



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT

A LAW

For the purpose of establishing the Amissopian electoral apparatus.

ARTICLE I

1. There shall be a subordinate agency of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Elections and Referendums Commission (hereafter referred to as “FERC”), which shall be responsible for organising and tabulating the results of public elections and referendums. The Minister of the Interior shall appoint a Chief Executive who shall be responsible for running and overseeing the operations of the FERC.
2. The FERC shall appoint Returning Officers for federal elections and referenda, and such Returning Officers shall be responsible for making public the results of said elections or referenda upon the tabulation of the said results.

ARTICLE II

1. Political parties shall be defined as “an association, committee or organisation which shall nominate candidates for elections within the Amissopian Federation”.
2. Individuals may establish political parties in Amissopia, provided all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. The name of the prospective political party:
 - i. is not already taken by another political party/political action campaign (see II.8) or federal/state organisation;
 - ii. Does not imply affiliation with the government;
 - iii. Is not vulgar or otherwise socially unacceptable;
 - iv. Is longer than five characters.
 - b. The political party has at least one human member;
 - c. The political party has a manifesto document, broadly expressing its policy views and its plans upon taking political office.
3. In order to establish a political party, an individual must send a document establishing the party to the FERC. Said document must contain:
 - a. The name of the political party;
 - b. The name of the political party’s leader;
 - c. The name of at least one human member of the party, if the leader of the party is not human;
 - d. A copy of the party constitution or other document explaining how the party shall operate its internal affairs;
 - e. A copy of the party manifesto per II.2.c;
 - f. A list of the states and provinces in which the party will operate;
 - g. An affidavit declaring that the party will observe federal and relevant state law in its operation.
4. FERC may request the information enumerated in II.3.a-g in any form it sees fit.
5. No person may be a member of more than one political party at once.
 - a. Political parties must, on the 1st of every calendar month, issue the FERC with a manifest of its entire membership as well as a statement informing them of their continued activity.



- i. If a statement of continued activity is not submitted within fifteen days of the deadline, the Chief Executive of the FERC may order the party closed.
6. The FERC shall maintain a public list of all active political parties, links to said parties' manifestos, and the most recent FERC declarations per II.5.a. They may also include at their discretion the following information:
 - a. Their level of representation in federal or state institutions;
 - b. Previous FERC declarations;
 - c. The names of party leaders.
7. Political parties may officially request a recount of any election in which they stood provided one of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The margin of victory in the election was 2% or lower;
 - b. They provide a nominal fee to the FERC.

Such recounts may only be undertaken once per election, though the FERC may arrange recounts on its own recognisance an unlimited number of times.
8. Political action campaigns shall be defined as "an organisation established by a corporation or other special interest to raise money or otherwise garner support from individuals for a political campaign or other political cause."
9. Individuals may establish political action campaigns in Amissopia, provided all of the following criteria are met:
 - a. The name of the prospective political campaign:
 - i. Is not already taken by another political party/political action campaign or federal/state organisation;
 - ii. Does not imply affiliation with the government;
 - iii. Is not vulgar or otherwise socially unacceptable;
 - iv. Is longer than five characters;
 - v. Is suffixed with the abbreviation "PAC" to denote its legal status.
 - b. The political action committee has at least one human member;
 - c. The political action committee has a declaration of intent document, broadly expressing its policy views and its political plans.
10. In order to establish a political action committee, an individual must send a document establishing the political action committee to the FERC. Said document must contain:
 - a. The name of the political action committee;
 - b. The name of the political action committee's leader;
 - c. The name of at least one human member of the political action committee, if the leader of the committee is not human;
 - d. A copy of the committee constitution or other document explaining how the political action committee shall operate its internal affairs;
 - e. A copy of the political action committee's declaration of intent per II.9.c;
 - f. A list of the states and provinces in which the political action committee will operate;
 - g. An affidavit declaring that the party will observe federal and relevant state law in its operation.
11. FERC may request the information enumerated in II.10.a-g in any form it sees fit.
12. Persons may be a member of more than one political action committee at any one time, and political action committee membership does not preclude political party membership.
13. Political action committees must, on the 1st of every calendar month, issue the FERC with a statement informing them of their continued activity.



- a. If a statement of continued activity is not submitted within fifteen days of the deadline, the Chief Executive may order the political action committee closed.
14. The Chief Executive of the FERC may, by statutory instrument:
- a. Approve or decline the establishment of a political party on the grounds of failing to comply with any of the aforesaid provision at their discretion;
 - b. Shut down a political party if it does not comply with the provisions of II.5.a and II.5.a.i;
 - c. Shut down a political action committee if it does not comply with the provisions of II.13.a and II.13.a.i;
 - d. Suspend the results of an election or referendum on the following grounds:
 - i. Fraud is suspected to have taken place, and an investigation needs to be undertaken;
 - ii. The results of the election are suspected to have been miscounted, and a recount will need to take place.
 - e. Set the fee required to hold a recount per the provisions of II.7 and II.7.b;
 - f. Set the manner by which political parties may nominate candidates for election;
 - i. No statutory instrument issued by the Chief Executive may preclude political parties from nominating candidates from other parties, or from offering official support to candidates from other parties.

ARTICLE III:

1. The President may, at his discretion, call a referendum on any subject. Referendums shall be advisory and non-binding, except where called in pursuance of an amendment to the Charter of the Federation.
 - a. Laws or Directives establishing federal elections or referenda must:
 - i. List a date or set of dates for the election(s)/referenda to take place;
 - ii. List the electoral method to be used for the election;
 - iii. Describe what the ballots will look like in terms of the question that will be posed to the electorate.
2. The President may, at his discretion, make any position within the federal government – except the office of the President – an elected position or an appointed position. This extends to all federal departments and agencies.
3. The franchise in elections and referenda will be open to all human citizens of the Federation.
4. There shall be no monetary limit on what political parties or campaigns can use

ARTICLE IV:

1. The Federal Criminal Code Schedule of the Criminal Code Law shall be amended as follows:
 - a. Section III (Crimes against the Person) is amended to have a new Article 13, which shall read: “It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt, by force, duress or otherwise malicious means, to force another individual to vote in a particular way at a federal election or referendum. not to vote at all, or to pressure an individual to divulge the way in which they voted.. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “voter harassment”.
 - b. Section IV (Crimes against the State) is amended to have a new Article 12, which shall read: “It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately submit false information to the Federal Elections and Referendums Commission in the establishment of a political party or political action committee pursuant to the Electoral Regulation Law. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “fraudulent statement to electoral officials”.



- c. Section IV (Crimes against the State) is amended to have a new Article 13, which shall read: “It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately intervene maliciously to alter the results of an election or referendum in such a way as the results shall not match the votes of the populace. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “electoral fraud”.
- d. Section IV (Crimes against the State) is amended to have a new Article 14, which shall read: “It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately attempt to vote more than once in a referendum or federal election. This offence may be referred to in short hand as “duplicate voting”.
- e. Section IV (Crimes against the State) is amended to have a new Article 15, which shall read: “It shall be a criminal offence for any individual to knowingly and deliberately present themselves as more than one individual in public life. This offence may be referred to as “criminal sockpuppetry”.

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 Electoral Regulation Law.