

The January 2010 Clark

Fifth Clark of the 40th Ziu

1. Results of the November 2009 Clark

As no bills have passed both the Cosă and Senäts, Royal Assent was not required.

The Cosă and Senäts disagreed on the following bill:

40RZ11 – The Prospective Citizen's Right to Post Act

Introduced by Ėovart Grischun (MC-PP/FGP)

Agreed to by the Cosă 119-39 (20 abstained), rejected by the Senäts 1-3 (1 abstained)

The Cosă and Senäts both rejected the following bill:

40RZ12 – The Relief from Tyranny Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (Senator-MM)

Rejected by the Cosă 45-118 (15 abstained), by the Senäts 1-4

The Cosă passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 114-64 .

Members of the Cosă voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 11	RZ 12	VoC
Tony Weckström	DPD	3		Did not vote	
Tric'hard Carschaleir	FGP	1	Per	Con	Non
Alexandreu Soleighlfred	FGP	1		Did not vote	
Flip Molinar	PP	2	Per	Con	Non
Ėovart Grischun	PP	2	Per	Con	Non
Tímoþi Asmourescu	PP	9	Per	Con	Non
Dréu Gavárþic'h	PP	9	Per	Con	Non
Breneir Tzaracomprada	PP	9	Per	Con	Non
Mataiwos Vürinalt	PP	8		Did not vote	
Iac Marabuérg	PP	5	Per	Con	Non
Danihel Forestal	PP	9	Per	Con	Non
Óin Ursüm	PP	5	Aus	Con	Non
Glüc da Dhi	PP	3	Per	Con	Non
Xhorxh Asmour	PP	10	Per	Con	Non
Ma la Mha	RUMP	30	Per	Per	Üc
Ian da Bitour	RUMP	15	Con	Con	Üc
Bleic'h Ianescu	RUMP	15	Per	Con	Üc
Mick Preston	RUMP	15	Per	Per	Üc
Cjara Brainerd	RUMP	15	Aus	Aus	Üc
			119-39 (20)	45-118 (15)	114-64

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 11	RZ 12	VoC
Danihel Lupulet	RUMP	15	Con	Con	Üc
Viteu Marcianüs	ZPT	9	Con	Con	Üc
			119-39 (20)	45-118 (15)	114-64

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ11	RZ12
Brad Holmes	Atatürk	Con	Con
Nic Casálmac'h	Belacostä	<i>Did not vote</i>	
X. Pol Brigă	Cézembre	Per	Con
Ieremiac'h Ventrutx	Florenciä	Con	Con
Iusti Canun	Maricopa	Aus	Con
Alexandreu Davinescu	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Con	Per
Fritz von Buchholtz	Vuode	<i>Did not vote</i>	
		1-3 (1)	1-4

2. This Month's Business

The Fifth Clark of the 40th Ziu runs from January 1st to 21st 2010/XXXI.
Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of January at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

40RZ13 – The Cézembrian Constitution Act

Introduced by Sir Glüc da Dhi (MC-PP)

40RZ14 – The Constitution for Vuode Act

Introduced by Dréu Gavárpic'h (MC-PP)

40RZ15 – The Talossan Neutrality Act

Introduced by Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ16 – The Talossan Charity Act

Introduced by Éovart Grischun (MC-PP)

40RZ17 – The National Flag Act

Introduced by Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ18 – The Right to Equal Educational Opportunities Act

Introduced by Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ19 – The Squirrel Appreciation Act

Introduced by Sir X. Pol Brigă (Senator-CZ)

40RZ103 – UNPO Entrance Resolution

Introduced by Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

The full text of these bills is available in the appendix.

The following motion is to be voted on by the Cosă only:

Vote of Confidence

Do you wish the current Government to continue in its term of office?

3. Judicial Decisions

Pursuant to Lex.G.12.1, the Chancery announces that no decisions were rendered by any national court since the publication of the last Clark.

4. Prime Dictates

Pursuant to Lex.H.2.7.1, the Chancery announces that no Prime Dictates were issued since the publication of the last Clark.

*Ordered printed today, January 1st 2010/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Mick Preston*

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

40RZ13 - The Cézebrian Constitution Act

WHEREAS the Cézebrian people ratified a constitution last year, and

WHEREAS the Cunstaval of Cézembre asked the king to ratify this constitution, and

WHEREAS the king failed to respond, and

WHEREAS Cézembre needs a constitution, now

THEREFORE the constitution of Cézembre is hereby proclaimed:

"CONSTITUTION OF THE SOVEREIGN PROVINCE OF CÉZEMBRE

The State

ARTICLE I

The Sovereign Province of Cézembre is an autonomous and self-governing member of the federal Talossan nation and pledges eternal allegiance to His Royal Majesty, and the Regipäts Talossan.

ARTICLE II

The name of the state is la Provinçù Soveran da Cézembre. In English, it is the Sovereign Province of Cézembre.

ARTICLE III

The sacred and irremovable territory of the Sovereign Province of Cézembre shall consist of the cantons of the Zone Autorisée and the the Zone Interdite.

ARTICLE IV

The capital of the Province is Kingsland, that portion of the Zone Interdite liberated by King Robert I.

ARTICLE V

The sole historic and national language of the entire Talossan people, and therefore of the Cézebrian Province, is the Talossan language (el glhetg Talossan). The Cézebrian government shall also recognise English and French as useful working second languages, and may adopt tertiary working languages by law.

ARTICLE VI

The Provincial flag shall be blazoned as follows: Sable four bars argent, on a canton argent eleven ermine-spots sable four, three, and four.

L'Etats de Cézembre

ARTICLE VII

Legislative power in the Sovereign Province of Cézembre is invested in l'Etats de Cézembre. L'Etats shall consist of two classes of members: General Members, all Cézebrian citizens who wish to have membership in the body; and Voting Members, those who have been selected by those parties having won votes in the preceding general election. Each party shall receive a number of Voting Memberships equal to the number of votes they received from Cezembrian citizens at provincial assembly level in the preceding general election. A nominated Member may hold multiple Voting Memberships.

ARTICLE VIII

L'Etats shall have power to pass any bill into law by a simple majority vote of its Voting Members. Le Seneschal shall send out a notification of voting period, of at least seven days. Each member shall have a prescribed amount of time in which to cast his vote (by email, telephone or forum post) before voting closes.

Le Seneschal

ARTICLE IX

Le Seneschal shall be the elected leader of Cezembre. Le Seneschal shall have the power to issue proclamations

which have the force of law. These proclamations may be appealed or amended as regular laws. These proclamations may not act as acts of attainders or any activity prohibited by the Organic Law (with regards to Prime Dictats). These proclamations must be counter-signed by the Governor-General (or the King, in case of, by lack of appointment or by long-term absence, a Governor-General).

ARTICLE X

A new Seneschal may be chosen at any time by a resolution approved by a majority of l'Etats, but a resolution electing a new Seneschal or continuing the current Seneschal in office must be approved by l'Etats at least once in every term of the national Cosa. This resolution shall be open to both General Members and Voting Members.

The Governor-General

ARTICLE XI

The Governor-General is the representative of the King of Talossa, and as such, shall have veto power over all laws of l'Etats. This veto may be overturned by a two third vote of l'Etats. The Governor-General is appointed by the King pursuant to the Organic Law.

The Lord Warden

ARTICLE XII

Cezembre's delegate to the Senäts shall be known within the Province as the Lord Warden. He shall be selected according to the procedures set forth in the Organic Law.

Distribution of Power

ARTICLE XIII

So that no conflict of interest may occur, and no hostile attempt to take over the province may succeed, no citizen may simultaneously hold the post of Seneschal or Lord Warden alongside the post of Governor-General without a resolution of l'Etats expressly permitting this combination. The posts of Seneschal and Lord Warden may be held simultaneously.

Justice

ARTICLE XIV

The Cort pü Inalt shall have original jurisdiction to try all cases arising under Cézembrian law.

ARTICLE XV

The Cort pu Inalt shall have full jurisdiction to rule on all legal matters within the province, supplemented by whatever inferior courts shall be determined by national statute.

Amendments

ARTICLE XVI

This Constitution may be altered by a resolution of two third or more of l'Etats, which must be passed into approval by a referendum of the people, attaining the majority of those who vote, and proclaimed by the Governor-General.

Ratification

ARTICLE XVII

We, the people of Cezembre, do hereby endorse this constitution for the government of our great Province and do therefore ordain it to be the highest law of our land!",

FURTHERMORE the voting memberships assigned after last general elections will still be valid until the next general election and the last Seneschal elected will be considered Seneschal until the next petition electing a new Seneschal.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

Tycho van Die (MC, PP)

Ur  u q'estadra s  ,
Sir Gl  c da Dhi (MC-PP)

40RZ14 - The Constitution for Vuode Act

WHEREAS this Constitution was unanimously ratified through a Provincial Referendum, and

WHEREAS passing provincial constitutions through the Ziu seems to be the chic thing to do, and

WHEREAS we haven't heard from our Cunstaval in ages and he seems unreachable, and

WHEREAS the people of Vuode have spoken, now

THEREFORE, the Constitution of the Sovereign Province of Vuode is hereby proclaimed:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF VUODE AND DANDENBURG

Article I: Extent of Powers

Section 1. As defined in the Organic Law, this Constitution reserves the inalienable right of self-government for The United Provinces of Vuode and Dandenburg, hereafter to be known simply as Vuode, as long as that governance:

1. Does not conflict with the Organic Law of the Kingdom of
2. Does not grant the King (or his representative, the Cunstaval) royal powers any less extensive than those granted to the King on the national level.
3. Does not fail to provide a right to appeal decisions of the provincial court or courts, to the Cort pü Inalt or such other national courts as may be created by the Ziu.
4. Is approved by either the majority of citizens, or two-thirds of all voting citizenry.

Section 2. The people of Vuode reserve the right, as guaranteed in the Organic Law, to all powers not vested in the Kingdom by the Organic Law.

Section 3. The people of Vuode recognize the secession of the province of Vuode from the Kingdom of Talossa of November of 1992, commonly called the "Glorious 21 Days," as retroactively illegal under the Organic Law.

Article II: Points of State

Section 1. The official name of the Province, in the national language, is Las Provinçuns Üñits da Vuode es Dandenburg. In English, the name of the Province is The United Provinces of Vuode and Dandenburg. Both the name of the Province in English and in the national language may be shortened to Vuode.

Section 2. The territory of Vuode consists of all land south of Kenwood, east of Maryland, and North of North and Park Road.

Section 3. Any lands or islands that are formed or that may appear in Vuode's territorial water, in whole or in part, shall form a part of the provincial territory.

Section 4. The capital of Vuode is the Pontiac. However, for sentimental purposes, the Pavilion shall be enshrined as a historical capital.

Section 5. Both the Talossan language and English are endorsed as the official national languages by the people of Vuode. However, Vuode makes no claim to an official provincial language, though the use of the Talossan Language is highly encouraged over the use of the English language.

Section 6. The historical flag of Vuode (that used before the ratification of this document) shall continue to be used as the official provincial flag of Vuode.

Section 7. The historical coat of arms of Vuode (that used before the ratification of this document) shall continue to be used as the official provincial coat of arms of Vuode.

Section 8. The Provincial Anthem of Vuode is "N Regeu Xhust." Its English translation, "A Just King" shall have equal legal status. The Government shall take steps to promote, celebrate, and preserve Vuode's indigenous musical heritage.

Section 9. The Official Motto of Vuode is "Hic Habitavit Rex" translated as "The King Lived Here" in English and "El Regeu Paviteva Aici" in the national language. This motto shall serve to remind Talossa that Vuode was the birthplace of Talossa.

Article III: The Cunstaval

Section 1. All powers given to the King on the national level shall be given the Cunstaval on the provincial level.

Section 2. The Cunstaval is responsible for swearing in the members of the Estats Xhenerais.

Section 3. The Cunstaval may not dissolve the Estats Xhenerais.

Article IV: Elections to the Estats Xhenerais

Section 1. The Estats Xhenerais, or in English, the States General, is the provincial legislative council and all members should be considered the Heads of Government.

Section 2. The Estats Xhenerais is composed of three premiers, all with citizenship in the Province of Vuode.

Section 3. For the sake of elections, one premiership shall be designated V-class, another. U-class, and the last, O-class.

Section 4. Each time the Cosa is dissolved, one of the premierships shall be vacated. Following the passage of this Constitution, during the nearest election the election for V-class premier shall be held. The next time the Cosa is dissolved the election for U-class premier shall be held. Each term lasts for three Cosa terms so that the election after the O-class premier is elected shall be the election of the V-class premier.

Section 5. All citizens of Vuode are eligible for election to the Estats Xhenerais.

No person may simultaneously hold multiple seats in the Estats Xhenerais or hold membership in both any court and the Estats Xhenerais.

Section 6. If there are two or fewer candidates, the candidate with the majority of the vote shall be declared premier. However, if there are more than two candidates, the candidate declared the winner in an Instant Runoff Vote (IRV) shall be declared premier. In case of a tie both candidates will share the premiership, both being given half a vote in legislative matters.

Section 7. If a premier vacates his or her seat before the end of term, the Cunstaval shall appoint an interim premier to serve until the next general election. The new elected premier shall serve until the end of what would have been the premier's term.

Section 8. Premiers may be removed from office by the Magistracy or whatever other court is established for provincial matters, for criminal activity or for mis-, mal-, or non-feasance.

Section 9. Until the elections for each respective premier are held.

Alexandreu Gavárpíçh shall be appointed V-class premier, Aladna la Mha-Coca shall be appointed U-class premier, and Éovart Grischun shall be appointed O-class premier.

Article V: Composition of the Estats Xhenerais

Section 1. The Estats Xhenerais shall consist of three premiers until such a time when there is call for more premiers based on the population of the province.

Section 2. No premier shall be asked to leave his or her place during his or her term of service, due to a change in the qualifications of premiers.

Section 3. Neither the Cunstaval nor the King (if he is a citizen of Vuode), nor a member of any Talossan court shall be permitted to run for premier.

Section 4. A premier vacates his seats if he fails to vote in three consecutive legislative sessions.

Section 5. The Estats Xhenerais shall have powers equal to the combined powers of the Ziu and the Prime Ministry on the national level.

Section 6. Questions arising in the Estats Xhenerais shall be determined by a majority of votes, unless vetoed by the Cunstaval, in which case a unanimous decision is needed. However, if the signatures of one-tenth of the citizens of the province are collected on a petition, the bill is put as a referendum for all of Vuode to vote on immediately following the procedure discussed in Article VII, section 1 of this document. Each premier shall have one vote, except in the case discussed in Article IV, Section 6 of this document.

Article VI: Passing Legislation

Section 1. Legislative sessions are to be supervised by the V-class premier.

Section 2. Legislative sessions are to be conducted in public or otherwise published.

Section 3. All bills must be submitted to the Cunstaval for approval. If no response is given within 15 days, the bill is considered signed.

Article VII: Votes of Confidence

Section 1. Any citizen of Vuode may, at any time, call for a vote of confidence for any or all of the premiers on the Estats Xhenerais. An election is to be immediately conducted by the Cunstaval (unless he or she is also being voted upon in which case the Secretary of State of Talossa shall conduct the election) and shall last for the period of 15 days, after which, if more than two thirds of the votes are "non" votes the premier (or premiers) must vacate his or her position and the Cunstaval must appoint a replacement.

Section 2. Any citizen of Vuode may, at any time, call for a vote of confidence in the Cunstaval, in which case an election is to be immediately conducted by the O-class premier (unless he or she is also being voted upon in which case the Secretary of State of Talossa shall conduct the election) and shall last for the period of 15 days, after which, if more than two thirds of the votes are "non" votes, the Estats Xhenerais is obligated to submit a letter to the King recommending that he replace the Cunstaval.

Article VIII: Amendments to the Constitution

Section 1. Amendments may only be proposed by the Estats Xhenerais which must unanimously approve them. The amendment is then delivered to the people of Vuode during the next general election who must approve it by a two thirds majority.

Article IX: The Courts

Section 1. All judicial matters of the Province of Vuode shall be deligated to the magistracy awaiting the establishment of a formal provincial court system.

Section 2. The Government of Vuode shall be represented in all judicial affairs by the U-class premier or whomsoever he or she should appoint as attorney.

Article X: Territorial Subdivisions

Section 1. Vuode consists of two cantons: Vuode and Dun Cestour.

Ur  u q'estadra sa:

Alexandreu Gav  rpic'h (MC-PP, Vuode)

  ovart Grischun (MC-PP, Vuode)

Noi urent q'estadra s  ,

Dr  u Gav  rpic'h (MC-PP)

  ovart Grischun (MC-PP)

40RZ15 - The Talossan Neutrality Act

WHEREAS it is important to remain peaceful unless acting in the national defense of the nation.

WHEREAS Talossan involvement in any military conflict is unnecessary unless said conflict presents a risk to the security and liberty of her citizens.

WHEREAS Talossan Neutrality greatly strengthens and furthers Her commitment to peace non-violence and world harmony.

THEREFORE

For the purposes of this act neutrality and national security shall be defined as follows:

Neutrality-the policy or status of a nation that does not participate in a war between other nations. Said nation agrees not to use any military force whatsoever in a conflict, excepting those operations necessary to coordinate and/or execute peacekeeping operations in the area of said conflict. This does not apply to Social, Economic or any other type of neutrality.

National Security-the requirement to maintain the survival of the nation-state through the use of economic, military and political power

Furthermore that the Talossan Government shall adhere to the following statement regarding international conflicts and/or deposes.

The Talossan government shall maintain a stance of permanent neutrality as defined above and shall avoid all foreign military entanglements with the exception of those posing a direct threat to national security as defined above.

In addition to this, Talossa shall continue to maintain a peacekeeping unit which may be deployed at the digression of the government through an act of the Ziu or by a Prime Dictate of the Prime Minister. This unit shall only be used for the care of civilians and other non-combatants in a conflict.

Noi urent q'estadra sâ,

Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

Tîmoþi Asmourescu (MC-PP)

Xhorxh Asmour (MC-PP)

Vit Caçeir (MC-PP)

Mataiwos Vürinalt (MC-PP)

40RZ16 - The Talossan Charity Act

WHEREAS in the past there have been several attempts to establish Talossan aid funds which everybody agrees is a good idea in principle; and

WHEREAS the country's citizens have been divided on whether such aid funds should be operated by the government or by the private sector; and

WHEREAS this bill attempts to meet both sides of the argument in the middle; and

WHEREAS private citizens are able to establish charitable funds at present anyway; now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa that the Ministry of Finance, or any office as so delegated or established by the Minister of Finance for the purposes of this act, shall monitor and regulate charities set up by the Talossan private sector and shall hold a Register of Talossan Charities which will be made public so that citizens of the Kingdom can identify registered charities before making donations;

FURTHERMORE Individuals or partnerships that wish to set up charitable organisations shall apply for registration to the Ministry of Finance, or delegated office, for recognition and authorisation to operate as a charity. To qualify for registration as a charity the organisation must have a clear definition of its charitable aims and mission statement. Organisations must not operate if not registered.

FURTHERMORE Registered charities shall submit to the Ministry of Finance, or delegated office, a Financial Return Statement upon the completion of each governmental term. This statement shall contain information relating to donations received, running expenditure and charitable monies given in aid. Failure to file a Financial Return Statement or filing an inadequate statement shall result in the charity being removed from the Register of Talossan Charities.

Noi urent q'estadra sà,
Éovart Grischun (MC-PP)
Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-PP)
Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ17 - The National Flag Act

WHEREAS the Talossan flag is an extremely strong national symbol of Talossa

WHEREAS such a strong national symbol deserves special recognition by the nation to which it is so wonderfully associated with; and

WHEREAS the current Talossan Flag was adopted on March 2nd 1981

THEREFORE the date of March 2nd be designated as National Flag day, on which the Talossan Flag is celebrated and its importance to the nation remembered.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ18 - The Right to Equal Educational Opportunities Act

WHEREAS it is necessary for all citizens to have equal opportunity to be educated as much as possible, and;

WHEREAS a person's level of education should only be limited by the person themselves;

THEREFORE The right of all Talossan citizens to receive equal and quality education by any Talossan educational body they may choose shall not be infringed. Under no circumstances may a free primary public education be denied to any citizen for any reason whatsoever, except as otherwise provided within the Organic Law or as subject to the ability of the nation to provide such education. This does not apply to post secondary education or to cases where an applicant is denied entry due to failure to meet curricular or disciplinary requirements of the said public institution. In such a case, it shall be the responsibility of the parent or legal guardian of the applicant to find a suitable institution. However, a decision on admittance at one public institution shall have no bearing on the admittance decision at any other public institution.

FURTHERMORE, the terms "Primary" "Post secondary" and "Equal" shall be defined for the purposes of this act, as follows:

Primary-Basic education lasting until the age of 18 consisting of classes taken at an elementary or high school (including junior high schools or any other intermediate school at a level between that of an elementary school and a high school) subject to the standardized curriculum of the nation and/or province.

post-secondary-Education beyond primary education or education that is not received at an elementary or high school, or that which is not subject to the curriculum of the nation or province [such as a private school]equal-every citizen is entitled to enjoy, to the full extent, the provisions of this act, except as specified directly within the act itself.

Uréu q'estadra sâ,
Flip Molinar (MC-PP)

40RZ19 - The Squirrel Appreciation Act

40RZ19 - The Squirrel Appreciation Act

WHEREAS Squirrel Appreciation Day was first proclaimed by Christy Hargrove of Asheville, North Carolina, USA, a wildlife rehabilitator who is affiliated with the Western North Carolina Nature Center, on January 21st, 2001; and

WHEREAS Squirrel Appreciation Day is an opportunity to enjoy and appreciate these tree climbing, nut gathering neighborhood animals; and

WHEREAS Squirrels serve as the supporters of the Greater State Arms of the Kingdom of Talossa and as the mascot of the University of Talossa; now

THEREFORE Be It Hereby Resolved That The Kingdom Of Talossa, upon the 21st of January of each year, shall celebrate **SQUIRREL APPRECIATION DAY** and shall

1. encourage all Talossans to pay tribute to the lives of squirrels, through observation of and reflection on their activities;
2. encourage all Talossans to participate in service projects such as provision of appropriate mid-winter foodstuffs to supplement the diet of squirrels, and/or activities to protect squirrel habitat, and/or other appropriate actions; and
3. recognise the benefits of the collaborative work to support squirrels by the many Talossan citizens, just as squirrels support our realm.

Uréu q'estadra sa,

X. Pol Briga (Senator for Cézembre)

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir X. Pol Brigă (Senator-CZ)

40RZ103 - UNPO Entrance Resolution

WHEREAS the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples' Organization was established in order to promote the fair treatment of those nations or peoples who are considered minorities in their homelands

WHEREAS as stated in the UNPO's own covenant members shall meet the following criterion:

- a) Belief in the equality of all Nations and Peoples and in their inalienable right to self determination;
- b) Adherence to the internationally accepted human rights standards as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and the United Nations Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the UN Human Rights Council;
- c) Adherence to the principles of democratic pluralism and rejection of totalitarianism and any forms of religious intolerance;
- d) Rejection of terrorism as an instrument of policy;
- e) Respect for all peoples and population groups, including minority or majority populations within territories inhabited by the Participant but belonging to different ethnic, religious or linguistic groups.
- f) To promote democracy, non-violence and the rule of law.

WHEREAS Talossa meets all of these criterion

THEREFORE the people of the Kingdom of Talossa officially pledge their adherence to the UNPO Covenant and;

FURTHERMORE declare their adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and the United Nations Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the UN Human Rights Council;

Finally that these measures be submitted to the people for ratification in a special referendum or to be reaffirmed upon the next general election.

Noi urent q'estadra sã,
Flip Molinar (MC-PP)
Xhorxh Asmour (MC-PP)