serves as the body by which the alliance coordinates its efforts for mutual defense.

Article III - Alliance Spokesperson

- (1) The Alliance Spokesperson is the foremost representative of the Security Enhancement Coalition to the general public and in diplomatic affairs. They are accountable to the Security Council and may only act with its advice and consent.
- (2) In a situation where the security of the alliance is under threat, and where the timely advice and consent of the Security or Defense council cannot be obtained, the Alliance Spokesperson may exercise their own discretion in representing the alliance.
- (3) The Alliance Spokesperson must respect, protect, promote, and uphold this treaty.
- (4) After the Security Council is first composed, an election for Alliance Spokesperson must be held without delay. From then on, an election for Alliance Spokesperson must be held over the last weekend before the expiry of the incumbent Alliance Spokesperson's term.
- (5) The Alliance Spokesperson holds office for three months per term, beginning on assumption of the office; no restrictions are placed on the number of terms for which the Alliance Spokesperson may be re-elected, nor is re-election to serve a consecutive term restricted.
- (6) On the motion of two Security Council members, and after deliberations of 24 hours, the Security Council may express its lack of confidence in the Alliance Spokesperson, and concomitantly recall the Alliance Spokesperson, with the supporting vote of at least a simple majority of member states, taken over 24 hours.

- (7) If the Alliance Spokesperson is recalled from the Security Council by their state, steps down, or is voted out in terms of (6), an election for Alliance Spokesperson must be held without delay. The Alliance Spokesperson elected therefrom serves the remainder of the term of office of the recalled Alliance Spokesperson, and, if elected not more than one month before the end of that term, serves the succeeding term.
- (8) The election of the Alliance Spokesperson consists of a 24 hour nomination and deliberation window, followed by a 24 hour instant runoff vote.
- (9) During the nomination and deliberation window specified in (9) —
 - (c) any State Representative may nominate one Security Council member of another state to stand for election as Alliance Spokesperson;
 - (d) acceptant nominees are candidates for election as Alliance Spokesperson; and
 - (e) candidacies may be promoted and candidates may field and answer questions from the alliance public.
- (10) The candidate in (9) with the supporting vote of at least a simple majority of full member states is elected as the Alliance Spokesperson.

Article IV - Voting Procedure

Every alliance vote must be held in the Alliance Council.

- (1) Each full member state has one vote, cast through their Head of State.
- (2) A formal vote to decide an alliance matter must be held if —
 - (a) at least two member states, acting through a functionary on the Security Council, deem it necessary; or
 - (b) the vote is prescribed by this treaty or by resolution under this treaty.
- (3) Alliance matters outside the scope of (2) may be validly decided without a formal vote.
- (4) The solution to any calculation required to determine the number of supporting votes needed to decide a matter must be rounded off to the smallest natural number equal to or greater than the solution.
- (5) Member states may abstain from any vote.
- (6) When determining the results of a vote after its time limit has expired, only the states that voted must be considered.
- (7) A vote may end before its time limit has expired if enough states have voted so as to render its result objectively certain, provided —
 - (a) no debate regarding the matter put to the vote is ongoing;
 - (b) the Security Council has been notified;
 - (c) a reasonable amount of time has elapsed since then to allow states to reconsider their votes; and

- (d) the matter put to the vote is not an amendment of this treaty, the election of the Alliance Spokesperson, or the resolution of a breach of this treaty.

Article V - Membership

- (1) A state may only be admitted as a member of the Security Enhancement Coalition with the supporting vote of all member states.
- (2) States may be admitted to the Security Council as either a Full Member or an Associate Member; to which status a state is to be admitted must be determined before voting thereon occurs.
- (3) A state loses membership in Security Enhancement Coalition if —
 - (a) a simple majority of full member states vote to rescind that state's membership;
 - (b) that state voluntarily rescinds their membership; or
 - (c) that state declares war on the alliance or another member state.
- (4) The status of a state (as either a Full or Associate Member) may be changed by the vote of a simple majority of member states.
- (5) If a member state is the subject of a vote in terms of (3)(a) or (4), that member state may not participate in the vote.
- (6) No member state may be a party to any engagement that imposes obligations inconsistent with this treaty.

Article VI - Mutual Defense

- (1) Any armed threat to or attack on a Security Enhancement Coalition full member state is considered a threat to or attack on the alliance.
- (2) Any armed threat to or attack on a Security Enhancement Coalition associate member state is considered a threat to or attack on the alliance, insofar as the threat or attack is understood to be an alliance matter by the Security Council.
- (3) Member states must take any appropriate action necessary and within their capabilities to restore the security of allies under armed threat or attack.
- (4) The Security Enhancement Coalition may declare war on or intervene in the security of a foreign party with the supporting vote of all member states. Member states must take any action necessary and within their capabilities to assist the ensuing effort.
- (5) Member states may declare a war or intervene in the security of a foreign party independently, but if such a decision, and its ensuing consequences, may adversely affect the alliance, the supporting vote of at least a simple majority of member states must be attained.
- (6) Undertakings in terms of (3) do not impose obligations on member states uninvolved thereto.

- (7) The Security Enhancement Coalition must foremostly pursue viable, peaceful solutions to adversity; the use of armed force must remain the means of last resort.
- (8) Member states must, through both independent and joint alliance efforts, continuously develop and maintain their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.
- (9) Where timely authority cannot be obtained, a citizen of a member state in a situation posing an imminent threat to the security of the alliance may take any reasonable action necessary to maintain the security of the alliance.

Article VII - Trust and Integrity

- (1) No member state may threaten or breach the security of another member state.
- (2) No member state may adversely affect the interests of the alliance to benefit a foreign party.
- (3) No person whose interests may reasonably be apprehended to conflict with the interests of the alliance may be admitted to security communications of the alliance of a sensitive nature.
- (4) Disputes between member states must be arbitrated by the Security Council.
- (5) No member state may conduct covert surveillance operations on another member state.
- (6) Member states must respect the sovereignty of other member states; any decision taken on an alliance matter must include due representation from all affected states.
- (7) A member state's interests may only be derogated by other member states acting through the least restrictive means available if such derogation is necessary to advance a compelling alliance interest.
- (8) Member states and their citizens must uphold and protect the honor and integrity of the alliance.

Article VIII - Openness

- (1) Member states must relay to the alliance any information necessary for its security.
- (2) Citizens of member states must be allowed free travel between member states, unless reasonable interests require otherwise.
- (3) Free trade, economic cooperation, and the sharing of infrastructure between member states are strongly encouraged.

Article IX - Amendments

The Alliance Council may amend this treaty —

- (a) after deliberations of at least 24 hours; and
- (b) with the supporting vote of at least two-thirds of full member states, taken over at least 24 hours.

Article X - Breaches of this Treaty

- (1) The Alliance Council makes the final determination whether this treaty has been breached by a member state. It does this with the supporting vote of a majority of member states.
- (2) In order to uphold this treaty, the Security Council may, with the supporting vote of a majority of member states —
 - (a) require a state to take remedial measures to redress a breach of this treaty; or
 - (b) impose punitive measures upon a state.

Signatures

President ChrisChrispie of Icenia

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President IceCarim of Cortesia Del Mar

Sheriff Eddie of Southshire

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