



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT

A LAW

For the purpose of establishing a criminal code and requirements for criminal liability in Amissopian law

ARTICLE I

1. A criminal act is hereafter defined as an act undertaken by an individual or legal person that satisfies all of the following:
 - a. The act was a violation of the law at the time it was undertaken;
 - b. The act was undertaken with the express intent of violating the law, and that intent was not hampered by mental unfitness;
 - c. The act was undertaken as a result of the aforesaid express intent.
2. No person may be convicted of a crime under Amissopian law except where evidence of a criminal act beyond reasonable doubt can be presented and established.

ARTICLE II

1. There shall be a Federal Criminal Code of the Amissopian Federation, which shall take the form of the attached Schedule I.
2. The Federal Criminal Code shall be maintained publicly by the Department of Justice, and shall contain a comprehensive list of all crimes in federal criminal law.
3. The Federal Criminal Code may only be amended in the same way as a regular Law, and may not be altered by statutory instrument.

ARTICLE

1. The Justice Department Law is hereby amended as follows:
 - a. 1.4 of the Law shall be amended to have a new section e, which shall read: "Create or amend a set of Federal Sentencing Guidelines, which shall be a list of sentences, recommended by the government, in retribution on conviction of a criminal act under the terms of the Criminal Code Law."

ARTICLE II

1. This law shall take effect upon presidential signature.
2. This law shall affect the entire Federation.
3. This law may be referred to in short hand as the Criminal Code Law.

Horatio Eden



SCHEDULE I: AMISSOPIAN CRIMINAL CODE

CRIMINAL CODE of the AMISSOPIAN FEDERATION

SECTION I: ESTABLISHMENT OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND INDIVIDUAL/LEGAL PERSONHOOD

- 1) An individual or legal person may only be convicted of a crime under the provisions of this code provided they meet the requirements for a criminal act set out by I.1.a-c of the Criminal Code Law.
- 2) Where “individual” is used in the following sections, “legal person” may also be supplemented.

SECTION II: CRIMES OF DISORDER

- 1) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately take such actions as shall place (an)other individual(s) in public in a state of “fear and alarm” – this offence may be referred to in short hand as “breach of the peace”.
- 2) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately deface, debase or destroy, in whole or in part, the property of another individual. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “vandalism”.
- 3) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately commission the services of another in performing a criminal offence. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “criminal commission”.
- 4) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately assist in the performance of a criminal offence. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “serving as an accomplice to a criminal act”.

SECTION III: CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

- 1) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately place another individual in the state of mind to reasonably believe that they are about to suffer harm at the hands of the criminal individual. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “assault”.
- 2) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately take such action as shall cause another individual harm. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “battery” or, in the case of actions which cause serious harm to another individual, “grievous battery”.
- 3) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately, though without malice aforethought, cause the death of another individual. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “manslaughter”.
- 4) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to, through negligence or in such a way as a reasonable person would conclude that they were placing their victim in an appreciable risk of serious injury, cause the death of another individual. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “involuntary manslaughter”.
- 5) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately cause the death of another individual. This offence is distinct from manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter insofar as the action undertaken to cause the death of the individual is premeditated, rather than undertaken in the moment. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “murder”.



- 6) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately take and carry away a possession belonging to another individual, regardless of value. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “theft”.
- 7) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately take and carry away a possession or possessions belonging to another individual coming to a total monetary value of USD2,500. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “grand theft”.
- 8) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately place any other individual in captivity except as provided for by law or where consent is acquired. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “false imprisonment”.
- 9) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to take any other individual from one place to another against their will for the purpose of extorting their captivity for personal gain. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “kidnapping”.
- 10) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately commission any violent activity against any other individual on grounds of:
 - a. Their sexual orientation;
 - b. Their race;
 - c. Their gender identity;
 - d. Their religion;
 - e. Their national origin;
 - f. Their ethnicity.

This offence may be referred to in short hand as a “hate crime”.

- 11) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately target a particular individual with behaviour that is specifically intended to alarm, annoy, torment or terrorise that individual. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “harassment”.
- 12) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt to effectuate deception against another individual or individuals intended to result in personal or financial gain. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “fraud”.

SECTION IV: CRIMES AGAINST THE STATE

- 1) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt, successfully or otherwise, to effectuate the harm of the President of the Federation, any state-level head of government, any member of the Presidential cabinet, or any member of the Presidential Advisory Council. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “violence against high-ranking government officials”.
- 2) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt unsuccessfully to effectuate the death of the President of the Federation, any state-level head of government, any member of the Presidential cabinet, or any member of the Presidential Advisory Council. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “conspiracy to assassinate high-ranking government officials”.
- 3) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately effectuate the death of the President of the Federation, any state-level head of government, any member of the Presidential cabinet, or any member of the Presidential Advisory Council. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “assassination of high-ranking government officials”.
- 4) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately offer support, physical, financial or otherwise, or to provide comfort to a public enemy of the state, or otherwise to aid or abet them in their hostile activities against the state. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “treason by commission”.



- 5) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt to levy war against the state or otherwise to attempt to see the destruction of or significant damage to the state by direct action. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “treason by action”.
- 6) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately cause or encourage the non-peaceable assembly of persons for violent purposes, regardless of whether that assembly is protesting a legitimate issue. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “incitement to riot”, and the offence of participating in such non-peaceable assembly shall be referred to in short hand as “rioting”.
- 7) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately share documents belonging to the federal government beyond those eyes for which it was intended. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “espionage”.
- 8) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately perform or effectuate violent acts intended to intimidate or coerce civilians or the government, or both. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “terrorism”.
- 9) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately publish statements insinuating or directly suggesting that they intend to commit acts of terrorism as defined. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “publication of terroristic threats”.
- 10) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to conspire to knowingly and deliberately overturn the federal government of the Amissopian Federation by force. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “sedition”.
- 11) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately damage public highways, including the Capital Line and any other roads constructed under the authority of the Department of Transportation. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “infrastructural damage”. It may also qualify as terrorism if terroristic motivation can be established.

SECTION V: CRIMES AGAINST TECHNOLOGY

- 1) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt to access a computer or computer system belonging to another individual where they do not have authorisation so to do. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “criminal digital access”.
- 2) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt to damage or destroy a computer or computer system belonging to another individual by non-physical means. This offence may be referred to as “hacking”. Physical destruction of computers or computer systems falls under the remit of vandalism (c.f. II.2 of this Code).
- 3) It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to publish or disseminate computer code designed specifically for the purpose of perpetuating damage or destruction to computer systems, or to otherwise obtain information they do not have a right to by surreptitious means. This offence may be referred to as “virus dissemination”.