The Executive Council of the State of Danubia

Promulgated: May 2026, Administrative Authority: The Commission of Treasury & Audit.

Classification: Public Statutory Law/ Operational Directive

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PREAMBLE: *We, the Executive Council of the State of Danubia, acting under the express constitutional authority granted by Article II and Article V of the Transitional Territorial Charter (ECD-TTC-2026-001), do hereby enact this Public Treasury and Financial Compliance Act.*

Recognising that financial accountability, radical transparency, and strict adherence to international anti-fraud standards are the core pillars of administrative legitimacy, this Act establishes the operational mechanics of the Danubian Treasury. Its purpose is to define the secure management of state revenues, codify the public ledger access protocols, and establish clear corporate compliance frameworks to safeguard our digital payment infrastructure.

ARTICLE I: THE STRUCTURE OF STATE REVENUES & ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

Section 1.1: The Centralised Treasury Mandate

The Commission of the Treasury & Audit, under the direct oversight of the Commissioner of Treasury & Audit, shall maintain exclusive custody over all financial assets, fiat currencies, digital processing accounts, and sovereign revenues collected in the name of Danubia.

Section 1.2: Fixed Asset Pricing Infrastructure

To maintain transparency and prevent arbitrary billing, the processing fees for identity documentation packages are strictly fixed as administrative recovery costs. The Treasury acknowledges two primary revenue pipelines managed in tandem with the Commission of the Civil Registry:

1. ***Tier 2 Resident Permit Fee**: A fixed administrative fee collected upon submission of a Tier 2 verification packet to cover high-durability PVC card manufacturing, secure holographic overlay application, packaging, and international registered shipping.*
2. ***Tier 3 Citizen Passport Fee**: A fixed sovereign fee collected upon submission of a Tier 3 vetting packet to cover international-spec passport bookbinding, metallic foil cover debossing, serial security numbering, and secure courier logistics.*

Section 1.3: Non-Diversion of Public Funds

All incoming revenues, application fees, and voluntary contributions are legally classified as public state assets. The extraction, diversion, or utilisation of treasury funds for the personal enrichment of any individual administrator, including the High Commissioner or any voting Commissioner, is strictly prohibited. All expenditures must be tied directly to website hosting, server security, material procurement, or legal arbitration infrastructure.

ARTICLE II: THE LEDGER ACCESS PROTOCOL (THE 30-DAY SLA OPERATIONAL MECHANICS)

Section 2.1: The Standardised Ledger Request Template

To trigger the 30-day fulfilment SLA guaranteed by Section 5.3 of the Transitional Territorial Charter (TAD-TTC-2026-001), a verified Tier 2 Resident or Tier 3 Citizen must submit a formal "Request for Information: Treasury Ledger" through the official administrative communications node. The request must include:

1. *The applicant's full legal name and matching active Civil Registry Number (CRN).*
2. *A signed digital affirmation stating that the ledger data will be used exclusively for civic oversight and will not be leaked to hostile foreign actors for the purpose of sabotaging state infrastructure.*

Section 2.2: Redaction Criteria for State Security

While the internal ledger is fully transparent regarding transaction amounts and operational costs, the Commissioner of the Treasury & Audit is legally mandated to redact specific data strings before public release. Redactions are strictly limited to:

1. ***Personal Data of Citizens:*** *Hiding the personal bank details, credit card fragments, or real-world addresses of individual registrants to comply with global data privacy standards.*
2. ***Server Architecture Specifics:*** *Hiding the specific names of digital security vendors, software nodes, or server locations to prevent bad-faith actors or external critics from planning targeted cyber-attacks against the registry infrastructure.*

ARTICLE III: PAYMENT GATEWAY COMPLIANCE & INTERNATIONAL BANKING SHIELDS

Section 3.1: Alignment with Global Commercial Standards

To ensure that mainstream digital payment processors (such as Stripe, PayPal, or international banking merchants) remain permanently operational without disruption, the Treasury shall operate under standard international corporate compliance frameworks.

Section 3.2: Corporate Intermediary Authorisation

The Commission of the Treasury & Audit is empowered to establish a legally recognised, wholly-owned corporate entity in a compliant international jurisdiction to act as the legal commercial interface for Danubia. This corporate layer shall act as the merchant of record for processing administrative card transactions, ensuring the project avoids arbitrary payment gateway freezes or regulatory delays.

ARTICLE IV: THE ANNUAL REPORTING PROTOCOL

Section 4.1: Compilation Mandate

Independent of individual citizen data requests, the Commission of the Treasury & Audit must compile a comprehensive Annual Financial Report at the close of every fiscal year.

Section 4.2: Mandatory Data Inclusions

The report must be formatted as a clear, professionally laid out PDF asset made permanently available to the registry population, containing:

1. ***Total Gross Revenue*** *(broken down by Tier 2 and Tier 3 package completions).*
2. ***Fixed Operational Expenses*** *(website hosting, database maintenance, identity asset manufacturing costs).*
3. ***Capital Infrastructure Reserves*** *(funds set aside for future physical touchdown and ongoing legal arbitration).*