

AN ACT

Of the Parliament of the Bayer Free State
No. 12 of 2022

Be it enacted by this Parliament, That, this legislation shall be cited as the “2022 Parliamentary Proceeding Act”.

Part I. Scope; Definitions

Article 1. Scope

This Act shall apply to any business conducted by Parliament as authorized by statute.

Article 2. Definitions

For the purpose of this Act:

- (a) “The Chair” shall refer to the position, powers, and duties as defined by this Act, which is held and discharged by a person authorized by this Act.
- (b) “The Speaker” shall refer to the person elected by Parliament to the Chair, and to exercise the powers and duties thereof on a regular basis.
- (c) “A Member” shall refer to a Member of Parliament.

Part II. The Speaker

Article 3. Election of the Speaker

Whenever the Chair is vacant, a Speaker shall be elected by a majority in Parliament after being nominated by a Member.

Article 4. Delegation of Speaker Power

For good cause, the Chair may temporarily delegate its powers and duties to any Member for no more than fourteen days. A written notice from the Chair shall be made to Parliament before the delegated member may act on behalf of the Chair.

Article 5. Acting Speaker during Vacancy

During the vacancy of the Chair, the Member that came first or the closest to first in the closest parliamentary election shall assume the powers and duties of the Chair until a new Speaker is elected to act on behalf of the Chair according to this Act.

Article 6. Affirmation of the Previous Speaker

If Parliament is content with the Speaker of the previous Parliament, it shall affirm by a majority.

Article 7. Motion of Removal of the Speaker

On substantial grounds, any Member may submit a motion to remove the current Speaker from the Chair. The Speaker shall be removed if Parliament approves the motion by a two-thirds majority.

Part III. Formation and Dissolution of Parliament

Article 8. Formation of Parliament

After the publication of results of a parliamentary election, a new parliament shall automatically be formed. The new Members of Parliament shall be given their appropriate role at the earliest possible opportunity, and they shall convene at the earliest opportunity. At the earliest opportunity, the first business of Parliament shall be the election of a Speaker, or the confirmation of the previous Speaker, followed by the appointment of a Prime Minister.

Article 9. Dissolution of Parliament

Section 1

Whenever Parliament is required by statute to be dissolved, the Speaker shall timely make a notice to and declare that Parliament is dissolved. The role of the Members shall be taken away at the earliest possible opportunity.

Section 2

If there is any business which has not concluded before Parliament is dissolved, a Member may move that the business be continued in the next parliament.

Article 10. Emergency Reassembly of Parliament

After Parliament has been dissolved but no new Parliament has yet been formed, during an emergency, the Chair may, for good cause, order that Parliament be reassembled for a determined period of time. Upon being reassembled, Parliament shall confirm the reassembly and the period of time by a two-thirds majority.

Part IV. Venue

Article 11. Public Venue

Any proceeding in Parliament shall only be considered valid if it takes place in a venue available for public viewing at all time.

Article 12. Change of Venue

Parliament may, for good cause, change the venue by a motion. The new venue shall satisfy the requirement set out in [Article 11](#).

Article 13. Motion for Private Debate

Notwithstanding [Article 11](#), Parliament may, for national interest and security, or under extraordinary circumstances, temporarily conduct its business in private by a motion. Any private proceeding under this Article shall be considered fully valid and must be reported in the usual public venue at the earliest appropriate opportunity.

Part V. Questions, Motions, Acts and Statements

Article 14. When to Submit Questions, Motions, Acts, or Statements

Parliament shall always be considered open to submit any question, motion, act or statement.

Article 15. Notice of Questions, Motions, Acts, and Statements

A notice to Parliament shall be made when a question, motion, act, or statement is introduced.

Article 16. Motion

Any action by Parliament taken under any act shall be done by a motion.

Article 17. Amendment to Proposed Acts

Any Member may submit an amendment to a proposed act at any time, which shall be timely followed by a notice to Parliament.

Article 18. Questions

Any question for any Member or other government officers shall be answered at the earliest possible opportunity, and may be followed by any follow-up question or debate submitted by any Member.

Article 19. Debate

Following any question, motion, act, and statement, unless stated otherwise by this Act, Members shall be allowed to freely debate on any question, motion, act, and statement as they please. Questions may be made by any Member during a debate.

Article 20. Postponement or Adjournment of Debate

At any point before or during a debate on a motion or an act, the Chair, upon a Member's request, may, for good cause, postpone or adjourn the debate until no more than thirty days later.

Part VI. Voting

Article 21. Time of Voting

Section 1

A vote on a motion may take place at the earliest possible opportunity.

Section 2

A vote on an act may only take place between 6AM on a Saturday and 6PM UTC+7 the following Sunday.

Article 22. Change of Time of Voting

Upon a Member's request, the Chair may, for good cause, temporarily change any time set out in [Article 21](#).

Article 23. Minimum Time Requirement for Debate and Consideration of Motions and Acts

Section 1

Unless permitted by the Chair under extraordinary circumstances, no vote on a motion shall take place until at least five minutes after it was introduced.

Section 2

Unless permitted by the Chair under extraordinary circumstances, no vote on an act shall take place until at least one hour after it was introduced.

Article 24. When to Vote

A vote on a motion or an act shall take place when it is called by the Chair upon a Member's request. No vote on a motion or an act shall be requested until all debate on the motion or act has concluded.

Article 25. Duration of Vote

A vote on a motion or an act shall last no less than fifteen minutes, and no more than twenty-four hours. The duration of the vote shall be determined appropriately by the Chair. For good cause, any Member may request that the duration of the vote be changed by the Chair.

Article 26. Where to Vote

Unless proceedings are taking place in private under [Article 13](#), all voting on an act or a motion shall only be considered valid if it takes place in a public venue.

Article 27. How to Vote

Unless proceeding is taking place in private under [Article 13](#), all votes on an act or a motion shall be publicly signified and recorded. a Member shall vote by making a notice to Parliament, stating that they are voting, and their voting intent.

Article 28. Proxy Vote

For good cause, a Member may cast a vote on a motion or an act on behalf of another Member with the permission of that Member. a Member shall vote on behalf of another Member by making a notice to Parliament, stating that they are voting on behalf of another Member, the Member they are voting on behalf of, the voting intent of that Member, and any proof of authenticity and authorization. A Member of whom another Member cast a vote on behalf may dispute the authenticity and authorization of their proxy vote within three days of the vote being cast in Parliament.

Article 29. Threshold

Unless stated otherwise by statutes, a motion or an act shall require a majority of the votes of Parliament to be enacted.

Article 30. Declaration of Results

After voting has concluded on a motion or an act, the Chair, without unnecessary delay, shall announce the results of the vote to Parliament, and to declare the status of the proposed motion or act.

Part VII. Order in Parliament

Article 31. Irrelevance or Repetition

The Chair, after having called the attention of a Member, to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of their own arguments or of the arguments used by other Members in debate, may direct them to discontinue their speech.

Article 32. Time Limit on Debate

The Chair, for the orderly conduct of business, upon the request of a Member, may impose, lift, or change an appropriate time limit on the debate of a Member or Members on a motion or an act at any point before or during the debate.

Article 33. Point of Order

At any time, a Member may draw the attention of the Chair to the misconduct of another Member by raising a point of order. Unless the Chair permits, there shall be no debate to a point of order. The Chair shall immediately consider the point of order, and shall take immediate appropriate action according to the point of order.

Article 34. Suspension of Member of Parliament

The Chair shall order any Member or Members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to immediately be removed from Parliament for no more than seven days.

Article 35. Suspension of Member of the Public

The Chair shall order any member or members of the public whose conduct is grossly disorderly to immediately be removed from Parliament for no more than fourteen days. The Chair may also order that the thread of that member of the public be archived or deleted.

Article 36. Suspension of Debate

A Member may submit a motion that the debate on a motion or an act be suspended. There shall be no debate to that motion, and the motion shall be considered immediately by Parliament. The Chair shall inform the Member that a motion that the

debate be suspended is one of the most exceptional measures taken by Parliament, that Parliament shall not consent to such motion unless it is the only possible way in which proper orderly business of Parliament can be conducted, and that such motion is not debatable; and shall ask the Member whether or not they still wish to proceed with their motion. If the Member still wishes to proceed, the motion shall be immediately put to voting in Parliament. If Parliament approves the motion by a two-thirds majority, no further debate on the specified motion or act shall be permitted.

Article 37. Contempt of Parliament

A Member may submit a motion that a person be held in contempt of Parliament for interfering with or misusing parliamentary privilege or obstructing Parliament from conducting its business. The motion shall be considered immediately by Parliament. If Parliament approves the motion by a two-thirds majority, that person shall be suspended or expelled from Parliament, referred to an impeachment proceeding from any office, or referred to a criminal court for trial.

Part VIII. Members of the Public

Article 38. Public Participation

Any member of the public may, in good conduct, engage in any constructive and civil debate in Parliament as permitted by the Chair in the form of a thread.

Part IX. Enactment

Article 39. Enactment

This Act shall go into effect on May 1st, 2022.

In witness whereof, we have approved and set our hands on this document on this fifteenth day of the month of April, in the year two thousand and twenty-two, and in the third year of our State.

Parliament



Head of State



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just Jim