



The October 2026 Clark

First Clark of the 63rd Ziu

1. Results of the July 2026 Clark

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

62RZ26 – Democracy Act and Amendment

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (Senator-MM)

Agreed to by the Cosă 174-0 (28 abstained), by the Senäts 8-0

62RZ27 – We Have a New-ish King Amendment

Introduced by King Txec (King of Talossa)

Agreed to by the Cosă 181-1 (20 abstained), by the Senäts 8-0

62RZ28 – Data Protection Act

Introduced by Sir Lüc da Schir (Secretary of State)

Agreed to by the Cosă 202-0, by the Senäts 8-0

62RZ30 – Citizen Oath Redux Act

Introduced by Baron Alexandreu Davinescu (Senator-MM)

Agreed to by the Cosă 158-29 (15 abstained), by the Senäts 7-0 (1 abstained)

62RZ31 – Citizenship Oath Deadline and E.7 Untangling Act

Introduced by Sir Lüc da Schir (Secretary of State)

Agreed to by the Cosă 202-0, by the Senäts 8-0

The Cosă and Senäts disagreed on the following bill:

62RZ33 – Caretaker Clarification Act

Introduced by Mic'haglh Autófil (MC-URL)

Agreed to by the Cosă 107-95, rejected by the Senäts 4-4

The Cosă and Senäts both rejected the following bills:

62RZ29 – Citizenship Oath Reform Act

Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-GREEN)

Rejected by the Cosă 33-149 (20 abstained), by the Senäts 0-7 (1 abstained)

62RZ32 – Sense of the Ziu: Contributing to Me Too

Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-GREEN)

Rejected by the Cosă 33-129 (40 abstained), by the Senäts 0-6 (2 abstained)

The Cosă passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 106-95 (1 abstained).

Members of the Cosă voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ 26	RZ 27	RZ 28	RZ 29	RZ 30	RZ 31	RZ 32	RZ 33	VoC
Breneir Tzaracomprada	Green	20	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Non
Muhammed Yasir	Green	8	Aus	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Non
Crement Itravilatx	Green/NC	1	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Per	Non
Mximo Malt	IDT	15	Per	Per	Per	Con	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Üc
Garth Spencer	IG/A-S	4	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Üc
X. Pol Brigă	PROG	20	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Aus	Con	Üc
Françal Ian Lux	PROG	20	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Per	Aus	Per	Üc
Ian Lupul	PROG	20	Per	Aus	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Con	Üc
Tong Mun Kit	PROG	20	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Con	Üc
Moinul Moin	PROG	7	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Con	Üc
Miestră Schivă	URL	20	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Non
Mic'haglh Autófil	URL	20	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Non
Marcel Tafial	URL	20	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Non
Marti-Páir Furxhéir	URL	3	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Non
Iac Moritzescu	URL	3	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Non
Tältind Furxheir	URL/NC	1	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per	Aus
174-0 (28) 181-1 (20) 202-0 33-149 (20) 158-29 (15) 202-0 33-129 (40) 107-95 106-95 (1)											

Senators voted as follows:

Name	Province	RZ26	RZ27	RZ28	RZ29	RZ30	RZ31	RZ32	RZ33
Antagha Xhenerôs Somelieir	Atatürk	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per
Iason Taiwos	Belacostă	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per
berxh Sant-Enogat	Cézembre	Per	Per	Per	Aus	Aus	Per	Aus	Con
Mximo Carbonel	Florenciă	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Aus	Con
Gödafrîeu Vălcadác'h	Fiovă	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per
Bénéditsch Ardpresteir	Maricopa	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Con
Alexandreu Davinescu	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Con
Éovart Grischun	Vuode	Per	Per	Per	Con	Per	Per	Con	Per
		8-0	8-0	8-0	0-7 (1)	7-0 (1)	8-0	0-6 (2)	4-4

2. This Month's Business

The First Clark of the 63rd Ziu runs from October 1st to 21st 2026/XLVII.
Voting on the Clark is open until the 21st of October at 7:30 PM Talossan time.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

- 63RZ01** – Sense of the Ziu: No More Loyalty Parades
Introduced by Dame Miestră Schivă (MC-URL)
- 63RZ02** – Sense of the Ziu: In Support of Decoloniality
Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)
- 63RZ03** – Sense of the Ziu: When Agents Go Rogue
Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)
- 63RZ04** – Sense of the Ziu: Climate Consequences
Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)

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 the following judicial decisions were rendered by the Uppermost Court since the publication of the last Clark:

Final Advisory Opinion, Docket #XLVII-2

On May 1, 2026/XLVII, His Majesty King Txec applied for an advisory opinion from this Cort regarding the advice he was given by the leader of the Progressive Party, Baron Alexandreu Davinescu, on the filling of vacancies that arose in seats assigned to that party. The Cort concluded, unanimously, that he should follow Baron Davinescu's advice. Our reasoning is as follows.

1. The Provisions of the Organic Law.

Article IV, Section 3 of the Organic Law states, in relevant part, that "If the seat belonged to a party with a functioning party leader, the King must appoint as a replacement whichever person shall be so designated by that party's leader." This does not, as written, contain any limits on who the party leader may name. However, it would be a truly absurd result if the party leader were able to force the appointment to the Cosa of persons ineligible to serve in the Cosa. We accordingly look to Article IV, Section 6, which establishes the criteria of eligibility for the Cosa. As the party leader did not attempt to appoint the King, the King's Consort, a Regent, or a Senator, the relevant portion of this section is "Except as otherwise provided by law, anyone eligible to vote in Talossa is eligible to hold any governmental position, including Member of the Cosa." The question then becomes, do the laws of the Kingdom "otherwise provide" an exception which bars these appointments?

2. The Provisions of Election Law

Most of El Lexhatx is silent on the filling of seats in the Cosa; the sole portion bearing on the issue is Lexh.B.2.3.1. But that section of our codified statutory law speaks only to initial seat distributions "[b]efore the conclusion of the first Clark". It does not speak of general eligibility to become a Member of the Cosa, nor does it by its wording try to regulate the filling of later-occurring vacancies. As it is reasonably common for legislatures to have different procedures for normal elections and for filling midterm vacancies, rules for initially filling seats cannot simply be assumed to apply to subsequent vacancies. The law accordingly does not bar the appointments recommended by Baron Davinescu.

3. General Principles of Democracy

During the arguments presented by the Respondents during the hearings on this matter, two worthy principles of democracy were advanced, one by each side. On the one side, it was argued that it is important to democracy that voters should know who they are making legislators in advance of their vote. On the other side, it was argued that it is important to democracy that the voter's choice of party be respected, that seats won by a party should be filled by that party. Given Talossa's small size and irregular participation, these principles are in greater tension here than they are in our larger counterparts. In New Zealand, it is easy enough in the case of a vacancy to simply go down the pre-election party list to fill it, satisfying both principles; in Talossa it is not so easy. Talossa's laws at the time of the question accordingly compromise both principles, allowing MCs who were not disclosed in advance to voters (up to a third of elected seats per party, and in appointments to

vacancies), while allowing parties to forfeit seats entirely if they cannot fill them (Lexh.B.2.3.1.3). As neither principle is explicitly codified in Talossan law, it is not for this Cort to determine that reasonable compromises between them enacted by lawmakers are improper.

Accordingly, this Cort concluded that the King should follow Baron Davinescu's advice on the filling of the vacancies, in accordance with Article IV, Section 3 of the Organic Law.

-- Istefan Perponest, PJ, writing for a unanimous Cort.

Docket #XLVII-3

This charging instrument is rejected.

His Majesty's Government may be forgiven for submitting it on account of the fact that the Kingdom's criminal procedures are, to put it mildly, a tangled mess. However, Lex.G.6 seems to lay out a three-step process:

- 1) A charging instrument is brought to the Cort and is accepted or rejected prima facie*
- 2) If the charging instrument is accepted, there is a preliminary hearing to establish probable cause*
- 3) If probable cause is established, the case proceeds to a trial.*

In essence, these steps split the American process of indictment into two stages. It might then be reasonable to apply less scrutiny to a Talossan charging instrument than to an American indictment. However, the present instrument still fails in two crucial regards:

- 1) Even if all the factual allegations were true, it does not imply any mens rea. What would seem much more likely on its face, considering only the facts presented, is that the hapless recipient(s) of the email clicked the link, filled out the ballot, and submitted it without realizing they were viewing someone else's ballot instead of their own.*
- 2) "John Doe" charging instruments are sometimes accepted in common law jurisdictions, but only when some other personally identifying information (such as DNA or at least a physical description) is included in lieu of an as-yet-unknown name. There is a world of difference between "we are charging this particular person even though we don't know his or her name yet" and "we are charging no one in particular because we still have no clue whodunnit"*

There is nothing preventing His Majesty's Government from collecting witness testimony without a charging instrument. The fact that it would not be under oath is of little consequence given that the point is only to allege a fact pattern that would be, as above, accepted prima facie.

As a final note, it would seem that by the very act of assigning this instrument, the Clerk of Courts has empaneled a Tribunal of the Crown already in light of Lex.G.6.2:

> 6.2. Upon receipt of the charging instrument, the Clerk of the Cort shall refer the matter to the appropriate tribunal of the Crown as defined by law.

Therefore His Majesty's Government has already been partially granted the relief requested. As for the request to "authorize the examination of witnesses under oath", Lex.G.6.6 is reasonably clear that a preliminary hearing would be the appropriate venue for that.

-- Ian Plätschisch, PJ

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, October 1st 2026/XLVI
The Secretary of State / El Secretar d'Estat
Sir Lüc da Schir*

A. Full text of all bills on the Clark

63RZ01 - Sense of the Ziu: No More Loyalty Parades

WHEREAS Organic Law V.4 guarantees Talossans the right to vote publicly rather than in a secret ballot;

AND WHEREAS public voting which is announced during the election has various negative effects, such as encouraging "copy-paste" voting and a "bandwagon" effect, both of which put parties whose voters prefer the secret ballot at a disadvantage, thus discriminating against them under Organic Law V.4;

AND WHEREAS the existing database already enables votes to be made public after the election, which removes these negative effects;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT IT IS THE SENSE OF THE ZIU that "public" votes should only be revealed after the election, so that they cannot be copy-pasted, and that they should not have an outsized effect on the election; and that the Chancery should report to the Ziu on options to make this effective.

Uréu q'estadra sã,
Dame Miestră Schivă (MC-URL)

63RZ02 - Sense of the Ziu: In Support of Decoloniality

Whereas, the Kingdom of Talossa, as a nation situated on unceded Indigenous territory, recognizes that the historical experience of colonialism has had profound and lasting impacts on societies, cultures, and systems of knowledge across the world, and

Whereas, scholars and thinkers have identified the continuing effects of coloniality, meaning the persistence of structures of power, hierarchy, and cultural dominance rooted in the colonial era even after the formal end of colonial rule, and

Whereas, the concept of the coloniality of power, as described by sociologist Aníbal Quijano, explains how patterns of socioeconomic classification and cultural authority established during colonial rule continue to shape global institutions and social relations, and

Whereas, decolonial thought also highlights the coloniality of knowledge, whereby certain intellectual traditions, particularly those developed in Europe and the West, have historically been treated as universal, or otherwise privileged, while other systems of knowledge have been marginalized or disregarded, and

Whereas, the intellectual movement known as Decoloniality seeks to critically examine these inherited hierarchies and promote recognition of the diverse ways of knowing, being, and understanding the world that exist across human societies, and

Whereas, engagement with decolonial perspectives encourages societies to reflect on historical legacies, expand intellectual pluralism, and promote greater respect for cultural diversity.

Therefore, be it the Sense of the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa, that:

It affirms the value of ongoing global conversations concerning decoloniality and the examination of the enduring legacies of colonial structures, and

That the Ziu supports the recognition of a plurality of cultural traditions, intellectual frameworks, and historical experiences as part of the shared heritage of humanity, and

That the Ziu encourages Talossans and the international community to approach these discussions in a spirit of curiosity, humility, and respect for diverse perspectives, and

That the Kingdom of Talossa expresses its support for scholarship, dialogue, and cooperation aimed at addressing the historical and contemporary impacts of colonialism while promoting mutual understanding among cultures.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)

63RZ03 - Sense of the Ziu: When Agents Go Rogue

Whereas, artificial intelligence has rapidly become a transformative force affecting healthcare, industry, climate monitoring, governance, and many other aspects of human life, and

Whereas, the international community has recognized that AI capabilities are expanding faster than internationally agreed governance frameworks, leaving many states and companies outside significant global governance initiatives, and

Whereas, the United Nations General Assembly has launched new multilateral initiatives, including the Global Dialogue on AI Governance and the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, intended to foster inclusive international cooperation, evidence-based oversight, and shared standards, and

Whereas, experts widely acknowledge that trustworthy AI ecosystems, responsible innovation, and collaborative international governance are essential for ensuring that artificial intelligence develops safely, sustainably, and inclusively, and

Whereas, fragmented national approaches to AI regulation risk undermining public trust, innovation, and the equitable distribution of AI's benefits worldwide.

Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the Sense of the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa that the Ziu affirms that artificial intelligence is a global and humanity-wide public concern requiring cooperative international governance, transparency, and ethical safeguards, and

The Ziu supports the development of inclusive international mechanisms — whether through the United Nations or other multilateral frameworks — to coordinate responsible AI development, risk monitoring, and policy dialogue, and

The Ziu encourages governments, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and scientific communities to collaborate in establishing evidence-based standards that maximize AI's benefits while minimizing social, environmental, and security risks, and

The Ziu expresses its belief that responsible global governance of artificial intelligence is essential to ensuring that technological progress serves humanity as a whole rather than itself or other narrow or destabilizing interests.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)

63RZ04 - Sense of the Ziu: Climate Consequences

Whereas, the British prime minister, Winston Churchill, once stated that "the era of procrastination, of half-measures, of soothing and baffling expedients, of delays is coming to its close. In its place we are entering a period of consequences," and

Whereas, this quote well-encapsulates humanity's current predicament in relation to anthropogenic climate change, and

Whereas, in recent years, 25 nations have experienced their hottest summers ever and the past seven years each have been the hottest ever since the start of record-keeping, and

Whereas, leading contributors of atmospheric warming emissions (People's Republic of China, United States of America, and Republic of India) have lagged in fidelity to their commitments based on the Kyoto and Paris Accords.

Therefore, may it be resolved that it is the Sense of the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa:

To declare a climate emergency, and

Based on this declaration state its assessment that anthropogenic climate change is an issue touching not just on scientific and political scopes but also on moral and bioethical scopes, and

To encourage Talossans around the world to make meaningful changes in their personal lives to limit their individual and family contributions to climate change, and

To encourage nations which are leading contributors to climate change to meet their previously-agreed treaty-based commitments.

Uréu q'estadra sâ,
Breneir Tzaracomprada (MC-BREN)