

Palau Judiciary



CODE OF CONDUCT



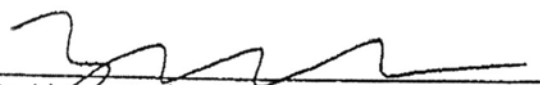
SUPREME COURT
of the
Republic of Palau
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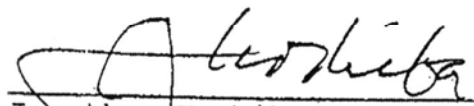
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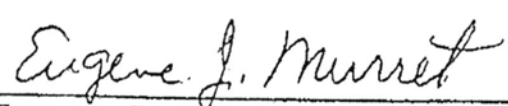
November 10, 1997

TO : Employees of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas,
and Land Court
RE : Code of Conduct

The attached Code of Conduct for Employees of the Palau National Judiciary has been approved, is hereby promulgated, and goes into effect immediately. Each court employee should become familiar with its content and is expected to guide his or her conduct by its standards. In doing so, you will be promoting public confidence in the Courts of Palau.


Arthur Ngiraklsong
Chief Justice


Jonathan Koshiba
Administrative Director


Eugene J. Murrett
Clerk of the Courts

CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE
PALAU NATIONAL JUDICIARY

Introduction

The Palau Supreme Court recognizes the importance of ethical conduct by its employees in the administration of justice. Court employees hold positions of public trust and should be committed to the highest standard of conduct. Court employees shall observe these standards of conduct to preserve the integrity and independence of the judiciary. This Code embodies the dedication of the Palau National Judiciary to upholding and increasing the public's confidence in the judicial branch of government, and also reflects its commitment to promoting integrity among its employees.

This Code shall apply to all employees of the Supreme Court, of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Land Court. It does not apply to justices and judges, who are required by law to adhere to the standards of the Code of Judicial Conduct of the American Bar Association.

**CANON 1. A COURT EMPLOYEE SHOULD UPHOLD THE INTEGRITY AND
INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY AND OF THE COURT EMPLOYEE'S
OFFICE**

A Court employee should personally observe high standards of conduct so that the integrity and independence of the Judiciary are preserved and the Court employee's office reflects a devotion to serving the public. A Court employee should require adherence to such standards by employees subject to his or her discretion and

control. The standards of this Code shall not affect or preclude other more stringent standards required by law, by Court order, or by the appointing authority.

CANON 2. A COURT EMPLOYEE SHOULD AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY IN ALL ACTIVITIES

A. A Court employee shall not use or attempt to use his or her official position to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for the employee or any other person.

B. A Court employee shall not accept, agree to accept, dispense or solicit any gift or favor based upon an understanding that the official actions of the employee would be influenced thereby.

C. A court employee shall act so that he or she is not unduly affected or does not appear to be affected by family or clan relationships, position, or influence of any party or person.

D. A Court employee shall not request or accept any compensation or fee beyond that received from the National Government for work done in the course of his or her public employment. However, an employee may engage in outside employment so long as it does not conflict with the performance of official responsibilities or violate this Code.

E. A Court employee shall not engage in any activities that would put into question the propriety of the Court employee's conduct in carrying out the duties of the office.

CANON 3. A COURT EMPLOYEE SHOULD ADHERE TO APPROPRIATE STANDARDS
IN PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF OFFICE

A. A Court employee shall immediately report to Court authorities any attempt to induce the employee to violate these canons.

B. A Court employee shall carry out his or her responsibilities to the public in a diligent, timely, impartial, and professional manner.

C. A Court employee shall be patient, dignified, respectful and courteous to all persons with whom the employee deals in an official capacity, and shall require similar conduct of employees subject to his or her discretion and control.

D. A Court employee shall not perform any discretionary or ministerial function of the Court in a manner that improperly favors any litigant or attorney, nor should a court employee imply that he or she is in a position to do so.

E. A Court employee shall not discriminate on the basis of, nor manifest by words or conduct, a bias or prejudice based upon race, color, religion, national origin, gender, or sexual orientation in the conduct of service to the courts and the public.

F. A Court employee shall uphold the Constitution, laws, and legal regulations of the Republic of Palau and never be a party to their evasion.

G. A Court employee shall promote the growth and development of administration of the courts by improving work skills.

H. A probation officer shall not perform any official duties

in any matter with respect to which the probation officer knows that:

(i) he or she has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party;

(ii) he or she is related to a party to the proceeding or to a lawyer in the proceeding ("related" includes parent, natural or legally adopted child, grandparent, grandchild, great grandparent, great grandchild, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, spouse, parent or grandparent of spouse);

(iii) he, she, or a relative (see above) has an interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

G. Court counsel, because of their relationship to the justices, should avoid giving any impression at the courthouse or in public places by their presence and activities that certain attorneys may be in a position to influence them in their employment responsibilities. Court counsel should inform the justice of any circumstance or activity that might serve as a basis for disqualification of either court counsel or the justice, in a matter pending before the justice.

CANON 4. CONFIDENTIALITY

A. A Court employee shall not disclose to any unauthorized person, confidential information of the Court which is not otherwise available to the public.

B. A Court employee shall not give legal advice unless specifically required to do so as part of his or her official

position.

CANON 5. WHEN ENGAGING IN OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES, A COURT EMPLOYEE SHOULD AVOID THE RISK OF CONFLICT WITH OFFICIAL DUTIES AND SHOULD AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY

A. Outside Activities. A Court employee's activities outside of official duties should not detract from the dignity of the Court, interfere with the performance of official duties, or adversely reflect on the operation and dignity of the Court or office the Court employee serves. Subject to the foregoing standards, a court employee may engage in such activities as civic, charitable, religious, professional, educational, cultural, avocational, social, fraternal, and recreational activities.

B. Solicitation of Funds. A Court employee may solicit funds in connection with outside activities, subject to the following limitations:

(1) A Court employee should not use or permit the use of the prestige of his or her office in the solicitation of funds.

(2) A Court employee should not solicit subordinates to contribute funds to outside activities but may provide information to them about a general fund-raising campaign. A member of a judge's personal staff should not solicit any court personnel to contribute funds to any such activity under circumstances where the staff member's close relationship to the judge could reasonably be construed to give undue weight to the solicitation.

(3) A court employee should not solicit or accept funds from lawyers or other persons likely to come before the Court employee

or the Court or office the Court employee serves, except as an incident to a general fund-raising activity.

C. Financial Activities.

(1) A Court employee should refrain from outside financial and business dealings that tend to detract from the dignity of the Court, interfere with the proper performance of official duties, exploit his or her position, or associate the Court employee in a substantial financial matter with lawyers or other persons likely to come before the Court employee or the Court or office the court employee serves.

(2) A Court employee should not solicit or accept a gift from anyone seeking official action from or doing business with the Court, or from anyone whose interests may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of official duties.

D. Compensation and Reimbursement. A Court employee may receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for outside activities provided that receipt of such compensation and reimbursement is not prohibited or restricted by this Code or other applicable law, and provided that the source or amount of such payments does not influence or give the appearance of influencing the court employee in the performance of official duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.

CANON 6. A COURT EMPLOYEE SHOULD REFRAIN FROM INAPPROPRIATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

A. A Court employee may attend political rallies, fund raising functions or other political gatherings; make financial

contributions to political parties or organizations; and otherwise participate fully in public affairs, except as prohibited by law, in a manner which does not materially compromise his or her efficiency or integrity as a Court employee or the neutrality, efficiency, or integrity of the Court.

B. A Court employee shall not use his or her position or official influence to interfere with an election or to affect the results of an election; use his or her official authority to coerce any person or political party in reference to any politically related activity; be obligated to contribute to any political fund or render service to any political activity; solicit or receive political contributions from anyone while on government time or government property; campaign for any candidates for public office during working hours.

C. A Court employee should avoid engaging in political activity that tends to reflect adversely on the dignity or impartiality of the Court or office and interferes with the proper performance of official duties. A Court employee may not engage in such activity while on duty or in the court employee's work place and may not utilize any court or government resources in connection with any such activity.

Gifts from Outside Sources

When can I accept a gift?

Generally, anything that has monetary value is considered a gift. With some exceptions mentioned later, you may not accept a gift from anyone who is giving the gift to you because of your position in the judiciary. Ask yourself if the gift would have been offered if you were not working for the judiciary? If the answer is no, then you should not accept it.

Also, you may not accept a gift from "prohibited sources" – those who do business with, or seek to do business with, your court or office or who have interests that may be significantly affected by your official duties. Gifts from these persons are generally prohibited, whether or not you deal with them when doing your job.

Although you may accept certain gifts, you may not ask for them. Also, under no circumstances may you accept a gift in return for performing an official act or in violation of any statute or regulation. Before accepting a gift, be sure to check the statute and regulations.

What about accepting a cup of coffee?

A cup of coffee is permissible, as are donuts and soft drinks. These modest refreshments are not considered gifts, and you may accept them without worrying about who is donating them or why. Some other items are also not considered gifts, such as greeting cards, plaques, and certain contest prizes. But remember that the definition of a gift is very broad.

May I accept lunch?

Meals are gifts. If the person who wants to pay for your lunch is a "prohibited source" or if the meal is offered because of your position, then the rule on not accepting gifts applies. However, you may be able to accept a lunch or other meal under an exception for gifts valued at \$50 or less. But you may not go to lunch on a frequent basis as the guest of the same person because there is a \$100 per year limit on gifts from any one source.

Can the \$50 exception be used for anything other than lunch?

Yes, but not cash (or its equivalent)! This exception may be used to accept any gift, or multiple gifts on a single occasion, that are not worth more than \$50. If you don't know the actual value of an item, you may make a reasonable estimate.

There are other exceptions that would allow you to accept gifts that would otherwise be prohibited. These include the "friends and family" exception for gifts based on personal relationships; gifts that result from an outside job (yours or your spouse's) when they are not given because of your judicial position; and ordinary social hospitality.

Before accepting a gift, you may want to ask your supervisor or ethics official about it. They can also tell you how you may properly dispose of a gift that you have received but are not allowed to keep.

Some Things That May be Accepted

- A docket clerk may keep a box of candy given to him at the holiday season by a person whose bar admission application he processed.
- A drug treatment specialist may accept a tennis racket from her brother on her birthday, even though he works for a company that does business with the probation office, as long as he, not his company, paid for the gift.
- A librarian may accept two \$8 tickets to an auto show that are offered to him by a paralegal who uses the court library regularly.
- A secretary who is interviewing for a job with an insurance company may accept lunch provided by the company to all job applicants.

REFERENCE: JUDICIAL CONFERENCE GIFT REGULATIONS §§ 5 AND 6.

Gifts Between Employees

What about gifts to the boss?

With a few exceptions, the general rule is that you may not give, make a donation to, or ask for contributions for, a gift to your official superior. An official superior includes your immediate boss and anyone above your boss in the chain of command. Also, an employee may not accept a gift from another employee who earns less pay.

When can I give my boss a gift?

You may give your boss a gift on occasions when gifts are traditionally given or exchanged. For example, you can invite your boss to a housewarming party. If your boss invites you to his or her home, you can take the same type of gift that you would normally take to anyone else's home for a similar occasion.

You may also give your boss a gift on a special occasion, such as a birthday, illness, or retirement. For these special occasions, employees are allowed to collect contributions from fellow employees on a strictly voluntary basis for a group gift.

Remember that giving a gift is strictly voluntary. A boss should never pressure you to give a gift or contribute to a group gift.

Some Gifts Permitted Between Employees

- A records clerk may collect voluntary contributions from other persons in her office in order to buy a cake to celebrate the birthday of her supervisor.
- A courtroom deputy may participate in the exchange of gifts in the office holiday grab bag by buying and contributing a jazz CD.
- An automation specialist may collect contributions to purchase a fishing rod and tackle box for his boss when his boss retires, and may suggest a specific amount, provided that he makes it clear to his co-workers that they are free to contribute less or nothing at all.

REFERENCE: JUDICIAL CONFERENCE GIFT REGULATIONS § 4.

Conflicts of Interest

I just realized I own stock in a company that is a party in my court. Should I avoid handling matters involving that company?

Not necessarily. Employees (other than staff attorneys and law clerks) who own stock in a party are not automatically disqualified from handling the case. You should be able to docket papers and handle administrative matters, because these activities are highly unlikely to affect the value of your stock.

Suppose no one in my family owns stock. Do I still have to think about conflicts of interest?

Yes. The conflicts of interest canon (Canon 3F) says that you cannot work on a matter if it would so affect you personally or financially that a reasonable person who knew the circumstances would question your fairness and impartiality. An example of this would be handling office contracts where a company you own would benefit from a contract award. Conflicts can also arise because of a connection between your official duties and your outside business or charitable activities or part-time employment.

You also must be concerned about the interests of your spouse and close relatives. You should be concerned if anything you are asked to work on would directly benefit them personally or financially. Also, special provisions for staff attorneys and judges' personal staff require them to avoid even minor personal and financial conflicts with cases they work on.

If you think you do have a conflict, you should discuss it with your supervisor so that steps can be taken to avoid the conflict. These might include not working on the matter, selling stocks, or discontinuing outside activities that give rise to frequent conflicts.

Some Situations Where Conflicts May Arise

- A personnel officer receives a job application from her close friend and neighbor, who asks for "inside information" about the hiring process. The personnel officer should avoid advocating the application and providing information not available to others.
- A pretrial services officer's wife works for a contractor that does business with his office. She receives a bonus based on the success of the contract. The pretrial services officer should not participate in the evaluation of the contractor's performance under the contract.
- A court reporter works part-time for a private reporting firm transcribing depositions for attorneys. The court reporter's outside work should be completely separate from his official duties, and he should not use the private firm's name and address on official court transcripts.
- A probation officer is assigned to a case in which her husband appears as an attorney. She should not work on or supervise the case, as this could raise a question about her impartiality.

REFERENCE: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES, CANON 3E.

Misuse of Position

Working in the courthouse, I often hear about upcoming rulings in big cases. Can I mention these developments to my sister, who is a reporter?

No. Judicial employees may not disclose confidential information received on the job. If information about the ruling is not yet a matter of public record, and is not authorized to be made known, then it should not be disclosed. This does not prevent you from sharing information you are authorized to disclose as part of official duties or from explaining the court's procedures. You should ask about any special rules on confidentiality in your court or office.

What if a friend asks me to help her with a legal filing. Is it all right if I ask a clerk I know well to give her special assistance?

No. You should not use your position with the government for your own personal gain or for the benefit of others. This includes family, friends, neighbors, and persons or organizations that you are affiliated with outside the government. In this instance, you would be using the access you have because of your position with the court to obtain special help for your friend. Instead, you could refer your friend to public information sources or to the designated clerk who routinely fields calls from the public.

May I use the photocopier at work to make 200 copies of a monthly newsletter for my child's school?

No. You should not use government property, or allow its use, other than for authorized purposes. Government property includes copiers, fax machines, telephones, internet access, and other equipment and services. It doesn't matter that you do not gain personally or that the group you are helping is nonprofit. Your court or office may have a policy permitting some incidental use of resources, such as occasional copying of short documents and uses that do not impose costs on the government or interfere with court operations.

Some Things That Should Not Be Done with Government Time, Information and Resources

- The clerk of the district court should not tell his uncle to sell stock in a company that the clerk knows is under a sealed indictment.
- A financial analyst, who operates an accounting business in the evenings and on weekends, should not make or take calls at her government office to and from potential clients.
- A systems administrator should not authorize use of his name, official position, or comments to promote the sale of a software product used by the court.

REFERENCE: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES, CANONS 2, 3, AND 4.

Seeking Outside Employment

I'm interested in looking for a part-time job to earn more money. Is there any problem with this?

Generally no. Judicial employees may work part-time so long as the job isn't inconsistent with their official position, but you should not accept a job that interferes with your official duties or exploits your position. Also, you cannot practice law for compensation, and you may not be able to accept a job with a law firm whose attorneys appear in your court or office. If the job is law-related, you should check first with your supervisor to make sure it is acceptable.

Even if a part-time job seems all right, unexpected problems can arise, such as possible conflicts of interest. You may not be able to work on certain projects that present conflicts, or you may not be able to accept the job at all if conflicts can't be avoided. You must also be certain that your employment does not somehow reflect poorly on the court.

Some courts and offices have special rules about part-time employment. You should find out if there are particular jobs you should not take or if you are required to get permission before starting a part-time job.

Can I accept occasional paid speaking invitations?

Under the honoraria rules, judicial employees cannot accept payment for most speaking activities, except for teaching. The same rules prevent you from accepting pay for writing an article, or a series of articles if they relate to your job. If you are invited to speak or write for pay, you should check with your court or office ethics official before accepting.

What about seeking future employment when I decide to leave my judicial position?

You may look for another job, but be aware of ethical concerns. Applying for, interviewing, or accepting a job can create conflicts of interest that may prevent you from working on assigned projects.

Also, you must maintain confidentiality if prospective employers ask about information that is nonpublic. Confidentiality restrictions aren't set aside during job interviews. They continue to apply after you leave the judiciary for new employment.

If a prospective employer customarily offers benefits to job applicants – such as dinner and travel expenses – you should be able to accept them.

Looking for a Job

- A staff attorney interviewed with a local law firm and received a job offer she plans to accept. She should refrain from working on any cases handled by the law firm.
- An automation support specialist works part-time installing computers for a real estate company. The specialist should not accept a similar job with a local law firm whose attorneys are likely to come before the court.
- A bankruptcy clerk works as a part-time consultant for a local police department. This should not present problems because the work does not interfere with official duties and the police department is unlikely to transact business with the bankruptcy court.
- An intake clerk may teach a massage therapy course on weekends at the local community college.

REFERENCE: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES, CANON 4; JUDICIAL CONFERENCE REGULATIONS ON OUTSIDE EARNED INCOME, HONORIA, AND EMPLOYMENT § 4.

Outside Activities

What about activities off the job, on my own time?

So long as they don't interfere with official duties or reflect poorly on the court, a variety of outside activities are permitted: charitable, religious, cultural, avocational, recreational, and so forth. If the activity is law-related, you should check with your supervisor before you engage in it.

Can I help with fundraising?

You can engage in fundraising for private, nonpolitical organizations, with certain limitations. For example, you should not ask for contributions from subordinates or from attorneys or other persons or entities likely to come before your court or office. Additional rules apply to members of a judge's personal staff. Also, you cannot use your title or office in soliciting funds. You must also avoid activity that would violate any of the other conduct rules.

I'm an attorney. Can I volunteer on pro bono cases?

Although practicing law is largely prohibited, you may do unpaid pro bono work in civil matters if your court or office allows it. But you may not appear in court and you must avoid controversial matters and government litigation. Like other outside activities, pro bono work may not take place while you are on duty or in your workplace.

Some Things That Can and Can't Be Done off the Job

- A circuit executive should not serve on the board of a legal services organization that litigates in federal court. Nor may he help the organization litigate state unemployment compensation cases on a volunteer basis.
- A jury administration clerk may serve on a citizens' advisory board for the city water commission. This is unlikely to interfere with official duties or give rise to litigation in federal court.
- A chief probation officer may not use her job title or position to raise funds for the law enforcement officers' association in her county. If she does this on her own time, as a private citizen, she should avoid asking attorneys for contributions.
- An automation support specialist may engage in Civil War reenactments. If the group has a fund-raising auction, he may invite his co-workers to participate.

REFERENCE: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES, CANON 4.

Political Activities

Are all political activities off limits to judicial employees?

There are two basic limitations. First, employees cannot participate in partisan political activity. This means you should not run for office, endorse (or oppose) candidates, solicit political contributions, or do anything else involving partisan politics.

Second, nonpartisan political activity is also barred, but only for certain employees. These include judges' personal staff and some court unit executives. Other employees may participate in nonpartisan political activities, but they must observe appropriate standards.

Although there are many restrictions, there are some things all employees can do. For example, you may register as a member of a political party and vote in primary and general elections. You may also express political opinions privately, as an individual citizen.

Political Activities Do's and Don'ts

- An operations manager in the clerk's office may run for the school board in a nonpartisan election. But she should not run the campaign from her office, use court resources, or work on it while she is on duty.
- A deputy clerk's wife is active in a local partisan political club. He should not join the club or attend its political functions with her.
- Before her recent appointment, the clerk of the bankruptcy court agreed to manage a friend's campaign for city council. Even though the election is next month, she should stop working on the campaign. If she were a deputy clerk, rather than a court unit executive, she might be able to help in a nonpartisan campaign.

REFERENCE: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES, CANON 5; ADVISORY OPINION No. 92.

Kerebil A Teletelel A Chad Loureor



E Ra Blai E Ra
Kerekeriil E Ra Belau

**KEREBIL A TELETELEL A CHAD
LOUREOR ER BLAI E RA KEREKERIIL E RA BELAU**

OMEKDEBECHEL

A Blai e ra Kerekeriil e ra Belau a mesang a klou lultutlel a blichel teletelel a chad e loureor er ngii, el ngii a omichel a llemait. A rechad loureor ra Blai e ra Kerekeriil a ngara deruchal e lomecheliu e ra klaumerang ra beluu el mora tial Blai , meng kmal kirir kerekikl a teletelel el ngara tkul rebab el teletael e ra ureor. A rechad loureor e ra Blai e ra Kerekeriil a kirir lotireklii a tkul rebab el teletelel a ureor el mo kolueluii omengellel ma ileakl el ngerchelel a kerekeriil. Tial teletael a uldimukl er ngii sel ngerchelel a Kerekeriil ra Belau lolterkokl er sel klaumerang ra beluu ra urrerel tial tar ra rachel ra amt e ra Belau, el kirel lulecholt ra uldelid el teletetael er a ureor e mengeluolu e ra omengellel tial blai ra elsir a rureor.

Tial kerebai a kirel lotirakl er ngii a rokui el chad loureor ra obis ra Kerekeriil e ra Belau, uldimukl ra Court of Common Pleas, ma Land Court. Tial kerebai a diak loltaut er ngii a rechad ra obis ra Kerekeriil el tir omiich a llach el lulterkokl a urerir lokuu a llach ma kerbil a llechul a Judicial Conduct e ra American Bar Association.

**Kot el Bades 1. A chad loureor ra obis ra Kerekeriil a kirel mengeluolu e
ra omengellel me a ileakl el ngerechelel a Kerekeriil ma
rokui el obis e ra Kerekeriil**

A chad loureor ra blai ra obis ra Kerekeriil a ngelm a teletelel e lohotii sel kot el ngarbab lomengellel, ma ingeklel tial Kerekeriil a mekeluolu ma obis ra Kerekeriil a mucholt el kerekikl e keldmokl lolngeseu ra buai. A chad loureor e ra obis ra Kerekeriil a ngerchelel lotirakl er tial kmal ngarbab el kerbai ra teletelel ma omerelel. Tial kerbai a diak lolodech e ra teletael el ngii oltirakl ra ngarnngii el llach, ma lechub eng meirei ra Kerekeriil, ma lechub eng tekoi el mengai ra obis el ngarnngii a klisichel.

**Ongerung el Bades 2. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel oridii ra
chelbirukel lomeruul ma diak el lulsiseb ra ngii dil
chelbirukel teletael ra ngii dil tekoi el loruul**

A. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lousbech ra deruchelel ma urerel el mengetmokl a chebirukel teletael el kirel malechub e ngii dil tara chad.

- B. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak el sebecel el kongei a ngii dil belebaol ma lechub eng kongei el ngmai, malechub eng mo ousbech, ngolengit, malechub ngomeruul el ngodechii a teletelel a chad er sel melemalt el teletael ra urerel ma deruchellel.
- C. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel chemolt ra teletelel el kmo ngdiak le mengodech malechub eng mengetukl, le te chedal, te keblilel, deruchelir, malechub eng klaodengei er tir, te tal chelehad malechub eng kuk di chad el lodengeli.
- D. A chad loureor ra blai e ra Kerekeriil a diak el kirel lolengit malechub eng melai a cheral a urerel lengelakl er sel ngii a mesuk er ngii ra amt el kirel a urerel ra deruchelel. Engdi sebecel loureor ra tara ureor, alsekum ngdiak lekautok ngii ma teletelel ra ngerchelel ra urerel ra blai ra Kerekeriil malechub eng tomelii tial kerbil a ureor ra Kerekeriil.
- E. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak bol siseb ra tekoi ma teletael el mekdebechii a rrau el reng el kirel a melemalt el blekeradel el ngii a ngodechii a ngerchelel ra urerel ra obis ra Kerekeriil.

Ongedei Bades 3. **A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel lotirakl e ra melemalt el teletelel a ureor sel loruul a ngii dil ngerchelel ra urerel e ra obis er ngii.**

- A. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel mereched el louchais ra Meredelel, a ngii dil omeruul el rullii ngkal loureor meng tomelii tial llechul a kerbil a Kerekeriil.
- B. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel el meruul a ngerchelel ra urerel el mora buai loba blak el reng, e oltirakl a taem, e ka longetukl lotireklii a lemeltel a ureor.
- C. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kmal kirel el klou a rengul, e ngar ngii ulekereuil ra tekoi ma omengull luldikuml ra ungil blekeradel sel loureor el mora ngii dil chad el ngii a olengeseu er tir lokiu sel deruchelel, e dirrek el losisiu el teletael a lousbech er ngii el mora rechad el ngii a oungerachel er tir ra ureor.
- D. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak loruul a tekoi el berrotel ma lechub eng mengesuseu el teletael e ra obis e ra Kerekeriil el rullii moungil e ra talchad el ngara kerekeriil, malechub te chad ra llach, ma diak lochotii el kmo ngara deruchall el sebecel el rullii a uasei el teletael.

- E. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak bol kakerous a teletelel a longetmokl a urerel, ma diak el kerous a tekingel ma blekerdelel el mengetukl ra chad leng bedengel a bedengir, belurir, klechelid er tir, te redil, te sechal, sel loruul a ngii di rureor e ra obis ra Kerekeriil.
- F. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel loltirakl e ra uchetemel a llach e ra Belau, ma rokui el llach, ma kerbil a llechul a beluu er Belau e diak bo lulsiseb ra omeldechel.
- G. A chad louroer e ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel el melisiich ra ulekurulel ma chederdelel a obis ra Kerekeriil, ma meredelel a Kerekeriil lokuu a omengederderel chomelisichel a dechal e ra ureor.
- H. A chad el klekar e ra Kekerongel a diak el kirel meruul a urerel el mora chad el ngikal loureor ra obis e ra Kekerongel a medengeliu lokuu a ikakid.
- (i) Alsekum ngkal loureor a sebechel el morimel el mo ngmodech a teletelel mo ra chad el lolengeseu er ngii, malechub eng mengetukl a urerel.
 - (ii) Alsekum ngkal chad loureor a chederir tirkal lolengseu er tir, malechub eng chederir a rechad ra llach er tial tekoi e a chederir a uldimukl er ngii a edam, edil, ngalek, a rrodel ma meral ngelekel, demal ma delal mechas ma rubak, chochedal, tar ngii el redil, oktemelel, tar ra delal ma demal, ngelekel a ngelekel, ngelekel ochedal, merengel, udelel, bechil, demal ma delal a bechil, ma delal a bechil mechas ma demal a bechil rubak.
 - (iii) Alsekum a chad loureor malechub e te chedal uai a mlamedung er bab a ngar ngii a ungil luchul eng mo mengodech e ra teletael a ureor, ma lechub eng iwatas.
- I. A chad e ra llach el ngarngii a klauchad er ngii el mora rumiich a llach (justices), a kirir el diak lohotii e ra blai ra Kerekeriil ma buai luldumukl er ngii omrellir el lohotii el kmo sebechir el ngarngii a a bolngedechee e ra ngerchelir e ra ureor. A chad ra llach a kirel mereched louchais ra rumiich a llach (justices) ra ngii dil tekoi el sebechel uchul eng mo ngodech a ureor el ngar mederir (iwatas) ma lechub eng rulleterir tirkal chad meng mo diak el sebechir loukerekerekiil ra tekoi.

Ongeual Bades 4. **MEKELLEL A TEKOI**

- A. A chad loureor e ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak el kirel louchais a ngii dil tekoi el mora ngii dil chad el diak a kangkester er ngii alsekum a ikal tekoi a dirkak el tobed el mora buai.

- B. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak el kirel el mesaod a tekoi ra llach malechub eng ngomeketakl ra omesodel a llach alsekum ng diak el tekoi ra urerel.

Ongeim el Bades 5. **SEL LORUUL A TEKOI E RA IKREL A UREOR, A CHAD
EL LOUREOR ER A BLAI RA KEREKERIIL A KIREL
ORIDII E RA TEKOI EL MUCHEL A MOU UCHUL ENG
MO KAKEBOSECH NGII MA TEKOI E RA UREREL E
DIRREK EL ORIDII RA CHELBIRUKEL EL LOMERUUL**

- A. **Tekoi ra ikrel a Ureor.** A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel sel loruul a tekoi ra ikrel a urerel eng diak le mecheuid er sel lomengellel a Kerekeriil, e diak lutekengii sel ngerchelel ra urerel ma lechub eng tekoi ra obis er ngii ma urerel e ra obis er ngii ra Kerekeriil. A ikel sebechel a chad loureor ra Kerekeriil el ngarngii, a rua tekoi ra ngerchelel ra buai, ngeseu, klechelid, klekeikeng, omesuub, siukang, ngii dil tekoi ra bedengel mar sehelil ma tekoi ra klekool.

- B. **Ongtil a Udoud ma lechub eng ulsaso.** A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a sebechel lomsaso a udoud el kirel a tekoi el loruul ra ikrel a Kerekeriil, lotirakl a ikakid el mekellel.

(1). A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lousbech malechub el kengei ra usbechellel sel deruchall e ra obis erngii lomsaso a udoud.

(2). A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lomsaso a udoud ra re chad loureor el ngara eungel el mora tekoi el loruul ra ikrel a urerel a obis er ngii, eng di bai sebechel louchais a teletelel a longeseu el mor tial tekoi. A chad loureor el mora rumiich a llach (judge) a diak lomsaso a udoud ra ruureor ra obis ra Kerekeriil el mora ngii dil tekoi el rullii ngkal loureor el kneed ra rumiich a llach (judge) el kmo ngdirrek el klou el longeseu ertial longtil a udoud.

(3). A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lomsaso malechub eng kongei a udoud e ra rechad ra llach malechub e ngii dil chad el mei ra medal ngikal chad ra ureor, malechub eng obis ra Kerekeriil, engdi sebechel alsekum ngkuk di ongtil a ngeseu el mora kloul buai.

- C. **Osisebellel a Udoud ra ikrel a obis ra Kerekeriil.**

(1). A chad loureor ra obis ra Kerekeriil a kirel oridii e ra osisebellel a udoud ma lechub eng siobai el ngii a oudur sel omengellel a obis ra Kerekeriil, e tomellii sel meral teletelel a urerel e ra ureor, malechub eng tomelolii a mekellel a urerel, el choiseksikterir a rechad loureor lobengkel e ra klou el blals lobenterir a

rechad ra llach malechub e te chad el blechoel el mera obis ra Kerekeriil lousbech a ngeseu.

(2). A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lomsaso a ngeseu ma lechub eng melai a blebaol ra ngii dil chad el ngarngii a urelel el mera obis ra Kerekeriil, malechub eng ngarngii a siobai er ngii el mei ra obis ra Kerekeriil, ma lechub eng ngii dil chad el ngarngii a kangkester er ngii ra obis ra Kerekeriil el sebecel ngodechii a teletelel a chad loureor e ra obis ra Kerekeriil.

- D. **Char malechub eng Olutel a Udoud.** A chad loureor e ra blai ra Kerekeriil a sebecel el ngmai a cheral malechub e teharau a udoud el kirel a tekoi e luruul er ngii e ra ikrel a obis e ra Kerekeriil alsekum a otsusii e ra cheral a diak lutekengii tial kerbai ma lechub eng tomelii a llach, e dirrek e tial char ma ildisel a diak el ngedechii a teletelel a chad loureor sel longetmoki aikel ngerechelel ra ureor.

Ongelolem bades 6. **A chad loureor ra obis ra Kerekeriil a kirel oridii ra chauanai el diak el melemat el tekoi el buai**

- A. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a sebecel el mora ongdibel ra tekoi el buai ma siorai ra beluu, omengudel ludoud ma ngii dil ongdibel, ma ngeseu el mora chelechad ma cheldebechel alsekum ngoltirakl ra llach, e diak el ngedechii a teletelel a urerel, el udur a omengellel ma kerbil a blai ra Kerekeriil.
- B. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak lousbech ra deruchellel ma klisiich e ra obis er ngii el melodech a teletelel a sengkio ma kekka ra sengkio; ma diak lousbech ra klisiich e ra obis er ngii el mengesuseu ra rechad malechub eng chelechad el kirel a ngii dil tekoi el buai ma siorai ra beluu el rulleterir el mo kirir loldars a ngeseu ra udoud ma ureor el kirel a tekoi el buai; malechub e te melai a ngeseu e ra udoud alsekum te ngara temel a ureor ra amt, ma obis ra amt; ma diak el longesuseu a reng el kirel a chad el remurt el mora deruchall buai sel le temel a ureor.
- C. A chad loureor ra blai ra Kerekeriil a kirel mengeroid er ngii ra tekoi el buai el emolt el kautok ngii me sel omengellel ma lechub eng ingeklel a blai ra Kerekeriil ma ikel obis erngii el mo tomelii sel kerebil ma teletelel a ureor. A chad loureor e ra blai ra Kerekeriil a diak el sebecel el soiseb ra ngii dil tekoi el buai alsekum ngara ureor, malechub eng basio e ra ureor, e diak lousbech a klalo e ra ureor el mora aikaikid el tekoi el buai.