

The February 2019 Clark

Sixth Clark of the 52nd Ziu

1. Results of the January 2019 Clark

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

52RZ14 – Supplemental Funding for a New Chain of Office Act

Introduced by Sir Ian Plätschisch (Seneschal)

Agreed to by the Cosä 132-0 (32 abstained), by the Senäts 6-1

The Cosä passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 108-56 .

Members of the Cosä voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 14	VoC
Marti-Páir Furxhéir	FreeDems	11	Per	Üc
Miesträ Schivä	FreeDems	14	Per	Üc
Viteu Marcianüs	FreeDems	14	Per	Üc
C. Carlüs Xheraltescu	FreeDems	13	Per	Üc
Dien Tresplet	FreeDems	1	Aus	Üc
Eiric Börnatfiglheu	FreeDems	10	Per	Üc
Erschéveþ da Schir	MRPT	15	Aus	Üc
Tariq Zubair	MRPT	14	Per	Üc
Txoteu Davinescu	MRPT	16	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Cresti Nouacastra-Läxhirescu	MRPT	16	Aus	Üc
Mximo Carbonel	MTGA	7	Per	Non
Ian da Bitour	RUMP	12	Per	Non
Alexandreu Davinescu	RUMP	9	Per	Non
Éovart Grischun	RUMP	12	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Eovart Xhorxh	RUMP	12	Per	Non
Bénéditsch Ardpresteir	RUMP	16	Per	Non
			132-0 (32)	108-56

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ14
Sevastáin Pinátsch	Atatürk	Per
Lüc da Schir	Belacostä	Con
Alexandreu Soleighlfred	Cézembre	<i>Did not vote</i>
Quedéir Castiglhä	Florenciä	Per
Gödafrïeu Válcadác'h	Fiovä	Per
Cresti Siervicül	Maricopa	Per
		6-1

Name	Province	RZ14
Ian Plätschisch	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Per
Trotxä Betiñéir	Vuode	Per
		6-1

2. This Month's Business

The Sixth Clark of the 52nd Ziu runs from February 1st to 21st 2019/XL. Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of February at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

52RS03 – Ratification of Standing Rule proposals (5 and 6)

Introduced by Sir Lüc da Schir (Senator-BE)

52RZ15 – The Ex Parte Corruption Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

52RZ16 – Mega-Amendment

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

52RZ17 – Judiciary Reformation Amendment

Introduced by Viteu Marcianüs (MC-FreeDems)

52RZ18 – (No Need To) Fight For Your Right (To Party) Act

Introduced by Sir Glüc da Dhi (Secretary of State)

52RZ19 – The Final Draft of the 2019 Amendment to the Organic Law

Introduced by Sir Ian Plätschisch (Seneschal, representing HM Government)

52RZ20 – The Covenants of Rights and Freedoms

Introduced by Sir Ian Plätschisch (Seneschal, representing HM Government)

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, February 1st 2019/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Sir Glüc da Dhi*

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

52RS03 - Ratification of Standing Rule proposals (5 and 6)

Resolved, that the Senate ratifies Rule proposals 5 (Quorum) and 6 (Sessions and Recess), as adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Lüc da Schir (Senator-BE)

52RZ15 - The Ex Parte Corruption Act

WHEREAS all legitimate sides to an argument should be represented and have the fullest chance to work together to approach justice,

THEREFORE the following provision shall be added to Title G of el Lexhatx:

12.1. A member of the bar shall not initiate ex parte communications, or other communications made to a judge outside the presence of the parties or their lawyers, concerning a pending or impending matter, except as follows:

12.1.1. When circumstances require it, ex parte communication for scheduling, administrative, expert testimony, or emergency purposes, which does not address substantive matters, is permitted, provided:

12.1.1.1. the member of the bar reasonably believes that no party will gain a procedural, substantive, or tactical advantage as a result of the ex parte communication; and

12.1.1.2. the member of the bar makes provision promptly to notify all other parties of the substance of the ex parte communication, and gives the parties an opportunity to respond.

12.2. If a member of the bar inadvertently initiates or receives an unauthorized ex parte communication bearing upon the substance of a matter, the member of the bar shall make provision promptly to notify all the parties of the substance of the communication and provide the parties with an opportunity to respond.

12.3. A member of the bar shall make reasonable efforts, including providing appropriate supervision, to ensure that these provisions against ex parte communications are not violated by others subject to the member of the bar's direction or control.

FURTHERMORE, a new provision shall be added to Title D of el Lexhatx:

2.5.1.5. The Ministry of Justice shall vigilantly supervise its officers and appointees to ensure that they do not engage in ex parte communication, in keeping with the provisions of Lex.G.12.

2.5.1.6. The Ministry of Justice shall vigilantly supervise its officers and appointees to ensure that there are no conflicts of interest between them and their work, either in fact or in appearance. In such an instance as a conflict of interest exists and no alternative officer of the Ministry is capable of making the decision in the stead of the conflicted officer, then an independent counsel, appointed by the Avocat-Xheneral, shall be responsible for making such decisions or engaging in such actions as present a conflict.

2.5.1.7. The Ministry of Justice shall not engage in post-hoc review of prior convictions before a magistrate unless the interests of justice are represented in the form of an independent counsel, appointed by the Avocat-Xheneral, who shall be responsible for vigorously contesting this review.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

52RZ16 - Mega-Amendment

WHEREAS there are some specific improvements that can be made to the Organic Law, and

WHEREAS the first part of this bill shall remove some bits that perhaps do not belong in a supreme governing document but which still deserve special protection, and

WHEREAS the second part of this bill shall fix the many places where the OrgLaw has been edited and not renumbered by lazy legislators, and

WHEREAS the third part of this bill provides an Organic way to remove a monarch even if they have not been criminal, since the sovereign must have the consent of the people, but assures that the removal has such a high bar that it will nonetheless protect the monarch's role in our nation to stand outside of elections, so that only either a huge majority or two subsequent two-thirds majorities may remove an erring monarch,

I. Entrenched Law

Therefore, Article IX shall have a new Section 6, which shall read,
There shall be a standing and coherent legal code for the nation, called el Lexhatx. The first section of el Lexhatx shall be known as "Title A: Entrenched Law." Bills that add, alter, or remove laws within Title A shall require a two-thirds majority of the Cosa, joined with a majority of the Senats.

Furthermore, el Lexhatx shall be modified in the following way: Title A shall be renamed Title B, Title B shall be renamed Title C, and henceforth through to Title L, will shall be renamed Title M. All references within el Lexhatx shall be accordingly renamed so as to correctly identify the same provisions that they currently indicate.

Furthermore, Article I of the Organic Law shall be modified so as to remove Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Furthermore, the text of these sections shall be placed in the newly-created Title A: Entrenched Law of el Lexhatx, reading identically to their current text and numbered in the same sequence.

II. Fixing Holes

Furthermore, Article IV of the Organic Law shall be modified so as to remove the repealed Section 5. The existing Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 shall be renumbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, respectively. Any and all references to the existing Sections shall be altered to indicate the new numbering and thus preserve the current meaning.

Furthermore, Article V of the Organic Law shall be modified so as to remove the repealed Section 4. The existing Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 shall be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Any and all references to the existing Sections shall be altered to indicate the new numbering and thus preserve the current meaning.

Furthermore, Article VII of the Organic Law shall be modified so as to remove the repealed Sections 7, 8, and 9. The existing Section 10 shall be renumbered Section 7. Any and all references to the existing Sections shall be altered to indicate the new numbering and thus preserve the current meaning.

Furthermore, Article XVIII of the Organic Law shall be modified so as to remove the repealed Section 4. The

existing Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 shall be renumbered Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, respectively. Any and all references to the existing Sections shall be altered to indicate the new numbering and thus preserve the current meaning.

III. Deposing Clause

Furthermore, Article VII of the Organic Law shall be modified so that Sections 4, 5, and 6, which currently read:

Section 4

The Throne shall be inherited by the descendants of His Majesty, John I, King of Talossa. The present Royal Family is styled El Ca Lupul (The House and Dynasty of Lupul). Should the King at any time renounce or lose his citizenship, that renunciation or loss shall be deemed to imply his abdication of the Throne. Upon the demise, abdication, or removal from the Throne of any King, the Crown shall pass to his next heir; but if the King has no heir, the Crown shall pass to the next heir of the previous King, or (if he in turn has no heir) to the next heir of the next previous King before him, and so on, back to King John.

For the purpose of determining who is the King's next heir, each person shall be followed in the line of succession by his natural legitimate children (whether born or unborn at the time of the King's death) in order of their birth (each followed by their own descendants).

Section 5

If the Crown should pass to any person who does not wish at that juncture to become King, who cannot legally be King, who is suspended from the line of succession, who is not a citizen of Talossa, or who has previously been King and has abdicated the Throne, it shall instead pass to the next person after him in the line of succession.

Section 6

The Ziu may, by a resolution of two thirds of each House, not subject to veto, suspend any person from his place in the line of succession, and may, by a resolution of a majority of either House, not subject to veto, remove such a suspension and restore the suspended person to his place.

shall be struck from the law, and a new Section 4 shall be added which shall read:

The Throne shall be inherited by the descendants of His Majesty, John I, King of Talossa. The present Royal Family is styled El Ca Lupul (The House and Dynasty of Lupul). Should the King at any time renounce or lose his citizenship, that renunciation or loss shall be deemed to imply his abdication of the Throne. Upon the demise, abdication, or removal from the Throne of any King, the Crown shall pass to his next heir; but if the King has no heir, the Crown shall pass to the next heir of the previous King, or (if he in turn has no heir) to the next heir of the next previous King before him, and so on, back to King John.

For the purpose of determining who is the King's next heir, each person shall be followed in the line of succession by his natural legitimate children (whether born or unborn at the time of the King's death) in order of their birth (each followed by their own descendants). If the Crown should pass to any person who does not wish at that juncture to become King, who cannot legally be King, who is suspended from the line of succession, who is not a citizen of Talossa, or who has previously been King and has abdicated the Throne, it shall instead pass to the next person after him in the line of succession.

The Ziu may, by a resolution of two thirds of each House, not subject to veto, suspend any person from his place in the line of succession, and may, by a resolution of a majority of either House, not subject to veto, remove such a suspension and restore the suspended person to his place.

Furthermore, the existing Section 7 of this Article shall be renumbered as Section 5

Furthermore, a new Section 6 shall be added to this Article, which shall read:

In the event that the Monarch is determined by a medical authority to be incapable of executing their duties, the Monarch shall be deemed to have abdicated the Crown. This medical authority must be a practicing and board-certified medical professional, and their determination must be made in writing and confirmed by a two-thirds majority of each house of the Ziu.

If the Monarch is deprived of their natural liberty due to crimes committed in another sovereign State, or if they are convicted of high crimes by the Cort pu Inalt, the Ziu may vote by a two-thirds majority of each house to deem that the Monarch has abdicated the Crown, so long as this vote is confirmed by two-thirds of the voting public in a referendum that may be conducted no sooner than three months from the time of the Ziu's decision.

Furthermore, Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of this same Article shall be renumbered Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, respectively.

Furthermore, these changes in their entirety are dependent on the failure of the concurrently proposed "The Final Draft of the 2019 Amendment to the Organic Law" bill. Should the Final Draft of the 219 Amendment to the Organic Law pass the Ziu and pass in a referendum with the people of Talossa, then none of the changes found within this bill shall be made.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-RUMP)

52RZ17 - Judiciary Reformation Amendment

WHEREAS , the Kingdom of Talossa requires a functional and streamlined judiciary that is accessible by its citizens;

WHEREAS , Article XVI of the Organic Law, amended in 2015, has fallen short of its admirable goals;

WHEREAS , the people of Talossa seek once more to remedy the defects of the Talossan Judiciary;

THEREFORE, Article XVI of the Organic Law, which 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 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. (47RZ39)

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 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 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 Cosâ 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.

Section 5

Where there is an exact precedent, a court shall rule according to law. Where there is no exact precedent, a court will make a rule to fit the case, either by reinterpreting an old rule (statutory or otherwise) or by applying what it considers principles of justice, consistent with the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms. The courts shall render their decisions with due regard to the original intent of any law being clarified, as defined by the law's author(s). In the event of a difference in interpretation as to the meaning of a law, the court shall render an official interpretation with full respect to the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms. If one of the judges wrote the law, he does not have to step down and designate a temporary replacement.

Section 6

The courts shall consent to hear no case until presented with written evidence by the Prosecution proving to a majority of court members that a reasonable chance of obtaining a conviction actually exists. The courts, by majority vote, may refuse to hear any case, in effect confirming the defendant's (or status quo) position. The Uppermost Cort must supply any plaintiff whose case it refuses to hear a written justification of such refusal. Because of double jeopardy, a case dismissed may not be brought again.

Section 7

If a judge or Justice is a party in a court case, he shall exempt himself from the bench for the duration of the case, and nominate a temporary replacement, who will be approved by the other judges or Justices of the court.

Section 8

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.

Section 9

In the event that a court discovers unclear or confusing language in the Organic Law or in any law, the court may as part of its written decision call upon the Ziu, or if relevant, the Provincial legislature to revise the law. Until such confusion is resolved, the court shall rule according to the most just and equitable understanding of the law, according to the plain meaning of the words, or if such words have acquired a technical meaning at law, according to the technical meaning.

Section 10

The Cort shall try persons for all offences under law, such as a person doing something he should not, or not doing something he should. The Cort shall inflict such punishment as the law provides.

Section 11

Cort decisions (and dissents) will be written up in the Clark if the authors want them to, with due regard to brevity.

Section 12

The courts shall have power to enforce penalties against violators, commensurate with the severity of the crime. The Uppermost Cort may in certain extreme circumstances impose the penalty of expulsion from the country, by a unanimous vote. Sentences may only be overturned by Royal Pardon.

Section 13

Any judge or justice may issue court orders or injunctions according to the generally accepted principles of Anglo-American law. These injunctions may order a party to perform his legal duty, or may prevent the enforcement of a law which may be Inorganic (unconstitutional). Violation of an injunction is treated as contempt of court. The final arbiter of the organicity of injunctions is the Uppermost Cort of Talossa.

SHALL henceforth be stricken from the Organic Law, and all sitting Justices are hereby deemed removed.

BE IT FURTHER KNOWN, that the People of the Kingdom of Talossa, pursuant to Article XV of the Organic Law, does hereby adopt as follows:

Article XVI: The Judiciary

Article XVI-a. Composition of the Judiciary

Section 1. The judicial power of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be vested in one Cort pü Inalt, in English the Uppermost Cort, and in such inferior courts as the Ziu may from time to time ordain and establish.

Section 2. A Justice of the Uppermost Cort shall be appointed to sit for a single term, which shall be measured in intervals of five years, but may be extended to no more than ten years by the Ziu, provided it is equally applied to all members.

Part 1. During the second to last Clark before a Justice's term ends, if no action is taken, then the Justice is reconfirmed by law.

Part 2. The Seneschál or another member may move by acclamation to reappoint a justice. If no objection is made in two weeks, the motion is adopted. If acclamation fails, then the Ziu shall vote, and if the nominee gets a 2/3 majority in both Houses of the Ziu, they are confirmed.

Part 3. If the vote fails, then the Seneschál may choose to nominate the Justice once more, who shall require a simple majority in both Houses.

Part 4. A Justice shall hold that seat until such time as they resign, are removed, or are no longer able to perform their duties on account of incapacitation, as defined by law.

Section 3. The Uppermost Cort shall consist of no less than two Pusine Justices and one Chief Justice, which may be extended to no more than eight Pusine Justices as the Ziu may desire, provided the enacting legislation has the support of two-thirds of both houses of the Ziu, but such an increase shall not result in an even number of Justices.

Section 4.

In the event the Uppermost Cort consists of two Justices, and those Justices are in agreement, the Court's decision shall stand, but that decision shall not establish precedent until a quorum of three issues a determination.

Section

5.

The Ziu shall retain authority to set such limits it deems necessary on Judges of the inferior courts.

Article XVI-b. Powers of the Judiciary

Section 1.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Organic Law, the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, to cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the Kingdom of Talossa shall be a party; to controversies between two or more provinces; between private citizens; between private citizens and a province. The judiciary shall not hear matters for which no case or controversy exists.

Section 2.

In all cases affecting the Kingdom of Talossa, the Uppermost Cort shall have original jurisdiction, and in all cases previously mentioned, the Uppermost Cort shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, when the Ziu has set forth inferior courts, with such exceptions and under such regulations for those matters concerning administrative law as the Ziu shall make, which may be limited to appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law.

Article XVI-c. Qualification and Removal from the Uppermost Cort

Section 1. Nothing in this article shall be understood to contravene the Covenant of the Rights of Freedoms.

Section 2. The Ziu shall set forth by law those qualifications it deems requisite prior to the nomination of a Justice to the Uppermost Cort.

Section 3. The Ziu may limit by law those other offices in which a Justice may sit, and may limit those rights a Justice may enjoy, upon confirmation, which shall extend for the full duration of that Justice's tenure, including reconfirmation, unless the Ziu shall explicitly pass an Act removing such restraint when such removal applies equally to all sitting Justices. No limitation may be imposed ex post facto, but the Ziu may impose restraints upon reconfirmation.

4. Where a vacancy exists, the Prime Minister shall recommend to the Ziu a potential candidate, provided that such a confirmation may twice occur within the same Government.

5. Upon a recommendation, the respective houses of the Ziu must, based on their own procedure, advise and consent the Prime Minister, which must be concluded with two-thirds approval from the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts.

6. Upon receiving said advice and consent, the Sovereign shall issue his or her assent to the prospective individual. If the Sovereign withholds that assent, the process may be repeated once more within the same government, and a simple majority from both houses may overcome the Sovereign's refusal.

7. The Ziu may set forth any procedure for reconfirmation, but such procedure may not exceed that which is required for nomination and confirmation in the first instance. Notwithstanding any act to the contrary, reconfirmation shall be deemed automatic at the end of a Justice's tenure by operation of law.

8. In the event that a sitting Justice of the Uppermost Cort acts in a manner that offends basic notions of propriety or perpetuates the appearance of impropriety, both in his or her official capacity or in the public square, any member of the Ziu may move for an Notice of Reprimand, which shall set forth an individual charge, unless that charge arises out of a series of transactions or occurrences, and the punishment that shall be imposed upon adopting of that motion. The Ziu shall permit any recourse up to but not exceeding removal from office, but shall not impose criminal liability, which may be sought in a Cort of Law. No Notice of Reprimand shall be considered presumptive guilt for criminal liability by a Cort of Law.

9. All punishment, including removal, shall require that the motion for reprimand to not extend more than one Clark, with the following Clark to contain a simple up-or-down vote on whether to adopt said motion, by two-thirds of the Cosa and a simple majority of the Senate. The Sovereign shall give his or her assent to the result. In the event the Sovereign affirmatively withholds assent, a second vote shall be had immediately thereafter, where, upon achieving the requisite result, the motion is deemed adopted.

10. Where the Ziu certifies by a simple majority that a justice has failed to act, rule, or appear in an open case to which the Justice is assigned to, or in which he has been subpoenaed to appear but fails to do so, for a period of 60 days, then he shall be considered to have abdicated his or her seat.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Viteu Marcianüs (MC-FreeDems)

52RZ18 - (No Need To) Fight For Your Right (To Party) Act

WHEREAS in previous elections, independent senators without a party endorsement were not listed on the ballot, and

WHEREAS senators don't represent their party, but their province, and

WHEREAS the previous ballot design gave an unfair advantage to party-affiliated senators, and

WHEREAS the organic law has been amended in recent years, effectively allowing the chancery to make the changes proposed in this bill, and

WHEREAS it would be better if crucial elements of the ballot content were not left up to the discretion of the chancery, but explicitly stated in the law, now

Therefore the following sub-sections shall be added to Lex.B.2. between Lex.B.2.3. and the current Lex.B.2.4:

"2.4 Any eligible candidates for a seat in the senate will be given the opportunity to register themselves with the Secretary of State before the start of the elections. Registered candidates will be listed as a candidate on the ballot for that province, not limiting voters ability to vote for write-in candidates.

2.5 Endorsements of Senatorial candidates by political parties shall not be listed in the part of the ballot relating to senatorial elections."

Furthermore, the sub-sections directly following the new sub-section 2.5. will be re-numbered accordingly.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Sir Glüc da Dhi (Secretary of State)

52RZ19 - The Final Draft of the 2019 Amendment to the Organic Law

WHEREAS King Robert I and the Kingdom of Talossa ratified the Organic Law in 1997, and

WHEREAS Since that time, the Organic Law has continuously been amended, and

WHEREAS Twenty-years of amendments have resulted in an Organic Law that is cumbersome, contains ambiguities, inconsistencies, and difficult to understand, and

WHEREAS Many express dissatisfaction and a desire to fix the Organic Law, and

WHEREAS Many also treasure the institutions of the Organic Law, and

WHEREAS Decades of mistrust continue to inhibit the ability for many Talossans to overlook their differences, agree to compromise, and fix what is broken with the Organic Law, and

WHEREAS It is the intention of this proposed amendment to make the needed fixes without sparking ideological strife, and

WHEREAS The proper role of any government is the absolute protection of our individual rights and liberties against tyranny, and

WHEREAS That vision has guided the creation of this amendment

THEREFORE All of the text of the Organic Law is repealed and replaced with the provisions contained herein.

FURTHERMORE The unamended Organic Law shall govern Talossa for one year from adoption of the current law, with the purpose of providing the Ziu the ability to rewrite statutory law to adhere to the guidelines set forth in the amendment, to appoint Justices, and to prepare for full implementation, under the procedures of the unamended Organic Law, the one year mark shall begin upon ratification of this Amendment in accordance with the procedure outlined the current Article XV of the Organic Law, with the supermajority of Section 6 of that article required.

FURTHERMORE The current statutes related to the rotation of senatorial seats shall remain in effect, and the only modifications permitted, outside of the below proposed two-thirds majority, are those that change appropriate references to the amendment herein.

FURTHERMORE The role of the current King John shall remain in place, and that upon adoption of this amendment, he shall officially take on the title of Monarch as described in Chapter II.

FURTHERMORE The Ziu, Prime Minister, and King, acting under the guidelines set forth in the previous Organic Law, may issue a Writ of Implementation before the one-year mark described above, which shall require that the formation of an Electoral Commission in accordance with the incoming Organic Law, and that a snap election must be held in accordance with this amendment, with that amendment now the law of the land.

FURTHERMORE If, however, as the one year-date approaches, there remains more work, then the Ziu may ask the people in a simple referendum to be held by public ballot for an extension of no more than six months. At the expiration of which time, the amendment shall be deemed to be the official law of the land.

FURTHERMORE the first act of the First Clark of the First Ziu under the amendment shall be, in addition to those obligations described therein, to adopt all of the statutory laws previously changed by a simple majority and

in one reading, regardless of what procedures that shall subsequently become necessary.

WHEREAS, the people of the Atatürk, the Sovereign Province of Benito, Cézembre, the Free Province of Fiovà, Florencia, Maricopa, Maritiimi-Maxhestic, the United Provinces of Vuode and Dandenburg, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble union under the Crown of the Kingdom of Talossa, and recognize the sole reason for the existence of the Kingdom of Talossa is to protect the rights enumerated in the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, hereby establish this Organic Law for the purpose of protecting those rights:

Chapter I: General Points of State

Article 1. Name

The name of the State, in the national language, is El Regipäts Talossán. In English, the name of the State is the Kingdom of Talossa.

Article 2. Spirit of Talossa

The reality of the Kingdom of Talossa is lived out most positively through its historic spirit, of which all Talossan institutions are guardians and enhancers. The Kingdom of Talossa is a community of persons having fun by doing things which are reasonably similar to what other ("real") countries do, whether for reasons of tourist nostalgia, out of a lust for power, in pursuit of parody, or -- yes -- as nation-building.

Article 3. Definition of Legal Territory

The metropolitan territory of Talossa consists of all land on the Talossan Peninsula south of a line drawn from east to west through points lying equidistant from the north and south curbs of Edgewood Avenue, i.e. the former border between the City of Milwaukee and the Village of Shorewood. The territorial waters of the Kingdom extend half-way out into the Milwaukee River, south and west of the national territory. The territorial waters extend into the Talossan Sea (Lake Michigan), a distance of three kilometres eastward. The metropolitan territory also includes the island of Cézembre, off the coast of France. Talossan territory shall also include the Talossan overseas colony, Pengöpäts Antarctic Territory, and any lands or islands that are formed or that may appear in Talossa's territorial waters, in whole or in part, and extends into the atmosphere above the land and water territory. This territory is sacred and inviolable. It shall not be ceded, reduced or broken up. This territory is claimed, occupied and administered by right of history and shall never be abandoned.

Article 4. Capital

The Capital of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be known as Abbavilla.

Chapter II: The Crown

Article 1. The Role of the Sovereign

The Crown shall be occupied by one individual henceforth known as the Monarch, in which certain Royal Powers and duties as prescribed in this Organic Law shall be vested; the failure of the Crown to take an affirmative action within a reasonable amount of time must be understood as Royal Assent. The Monarch's primary role shall be of the guardian and defender of the existence of Talossa and of its Constitutional Order, and such other roles as specified in this Organic or other Law. The Monarch shall not vote in elections for the Ziu and shall not be a member of any political party, nor shall they support any political party's or individual's political activity.

Article 2. Succession

Section 1.

The Monarch must at all times be a citizen of the Kingdom of Talossa as defined by law, and upon renunciation or loss of citizenship shall be deemed to have abdicated the Crown. Should the Monarch at any time renounce or lose their citizenship, that renunciation or loss shall be deemed to imply their abdication of the Throne. Upon the demise, abdication, or removal from the Throne of any Monarch, the Crown shall pass to their next heir; but if the Monarch has no heir, the Crown shall pass to the next heir of the previous Monarch, or (if they in turn has no

heir) to the next heir of the next previous Monarch before him, and so on. For the purpose of determining who is the Monarch's next heir, each person shall be followed in the line of succession by their natural legitimate children (whether born or unborn at the time of the Monarch's death) in order of their birth (each followed by their own descendants).

Section 2.

If the Crown should pass to any person who does not wish at that juncture to become Monarch, who cannot legally be Monarch, who is suspended from the line of succession, who is not a citizen of Talossa, or who has previously been Monarch and has abdicated the Throne, it shall instead pass to the next person after them in the line of succession.

Section 3.

The Ziu may, by legislation passed by two thirds of each House, not subject to veto, suspend any person from their place in the line of succession, and may, by a resolution of a majority of either House, not subject to veto, remove such a suspension and restore the suspended person to their place.

Article 3. Deposition

In the event that the Monarch is determined by a medical authority to be incapable of executing their duties, or if they are otherwise deprived of their natural liberty due to crimes committed in another sovereign State, or if they are convicted of high crimes to be determined by the Ziu by a two-thirds vote of both houses and immediately certified by a two-thirds vote in a referendum, the Monarch shall be deemed to have abdicated the Crown.

Article 4. Delegation

Section 1.

From time to time, a Regent (or a Council of Regency, which is considered equivalent to a Regent) may be appointed, who shall administer the government in the name of the Monarch and exercise all powers Organically or legally vested in the Monarch, except the power to appoint or replace a Regent. No person not a citizen of Talossa shall be competent to serve as Regent or member of a Council of Regency.

Section 2.

Part 1. If the Crown is inherited by an individual in their infancy, to be defined by the law, the Ziu may appoint a Royal Representative by a two-thirds vote of both houses, who shall perform the duties of the Monarch until such time as the Monarch achieves the age of majority. The Royal Representative must otherwise meet all citizenship requirements and any other requirements set forth by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa and may be replaced by the Ziu by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Part 2. The Monarch may, prior to abdication or death, and in anticipation of an infant sovereign, appoint a Royal Representative, which may not be overturned absent two-thirds of both houses of the Ziu, except if the abdication is the result of a cause set forth in Article 3 of this chapter, upon which the Monarch's appointee must be ratified according to the preceding part of this section.

Chapter III: The Government

Article 1. The Ziu

Section 1.

The National Parliament of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be known as the Ziu and composed of two equal houses known as the Senäts and the Cosa.

Section 2.

The Ziu shall have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Kingdom of Talossa with respect to the repeal and amendment, subject to this Organic Law, of federal legislation made prior to this Organic Law coming into effect; census and statistics; weights and measures; currency, coinage, and legal tender; appropriation, and outlays of the public revenue and moneys of the Kingdom, but so as not to discriminate between Provinces or Territories or parts thereof; copyrights, patents, and trademarks; postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio, television, internet, and other like services; the defense of Talossa, and parts thereof; the control

of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of Talossa; commerce within and without the territory of Talossa; corporations formed under the laws of Talossa; immigration and emigration, naturalization and aliens; treason and sedition; symbols, flags, heraldry, anthems, cultural events and other like things in Talossa, but not of the individual Provinces; disputes and relations between provinces; and the creation of new provinces, such that the sovereignty and territory of any extant Province is not altered without the consent of that Province.

Section 3.

All powers not enumerated in this Organic Law shall be delegated to the authority of the Provinces. The Ziu shall not pass any statute that contravenes the Organic Law or the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, or breaches the autonomy reserved for the Provinces.

Section 4.

Part 1. The Ziu shall sit for no more than seven Clarks. Each Clark shall last from the first day to the twenty-first day of a month. Unless otherwise specified in this Organic Law, Clarks shall take place in consecutive months and consist of introduction, passage, and certification of legislation.

Part 2. In any month that would otherwise contain a Clark other than the first or final Clark, the Seneschal may call for a Prorogation, where no Clark shall be published. A Prorogation shall reduce by one the number of Clarks until the next general election.

Part 3. Upon completion of the final Clark, the Secretary of State shall promulgate the writ of dissolution, and in so doing, all individuals shall relinquish their seats in the Cosa. Ministers may continue to perform their function until such time as a new government is established.

Part 4. In the event that a Seneschal fails a vote of confidence, the immediate subsequent Clark shall be deemed the final Clark

Section 5.

All citizens of the Kingdom of Talossa, having reached the age of majority, shall be eligible to sit in the Ziu, provided they do not hold the title of Secretary of State, Monarch, or Royal Representative. No individual may simultaneously sit in the Senäts and in the Cosa, and no Judge or Justice in any national court of Talossa shall sit in the Senäts.

Section 6.

Any Senator or Member of the Cosa shall be removed from the Ziu if they fail to vote on two consecutive Clarks in the same session. The seats relinquished by a removed MC may be reallocated by the party that has an interest in those seats.

Article 2. Matters Unique to the Senäts

Section 1.

The Senäts shall be composed of one Senator from each province.

Section 2.

The provinces shall retain the authority to elect a Senator as they see fit. A senator must be a citizen of the province in which they are a Senator. Elections to seats in the Senäts shall be staggered into thirds based on a fixed rotation to be set by law. Any changes to the rotation shall require a two-thirds vote of the Senäts, with a simple majority of the Cosa with Royal Assent.

Section 3.

Provinces may set out procedures for the appointment or election of a Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a Senator or the removal of a Senator in accordance with Section 5 of this Article.

Section 4.

The Senäts shall enjoy the right to set forth its parliamentary procedure, which shall be inherited from preceding session of the Senäts. The Senäts shall enjoy the right to govern itself as it deems necessary and proper.

Section 5.

Part 1. The Senäts shall retain authority to determine conduct that it deems repugnant warranting removal of a sitting member. All repugnant conduct shall be inherited from the preceding session of the Senäts but may be modified effective upon adoption by a majority of the Senäts. However, no modification of conduct shall come into force against a sitting Senator until such time as they have sat for reelection.

Part 2. A Senator shall be deemed expelled if, after that Senator has been made to answer for the charges levied through an internal trial for which the Senäts shall set forth procedure, a call for expulsion is supported by a simple majority of the body, notwithstanding the charged Senator's vote.

Part 3. Upon a Senator being deemed expelled, within one month, the Secretary of State shall submit a referendum to the Senator's constituency, following the same duration and procedures as a national election, as to whether the Senator shall be removed, which shall require an affirmative vote of a simple majority. If the expulsion occurs in the final Clark, the referendum shall correspond with the national election. The result of the referendum shall determine whether the Senator is removed from the Senäts. In the event an expelled Senator survives removal, they shall resume their right to fully participate in all Senäts proceedings and may not be subject to expulsion based on the same transaction or occurrence.

Article 3. Matters Unique to the Cosa

Section 1.

The Cosa shall consist of no less than double the seats of the Senäts. The Ziu shall retain the power to increase or decrease the number of seats as necessary by passage of legislation, which shall require an affirmative vote of no less than two-thirds of the Cosa, with a simple majority of the Senäts and Royal Assent.

Section 2.

The Cosa shall be elected by universal ballot cast for a specific political party, and seats shall be awarded according to proportional representation. Upon the certification of election results, the Secretary of State shall make public the final tally of votes for each political party.

Section 3.

The Cosa shall enjoy the right to set forth its parliamentary procedure, which shall be inherited from preceding Cosa. The Cosa shall enjoy the right to govern itself as it deems necessary and proper.

Section 4.

Part 1. The Cosa shall retain authority to determine conduct that it deems repugnant warranting removal of a sitting member. All repugnant conduct shall be inherited from the preceding Cosa, but may be modified only in the First Clark, and may be modified by a three-fifths majority of the Cosa.

Part 2. Pursuant to procedures set forth by the Cosa, any member may charge another member with repugnant conduct, and upon a petition signed by two-fifths of the Cosa being presented, the sitting member is deemed under investigation. No member shall be investigated due to repugnant conduct that went into effect after the action was committed.

Part 3. When a member is under investigation, an internal trial shall be held according to a procedure established under the rules and procedure of the Cosa. At the conclusion of that trial, upon an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the sitting members, the member under investigation is deemed removed, with the seats to be reallocated by the Party who has an interest in those seats.

Part 4. A Party may, upon a petition signed by two-fifths of the Cosa being presented, recall one of its members and reallocate their seats according to its own procedures.

Part 5. An individual removed in accordance part 3 of this section shall be precluded from being allocated seats by any Party in the Cosa until such time as two national elections have occurred

Part 6. (a) An individual may be removed during the final Clark; (b) no individual may be subject to a charge during the First Clark; and (c) an individual who is expelled but survives removal may not be forced to answer for conduct resulting from the same transaction or occurrence.

Article 4. The Seneschal

Section 1.

The Seneschal (Prime Minister) shall be known as the Head of Government for the Kingdom of Talossa and shall be chosen based on the provisions set forth herein. The Seneschal may appoint a Distain (Deputy Prime Minister).

Section 2.

Any citizen of Talossa shall be eligible to be Seneschal except for those who hold the title Monarch or Royal Representative, or Justice.

Section 3.

The Seneschal may enter treaties and declare war with the approval of the Ziu. The Seneschal may also issue Prime Dictates that have the effect of statute, but the Ziu may, by legislation, nullify a prime dictate.

Section 4.

Part 1. The Seneschal may recommend the appointment of various Ministers to the cabinet. The authority of these Ministers shall be set by law. All Ministers are subordinate to the Seneschal and must adhere to guidance set forth by that office.

Part 2. The Seneschal may petition the Monarch to remove a Minister, who shall have discretion as to whether to grant the Seneschal's request. In the event the Monarch refuses such a request, the Seneschal may ask the Cosa to hold an immediate vote of confidence related specifically to that Minister. Should the Minister fail the vote of confidence, the Minister is considered removed.

Part 3. Upon the death, resignation, or disability of the Seneschal, the Distain shall become the Seneschal. Upon a Prime Dictate by the Seneschal with assent of the Monarch, a duly appointed Distain shall be Acting Seneschal, until such time as the Seneschal rescinds that Prime Dictate. Rescission does not require Royal Assent.

Article 5. General Elections

Section 1.

Part 1. (a) The Ziu shall set by law the registration requirements of a group seeking recognition of as a political party, and may require political parties to disclose to whom the party will assign seats in the Cosa, or require that parties pay a small fee in order to register, provided that such a fee is uniform for all parties; and (b) the Secretary of State may promulgate regulations regarding party registration, provided such regulation does not contravene an act of the Ziu or this Organic Law.

Part 2. (a) The Ziu shall set by law the procedure for the administration of national elections; (b) the Ziu may delegate the responsibilities of conducting an election to the Secretary of State or any ministry it deems necessary; and (c) all rules and procedures must be promulgated three months prior to the national election.

Part 3. (a) The Ziu may permit a province to delegate the authority to conduct its Senatorial election to the individual or entity established to conduct national elections; (b) such a delegation of power accepts as governing any and all law or regulation with respect to the Senatorial election, including those protected rights listed in part 4 of this section; (c) a province reserves the right to revoke this delegation; and (d) the Ziu may require by law that Senators-elect pay a small fee before being seated in the Senäts, provided that such a fee is uniform for all Senators-elect.

Part 4. (a) No citizens, having achieved the age of majority, shall be disenfranchised through the use of taxes or tests or other undue burdens; (b) all voters shall use a private ballot; (c) the Ziu shall enforce this protection by appropriate legislation as is necessary and proper.

Part 5. Each General Election shall be conducted from the fifteenth day of the month proceeding the final Clark of the preceding Cosa to the first day of the following month.

Part 6. The Ziu may prepare referenda and submit these to popular vote of the people as it sees fit. Referenda questions appear on the ballot during the next general election, or sooner, if the Seneschal so chooses to authorize. All procedures set forth in this section, except Part 5, shall apply to any referenda set or national poll held separately from a general election.

Section 2.

Part 1. All national elections must be certified in accordance with law set by the Ziu. In the event the Ziu fails to proscribe law, the Monarch may set up a temporary procedure for certification.

Part 2. Certification must include an apportionment of seats for the Cosa, a declared winner in a Senatorial race,

the results of any referendum voted upon, or any other matters for which citizens voted that relates to the national government.

Section 3.

Part 1. Upon certification of the general election, and apportionment of seats, until the day before the first Clark of the upcoming Cosa, which shall begin on the first day of the month following the last day of the Election, any Party may announce to the Secretary of State their intent to form a government. Such a statement of intent shall include a candidate for Seneschal, a candidate for Distain and a list of ministers.

Part 2. If the Secretary of State does not receive a statement of intent from any party, the Secretary of State shall postpone the first Clark by one month, and the maximum number of Clarks in the upcoming session of the Ziu, as defined elsewhere in this Organic Law, shall be reduced by one. If the Secretary of State still does not receive a statement of intent from any party, the Secretary of State must promulgate a Writ of Dissolution and a new election must be held.

Part 3. During the First Clark, the Cosa shall select between the various candidates for Seneschal using Instant Runoff Voting, with one option being the election of no Seneschal. The Monarch shall appoint the Seneschal elected by the Cosa, who shall take the office from the previous Seneschal.

Part 4. Each Minister must receive a simple majority vote of the Cosa. A Minister shall hold office until a new Minister is appointed to that portfolio, provided the Minister does not leave office in some other manner.

Part 5. In the event that the Cosa does not elect a Seneschal, a new ballot shall be held during the second Clark; the parties shall be empowered to amend or rescind any statement of intent that they had previously submitted, until the day before the second Clark. If again the Cosa does not elect a Seneschal, the Secretary of State must promulgate a Writ of Dissolution and a new election must be held.

Part 6. The Seneschal shall immediately seek Royal Assent for each Minister, excluding the Seneschal. If the Crown is silent for a period of two weeks, assent shall be deemed automatic, and if Royal Assent is withheld for a specific Minister, the Cosa may reconfirm the Minister by a simple majority.

Chapter IV: The Judiciary

Article 1. Composition of the Judiciary

Section 1.

The judicial power of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be vested in one Cort pü Inalt, in English the Uppermost Cort, and in such inferior courts as the Ziu may from time to time ordain and establish.

Section 2.

A Justice of the Uppermost Cort shall be appointed to sit for a single term, which shall be measured in intervals of five years, but may be extended to no more than ten years by the Ziu, provided it is equally applied to all members.

Section 3.

Part 1. During the second to last Clark before a Justice's term ends, if no action is taken, then the Justice is reconfirmed by law.

Part 2. The Seneschál or another member may move by acclamation to reappoint a justice. If no objection is made in two weeks, the motion is adopted. If acclamation fails, then the Ziu shall vote, and if the nominee gets a 2/3 majority in both Houses of the Ziu, they are confirmed.

Part 3. If the vote fails, then the Seneschál may choose to nominate the Justice once more, who shall require a simple majority in both Houses.

Part 4. A Justice shall hold that seat until such time as they resign, are removed, or are no longer able to perform their duties on account of incapacitation, as defined by law.

Section 4.

The Uppermost Cort shall consist of no less than two Pusine Justices and one Chief Justice, which may be extended to no more than eight Pusine Justices as the Ziu may desire, provided the enacting legislation has the support of two-thirds of both houses of the Ziu, but such an increase shall not result in an even number of Justices.

Section 5.

In the event the Uppermost Cort consists of two Justices, and those Justices are in agreement, the Court's decision shall stand, but that decision shall not establish precedent until a quorum of three issues a determination.

Section 6.

The Ziu shall retain authority to set such limits it deems necessary on Judges of the inferior courts.

Article 2. Powers of the Judiciary

Section 1.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Organic Law, the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, to cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the Kingdom of Talossa shall be a party; to controversies between two or more provinces; between private citizens; between private citizens and a province. The judiciary shall not hear matters for which no case or controversy exists.

Section 2.

In all cases affecting the Kingdom of Talossa, the Uppermost Cort shall have original jurisdiction, and in all cases previously mentioned, the Uppermost Cort shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, when the Ziu has set forth inferior courts, with such exceptions and under such regulations for those matters concerning administrative law as the Ziu shall make, which may be limited to appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law.

Article 3. Qualification and Removal from the Uppermost Cort

Section 1.

Nothing in this article shall be understood to contravene the Covenant of the Rights of Freedoms.

Section 2.

The Ziu shall set forth by law those qualifications it deems requisite prior to the nomination of a Justice to the Uppermost Cort.

Section 3.

The Ziu may limit by law those other offices in which a Justice may sit, and may limit those rights a Justice may enjoy, upon confirmation, which shall extend for the full duration of that Justice's tenure, including reconfirmation, unless the Ziu shall explicitly pass an Act removing such restraint when such removal applies equally to all sitting Justices. No limitation may be imposed ex post facto, but the Ziu may impose restraints upon reconfirmation.

Section 4.

Where a vacancy exists, the Prime Minister shall recommend to the Ziu a potential candidate, provided that such a confirmation may twice occur within the same Government.

Section 5.

Upon a recommendation, the respective houses of the Ziu must, based on their own procedure, advise and consent the Prime Minister, which must be concluded with two-thirds approval from the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts.

Section 6.

Upon receiving said advice and consent, the Sovereign shall issue his or her assent to the prospective individual. If the Sovereign withholds that assent, the process may be repeated once more within the same government, and a simple majority from both houses may overcome the Sovereign's refusal.

Section 7.

The Ziu may set forth any procedure for reconfirmation, but such procedure may not exceed that which is required for nomination and confirmation in the first instance. Notwithstanding any act to the contrary, reconfirmation shall be deemed automatic at the end of a Justice's tenure by operation of law.

Section 8.

In the event that a sitting Justice of the Uppermost Cort acts in a manner that offends basic notions of propriety or perpetuates the appearance of impropriety, both in his or her official capacity or in the public square, any member of the Ziu may move for an Notice of Reprimand, which shall set forth an individual charge, unless that charge arises out of a series of transactions or occurrences, and the punishment that shall be imposed upon adopting of that motion. The Ziu shall permit any recourse up to but not exceeding removal from office, but shall not impose criminal liability, which may be sought in a Cort of Law. No Notice of Reprimand shall be considered presumptive guilt for criminal liability by a Cort of Law.

Section 9.

All punishment, including removal, shall require that the motion for reprimand to not extend more than one Clark, with the following Clark to contain a simple up-or-down vote on whether to adopt said motion, by two-thirds of the Cosa and a simple majority of the Senate. The Sovereign shall give his or her assent to the result. In the event the Sovereign affirmatively withholds assent, a second vote shall be had immediately thereafter, where, upon achieving the requisite result, the motion is deemed adopted.

Section 10.

Where the Ziu certifies by a simple majority that a justice has failed to act, rule, or appear in an open case to which the Justice is assigned to, or in which he has been subpoenaed to appear but fails to do so, for a period of 60 days, then he shall be considered to have abdicated his or her seat.

Chapter V: Source of Law

Article 1. Hierarchy of Law

Section 1.

The Covenant of Rights and Freedoms is the absolute authority and source from which all aspects of the Kingdom of Talossa derive their authority. This Organic Law and all other laws in the Kingdom of Talossa are passed under the authority of the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms.

Section 2.

This Organic Law is the Supreme Law governing the Kingdom of Talossa, and shall be the Supreme law of the land, subordinate only to the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms. This Organic Law exists to effectuate the protection of rights enumerated by the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms and must adhere to amendments to the latter.

Section 3.

Part 1. The Ziu, having been vested with the authority to pass legislation in accordance with the Organic Law and Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, shall have its law deemed superior to all others except those of the Organic Law and Covenant of Rights and Freedoms. Treaties having been ratified by the Ziu, as well as accepted International Law, shall enjoy the authority of statutory law.

Part 2. The Corts shall retain the power of Judicial Review as it relates to ensuring the acts of the Ziu do not contravene the Organic Law or Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, so long as the review is the result of an actual case or controversy.

Section 4.

Part 1. The Judiciary shall retain the authority to recognize the Common Law of Talossa, composed of Judicial interpretations of the Statutory Law of Talossa as well as the Common Law of other Anglo-American legal systems as the Judiciary shall see fit, so long as it does not contradict Talossan law, separate from its powers of judicial

review. Such common law may be retained until such time as the Ziu passes legislation overturning, codifying or clarifying the law.

Part 2. The Rule of Law, being understood to mean an independent judiciary to ensure that all individuals and the State are subject to and treated equally under the law, shall be enforced in Talossa.

Article 2. Passing Legislation

Section 1.

The Ziu possess the sole authority to pass statutory law, as described elsewhere in this Organic Law. The Ziu is prohibited from passing ex post facto laws and Bills of Attainder.

Section 2.

The Ziu shall set forth the procedure for the introduction of legislation and the publication of a monthly journal of proposed acts and shall retain authority to set forth other rules necessary to ensure proposed legislation is proper.

Section 3.

All members of the Ziu may vote pēr (aye), contra (nay), or austanēju (abstain) for any measure before it. Additionally, all Senators must, during every Clark, respond to a roll call, and all Members of the Cosa must, during legislative Clarks, make their presence known by voting üc (Yes) or Non (No) during a Vote of Confidence.

Section 4.

Part 1. Except where otherwise specified in this Organic Law, proposed legislation must pass the Ziu by a simple majority vote of each house in each of two readings in order to become law. Each reading shall take place during a Clark, and the Second Reading shall take place during the Clark immediately following the First Reading. No First Reading shall take place during the final Clark.

Part 2. The author of a bill may withdraw a bill prior to a Second Reading at any time but must resubmit that bill for a First Reading. Between the First and Second Readings, the author may fix typographical or grammatical mistakes but may not make any other amendments or material modifications.

Part 3. Ephemeral proclamations shall not require a Second Reading.

Section 5.

Part 1. (a) Royal Assent shall be sought for any bill that passes the Second Reading and deemed automatic unless the Monarch takes an affirmative action to issue a Royal Veto within ten days of passage; (b) laws are considered to be in effect the moment Royal Assent has been given, or the moment that a Royal Veto is overcome, unless the act sets forth an explicit later date upon which enforcement shall occur.

Part 2. (a) The Monarch may issue a Royal Veto after the First or Second Reading of a Bill; (b) a Royal Veto must include a statement by the Monarch, describing with specificity, why a Royal Veto was issued; (c) such a statement must be presented with the Bill if any member of the Ziu seeks to overturn a veto.

Part 3. (a) The Ziu may overcome a Royal Veto with a two-thirds majority of the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts in the subsequent Clark, known as the Third Reading. If the Third Reading takes place in the subsequent session of the Cosa, the Ziu may overcome the Royal Veto with only a simple majority; (b) if the Ziu fails to overcome a Royal Veto in a Third Reading that takes place in the same session as the previous readings, the Ziu may overcome the Royal Veto in a single reading requiring a simple majority vote during the subsequent session of the Ziu; (c) a Third Reading shall not contain any changes.

Section 6.

The Ziu shall arrange for the publication of law in national journals readily available to the People. If the Ziu fails to do so, the Monarch shall have authority to oversee this responsibility until such time as the Ziu remedies its defect.

Chapter VI: Territorial Subdivisions

Article 1. Provinces of Talossa

Section 1.

Part 1. All Talossan citizens living in Talossa shall belong to the Province in which they live, even when provincial

borders change, and the citizen's home reassigned to a different province.

Part 2. Citizens living outside of Talossa are assigned to a Province by the Ziu at the time of their naturalization by the Ziu, in accordance with the laws in place, however, no person shall have their assignment to a Province altered without their express consent, even if the Ziu shall see fit to redraw the geographic assignment boundaries.

Section 2.

Each Province shall be administered by a constitutional government elected democratically within the province and shall govern itself in such a manner as to guarantee its citizens the full protection of their rights under this Organic Law and Covenants of Rights and Freedoms. The Monarch shall appoint a Constable for each Province. Until such time as the Monarch or Constable proclaims a provincial constitution providing otherwise, a Province's Constable shall serve as Military Governor and may exercise all the powers of the provincial government. No Constable shall proclaim any provincial constitution, nor shall any province pass a constitutional amendment, which conflicts with any provision of this Organic Law or with any other national law. No Constable shall proclaim any provincial constitution which has not been approved by a referendum in which at least either a majority of all citizens of the province or a two-thirds majority of votes actually cast is in favor of the constitution.

Section 3.

Provinces are self-governing and autonomous. The autonomy of the Provinces shall never be questioned. No act of the Ziu or the national Courts, or of any Ministry, shall contravene those powers reserved for the Provinces, unless such conduct breaches the Organic Law or the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms. No Province may secede.

Section 4.

Provincial borders may only be changed by the Ziu with the consent of the Province or Provinces in question.

Section 5.

No new province shall be constituted after the adoption of this Organic Law unless said proposed province shall contain within it a working constitution with an elected government and a citizenry comprising at least ten persons.

Article 2. Territories of Talossa

Territories are non-self-governing parts of the realm and are under direct authority of the Ziu.

Chapter VII: Citizenship

Article 1. Source of Citizenship

Section 1.

Children born after 1 January 1989/X, one (or both) of whose biological or adoptive parents is a Talossan citizen at the time of the birth, are native-born Talossan citizens ("Dandelions") and shall automatically have full voting rights when they register themselves with the appropriate authority on or after their 14th birthday.

Section 2.

Any foreigner or Cestour who feels in their heart of being Talossan may acquire Talossan citizenship by following the naturalization procedures set forth by law.

Section 3.

Talossan citizens may live within the country or abroad. This distinction does not affect their legal standing or their civil or political rights. There shall be no rights unique to citizenship acquired by birth-right nor by naturalization.

Article 2. Loss of Citizenship

Section 1.

Any Talossan may renounce their own citizenship, which shall be effective based on the procedure to be set by the Ziu.

Section 2.

Any Talossan who has been found to have obtained citizenship through the use of Fraud shall face criminal penalty as set forth by the Ziu, which shall be prosecuted by the Government of the Kingdom of Talossa in a Cort of Law, and upon a verdict of guilt, shall automatically be deemed to have lost their citizenship.

Section 3.

Any Talossan who is convicted certain crimes that are so egregious as to shock the conscience by courts of certain foreign jurisdictions, shall be deemed to have relinquished their citizenship in the Kingdom of Talossa pursuant to procedures set forth by the Ziu.

Section 4.

The Ziu shall have the authority to determine the citizenship status for any citizen who, without prior notification of good cause, fails to vote in any General Election or referenda or respond to any census for two years, as measured against their last vote or response, provided they have not otherwise made their presence known.

Chapter VIII: Amendments to this Organic Law

Article 1. Amendments Initiated by the Ziu

Section 1.

Any member of the Ziu may propose an amendment to the Organic Law, which shall require a two-thirds vote of the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts according to the rules set forth for passing legislation.

Section 2.

Part 1. Royal Assent, being required for an amendment to this Organic Law, shall be deemed automatic unless the Monarch takes an affirmative action to issue a Royal Veto within ten days of passage

Part 2. (a) The Monarch may issue a Royal Veto after the Second Reading of an amendment; (b) a Royal Veto must include a statement by the Monarch, describing with specificity, why a Royal Veto was issued; (c) such a statement must be presented with the amendment if any member of the Ziu seeks to overturn a veto.

Part 3. (a) The Ziu may overcome a Royal Veto with a three-fourths majority of the Cosa and an absolute majority of the Senäts in the subsequent Clark, known as the Third Reading. If the Third Reading takes place in the subsequent session of the Cosa, the Ziu may overcome the Royal Veto with only a two-thirds majority of the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts; (c) If the Ziu fails to overcome a Royal Veto in a Third Reading that takes place in the same session as the previous two readings, the Ziu may overcome the Royal Veto in a single reading requiring a two-thirds majority vote of the Cosa and a majority of the Senäts during the subsequent session of the Ziu.

Section 3.

Once an amendment has been approved by the Ziu and has either been given Royal Assent or overcame a Royal Veto, the amendment shall be transmitted to the people for their approval in a referendum to take place no later than the next General Election. If the amendment is approved by a majority of voters, the amendment shall take effect.

Article 2. Organic Convocation

Section 1.

If a three-fourths of the Provinces pass a resolution for an Organic Convocation, then such a Convocation shall be commenced within two months, composed of a representative selected by and from each province for the purpose of the Convocation. An Organic Convocation may recommend an amendment to the Organic Law by majority vote.

Section 2.

The authority of the Organic Convocation to address the concerns expressed by the Provinces shall be limited by the resolutions set forth by the Provinces and shall never exceed that authority.

Section 3.

Royal Assent shall be required for amendments passed by Organic Convocation and is deemed automatic if not

withheld within ten days of recommendation by an Organic Convocation. In the event such Royal Assent is withheld, the Monarch shall issue a statement explaining with specificity the reason for withholding Assent, and the amendment and explanation shall be submitted to the Ziu for approval. If both houses of the Ziu approve the amendment by a two-thirds majority on the First Reading, the amendment is deemed to have received Royal Assent. If the Ziu approves the amendment by a simple majority on the First Reading, then it must pass by a simple majority on the Second Reading and will then be considered to have received Royal Assent.

Section 4.

Once an amendment recommended by an Organic receives Royal Assent, the amendment shall be transmitted to the people for their approval in a referendum to take place no later than the next General Election. If the amendment is approved by two-thirds of the voters, the amendment shall take effect.

Noi urent q'estadra så,

Sir Ian Plätschisch (Seneschal, representing HM Government)

Viteu Marcianüs (Distain, representing HM Government)

52RZ20 - The Covenants of Rights and Freedoms

WHEREAS The number one priority of any state should be to protect the rights of its citizens, and

WHEREAS Therefore even the Organic Law should be subservient to the Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, and

WHEREAS The best way to make that clear is to make the Covenants a document separate from the Organic Law

THEREFORE The Ziu, dependent upon the passage of The Final Draft of the 2019 Amendment to the Organic Law, enshrines these Covenants guaranteeing rights and freedoms to Talossan citizens

Preamble

The Covenants of Rights and Freedoms guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in them to all Talossan citizens, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. These Covenants shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with Talossan custom and tradition, and with the aim in mind of preserving and enhancing the ethnic heritage of the Talossan nation and the peace, order, and good government for the Kingdom of Talossa.

First Covenant

No law shall exist abridging the freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication except in case of public order or morals. Censorship shall never exist in Talossa; every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the libelous abuse of that right.

Second Covenant

No discrimination, affirmative action schemes, or preferential treatment shall exist within the Kingdom of Talossa on the grounds of race, colour, class, nobility, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, religion, beliefs, language, or any other physical or societal parameters of any kind whatsoever, except as provided for elsewhere in this Organic Law. No religious or ideological organisation shall be "established" by law. Separate consideration on the basis of sex may only exist in cases of propriety.

Third Covenant

Talossans have the right to peaceful assembly whether in private facilities or in the open air, provided that such assembly neither disrupts traffic or legal commercial activity, or unduly inconveniences people. Talossans have the right to freely organize political parties and other organizations, subject to their own laws of membership, and this right may not be abridged except with regards to organizations which advocate the use of violence or intimidation to attain political or other ends, or which seek to restrain any person or group of people from the exercise of their rights as granted under these Covenants.

Fourth Covenant

Under the principle that "A Man's Room is His Kingdom," the right of the people to privacy and security in their persons, homes, papers, correspondence, and property, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. No person may be arrested or detained without a warrant issued by a judge, except in cases of flagrante delicto. No warrants shall be issued except on probable cause, and must particularly describe the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. The right to privacy for public figures must be balanced by the public's right to know, in matters affecting politics, elections, campaigns, and governing. The intentional withholding of political information which reasonable voters might find helpful, profitable, or informative, violates the public's right to know.

Fifth Covenant

No person shall be deprived life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor denied equal protection of

law. Any person charged with an offense must be informed of their legal rights upon seizure by the government, and must be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a court of law. No person shall be subject to answer to the same criminal offense after the criminal charge has been properly adjudicated in a court of law, nor shall any person be compelled in any criminal case to bear witness against himself, nor shall any person be subjected to excessive fines, nor shall any person be subjected cruel and unusual punishment. The Ziu shall have the power to enforce this Covenant by appropriate legislation. (50RZ26)

Sixth Covenant

Liberty consists of any action which is not detrimental to others, and no right herein enumerated, or elsewhere recognised by the Cosá, shall extend to anyone engaged in activities which injure, endanger, risk or compromise the physical health, privacy, or tranquility of other persons through the pretended exercise of said right.

Seventh Covenant

No person shall be found guilty on account of any act or omission, unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Talossan or international law, or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of civilized nations, as interpreted by Talossan courts in line with Talossan traditions and needs.

Eighth Covenant

Talossa shall never tax nor purport to tax, unduly burden, outlaw or abridge for its citizens any right to acts of: peaceful assembly; religious worship or affiliation; political speech or expression or affiliation; religious or historical or scientific or philosophical belief; abortion (being the freely conscious ability for a woman to make a determination on the continuation of her pregnancy}, consensual sexual activity (between two consenting people of an age of responsibility}, contraception; marriage (between consenting adults regardless of their sex, unless they are consanguineous up to the fourth degree of relationship), civil unions (and equivalents}, divorce; adoption; advance health care directives; attempted suicide; euthanasia; the reading of any book; and the writing or use of any language. Neither shall any person be made to answer in any Talossan court for the alleged, admitted, or actual violation of any foreign law restricting or denying any right to or forbidding any act enumerated above.

Ninth Covenant

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury or tribunal of the Crown. The accused shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to confront the witnesses against him, and to have subpoena power to obtain witnesses in his favour. The accused has the right to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Tenth Covenant

Anyone whose rights and freedoms, as guaranteed by these Covenants, have been infringed or denied may appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such redress of grievances as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances, but the award granted to the plaintiff for punitive damages shall not exceed that granted for compensatory damages.

Eleventh Covenant

Where, in the course of a trial, a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by these Covenants, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Twelfth Covenant

Talossan citizenship can only be lost by a citizen's voluntary renunciation of citizenship, or as punishment for a crime determined by the Uppermost Cort, or as a result of relevant electoral or census law.

Thirteenth Covenant

The enumeration of rights and freedoms in these Covenants shall not be construed to deny or disparage other

rights retained by the people. Powers not delegated by law to the Crown, to the Government, to the courts, to the Provinces or Territories, or to legal state organs established thereunder, are held by the Talossan people.

Status of the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms

These Covenants are the foundation of the Kingdom of Talossa. All other aspect of the Talossan state are subordinate to these Covenants, derive their authority from them, and must not contradict them.

Amendments to the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms

The Covenants of Rights and Freedoms may be amended in the same manner as the Organic Law, except that an amendment must approved by a two-thirds majority of voters participating in the referendum on the question of the amendment, instead of by the otherwise specified margin.

Noi urent q'estadra sà,

Sir Ian Plätschisch (Seneschal, representing HM Government)

Viteu Marcianüs (Distain, representing HM Government)