Enforcement and Compliance

The Duskaran Accord lacks a standing military or centralized police force. Enforcement relies on collective pressure and resource interdependence. Settlements that violate trade agreements or refuse to contribute to shared defense efforts face sanctions: closure of Deep Roads access, exclusion from wind-rail networks, or suspension of water-sharing agreements. Given the fragility of survival on Duskara, few settlements risk extended isolation.

In extreme cases, the Assembly can authorize intervention by regional Defense Pacts. These joint forces may occupy disputed resources, enforce arbitration rulings, or restore order in settlements experiencing internal collapse. Such actions are rare and politically fraught, as they set precedents for overriding local autonomy.

Non-compliance by cave settlements presents unique challenges. Their geographic isolation and self-sufficiency make sanctions less effective. The Accord relies more heavily on diplomatic incentives—preferential trade terms, access to twilight zone goods, psychic training exchanges—to maintain cave-dweller cooperation. When these fail, the Assembly typically concedes rather than risk fracturing the confederation entirely.

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