

Interactive Sovereign Society

SUMMATION OF PRINCIPLES

It should be concluded from the principle of the sovereignty of the individual that a member who is signing the [Constitution](#) of the Interactive Sovereign Society is agreeing to adhere to the following principles to her or his own satisfaction as She or He understands and interprets them. If a member's understanding or interpretation of these principles is believed to be unsatisfactory to other members of this society, then a process of judicial inquiry shall be available to the membership for resolution of such disagreements. This process shall be known as ISS [Inter-sovereign Relations](#).

Self-wellness

It is the responsibility of the members to embrace self-wellness. In striving for the optimal levels of mental, physical and emotional wellness possible for them, members will be better able to sustain the ideals and goals of the society.

Cycle of Wellness

Each member of this society agrees to do their utmost to sustain or perpetuate a cycle of wellness amongst other members and non-members, at all times, to the extent that doing so does not impact their own wellness.

Marginalised Members

Interactive Sovereign Society members agree to seek, welcome and include those most marginalised by society in general. Members also agree to encourage and support such people in utilising their abilities, thus providing them the opportunity to achieve better circumstances and ensuring all members of this society are productive to the best of their abilities.

Pursuit of Excellence

Each member should strive for excellence in pursuit of their own abilities. This will not only ensure members take pride in and benefit from their own skills, but in leading by example, members are thus able to encourage others to discover and strive for excellence in their own intrinsic abilities.

False or Withheld Information

It is unlawful to present false information to another individual, or refrain from informing another individual of knowledge which is believed to be of importance to Them, unless there is evidence that this individual is of the intent to violate the [rights and/or freedoms](#) of any other, and the false or withheld information may prevent such violation.

Property & Contributions

Members agree to respect property rights and to use or incite judicial or, failing that, minimally forcible means to defend their own property rights. Members also agree to make contributions to society at large in a way that is consistent with the prevailing agreement amongst the larger society (e.g., forms of taxation) but does not infringe on their individual [rights and freedoms](#).

An enactment, known as Interactive Sovereign Society [Property and Contributions](#), stipulates the criteria by which the society determines whether a member's property claim is valid. The enactment also sets out how appropriate contributions shall be determined.

Respect for Others' Laws

People who exist in proximity to, or engage in community or social interaction with, those who live in different lawful states may find it challenging to feel respected by those others. This can cause distress to any who disagree on what kinds of behaviours they are willing to accept from each other. It is therefore pivotal that when in proximity to, or interacting with, those who are under the lawful authority of a government, Interactive Sovereign Society members show respect for the laws of that government. Members may nonetheless declare that they are not lawfully responsible to those laws if the actions in question are not in violation of the principles of the Interactive Sovereign Society.

There shall be an External Legislation Committee (ELC), whose purpose is to provide a definitive answer as to whether and to what extent a law of a government external to the ISS is consistent with ISS principles. Any member who would like an answer on such a question may consult with or request membership in the ELC. This committee shall record all such decisions in the [External Legislation Registry](#) (ELR).

A member that knowingly refuses to follow a law of an existing government without first consulting the ELC for a definitive answer on whether the ISS views the law as consistent with ISS principles may be deemed as acting against the principle of Respect For Others' Laws.

In a territory where there is a prevailing lawful state, a member has the option of showing preference to that state's governance over ISS governance. This can allow the member to be to some extent exempted from ISS principles while also allowing them to be included in voting on the laws that govern ISS members.

The ELC may exempt state governed members from requirements regarding conduct that contradicts an ISS principle if the conduct in question is not breaking the laws of the prevailing state. Such exemptions shall be published in the ELR.

A state governed member must communicate their exempted status to the prime representative for public record, if they wish to be exempted from the principles specified in the ELR.

If a state governed member attempts to secure exemption from a state law, the ISS will not assist (for example, by acting as an intervenor in that member's court proceedings) if the state law in question is deemed inconsistent with ISS principles.

If a state governed member with any exemptions from ISS principles votes or advocates in favour of amending ISS principles so as to further constrain members' conduct, then she or he shall not qualify for an exemption from the new constraint. If the ELC gives advance notice that such a member will be exempted from such a new constraint that may be legislated by the ISS, then the member must abstain from deliberations regarding that constraint.

The ELC is encouraged to negotiate with any state governed member seeking an exemption with a view to arriving at a modification of the contested principle rather than a full exemption. Such modified principles and/

or partial exemptions will also be registered in the ELR. In negotiating this type of compromise, the ELC must remain cognizant that such members, in consensually committing to be governed by a lawful state other than the ISS, are making an individually sovereign decision, and care should be taken to respect this individual sovereignty.

In summary, a member may choose to be governed by an external government instead of the ISS, make this known to the prime representative for Public Record, and then specify requests for exemptions from ISS principles to the ELC. The ELC may choose to grant some extent, or all, of those exemptions to respect the member's individually sovereign preference of lawful state. If the ELC grants an exemption that allows conduct that is inconsistent with the ISS Charter then a judicial panel in a societal hearing may overrule that decision.

Inter-sovereign Relations

The assurance that the members of the Interactive Sovereign Society adhere to the principles laid out in this Summation, to the satisfaction of the overall membership, shall be provided in the manner depicted under the provisions laid out in an enactment known as ISS Inter-sovereign Relations. Members may familiarise themselves with [this document](#) in order to be aware of how their conduct may be addressed when other members believe it to be unlawful.

*These are the present agreements of the society
as maintained by the prime representative, Psam Frank.*