



**United Nations  
Mission on Mars**

**Basic Law of the Martian Transitional Authority  
5th January 2241**

Whereas,

The emerging all-Martian society has been tragically sundered by the fratricidal chaos of civil war,

The forces of Martian democracy have triumphed over the forces of chaos, tyranny, and Sectoralism,

The Martian population exists in a generalised state of material destitution, and Martian infrastructure, crucial to sustaining life on the planet, has been damaged extensively by conflict, leading to the needless loss of many lives,

The United Nations retains its humanitarian obligation to the entire species, regardless of planetary or sub-planetary body, and through the United Nations system must continue to illuminate and provide for the human populations of the Solar System, and

Conflict in the Asteroid Belt has ceased, the Reconstructed Sectors have surrendered, and resistance to peacekeeping elements no longer poses an obstacle to addressing the pressing needs of Mars,

The United Nations Security Council, under the guidance and counsel of the United Nations General Assembly, acting in full compliance with the United Nations system in general, implements the following articles as the basic law of a transitional authority to further integrate Mars, and develop it as Earth's equal on the interplanetary stage.

## **Chapter I: The Principles of the Transitional Authority**

**Article 1:** The rights and duties of all Martian institutions are contextualised by the authority of the United Nations Mission on Mars (herein 'UNMOM'). It is expected that UNMOM will impartially and consistently enforce this basic law, and all legislation and executive action implemented under and in accordance with it.

**Article 2:** It is forbidden, under any and all circumstances, to advocate or demonstrate support for the ideology of Sectoralism. It is forbidden to organise in favour of Sectoralism, and it is forbidden to possess or publicly display Sectoralist symbols. UNMOM may unilaterally take action to dismantle any and all attempts to betray Mars to Sectoralism.

**Article 3:** Mars is a nascent planetary society aspiring to full participation in the United Nations system. The purpose of the Transitional Authority and UNMOM is to supervise all governments and administrations elected by the Martian people, which in turn understand the pressing need to carry out this mandate.

**Article 4:** All Martian executive, legislative, and judicial institutions derive their authority and legitimacy from the humanitarian principles of the United Nations system, as set out in Article 1 of the Amended Universal Declaration of Human Rights (the “Svalbard Declaration”).

**Article 5:** Mars is the sole name of the respective planetary body, and no other name may be officially used by any government entity to refer to it.

## Chapter II: The Executor of the Martian Transitional Authority

**Article 6:** Supreme executive command of the Transitional Authority is vested in the Executor of the Martian Transitional Authority.

**Article 7:** The All-Mars Electoral Assembly is established as the institution for electing the Executor.

**Article 8:** Every Martian state is vested with a certain number of electors, arbitrated by UNMOM on the basis of local population, and concerns with regards to proper representation.

**Article 9:** Executorial elections occur every 2 years, in two stages, where the franchise is extended to all Martian citizens above the age of majority, who may vote via secret ballot.

**Article 10:** The first stage of an Executorial election is determined by popular vote. Any number of candidates may run if passed by UNMOM, though only the two most voted-for candidates will ascend to the second stage.

**Article 11:** The second stage of an Executorial election is determined by the Electoral Assembly. Electors vote for the Executor with the popular vote of their state.

**Article 12:** The Executor represents Mars on the interplanetary stage.

**Article 12:** The Executor maintains control over policing, bureaucratic appointments, and lower judicial appointments.

**Article 13:** The Executor may approve an extension of the last year's budget if a new one cannot be approved by lower deliberative organs.

**Article 14:** The Executor possesses a veto power over Martian legislation.

**Article 15:** The following extant institutions fall under Executorial purview:

- a. The Ministry of the Interior;
- b. The Ministry of Budget and Incomes;
- c. The Ministry of Development; and
- d. The Ministry of Justice.

**Article 16:** The following extant institutions fall under UNMOM's purview:

- a. The UNMOM Oxygenation Authority;
- b. The Martian Branch of the Treaty on Space Debris Control Taskforce;
- c. The UNMOM Agriproduction Directorate;
- d. The UNMOM Bureau for Energy Production and Consumption;
- e. The UNMOM Financial Services and Markets Authority;
- f. The Martian Section of the United Nations Office of Statebuilding Security;
- g. Any other institutions deemed necessary by UNMOM to fulfil its duties as set out under Chapter I.

### **Chapter III: The International Court of Justice (Martian Section)**

**Article 17:** The International Court of Justice is permitted to operate on Mars as it does on Earth, assuming the supreme judicial functions of the Transitional Authority, and becoming its final court of appeal.

**Article 18:** The Martian Section of the International Court of Justice (herein 'M-ICJ') may operate from New Jakarta, and enjoy all sovereign rights it is vested with on Earth.

**Article 19:** The M-ICJ is the sole interpreter of all articles of this basic law.

**Article 20:** The M-ICJ may judicially review all acts of government.

**Article 21:** The M-ICJ may indict, try, convict, and sentence any Martian citizen for any breach of any law.

**Article 22:** The M-ICJ exists outside of any boundaries which may be imposed by any legislative or executive measure of the Transitional Authority.

**Article 23:** Five justices, who all must be Martian citizens, may serve on the M-ICJ. These justices are appointed by the Executor with UNMOM's consent.

**Article 24:** Each justice serving on the M-ICJ must hail from a different fifth of the Martian population, per ten-year border regimes established by the census.

**Article 25:** The Junior Executor may be chosen from serving Assembly members after the first round of voting before the second. In the case of permanent succession, a new Junior Executor may be chosen immediately.

**Article 26:** The Junior Executor serves as an acting Executor in the case of temporary ailment or incapacitation of the Executor, and assumes the office in the case of the Executor's death or resignation.

**Article 27:** The Junior Executor retains their seat in the Assembly should they win the election for it, and may vote as a normal member.

**Article 28:** The Junior Executor is to be granted an irrevocable within the ministers, but without a portfolio.

**Article 29:** At the end of an Executor's appointed term, their appointed Junior Executor must vacate the office the same as their superior.

## **Chapter IV: The Council of Navigation and Commerce**

**Article 25:** The Council of Navigation and Commerce is permitted to operate as the upper house of the Martian legislature.

**Article 26:** Councillors are nonpartisan UNMOM appointees. Membership in any political organisation or party precludes entry to the Council of Navigation and Commerce.

**Article 27:** Councillors serve ten year terms.

**Article 28:** The Council's purpose is to review, assess, and recommend suggestions on any legislation presented to it.

**Article 29:** The Council may veto any and all legislation presented to it, if given a reason.

## Chapter V: The World Assembly

**Article 30:** The Martian people may issue delegates to a World Assembly of representatives, where they may, with the oversight of the appropriate authorities, move to legislate on the matters concerning the various affairs of all-Martian society.

**Article 31:** The World Assembly shall host no more and no less than one thousand and fifty (1050) representatives, who shall be elected by plurality or majority in electoral constituencies, or by vote proportion as reflected in party candidate lists.

**Article 32:** Elections to the World Assembly shall occur every two years, in conjunction with Executorial elections. The voting-eligible population shall be identical for Executorial and World Assembly elections.

**Article 33:** UNMOM vests the World Assembly with the great duty of further uplifting Mars to equal status with Earth via the United Nations system. The World Assembly is recognised as the chief legislative organ of the Transitional Authority.

**Article 34:** The Assembly has powers over taxation, spending, creation and oversight of government organizations, confirming all lower judicial and ministerial appointments, and the power of introducing constitutional amendments.

**Article 35:** The Assembly finds itself in pre-requisite of an individual to speak for it, in convention combined by majority agreement.

- a. The Speaker may decide:
  - i. The docket of bills;
  - ii. The rules of debate; and
  - iii. Can send the Assembly into recess.
    1. The speaker may not send the Assembly into recess for more than two months at a time.
    2. The speaker may not send the Assembly into *another* recess within the same year as the first, without a supermajority vote.

**Article 36:** The Speaker can be removed via a majority vote by the Assembly in a Vote of No Confidence.

**Article 37:** UNMOM may select a Secretary, who may arbitrate conduct in the house and may initiate impeachment procedures on any figure in the legislative or executive branches.

## **Chapter VI: The Martian Declaration of Human Rights**

**Article 38:** For the purposes of fulfilling its activities and duties under this Basic Law, the United Nations Transitional Authority on Mars is exempted from Articles 4 through 7 of the Amended Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Article 39:** In every circumstance save for those listed, the United Nations Transitional Authority on Mars submits to the Amended Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

**Article 40:** Nothing in this document may be interpreted as rejecting the necessity and importance of any part of the Amended Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the United Nations System.

**Article 41:** Any rejection of the Svalbard Declaration is treason.

**Article 42:** The right of Martian parents to independently educate their children is considered sacrosanct, and no authority, including the United Nations Mission on Mars and the United Nations in general, may infringe upon this practice.

## **Chapter VII: Amendments**

**Article 43:** The issues of the planet may be served by a two-thirds majority of the World Assembly.

**Article 44:** The Martian Section of the International Court of Justice may intervene on any circumstances imposed by any non-Martian powers.