

Maritime and Digital Sovereignty Act of Acadie

(Proclaimed: October 1, 2025)

Preamble

WHEREAS the Acadian Nation affirms its deep historical and spiritual connection to the lands and waters of Acadie, which are inherently coastal, and respects the unceded nature of these lands (Universal Declaration, Preamble);

WHEREAS the continuity of the Acadian Nation relies upon the integrity of its electronic infrastructure (Digital Diaspora Voting Platform, Acadian Citizenship Register), necessitating the assertion of sovereign jurisdiction in the digital domain;

WHEREAS the **International Recognition and Diplomatic Policy Act** affirms the Nation's status as a subject of international law (International Recognition Act, Article 1);

This Act defines the Nation's posture regarding the maritime domain and formally asserts sovereign jurisdiction over its vital digital assets, balancing self-preservation with international law.

Title I: Maritime Sovereignty and Rights

Article 1. Historic Maritime Claim

The Acadian Nation asserts a historic and cultural claim to the traditional waters surrounding the territory of Acadie, including the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and all associated estuaries. This claim is based on enduring ancestral usage, subsistence fishing, and cultural practice.

Article 2. Application of International Law

1. **UNCLOS Adherence:** The Acadian Nation shall adhere to the principles of the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** regarding peaceful passage, freedom of navigation, and environmental protection.
2. **Fishing and Resource Rights:** Any future formal assertion of fishing or resource rights within the maritime areas of Acadie shall be conducted in compulsory partnership with the **Mi'kmaq Nation** and other relevant Indigenous nations, adhering to the principle of joint stewardship (Treaty of Perpetual Cooperation, Article 4).

Article 3. Cooperation with Coastal States

The Office of the Diplomatic Envoy (ODE) shall prioritize the conclusion of bilateral agreements with recognized coastal states to formalize:

1. Access rights for Acadian citizens to historical coastal sites and waters.
2. The shared management and preservation of Acadian cultural artifacts recovered from the sea.

Title II: Digital Sovereignty and Jurisdiction

Article 4. Assertion of Digital Sovereignty

The network of decentralized and encrypted digital assets utilized for the governance of the Nation—including the Acadian Citizenship Register, the Digital Diaspora Voting Platform, and all official government communications channels—shall constitute the **Digital Sovereign Territory of Acadie (DSTA)**.

Article 5. Digital Jurisdiction

1. **Exclusivity:** The Acadian Nation asserts **exclusive sovereign jurisdiction** over all data and operations within the DSTA. Any unauthorized intrusion into the DSTA, including hacking, denial-of-service attacks, or data theft, is deemed an offense against the Nation's sovereignty.
2. **Digital Attack Classification:** Digital attacks targeting the DSTA that interfere with the fundamental rights of the citizenry (e.g., stopping an election or censoring national communication) shall be prosecuted under the **Acadian Penal Code** as acts of electoral fraud (Penal Code, Article 5) or violations of data security (Penal Code, Article 10).

Article 6. Right to Digital Defense

The **Directorate of National Security (DNS)** is empowered to utilize defensive cyber measures, proportionate to the threat, to safeguard the integrity and operation of the DSTA. Any such defense operation against foreign entities must be authorized by the Council of Memory and Culture (DNS Oversight Act, Article 2) and shall respect the principles of necessity and proportionality under international cyber law.

Title III: Protection of Digital Identity

Article 7. Freedom of Digital Expression

[cite_start]Every Acadian citizen has the right to free expression within the digital space without fear of surveillance or political suppression by the institutions of the Acadian Nation (Acadian Bill of Rights, Article 2) [cite: 295-296].

Article 8. Mandatory Data Security

[cite_start]All third-party partners or vendors utilized by the Nation for any digital service must comply with the data protection standards set forth in the **Acadian Citizenship Registration and Data Protection Act** (Data Protection Act, Part II) [cite: 343-349]. Failure to comply shall result in an immediate and permanent severance of partnership.

Proclamation and Enactment

English

PROCLAMATION: By the authority vested in the Head of State, and in accordance with the sovereign will of the Acadian people, this **Maritime and Digital Sovereignty Act of Acadie** is hereby proclaimed, adopted, and entered into force this **1st Day of October, 2025**.

Signed:

Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry Queen of Acadie, Supreme Guardian of Acadian Identity, Memory, and Unity.

Français

PROCLAMATION: Par l'autorité dévolue à la Cheffe d'État, et conformément à la volonté souveraine du peuple acadien, cette **Loi sur la Souveraineté Maritime et Numérique de l'Acadie** est par la présente proclamée, adoptée et entrée en vigueur ce **1er jour d'octobre 2025**.

Signé:

Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry Reine de l'Acadie, Gardienne Suprême de l'Identité, de la Mémoire et de l'Unité Acadiennes.

Mi'kmaq

WETAWSULTIMK: Tel-welitawsultimk wejiaq Tel-Wiksa'q aq kisi-anko'tasikewey Akatie'k L'nu'k, Ta'n Oqonmuinu'ltimk Tel-L'nui'k Akatie'k wejiaq Kiskuk Tel-Weli-Wikt na'kwekimk, wetawsultimk, aq mimajultimk apjiw Ta'n 1-ik Kesiktaq 2025-ik.

Tel-Welitawsultijik:

Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry Queen of Acadie, Tel-Wiksa'q Wejiaq Akatie'k Tel-Wiksa'q, Na'kwekimk, aq Maw-lukutimk.