

- Law I. Officers of the Parliament
 - Parliament is authorised to create and remove executive positions ("Officers") by passage of law
 - Officer appointments are ratified by a 3/4 vote of parliament, and may be filled by any volunteer
 - Parliament can remove or replace appointments to positions by 3/4 vote of parliament
 - Officers are not empowered to make unilateral policy decisions; instead they are responsible for executing policy as determined by parliament
 - Officers may request and receive aid from others in the execution of their duties, but maintain primary responsibility for the execution of those duties
 - Parliament is required to appoint the following Officers:
 - Security Officer (responsible for internal security and domestic policing)
 - Financial Officer (responsible for the accounting, collection, and storage of state funds)
 - Estates Officer (responsible for the administration and upkeep of state property including a property register and the sale and repossession of land)
 - Welfare Officer (responsible for the welfare of residents, mediating minor disputes, and administering legal disputes)
 - Parliament Secretary (responsible for the administration of parliament business and elections, and for diplomatic representation to foreign governmental bodies)
- Law IV. Public Infrastructure
 - Property designated as public infrastructure shall be owned and administered by the state of Tigerstaden, with primary responsibility falling upon the Estates Officer.
 - Public infrastructure includes the following:
 - Road network within the town
 - Nether gates (both overworld and nether) and surrounding areas
 - Public gardens and farms
 - Canal system and docks
 - Public infrastructure shall be constructed with a view to providing essential services to support property owners, and providing welfare such as the state can afford. Infrastructure that cannot be properly maintained may be removed at the discretion of the parliament in order to more efficiently

- provide other services.
- Property owners of Tigerstaden shall have access to public infrastructure excepting where access would pose a high security risk (such as vaults for valuable materials or public snitches).
- Law VI. Declarations of War
 - Declarations of War may only be made by an official representative of parliament, and must be ratified by Parliament Members by a majority of at least 3/4 votes cast.
- Law VII. Prosecution of Crimes
 - As reasonably practical, effort will be made to identify and separate criminal activity into multiple counts based on the time the activity occurred, the specific crime, and the victim. Each count shall be considered separately by the Court.
 - A crime against a private citizen shall only be prosecuted after a charge is made by the citizen affected.
 - Crimes against the state (i.e. those affecting state-owned property) shall be prosecuted at the discretion of Parliament.
 - The suggested punishments for illegal activity are guidelines only.
 - As can reasonably be established, the intent of the criminal should be a factor in the severity of the punishment for a crime. Deliberate or repeated criminal activity should be treated more harshly than the guideline levels when the Court delivers a sentence. In this case, a fine (or increased fine) may be applied to any crime, to be paid to the victim in all cases.
 - Criminals who are unable to fully compensate or provide restitution to their victims, or who cannot afford fines placed upon them, are considered in debt to the recipient and subject to work to gather resources until such time as they have repaid said debt.
 - Criminals who refuse to comply with a sentence may be indefinitely detained in the End through the use of a prison pearl, until they agree to fulfil the terms of their sentence. Resisting detention by force may also require additional assault and/or murder charges to be brought as appropriate.
- Law VIII. Schedule of Crimes
 - Trespassing
 - Trespassing is defined as entrance onto private property without permission, or entrance onto properly signed state property that is restricted per the requirements of Law IV. Public

Infrastructure.

- Its legal basis is Article IV of the Bill of Rights.
 - Private property or limited areas therein may implicitly suggest the right to public access (for example, to a shop or public noticeboard), in which case access is not trespassing unless the property is adequately signed.
 - Suggested sentence: A small fine of not more than 1i value to be paid to the property owner. As a general note this fine is rarely required except in repeated cases or where property damage was also involved.
- Illegal Destruction
 - Illegal Destruction is defined as the alteration or removal of blocks (including reducing reinforcement levels) on private or state property without permission from the property owner.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV B of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: Compensation in full for altered or destroyed blocks, and the costs necessary to have the destroyed property rebuilt.
 - Illegal Construction
 - Illegal Construction is defined as the placement or reinforcement of blocks on private or state property without permission from the property owner.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV B of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: To work to remove placed blocks or reinforcements and (unless illegally acquired) surrender placed blocks and reinforcement materials as compensation to the property owner.
 - Theft
 - Theft is defined as the removal of blocks, items or entities from private or state property without permission from the property owner.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV of the Bill of Rights and Article IV B of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: Full restitution of all removed blocks, items or entities, and a compensatory fine of not more than one half the value of the stolen goods to be paid to the property owner.

- Fraud
 - Fraud is defined as the acquisition by deception of blocks, items or entities without the full cognizance of the property owner.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV of the Bill of Rights and Article IV B of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: Full restitution of all removed blocks, items or entities, and a compensatory fine of not more than one half the value of the goods acquired to be paid to the property owner.
- Assault
 - Assault is defined as the causing of (non-lethal) harm to another person, excepting cases of self-defence, law enforcement, and acts undertaken as part of warfare.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV of the Bill of Rights.
 - The legal basis for the exceptions to this Law is Article III A of the Constitution and Article V of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: Full restitution of any items lost by the victim as a result of the attack, including the value of damaged armour and weapons, and a compensatory fine of not more than 1i to be paid to the victim.
- Murder
 - Murder is defined as the causing of lethal harm to another person, excepting cases of self-defence, law enforcement, and acts undertaken as part of warfare.
 - Its legal basis is Article IV of the Bill of Rights.
 - The legal basis for the exceptions to this Law is Article III A of the Constitution and Article V of the Constitution.
 - Suggested sentence: Full restitution of any items lost by the victim as a result of the attack, including the value of damaged armour and weapons, and a compensatory fine of not more than 5i to be paid to the victim.
- Illegal Imprisonment
 - Illegal imprisonment is defined as the unwarranted detention of another person within an area, for example through the use of a prison

pearl or reinforced blocks, excepting as required to enforce the Laws of Tigerstaden.

- Its legal basis is Articles III and VII of the Bill of Rights.
- The legal basis for the exceptions to this Law is Article III A of the Constitution.
- Suggested sentence: A period of detention in the End for not longer than the duration of the illegal imprisonment, and a compensatory fine of not more than 5i per day or part thereof to be paid to the victim.