



La Cantzeleriã del Regipäts Talossan  
*The Chancery of the Kingdom of Talossa*

## The February 2025 Clark

Sixth Clark of the 60<sup>th</sup> Cosa

### 1. Results of the January 2025 Clark

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

#### **60RZ19 – The Judge Cjantscheir Retirement Act**

*Introduced by Breneir Tzaracomprada, Leader of the Opposition (MC-OPEN)*

*Passed by the Cosã 130-25-20, by the Senäts 7-1-0.*

The Cosã passed a Vote of Confidence in the Government 140-35.

Members of the Cosã voted as follows:

Name	Party	Seats	RZ19	VoC
Antaglhã X. Someliéir	FreeDems	20	Per	Üc
Baron Alexandreu Davinescu	PROG	5	Con	Non
Bentxami Puntmasleu	FreeDems	20	Per	Üc
Brãneu Excelsio	COFFEE	20	Per	Üc
Breneir Tzaracomprada	OPEN	20	Per	Non
Flip Molinar	IND	5	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Dame Litz Cjantscheir	IND	20	<i>Did not vote</i>	
Sir Marcel E. P. Tafial	FreeDems	20	Per	Üc
Mic'haglh Autófil	PdR	10	Aus	Üc
Dame Miestrã Schivã	FreeDems	20	Per	Üc
Muhammed Yasir	OPEN	10	Per	Üc
Munditenens Tresplet	DIEN	20	Con	Üc
Sir X. Pol Brigã	PROG	5	Aus	Non
Þerxh Sant-Enogat, Túischac'h	PROG	5	Aus	Non

Senators voted as follows:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>RZ19</b>
Sir Martì-Páir Furxhéir	Atatürk	Per
Iason Taiwos	Belacostă	Per
Glüc da Dhi	Cézembre	Per
Gödafrieu Válcadác'h	Fiovă	Per
Mximo Carbonel	Florenciă	Per
Txoteu Davinescu	Maricopa	Per
Sir Ian Plätschisch	Maritiimi-Maxhestic	Per
Tric'hard Lenxhéir	Vuode	Con

## 2. Items on this Month's Clark

The Sixth Clark of the 60<sup>th</sup> Cosa will run from February 1<sup>st</sup> to February 21<sup>st</sup> 2025/XLVI. Debate on the items on the Clark is encouraged and in order until the voting deadline.

Voting on the Clark is open between the publication of this document and the 21<sup>st</sup> of February at 7:30 PM TST.

For this Clark only, voting will only be accepted as posts on Wittenberg. The Secretary of State apologizes for the inconvenience. Any members who, for any reason, have difficulty logging in to Wittenberg and/or posting their votes should contact the Chancery at talossachancery@gmail.com.

The following bills have been presented for consideration:

### **60RZ20 – The Judicial Retirement Retirement Act**

*Introduced by the Baron Davinescu (MC-PROG)*

### **60RZ21 – The Fixed Electoral Date Amendment**

*Introduced by Mic'haglh Autófil (MC-PdR)*

### **60RZ22 – The Immigration Reform (No Minister's Pets) Bill**

*Introduced by the Most Hon. Dame Miestră Schivă, Prime Minister (MC-FreeDems)*

### **60RZ23 – The Knights of Ni Act**

*Introduced by Txec Regeu, King of Talossa*

### **60RZ24 – The Digital Terpelaziuns Act**

*Introduced by Sir Lüc da Schir, Secretary of State*

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 following decisions were rendered by the Uppermost Court during the month of January 2025.

#### **XLV-2-1 – Tzaracomprada v. Plätschisch (Application for Judicial Review)**

*Decision of the Court delivered by Istefan E. Perþonest, Puisne Justice*

*Dismissed for lack of standing.*

*An attorney general is required, by the very nature of the position, to make interpretations of how to apply the law. These interpretations are in and of themselves not normally subject to judicial review. They only become matters for the Cort if someone competent under the Organic Law to request an advisory opinion asks for one, or they cause an injury, at which time the person injured gets to make a case the injury they sustained was contrary to law. This latter is the "case or controversy" provision from Article VIII Section 2, the Talossan Organic Law here paralleling the the language of the US Constitution, and in principle applied the same way. An interpretation of the law by the Avocat-Xheneral simply being contrary to the intent of the legislator who authored a provision is not considered, for these purposes, an injury that can sustain a case.*

*The action of the Seneschal, in principle, could have injured Baron Alexandreu Davinescu; under the facts alleged and interpretation of law presented by the petitioner, his right to confidentiality was breached. However, the petitioner is not Baron Alexandreu Davinescu, nor does he have a relationship to the Baron that allows him to seek redress of injuries on the Baron's behalf. Therefore he does not have standing to bring a case on this matter, either.*

*Accordingly, this court is barred, at this time, from considering the question as to whether the statute has been correctly interpreted by the Avocat-Xheneral or violated by the Seneschal; its powers simply do not include evaluating the claim outside of a case or the provided system for providing advisory opinions.*

### 4. Prime Dictates

Pursuant to Lex.H.2.7.1, the Chancery announces that no Prime Dictates were issued during the course of the month of January 2025.

*Ordered printed today, February 1<sup>st</sup> 2025/XLVI*

*The Secretary of State / Secretar d'Etat*

*Sir Lüc da Schir*

**A.** Full text of all Bills on the Clark

## **60RZ20 – The Judicial Retirement Retirement Act**

**WHEREAS** the judicial tenure section of the law is long and appears mostly pointless, and also it's weird to have these elaborate requirements for how we're supposed to address retired magistrates, and we should have simpler laws when we can, and

**WHEREAS** if these are bringing anyone real joy through their use, please just say so and we can keep them,

**THEREFORE**, section 11 of Title G, which currently reads:

11. Judicial Tenure. Judges of the Uppermost Cort and of any inferior court may retire through voluntary leave of office. This shall be accomplished through submitting a letter of retirement to the King. The retirement shall take effect immediately upon confirmed receipt by the King or an authorized representative.

11.1. Uppermost Cort Judges may be compelled to retire through organic removal from office through an act of the Ziu in accordance with Article VIII of the Organic Law. In accordance with the appropriate section, the inactivity of a Justice is defined as the failure of that Justice 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.

11.1.1 A Justice of the Cort pü Inalt shall be declared inactive, and to have vacated their seat, within the meaning of Organic Law VIII, if the Clerk of the Courts, contacting the members of the CpI to assign a case as described in this title, is unable to contact that Justice or does not receive any response to their enquiries, within 30 days.

11.2. Retired Judges or Magistrates shall enjoy the style "Honourable Mister/Madame" for life in commemoration of their service to the Nation, and may utilize the title "Retired Judge/Magistrate."

11.3. Retired status will be honorary in nature and shall not confer any authority or responsibility within any Talossan Court or the National Talossan Bar or over its members, students or associates. Neither shall these titles, in and of themselves, confer membership in the National Talossan Bar enabling the holder to engage in the practice of law.

11.4. Retired status can be revoked only in the event of a conviction by a Talossan Court for misconduct while serving in a judicial capacity. In the event of such conviction, revocation of retirement privileges shall be contained as part of the sentencing order. Retired status can also be revoked by the Ziu through majority vote, without needing to go through committee, and approval by the Monarch. Such legislative action can be taken only after the retiree has been convicted by a Talossan Court for misconduct while serving in a judicial capacity and only after all appeals have been exhausted.

11.5. Retired status will also be revoked in the event the retiree shall be convicted of a felony by any Court of the Realm. Felony convictions by a provincial court shall be forwarded to the Minister of Justice for review. If cause for revocation of retirement status is found based upon the nature of the conviction, the Minister of Justice shall propose or cause to be proposed a measure of the Ziu to revoke any and all privileges of retirement from the accused, after all appeals have been exhausted.

11.6. Retired status shall be considered waived if a retired Justice, Judge or Magistrate resigns their citizenship and shall be considered revoked if the retiree has their citizenship terminated by a Court of the Realm.

11.7 Every person appointed a judge to the Uppermost Cort of Talossa shall publicly make to the Citizens of Talossa and subscribe to the following declaration within 10 days of such appointment:

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 Judge 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.

is replaced in its entirety with the following text:

11.1. Uppermost Cort Judges may be compelled to retire through organic removal from office through an act of the Ziu in accordance with Article VIII of the Organic Law. In accordance with the appropriate section, the inactivity of a Justice is defined as the failure of that Justice 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.

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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 Judge 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.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Alexandreu Davinescu (MC-PROG)

## 60RZ21 – The Fixed Electoral Date Amendment

**WHEREAS**, the standardization of the electoral schedule is beneficial to the further development of non-political activity in Talossa, and

**WHEREAS**, the nationwide discussions on consensus have demonstrated a desire to fix the length of Cosă terms, and

**WHEREAS**, this makes modifications to confidence votes and Cosă dissolutions necessary,

**BE IT RESOLVED** that the following Amendments to the Organic Law are made:

1. Article IV, Section 7, which currently reads:

A newly elected Ziu shall convene on the first day of the month after its general election, to coincide with the publication of the first Clark. Its term shall be equal to seven Clarks, subject to the provisions elsewhere in this Organic Law. During its last month, the King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution ending its term. Whenever the Cosă may be dissolved, all its members shall resign.

shall be amended to read:

A newly elected Ziu shall convene on the first day of the month after its general election, to coincide with the publication of the first Clark. Its term shall be equal to **six** Clarks, subject to the provisions elsewhere in this Organic Law. During its last month, the King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution ending its term. Whenever the Cosă may be dissolved, all its members shall resign.

2. Article IV, Section 8, which currently reads as follows:

The Seneschal may insert between any two Clarks, or after the final Clark, a "month of recess" in which no Clark is published. No more than one "month of recess" may be declared during any one term of office.

shall be amended to read:

The Seneschal may insert **in place of any single** Clark, a "month of recess" in which no Clark is published. No more than one "month of recess" may be declared during any one term of office.

3. Article IV, Section 9, which currently reads as follows:

The Seneschal may appeal to the King to issue a Writ of Dissolution to dissolve the Cosa before its term has expired and call new elections. If the appeal is presented accompanied by the explicit support of members of the Cosa representing a majority of seats therein, the King shall dissolve the Cosa effective immediately or, should there be a Clark in progress, upon the completion of the Clark. If the appeal lacks such an explicit expression of support from a majority of the Cosa, the King shall not act on the appeal for a period of three days following its receipt, and shall then accede to the

appeal but only if the Crown has not been presented during that time with a petition, supported by members of the Cosa representing more than half the seats therein, praying that the Cosa be not dissolved. A Writ, once issued, takes effect only at the end of the month in which it was issued, and may be rescinded before it has taken effect.

is replaced in its entirety with the following:

The King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution to dissolve the Cosă in the month of August in odd-numbered Gregorian years, and in the months of April and December in even-numbered Gregorian years. A Writ, once issued, takes effect only at the end of the month in which it was issued, and may not be rescinded before it has taken effect.

4. Article VI, Section 2, which reads:

The Seneschal shall be selected by each newly elected Cosă. When the King is presented with a petition to appoint a Seneschal, signed by MCs who together hold a majority of seats in the Cosă as then constituted, the person named in the petition shall be appointed by the King to be the Seneschal. Should no such petition be made by the first day of the first Clark, that Clark shall include a Ranked Choice Vote to select the Seneschal. Each party holding seats in the Cosa may nominate one candidate for this election.

is amended to read:

The Seneschal shall be selected **by the Cosă, including a mandatory selection** by each newly elected Cosă. When **never** the King is presented with a petition to appoint a Seneschal, signed by MCs who together hold a majority of seats in the Cosă as then constituted, the person named in the petition shall be appointed by the King to be the Seneschal. Should no such petition be made by the first day of the first Clark, that Clark shall include a Ranked Choice Vote to select the Seneschal. Each party holding seats in the Cosă may nominate one candidate for this election.

5. Article VI, Section 3, which reads:

The Seneschal has duties of the State. He may advise the King to dissolve the Cosă and to appoint and remove members of the Cabinet, and such advice to the King shall not be refused. He may also declare war and write treaties with the approval of the Ziu, expedite the Ziu's consideration of legislation, and issue Prime Dictates.

shall be amended by removal of the phrase **"to dissolve the Cosă and "**.

6. Article VII, Section 8, which currently reads:

The Clark must contain, in every edition, a Vote of Confidence. Each MC may answer this question in his Clark ballot every month, either with a "yes" or a "no." If at the end of any Clark the "no" vote outnumbers the "yes" vote, the King shall dissolve the Cosa and call new elections.

is amended to read:

The Clerk must contain, in every edition, a Vote of Confidence. Each MC may answer this question in his Clerk ballot every month, either with a "yes" or a "no." If at the end of any Clerk the "no" vote outnumbers the "yes" vote, the **Leader of the Opposition shall become Seneschal.**

7. Article VI, Section 10 of the Organic Law is **created** to read:

All political parties holding seats in the Cosă but not having representation in the Cabinet shall be known as *El Contrapharti Fieir da Sieu Maxhestà*, or "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition" in English, or in short *El Contrapharti* or "The Opposition". Unless and until the members of the Opposition decide otherwise by majority vote, the "Leader of the Opposition" shall be the leader of the party within The Opposition with a plurality of seats.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Mic'haglh Autófil (MC-PdR)



## 60RZ22 – The Immigration Reform (No Minister's Pets) Bill

**WHEREAS** the recent reforms to immigration emphasising "quality over quantity" raised valid concerns about the Immigration Minister having too much discretion;

**AND WHEREAS** a possible form of abuse of discretion would be for the Immigration Minister to petition for grants of citizenship and to expect "favours" from new citizens in return;

**BE IT ENACTED** that El Lexhatx E.7 be amended by the insertion of the words in bold:

7. The Secretary of State shall, on a date of his choosing, but within a period of ten days after receiving a petition from at least two citizens, **neither of whom shall be the Minister of Immigration or anyone to whom they have delegated their powers**, to issue a Grant of Citizenship as described in clause 4, and upon certification from the Ministry of Immigration that the prospective citizen has sufficient understanding of Talossan life and culture for full participation determine the provincial assignment of the prospective immigrant and issue a Royal Grant of Citizenship to the immigrant. This Grant shall be issued under the Royal Seal, either as applied by the Chancery, or, should the Majesty request, by the Sovereign under his or her own hand. If requested by the Government, the Grant may also bear the signatures of the Seneschal and/or Immigration Minister. The Royal Grant shall be promptly issued coincident with the candidate affirming his fealty to the Royal House and his allegiance to the Kingdom by taking any Oath of Talossan Citizenship specified by law. At the time this Royal Grant is issued, and from that point forward, the applicant shall be a full citizen of the Kingdom of Talossa. The fact of the issuance of this Grant shall be posted on Wittenberg by the Secretary of State, that the new citizen may be welcomed by his compatriots. Any and all objections raised to the immigration made after this Royal Grant will be moot.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Dame Miestră Schivă, Seneschal (MC-FreeDems)

## 60RZ23 – The Knights of Ni Act

**WHEREAS** in his Accession Day Speech, the King created two orders of knight in L'Urderi per la Naziun, and

**WHEREAS** he was hoping a member of the Ziu would write this bill, and

**WHEREAS** the King wishes this to advance,

**THEREFORE** be it resolved by the King and Ziu assembled, that El Lexhatx F.41.1.1 which currently reads

### 41.1.1. Dynastic Orders

41.1.1.1. The Order for the Nation (L'Urderi per la Naziun): The Order for the Nation is the senior order and is the most commonly awarded. The Crown recognises worthy citizens, offering them admission into the order for long and dedicated service to the nation, or for particular acts of valour in the defence of the realm. The Order of the Nation has one grade, that of Knight or Dame, and are entitled to add the honorific 'UrN' to their name.

be amended to read:

### 41.1.1. Dynastic Orders

41.1.1.1. The Order for the Nation (L'Urderi per la Naziun): The Order for the Nation is the senior order and is the most commonly awarded. The Crown recognises worthy citizens, offering them admission into the order for long and dedicated service to the nation, or for particular acts of valour in the defence of the realm. The Order of the Nation has three grades.

41.1.1.1.1 The senior grade, which entitles the recipient to bear the title Knight or Dame in L'Urderi per la Naziun, shall be that of Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross. All recipients of this grade shall be entitled to add the honorific of "UrN-GC".

41.1.1.1.2 The junior grade which entitles the recipient to bear the title of Knight or Dame, shall be that of Knight Commander or Dame Commander. All recipients of this grade shall be entitled to add the honorific of "UrN-C." All existing members of L'Urderi per la Naziun that are not currently ranked, shall automatically assume the rank of Knight Commander or Dame Commander, upon passage of this bill.

41.1.1.1.3 The lowest grade, which does not entitle the recipient to bear the title of Knight or Dame, shall be that of Officer of The Order of the Nation. All recipients of this grade shall be entitled to add the honorific of "UrN."

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Txec Regeu, King of Talossa

## 60RZ24 – The Digital Terpelaziuns Act

**WHEREAS**, the current legislation around Terpelaziuns is not fit for purpose, and more specifically

**WHEREAS**, it seems thought for Living Cosas of the Ben Era, which are long gone, and

**WHEREAS**, it does not reflect the actual practice of Terpelaziuns as questions posed on an online board, and

**WHEREAS**, it is peppered with several minor oddities, such as undefined acronyms, intrusions by one branch of the State into another, and inconsistent terminology, and

**WHEREAS**, it may be additionally helpful to further formalise modern practice into law, such as responses by deputy ministers, so

**THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED** by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa, that El Lexhatx Title H Section 1.2, which currently reads:

1.2. The Cosă authorises a question and answer period during Living Cosăs. This will be called "Terpelaziuns" ('enquiries') or, for short, "Terps", or "Question Time". During Terpelaziuns, each MC may ask any other MC one question (plus a follow-up), and expect to receive some sort of answer. The Opposition Leader shall put the first question. Questions shall alternate between Government and Opposition members until all MCs on one side or the other have spoken. The remaining MCs may then put questions. Questions will be politely phrased in the third person and directed at the Speaker. Order of Questioners will be determined on an ad hoc basis by the Speaker.

1.2.1. Any Member of the Cosă (MC) or Senator may at any time between the First and Last Clark of a Cosă Term, table in "The Ziu" board on Witt, or its equivalent, a "c (PQ)" or "Terp" in a new thread or its equivalent.

1.2.2. The PQ or Terp may ask one question to a named Member of the Government relating to Public Affairs connected with their Ministry or on matters of administration for which they are officially responsible.

1.2.3. There is no limit to the number of PQs or Terps a MC or Senator may submit in any given Clark.

1.2.4. Any PQ or Terp that is submitted by a MC or Senator in accordance with the provisions of H.1.2., must be answered by the named Minister within seven (7) days of the question being tabled. Should the Minister be unavailable to answer the question within the seven (7) days, the question shall be redirected to the Seneschal or his/her appointed Deputy who shall be granted a further seven (7) days to answer the aforementioned question. With the agreement of the questioner, there may be an extension of seven (7) days on top of this period. However, the period from the asking of the question to the answering of the question, shall in no circumstances exceed twenty one (21) days.

1.2.5. For the purpose of H.1.2.4., "unavailable" means being unable to access Witt, or its equivalent, for an acceptable and reasonable reason. Having logged into, or visited Witt, or its equivalent, during the seven day period, and having not seen, or ignored the PQ or Terp, shall not constitute being unavailable. (c) This provision shall not apply PQs or Terps, which refer to matters of Security or Defence of His Majesty's Realm and/or any project(s), correspondence, or activities, in which the Government has deemed, and classified as confidential, or which in its release may damage the Kingdom in any shape or form. Such questions may not be answered by any Minister.

1.2.6. The Minister must answer the question in the same thread or its equivalent

as the original question and the questioner may ask a reasonable number of supplementary questions (as determined by the presiding officer), in which the provisions of H.1.2. apply, with the seven days starting from the date each supplementary question is asked.

1.2.7. Failure to answer a question within the given timeframe shall constitute an offence, and a Minister, if found guilty of such an offence, will be subject to a punishment at the discretion of the Courts.

1.2.8. It shall be a defence to the Minister if the questioner, notwithstanding any other legitimate defences, did not, or failed to:

1.2.8.1. correctly title his/her question

1.2.8.2. ask a clear question. E.g. an ambiguous question, in which the Minister tried to clarify, but failed to do so in the time frame, and did not subsequently answer.

1.2.8.3. post his/her question in the correct board

1.2.8.4. engage with the Minister in trying to answer his/her question

1.2.8.5. direct the question to one named Minister.

be stricken in full and replaced with the following:

1.2 A Terpelaziun is a written enquiry to a named Member of the Government (henceforth, "the questioned Minister") relating to Public Affairs connected with their Ministry or on matters of administration for which they are officially responsible.

1.2.1 Any Member of the Cosă or Senator may pose a Terpelaziun at any time between the first Clark of a term and the subsequent publishing of a Writ of Dissolution.

1.2.1.1 Terpelaziuns are posed by opening a new thread containing the questions on Wittenberg, in a single board jointly designated by the Túischac'h and Mençei.

1.2.1.2 Terpelaziuns shall be politely phrased in the third person and addressed to the presiding officer of the questioner's House (e.g. "esteemed Túischac'h/Mençei") - or, if the Terpelaziun is being posed by a presiding officer, to the whole House ("esteemed Members of the Cosă/Senators").

1.2.1.3 The presiding officer of the questioner's House - or, if the Terpelaziun is being posed by a presiding officer, the presiding officer of the other House - shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this article and oversee the question-and-answering process. Henceforth in this article, the person so identified shall be termed "the presiding officer".

1.2.1.4 There is no limit to the number of Terpelaziuns a Member of the Cosă or Senator may submit in any given Clark.

1.2.1.5 There is no hard limit to the number of questions a single Terpelaziun may contain, except that the presiding officer may refuse Terpelaziuns that are unreasonably long, or that span overly different topics.

1.2.1.6 Terpelaziuns may not be posed during Months of Recess, except by leave of the presiding officer and consent of the questioned Minister.

1.2.1.6.1 Terpelaziuns still pending (at any stage) at the beginning of a Month of Recess, or at the Dissolution of the Cosă, shall be answered as normal.

1.2.2 Once a Terpelaziun is submitted by a Member of the Cosă or Senator in accordance with the provisions of this article, it shall be answered by the questioned Minister within seven days, except for provisions extending the deadline as described below.

1.2.2.1 Junior members of the questioned Minister's ministry may ask leave to reply to the Terpelaziun in the questioned Minister's stead, due to unavailability or due to the question falling under the junior member's purview.

1.2.2.2 The questioned Minister, a junior member of the questioned Minister's

ministry, or the Seneschal, may negotiate with the questioner any extensions to the deadline, as long as the total additional negotiated time does not exceed seven days. The presiding officer shall grant any such extensions upon ascertaining the questioner's consent.

1.2.2.3 Should the questioned Minister be unavailable to answer the Terpelaziun within the initial or extended deadline, the question shall be redirected to the Seneschal, or to a junior member of the questioned Minister's ministry, who shall be granted a further seven days to answer the Terpelaziun.

1.2.2.3.1 "Unavailable" shall be taken to mean an inability to access Wittenberg for an acceptable and reasonable reason. Having logged into, or visited Witt, or its equivalent, during the seven day period, and having not seen, or ignored the PQ or Terp, shall not constitute being unavailable.

1.2.3 The questioned Minister, or other applicable official as described above, must answer the Terpelaziun in the same thread as the original question, and the questioner may ask a reasonable number of supplementary questions, as determined by the presiding officer.

1.2.3.1 All provisions described in the previous section shall apply to the first (round of) supplementary question(s) as if they were a new Terpelaziun.

1.2.3.2 Once the first (round of) supplementary question(s) have been answered, the floor shall be considered open to contributions from other Members of the Cosă and Senators. Any questions posed in this stage shall not be bound by any formal time constraints.

1.2.4 Failure to answer a Terpelaziun or a supplementary question within the deadlines described in this article may be declared by the presiding officer to constitute Contempt of the Ziu, except in the cases outlined below.

1.2.4.1 The questioner shall engage with the questioned Minister in answering the Terpelaziun, by providing any required clarifications within a reasonable timeframe.

1.2.4.2 The questioned Minister is excused from answering Terpelaziuns that, as judged by the presiding officer: do not fall under the purview of their portfolio, or are not clearly labelled as a Terpelaziun; or are ambiguous, unclear, or poorly formatted; or do not otherwise comply with the provisions of this article.

1.2.4.3 Terpelaziuns which refer to matters of Security or Defence of His Majesty's Realm and/or any project(s), correspondence, or activities, in which the Government has deemed, and classified as confidential, or which in its release may damage the Kingdom in any shape or form, may not be answered by any Minister.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

Sir Lüc da Schir (Secretary of State)