



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT - FOR IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT

A LAW

For the purpose of establishing a Federal Protectorate system

ARTICLE I

1. There shall be an executive agency of the Department of the Interior, the Property Registrar, which shall be led by a Chief Registrar.
2. The Chief Registrar of the Property Registrar:
 - a. Shall be appointed by the President;
 - b. Shall serve jointly at the pleasure of the President and the Minister of the Interior and may be dismissed by either (though a ministerial dismissal may be countermanded by a presidential instruction);
 - c. May arrange, appoint and dismiss the staff of their agency at their own discretion.
3. The Property Registrar shall be responsible for registering the locations of private properties – that is, land and buildings not owned by the federal government, a state government or a state actor within the Amissopian Federation – and recording the owners of those properties publicly.
4. The Property Registrar shall also be responsible for taking applications to form Federal Protectorates.

ARTICLE II

1. Federal Protectorates shall be protectorates of the federal government with limited autonomy.
2. Federal Protectorates may not exist outside of Amissopian territory.
3. Any individual or legal person in the terms of the Federal Criminal Code of Amissopia may apply to establish a Federal Protectorate, provided:
 - a. They own a private property in the terms of Article I, Section 3 of this Law;
 - b. The Federal Protectorate's jurisdiction will extend only within the geographical bounds of the private property;
 - c. They submit to the Property Registrar an affidavit containing the following information:
 - i. The name of the Federal Protectorate, which:
 1. Must be at least five characters;
 2. May not contain a non-alphabetical character;
 3. May not contain a word or phrase that, in the judgement of the Property Registrar, is vulgar or liable to cause offence;
 4. May not already be registered to another Federal Protectorate or to a state, local or national body;
 5. May not, in the judgement of the Property Registrar, be likely to provoke a reasonable individual to believe it is either affiliated with or endorsed by a federal or state government actor.
 - ii. The constitutional institutions of the Federal Protectorate – that is, the agents or bodies of the Federal Protectorate that shall be responsible for making law;
 - iii. The location and geographical boundaries of the Federal Protectorate;



- iv. An affirmation that the laws of the Federal Protectorate will not violate the provisions of any federal, state, local or other law.
4. Upon the approval of an application to form a Federal Protectorate, the Federal Protectorate will come into existence within the geographical bounds specified in the affidavit.
 - a. The President may countermand either a rejection or an approval of an application made under Article II, Section 2 of this law.
5. An application may be rejected for any reason.
6. The institutions of the Federal Protectorate (hereafter “the institutions”) set out in the affidavit issued pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Subsection C of this law may make such laws as they shall deem prudent for the internal governance of their private property.
7. The laws made by a Federal Protectorate may not conflict with the Charter, with an existing applicable international law, with an existing federal law, an existing state law applicable to the state in which that Federal Protectorate resides, an existing local law or ordinance in the local authority in which that Federal Protectorate resides, or any other law made applicable to the territory in which that Federal Protectorate resides.
8. For the purposes of Article II, Section 6, “local authority” refers to any city or township in the Amissopian Federation.
9. The Minister for Local Government may, by statutory instrument, designate any organisation as a “local authority” for the purposes of this law.
10. A Federal Protectorate additionally may not make any laws that:
 - a. Conduct foreign relations, except where otherwise authorised by federal law;
 - b. Arbitrarily discriminate against individuals based on:
 - i. Age;
 - ii. Race;
 - iii. Gender;
 - iv. Sex;
 - v. Sexual orientation;
 - vi. Political affiliation;
 - vii. Medical condition;
 - viii. Family history.
 - c. Attempt to declare independence or otherwise engage in seditious conduct against the Amissopian Federation;
 - d. Conflict with the Bill of Rights Law;
 - e. Preclude anyone on their territory from leaving, except where:
 - i. The Federal Protectorate has been instructed to do so by authorised law enforcement in the appropriate jurisdiction to prevent the escape of a fugitive;
 - ii. The laws are designed explicitly to prevent the escape of fugitives or individuals committing criminal activity, and the individuals are thereafter immediately surrendered to relevant law enforcement officials.
11. The federal and relevant state and local government actors may sue the government of a Federal Protectorate in the appropriate level court if it stands in violation of Article II, Section 10 of this law.
12. The federal government, through an order of the President, may revoke the authority of a Federal Protectorate unilaterally provided they give the Protectorate ten days notice of their intention to do so.



13. The federal government may invoke its authority under Section II, Article 11 with no notice if the reasoning for the revocation is the Federal Protectorate's repeated engagement in criminal activity.
14. The Federal Criminal Code of Amissopia is hereby amended as follows:
 - a. Section IV ("Crimes against the State") shall be amended to include a new point at its terminus, reading as follows:
 - i. It shall be a criminal offence for any institution of a Federal Protectorate pursuant to Article II of the Federal Protectorates Law to continue to enforce, after being advised of its illegality by a court or a relevant government agency, a Protectorate law. This offence may be referred to in short hand as "illegal Protectorate enforcement".

ARTICLE III

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 Federal Protectorates Law.