



The April 2015 Clark

Sixth Clark of the 47th Ziu

1. Results of the March 2015 Clark

The following bills received Royal Assent and have been passed into law:

47RZ19 – The election ballot act, strike 2

Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

Agreed to by the Cosà 93-41 (47 abstained), by the Senäts 3-2 (2 abstained)

47RZ20 – The Walker Immigration Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

Agreed to by the Cosà 144-13 (24 abstained), by the Senäts 7-0

47RZ21 – The Fixing a Few Small Errors Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

Agreed to by the Cosà 181-0, by the Senäts 7-0

47RZ22 – The Decoupling the Public and Private Witts Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

Agreed to by the Cosà 168-0 (13 abstained), by the Senäts 6-0 (1 abstained)

47RZ24 – The Missing Teeth Act

Introduced by Iustì Canun (MC-RUMP)

Agreed to by the Cosà 126-41 (14 abstained), by the Senäts 5-0 (2 abstained)

47RZ25 – The ambassadors to social media bill

Introduced by Dame Miestră Schivă (Senator-FV)

Agreed to by the Cosà 95-26 (60 abstained), by the Senäts 5-0 (2 abstained)

47RZ26 – Nomination of the Commissioner of the Civil Service

Introduced by C. Carlüs Xheraltescu (MC-Lib)

Agreed to by the Cosà 168-13, by the Senäts 7-0

47RZ28 – THE ORGANIC LAW AMENDMENT (Provincial Government) BILL #1 OF 2015

Introduced by Dame Miestră Schivă (Senator-FV)

Agreed to by the Cosà 157-0 (24 abstained), by the Senäts 5-0 (2 abstained)

The Cosà and Senäts disagreed on the following bill:

47RZ29 – THE ORGANIC LAW AMENDMENT (Provincial Government) BILL #2 OF 2015

Introduced by Dame Miestră Schivă (Senator-FV)

Agreed to by the Cosà 68-58 (55 abstained), rejected by the Senäts 3-3 (1 abstained)

The Cosà and Senäts both rejected the following bills:

47RZ23 – The Päts on the Head Act

Introduced by Tráveç Dun (MC-RUMP)

Rejected by the Cosà 52-105 (24 abstained), by the Senäts 3-3 (1 abstained)

47RZ27 – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment*Introduced by Sir Marti-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)**Rejected by the Cosá 72-86 (23 abstained), by the Senäts 1-5 (1 abstained)***47RZ30 – THE ORGANIC LAW AMENDMENT (Provincial Government) BILL #3 OF 2015***Introduced by Dame Miesträ Schivă (Senator-FV)**Rejected by the Cosă 69-75 (37 abstained), by the Senäts 2-4 (1 abstained)*

The Cosă passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 115-66 .

Members of the Cosă voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 19	RZ 20	RZ 21	RZ 22	RZ 23	RZ 24	RZ 25	RZ 26	RZ 27	RZ 28	RZ 29	RZ 30	VoC
C. Carlüs Xheraltescu	LIB	7	Con	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Aus	Per	Üc
Éovart Andrinescu	LIB	6	<i>Did not vote</i>												
Tierçeu Rôibeardescù	LIB	6	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Üc
Tric'hard Carschaleir	MRPT	14	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Con	Üc
Sevastáin Pinátsch	MRPT	15	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Aus	Üc
Lupulüc da Fhöglha	MRPT	13	Per	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Con	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Aus	Üc
Ieremiac'h Ventrutx	PC	6	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Aus	Üc
Marti-Páir Furxhéir	PC	6	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Üc
Owen Edwards	PP	5	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Per	Per	Üc
Danihel Forestal	PP	5	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Con	Con	Üc
Txec dal Nordselvä	PP	5	Aus	Aus	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Üc
Cresti Siervicül	RUMP	13	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Con	Con	Non
Ian da Bitour	RUMP	13	<i>Did not vote</i>												
Alexandreu Davinescu	RUMP	11	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Con	Con	Non
Iusti Canun	RUMP	13	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Con	Non
Eovart Xhorxh	RUMP	13	Con	Con	Per	Aus	Per	Con	Con	Con	Con	Per	Per	Per	Non
Danihel Txechescu	RUMP	13	Aus	Aus	Per	Per	Con	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Aus	Con	Con	Non
Tráveç Dun	RUMP	3	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Con	Aus	Non
Mximo Carbonel	ZRT	11	Per	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Üc
Óin Ursüm	ZRT	11	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Üc
Moritz Fernaodescu	ZRT	11	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Üc
			93-41 (47)	144-13 (24)	181-0	168-0 (13)	52-105 (24)	126-41 (14)	95-26 (60)	168-13	72-86 (23)	157-0 (24)	68-58 (55)	69-75 (37)	115-66

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ19	RZ20	RZ21	RZ22	RZ23	RZ24	RZ25	RZ26	RZ27	RZ28	RZ29	RZ30
Brad Holmes	Atatürk	Con	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Con	Con
Lüc da Schir	Belacostă	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Per
Glüc da Dhi	Cézembre	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Aus	Con
Pöl d'Auribuérg	Florenciä	Aus	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Con	Aus	Con	Con
Miesträ Schivă	Fiovă	Per	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Dien Tresplet	Maricopa	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Per	Con
Magniloqueu Épiqueu da Lhiun	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Did not vote											
Éovart Grischun	Vuode	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Con	Aus
		3-2 (2)	7-0	7-0	6-0 (1)	3-3 (1)	5-0 (2)	5-0 (2)	7-0	1-5 (1)	5-0 (2)	3-3 (1)	2-4 (1)

2. This Month's Business

The Sixth Clark of the 47th Ziu runs from April 1st to 21st 2015/XXXVI.
Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of April at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

- 47RZ31** – Allowing the SoS to be apolitical amendment
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ32** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part I - The Senate Ballot
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ33** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part II - The two step ballot
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ34** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part III - The seats
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ35** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part IV - The Hopper
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ36** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part V: The election rules
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ37** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part VI - The Cleanup
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ38** – The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part VII - The Political parties
Introduced by Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)
- 47RZ39** – The Judicial Merry-Go-Round Amendment
Introduced by King Txec (MC-PP)
- 47RZ40** – The Clerk of Courts Unclogging Act
Introduced by King Txec (MC-PP)
- 47RZ41** – The Bouncing Txec Act
Introduced by Dame Miesträ Schivă (Senator-FV)
- 47RZ42** – The Afaes Utphätseschti Act (and Sense of the Ziu.)
Introduced by Sir Glüc da Dhi (Senator-CZ)
- 47RZ43** – The Delicious Burritos Act
Introduced by Iustì Canun (MC-RUMP)

47RZ44 – The Don't Be a Dictator (PD Reform) Amendment

Introduced by Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ45 – The Sartorello Immigration Act

Introduced by Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ46 – The Prodigal Sons (Citizenship Reinstatement) Amendment

Introduced by Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

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, April 1st 2015/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir*

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

47RZ31 - Allowing the SoS to be apolitical amendment

WHEREAS there are more and more talks about making the SoS office apolitical AND

WHEREAS I have been proposing it for over a year now AND

WHEREAS people across the political spectrum seem more and more willing to go with it AND

WHEREAS the SoS should still be able to submit bills

THEREFORE the Ziu resolves to submit in a referendum the following amendments to the Organic Law: Therefore the sixth section of the eighth article of the Organic Law, which currently reads as: Except as otherwise provided by law, anyone eligible to vote in Talossa is eligible to hold any governmental position, including Member of the Cosà. However, neither a reigning King, nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency shall hold any seats, either in the Cosà or in the Senäts, nor shall any Senator hold any seats in the Cosa. But if a member of the Ziu is appointed Regent, and does not wish to resign his or her seats, a temporary replacement shall be appointed who shall occupy the Regent's seats until he or she is no longer Regent or his or her term of occupation of those seats expires. The method of appointing the temporary holder of the Regent's seats shall be specified in law. shall be replaced by: Except as otherwise provided by law, anyone eligible to vote in Talossa is eligible to hold any governmental position, including Member of the Cosà. However, neither a reigning King, nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency, **nor the Secretary of State** shall hold any seats, either in the Cosà or in the Senäts, nor shall any Senator hold any seats in the Cosa. But if a member of the Ziu is appointed Regent, and does not wish to resign his or her seats, a temporary replacement shall be appointed who shall occupy the Regent's seats until he or she is no longer Regent or his or her term of occupation of those seats expires. The method of appointing the temporary holder of the Regent's seats shall be specified in law. Further, the second section of the ninth article of the Organic Law, which currently reads as: Any Member of the Cosà, or Senator, or the King, shall have the right to submit legislative proposals and bills to the Secretary of State for consideration by the Ziu according to the procedures specified in this article. shall be replaced by the following: Any Member of the Cosà, or Senator, **or the Secretary of State**, or the King, shall have the right to submit legislative proposals and bills to the Secretary of State for consideration by the Ziu according to the procedures specified in this article.

Noi urent q'estadra sâ,

Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

47RZ32 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part I - The Senate Ballot

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS the idea of a computerized voting form never entered the mind of the legislatures AND

WHEREAS in reality, 85% of the votes sent to the Chancery from the 47th Cosa were made using that online form AND

WHEREAS a lot of critic has been made on the fact that there were not drop-downs in the form AND

WHEREAS the law doesn't currently allow said drop-downs since anyone can vote for anything AND

WHEREAS at this moment, ANY Talossan can be elected to the Senate of ANY province, which makes it impossible to restrict the choices AND

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article IV: The Senate

Section 4 which currently Reads:

Except as otherwise provided in the Organic Law, any Talossan who may vote may be elected or appointed to the Senäts for any province. No Senator, even though elected or appointed to the Senäts, may actually vote his seat until he has been a citizen for one year, or served for six months as Secretary of State or Prime Minister, or received an order of knighthood from the King. No person may simultaneously hold more than one seat in the Senäts.

Is replaced by:

Except as otherwise provided in the Organic Law, any Talossan who may vote may **only be elected or appointed to the Senäts for his or her own province**. No Senator, even though elected or appointed to the Senäts, may actually vote his seat until he has been a citizen for one year, or served for six months as Secretary of State or Prime Minister, or received an order of knighthood from the King. No person may simultaneously hold more than one seat in the Senäts.

Uréu q'estadra så,

Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ33 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part II - The two step ballot

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS a few citizens vote on Wittenberg, forget to vote for the Senate and later fill that vote and this practice isn't 100% solved under law since the Cosa vote and the Senate vote are distinct elections occurring simultaneously AND

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article IV: The Senate

Section 8 which currently Reads:

If a voter returns more than one vote, the first one cast is counted and the others are ignored.

Is replaced by:

If a voter returns more than one vote, the first one cast is counted and the others are ignored. **If a voter initially forgets to vote in the Senate, the voter may, until the Election Deadline, still cast a vote for the Senate.**

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Sir Marti-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ34 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part III - The seats

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS the law also has certain quirks, like being unclear as to who owns seats, the Cosa Member or the Party, leading to the common interpretation that a party can strip all of the seats of one of its Cosa Member, but not the last one AND

WHEREAS certain parties have strict candidate lists which are not currently printed on ballots or enforceable in any way while other parties have very loose rules for seat assignments which the current law restricts and I believe that while any party can decide of any rule they want, it's up to the voters to decide how their vote shall be used

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article VIII: Composition of the Cosà

Section 3 which currently reads:

Each party shall assign its seats to such individuals as it sees fit, provided that each such individual is eligible to serve in the Cosa under this article and is assigned a whole number of seats. The Ziu may by law establish a maximum number of seats that any one Member of the Cosa may hold by law, but the minimum number of Members of the Cosa shall be no less than the number of Senators, and the same limit shall apply to all Members of the Cosa, and any changes to the limit shall take effect no earlier than the distribution of seats after the next General Election.

Is replaced by:

Each party shall assign its seats to such individuals as it sees fit, provided that each such individuals are eligible to serve in the Cosa under this article and is assigned a whole number of seats.

As new Section 4 is added, which reads:

The Ziu may by law establish a maximum number of seats that any one Member of the Cosa may hold by law, but the minimum number of Members of the Cosa shall be no less than the number of Senators, and the same limit shall apply to all Members of the Cosa, and any changes to the limit shall take effect no earlier than the distribution of seats after the next General Election.

The former Section 4 of the Organic Law which currently reads:

Each person holding one or more seats is a representative known as a "Member of the Cosa" (MC). MCs may not be removed from office except by a two-thirds vote by the Cosà and approval by the King. An MC vacates his seats if he fails to vote on two consecutive Clarks, or if he resigns from office or dies. Any seats left unassigned at the end of the first Clark of the government are considered vacant.

Is replaced by this new Section 5:

Each person holding one or more seats is a representative known as a "Member of the Cosa" (MC). MCs may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote by the Cosà and approval by the King. A MC vacates his seats if he fails to vote on two consecutive Clarks, or if he resigns from office or dies. Any seats left unassigned at the end of the first Clark of the government are considered vacant

A new section 6 is added which reads:

Before the publication of a Clark, each party may modify the list of Cosa Members representing it, including changing the number of seats for each Cosa member, adding new Cosa Members and even removing existing Cosa members, provided the following conditions are met:

6.1: Apart from Section 5 above, seats cannot be removed from a Cosa Member which was listed on candidate list for that party on the previous ballot without his consent

6.2: Notwithstanding article 6.1, seats can be removed equally from all Cosa members of a party to make room for a new Cosa member or for existing Cosa members joining that party, provided that all Cosa members who loses seats using this method keep at least one

6.3: Notwithstanding article 6.1, A Cosa member listed on the candidate list on the previous ballot who resigns from his or her party may be asked to resign some or all of his seats, so that he may receive seats from his new party

The former Section 5 which reads:

Each MC will represent, for ceremonial purposes, a particular geographical "constituency." The exact procedure will be determined by law.

Is renumbered Section 7 and reads:

Each MC **can** represent, for ceremonial purposes, a particular geographical "constituency." The exact procedure will be determined by law.

The former Section 6 is renumbered Section 8 and kept intact.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Sir Martí-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ35 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part IV - The Hopper

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS I feel it is not clear who can propose bills to the hopper AND

WHEREAS my previous phrasing wasn't adequate

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article IX: The Secretary of State, the Hopper, and the Clark

Section 2 which currently reads:

Any Member of the Cosâ, or Senator, or the King, shall have the right to submit legislative proposals and bills to the Secretary of State for consideration by the Ziu according to the procedures specified in this article.

Is replaced by:

Any Member of the Cosâ, or Senator, or the King, shall have the right to submit legislative proposals and bills to the Secretary of State in "The Clark" for consideration by the Ziu according to the procedures specified in this article. **Only citizens who can currently submit legislation in the Clark or who have been promised seats by a party for the next Clark can submit proposals to "The Hopper".**

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Marti-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ36 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part V: The election rules

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS the request that the Secretary of State publish the rules no less than 14 days prior to an election causes a problem if the Cosà is dissolved on the last day of the month a minute before midnight leaving the Secretary of State with less than 24 hours to publish the election rules AND

WHEREAS the law also asks the Chancery to publish the election laws on a specific day when in reality, the election law should be codified by law and not by decree AND

WHEREAS the opposition to changing that article has been "It's good to make a reminder" and while I agree, there are better ways in my opinion to approach this

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article VII: Election to the Cosà

Section 5 which currently reads:

The Secretary of State must make public the exact procedure by which he will comply with 7.4, no less than fourteen days before the Balloting Day.

Is replaced by:

The Secretary of State must make public the exact procedure by which he will comply with 7.4, **as soon as possible** after Cosa dissolution.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Martí-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ37 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part VI - The Cleanup

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS the Organic law has a few quirks, no longer appropriate parts and typos such a weird t and a reference to an article which was renumbered since AND

WHEREAS each Cosa member is supposed to represent an actual geographical location but in practice we don't do that

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article VIII: Composition of the Cosâ

The former Section 5 which reads:

Each MC will represent, for ceremonial purposes, a particular geographical "constituency." The exact procedure will be determined by law.

It replaced by:

Each MC **may** represent, for ceremonial purposes, a particular geographical "constituency." The exact procedure will be determined by law.

Article IX: The Secretary of State, the Hopper, and the Clark

Section 5 is corrected to that the 6th word (the single letter t) is removed from the text.

Section 13 which currently reads:

Notwithstanding Sections 2 and 5 of this Article, the Ziu may make laws regulating the number of bills a Member of the Cosâ or a Senator may submit for one Clark without the need to amend the Organic Law.

Is replaced by:

Notwithstanding Sections 2 and 6 of this Article, the Ziu may make laws regulating the number of bills a Member of the Cosâ or a Senator may submit for one Clark without the need to amend the Organic Law.

Article XIII: Duration of the Cosâ and the Government

Section 1 which currently reads:

Duration of the Cosâ. The Cosâ convenes two weeks after general elections, on the first day of the month, to coincide with the publication of the first Clark. Its term is roughly six months, each month coinciding with a Clark. During its last month the King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution ending its term. At the time the Cosâ is dissolved, all its members shall resign, but any Members holding positions in the Government may remain in those positions till the outcome of the election is resolved.

Is replaced with:

Duration of the Cosâ. The Cosâ convenes **on the first day of the month** after general elections, to coincide with the publication of the first Clark. Its term is roughly six months, each month coinciding with a Clark. During its last month the King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution ending its term. At the time the Cosâ is dissolved, all its members shall resign, but any Members holding positions in the Government may remain in those positions till the outcome of the election is resolved.

Uréu q'estadra sâ,
Sir Marti-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ38 - The Election Mega-constitutional amendment Part VII - The Political parties

WHEREAS I attempted a massive reform of the Organic Law and it failed AND

WHEREAS people asked me to divide it in parts because one or two parts were controversial and others were fine AND

WHEREAS the idea of a computerized voting form never entered the mind of the legislatures AND

WHEREAS in reality, 85% of the votes sent to the Chancery from the 47th Cosa were made using that online form AND

WHEREAS a lot of critic has been made on the fact that there were not drop-downs in the form AND

WHEREAS the law doesn't currently allow said drop-downs since anyone can vote for anything AND

WHEREAS that's not even counting stealth parties or party hijacking when a voter votes for an un-registered party and someone else registers it for them AND

THEREFORE the ziu resolves to:

Amend the Organic law as follows:

Article VI: Political Parties

Section 2 which currently reads:

Only "registered" political parties may obtain seats in the Cosá. Parties which win votes but are not registered may not assume their seats in the Cosá until they register. A party may register at any time with the Secretary of State as follows: First, the party must have at least one member designated as its "Leader." Second, the leader must provide the Secretary of State with a 50-word (or less) statement of the general aims and views of the party. Third, the Secretary of State may request from all parties a fee, to be set by law, to cover the cost of the election. This fee shall be uniform for all parties.

Is split and amended into multiple sections as follows:

Section 2:

Only fully "registered" political parties may obtain seats in the Cosá. Parties which win votes but are **not fully** registered may not assume their seats in the Cosá until they **are fully registered**.

Section 3:

To be fully registered, a party needs to both file an application to the chancery and pay any fees for registration as set by law. This fee shall be uniform for all parties.

Section 4:

To file an application, the leader of a party needs to submit to the Chancery at least 24 hours prior to Ballot day the following documentation:

- **The full party name**

- The party initials as defined by law the voters will use to vote
- A 50-words or less statement of the general aims and views of the party
- The name of the party leader(s)

Upon filing an application, the party is "filed" or "pre-registered" and can be printed on the Ballot as one of the choices, regardless of status of payment.

At this moment or at any point before Ballot day, the leader of the party may also submit to the Chancery the following documentation for possible display on the ballot:

- The URL of a party platform
- A candidate list for seats

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Martí-Páir Furxhéir (Secretary of State)

47RZ39 - The Judicial Merry-Go-Round Amendment

WHEREAS comprehensive judicial reform has been talked about for a long time; and **WHEREAS** our current judicial system is for all intents and purposes broken and slow to respond; and **WHEREAS** while this amendment only starts to address the issue it is a start **THEREFORE** be it resolved by the Ziu and presented to the electorate for ratification that Organic Law Article XVI Sections 1-4 which currently reads:Section 1

The judicial power of Talossa shall be vested in one Cort pü inalt, in English the Uppermost Cort, and in such inferior courts as the Cosâ may from time to time establish. The judges, both of the Uppermost and inferior courts, shall be elected in accordance with Article XVI, 16.4, and shall hold their offices for life (or until resignation), and may only be removed by a two-thirds vote in the Cosâ with approval by the King and the Senäts. Section 2

The Cort pü inalt (Uppermost Cort) shall consist of three Justices. The three members of the Uppermost Cort are co-equal for all purposes. However, the Justice which has served on the Cort for the longest overall period of time is designated ceremonially as "Senior Justice." Other, inferior courts, shall consist of as many judges as are established by law. All courts must have an odd number of judges. Section 3

Neither a reigning King nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Seneschal shall be a Justice of the Uppermost Cort or a judge in any inferior court that the Ziu may create. Nor shall any Senator or Member of the Cosa be a Justice of the Uppermost Cort. Section 4

In the event of a vacancy, either in the Cort pü inalt or in an inferior court, any member of the Ziu may nominate a replacement. The nominee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Cosâ and a majority vote in the Senäts in favour of his appointment. Upon such approval and upon making the declaration subscribed in subsection (b), the King shall appoint the nominee as a Judge of the Cort pü inalt or in an inferior court and he shall then take his seat for life upon the court. The King may, stating his reasons for doing so, refuse to appoint the nominee, in which case the Ziu shall re-consider the nominee or nominate a new nominee. If after re-consideration of the nominee, two-thirds of the Cosâ and a majority of the Senäts have approved the nomination, then the King may not refuse to appoint the nominee as a Judge of the Cort pü inalt or in an inferior court.

(b) Every person appointed a judge shall publically make to the Citizens of Talossa and subscribe to the following declaration:

"I, [NAME], do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that I will duly, faithfully and to the best of my knowledge and ability execute the office of [Senior Justice of El Cort Pü Inalt] (or as the case may be) without fear or favour, affection or ill will towards any man, woman or child and that I will uphold the Organic Law and the laws of the Kingdom of Talossa. This I do solemnly affirm."

(c) The declaration in subsection (b) shall be made and subscribed by every judge before entering upon his duties as such judge, and in any case not later than ten days after the date of his appointment. Any judge who declines or neglects to make such declaration as aforesaid, within this timeframe, shall be deemed to have resigned his office. Shall be amended to read:Section 1

The judicial power of Talossa shall be vested in one Cort pü Inalt, in English the Uppermost Cort, and in such inferior courts as the Cosâ may from time to time establish. The judges of the Cort pü Inalt and any inferior courts shall be elected in accordance with Article XVI, Section 4, and shall hold their offices for life (or until resignation), and may be removed by either a two-thirds vote in the Cosâ with approval by the King and the Senäts or due to inactivity as defined by failure to act, rule, or appear in an open case the justice is assigned to or participating in for more than 60 days, as certified by the Ziu in a majority vote. Section 2

(a) The Cort pü Inalt shall consist of five Justices.

(b) Any justice may serve as a trial judge in any case brought before the judiciary.

(c) Appeals to any trial judge rulings shall be heard by a quorum of three Justices (or by a single justice as described in Article XVI Section 8). The original trial judge may serve on the appeals panel if no other justice is available to fill a quorum.

(d) The five members of the Cort pü Inalt are co-equal for all purposes. However, the Justice which has served on the Cort pü Inalt for the longest overall period of time is designated ceremonially as "Senior Justice." Section 3

Neither a reigning King nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Seneschal, nor any public prosecutor, nor any Senator shall be a Justice of the Cort pü Inalt. Section 4

(a) In the event of a vacancy in the Cort pü Inalt, any member of the Ziu may nominate a replacement. The

nominee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Cosà and a majority vote in the Senäts in favour of his appointment. Upon such approval and upon making the declaration subscribed in subsection (b), the King shall appoint the nominee as a Justice of the Cort pü Inalt and he shall then take his seat for life. The King may, stating his reasons for doing so, refuse to appoint the nominee, in which case the Ziu shall re-consider the nominee or nominate a new nominee. If after reconsideration of the nominee, two-thirds of the Cosà and a majority of the Senäts have approved the nomination, then the King may not refuse to appoint the nominee as a Justice of the Cort pü Inalt.

(b) Every person appointed a justice shall publically make to the Citizens of Talossa and subscribe to the following declaration:

"I, [NAME], do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that I will duly, faithfully and to the best of my knowledge and ability execute the office of [Justice of El Cort pü Inalt] without fear or favour, affection or ill will towards any man, woman or child and that I will uphold the Organic Law and the laws of the Kingdom of Talossa. This I do solemnly affirm."

(c) The declaration in subsection (b) shall be made and subscribed by every justice before entering upon his duties as such justice, and in any case not later than ten days after the date of his appointment. Any justice who declines or neglects to make such declaration as aforesaid, within this timeframe, shall be deemed to have resigned his office.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Article XVI Section 8 is hereby amended to read:

No court shall issue any authoritative decision without the fullest opportunity for all members assigned to a case to consider the case in question. However, a single Justice of the Uppermost Cort may hear a case on his own if this is acceptable to at least two other members of the Cort. He shall be appointed to do so by majority vote of the entire five-person Cort. If, after every reasonable attempt is made to contact all other members of the Cort, and three weeks (21 days) has passed since initial contact without any response, their silence shall be read as consent that an individual Justice may hear the case in question on his own. The duly nominated (either by active agreement or silence) Justice shall render a decision on the case as if he were a majority of the whole Cort. His decision becomes that of the Cort itself and may not be appealed nor shall it establish binding precedent in future cases. ADDITIONALLY Article XVI Section 14 is repealed.

Noi urent q'estadra sà,

King Txec (MC-PP)

Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ40 - The Clerk of Courts Unclogging Act

BE IT RESOLVED by the Ziu to add to El. Lex. G.5.7.3.If the Clerk of Courts fails to assign cases within the 72 hour window without an excuse as defined in El. Lex. G.5.7.1, and such failure to act exceeds 60 days, the office of The Clerk of Courts is deemed vacant.

The Ziu also amends El. Lex. G.6. which currently readsThe Clerk may deputize Court Officers to assist in the execution of these duties. Such deputization shall be made publicly by the Clerk and may be for a temporary or indefinite term, which the Clerk shall stipulate in the public notice of deputization.

To readThe Clerk or the Senior Justice may deputize Court Officers to assist in the execution of these duties. Such deputization shall be made publicly by the Clerk and/or the Senior Justice and may be for a temporary term or an indefinite term, which the Clerk and/or Senior Justice shall stipulate in the public notice of deputization.

ADDITIONALLY upon passage and ratification of the Judicial Merry-Go-Round Amendment, the Magistrates Corts are abolished and the judges of that Cort shall take seats on the Uppermost Cort.

Noi urent q'estadra sã,

King Txec (MC-PP)

Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ41 - The Bouncing Txec Act

WHEREAS Dr. Txec R. dal Nordselvă left his seat on the Magistrates' Corts to become Avocat Xheneral; and

WHEREAS Dr. dal Nordselvă wishes to return to the Magistrates' Corts

THEREFORE the Ziu nominates and recommends that the King appoint Dr. Txec R. dal Nordselvă to the vacant seat on the Magistrates' Corts.

Uréu q'estadra sâ,

Dame Miestră Schivă (Senator-FV)

47RZ42 - The Afaes Utphätseshti Act (and Sense of the Ziu.)

WHEREAS the government is elected to best represent the interests of Talossa and its citizens, and

WHEREAS contacts with similar minded nations could form a part of this mandate, and

WHEREAS the current law basically prevents the government from taking any decisions on this area, and

WHEREAS no party is interested in forming meaningless alliances or devaluing the Talossan state, and

WHEREAS we shouldn't limit ourselves from exploring possibilities with regards to foreign affairs from which we may benefit, and

WHEREAS we could learn and benefit from contacts with like-minded nations, even without having to immediately recognize them as sovereign states, and

WHEREAS there are many like-minded nations out there that have made a significant cultural contribution to the world, and

WHEREAS it could be argued that even a major event like reunision was technically illegal as it was preceded by a mutual agreement with a nation officially regarded as a micronation, and

WHEREAS this is ridiculous, and

WHEREAS we should trust and allow our elected government to properly represent this nation in the rest of world, and

WHEREAS we can trust the government to listen to wishes of the Ziu, now

Therefore Lex.D.2.6.2, which currently reads:

"The Ziu stipulates that all official micronational diplomatic recognitions by the Government of Talossa, whether by legislation, executive fiat, or implicit policy, are hereby withdrawn and disavowed in the spirit of goodwill and friendship that they were initially offered; and the Ziu stipulates by statute that the Government of Talossa will have no relations with any micronation in any form. No part of this provision is intended to limit the free speech and assembly rights of or discriminate against any and all Talossan citizens to privately associate with any individual of their own choosing, including citizens of other micronations."

is hereby repealed;

Furthermore the Ziu stipulates that this bill does not restore any official micronational diplomatic recognitions by the government that were withdrawn as a result of 25RZ50;

Furthermore The following sub-sub-sections are added to Lex.D.2.6:

"2.6.2. War against any nation, micronation or organisation can only be declared by the Ziu."

"2.6.3. The government will not lend any Political, Diplomatic, Military or Economic support to a foreign war without the consent of the Ziu."

"2.6.4. Any Treaty or agreements with any nation, micronation or organisation, that

- a) has the force of law in Talossa;
- b) relates to the official recognition of a foreign nation; or
- c) relates to forming or joining any sort of alliance with another nation or micronation,

will only be valid upon ratification by the Ziu."

"2.6.5 The Ziu stipulates that the government will have no relations in any form with a micronation which is blacklisted according to Lex.A.9.2.";

Furthermore it is the sense of the Ziu that the government should not engage in official relations with any micronation that:

- 1) Lacks any significant culture or history, consisting of actual events rather than fabrications;
- 2) Devalues its own foreign policy by engaging in meaningless alliances or wars with other micronations; or
- 3) Has neither verifiable territorial claims nor a significant active population.

Noi urent q'estadra sã,

Sir Glüc da Dhi (Senator-CZ)

C. Carlüs Xheraltescu (MC-Lib)

Dame Miesträ Schivă (Senator-FV)

King Txec (MC-PP)

Sir Lüc da Schir (Senator-BE)

Sevastáin Pinátsch (MC-MRPT)

Txec Rôibeardsëfiglheu (MC-Lib)

47RZ43 - The Delicious Burritos Act

WHEREAS Lexh. F.18.1 designates Z-Teca as an "Honorary Taco Bell," and

WHEREAS Z-Teca is no longer called "Z-Teca," but has changed its name to Qdoba, and

WHEREAS the "Z-Teca" referred to in 25RZ9 is also now a Qdoba,

THEREFORE the Ziu amends Lexh. F.18.1 to read:

*18.1. The **Qdoba (formerly Z-Teca)** chain is recognized with the status of "Honorary Taco Bell."
Eating at **Qdoba** fulfills one's ethnic obligations if eating at Taco Bell is inconvenient or otherwise prohibitive. (25RZ9)*

Noi urent q'estadra sâ,

Iustî Canun (MC-RUMP)

Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ44 - The Don't Be a Dictator (PD Reform) Amendment

WHEREAS the Prime Dictate power of the Seneschal, though exercised with admirable restraint in recent year, is inherently prone to abuse, and

WHEREAS to whatever extent the Prime Dictate power may be used to create or change statutory law, it should be viewed as a delegation of authority by the Ziu, and

WHEREAS the Ziu should therefore have more control over how the power is used,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa that the following amendment to the Organic Law be recommended to the citizenry for ratification:

Section 5 of Article XI of Organic Law ("The Seneschál"), which currently reads:

Prime Dictates (PD's) are public declarations which affect government policy and have the force of law. They take effect upon their countersignature by the King, function as laws for all purposes, and may be repealed by a majority vote in the Cosâ. If a Prime Dictate is vetoed by the King, the Cosâ may introduce the text of the PD as a regular bill and, if it receives two-thirds of the vote, it becomes law over the King's objection. A PD may never be used to amend the Organic Law. PD's shall be published at the earliest possible opportunity in the Clark.

is replaced in full by the following text:

Prime Dictates (PD's) are public declarations which affect government policy and have the force of law. They take effect upon their countersignature by the King, function as laws for all purposes, with such exceptions and subject to such conditions as the Ziu may enact by statute. If a Prime Dictate is vetoed by the King, the Cosâ may introduce the text of the PD as a regular bill and, if it receives two-thirds of the vote, it becomes law over the King's objection. A PD may never be used to amend the Organic Law. PD's shall be published at the earliest possible opportunity in the Clark.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ45 - The Sartorello Immigration Act

WHEREAS Massimiliano Sartorello's citizenship process was recently terminated, and

WHEREAS it appears that Massimiliano is still actively interested in Talossan citizenship, but was just waiting for people to ask him questions, and

WHEREAS let's give him another chance,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby grants citizenship to Massimiliano Sartorello, and welcomes him to the country.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)

47RZ46 - The Prodigal Sons (Citizenship Reinstatement) Amendment

WHEREAS termination of citizenship under Article XVIII, Section 10 of the Organic Law should be viewed as a matter of administrative necessity, and its characterisation as "voluntary renunciation" as mere legal fiction; and

WHEREAS for that reason such terminations should be reluctantly effected, and easily reversed when it is discovered that a former citizen is not lost to us after all; now

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Ziu, to be ratified by the people in referendum, that the Organic Law, Article XVIII, Section 11, which currently reads:

A Citizen who has voluntarily renounced his citizenship (in any fashion) may go through the normal citizenship procedure to have his citizenship restored. This procedure may also be skipped and full citizenship restored by an act of the Ziu, if it deems that the applicant merits extraordinary consideration.

shall be amended by adding the following sentence:

"The Ziu may also, by statute, establish expedited procedures to reinstate former citizens deemed to have renounced their citizenship under section 10."

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that, effective upon the ratification of the above amendment, el Lexhatx shall be amended to add the following section to Title E (Immigration):

14. An individual whose citizenship has been terminated solely by effect of Article XVIII, Section 10 of the Organic Law may apply to the Chancery for reinstatement of citizenship by providing the contact information required by section E.2.

14.1. The Secretary of State shall reactivate the citizenship of the individual upon confirming that the individual can be contacted at the same e-mail address previously on file with the Chancery, or otherwise verifying to the Secretary of State's satisfaction the identity of the applicant as a former citizen.

14.2. Reinstatement of citizenship under this section does not require a new grant of citizenship under section E.7, and the reinstated citizen shall be restored to his or her previous province rather than assigned according to the provisions of subsection E.7.1.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Cresti Siervicül (MC-RUMP)