

DIRECT DEMOCRACY & SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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Articles of the Constitution of the British Isles

SECOND EDITION — RENUMBERED The foundational legislative, institutional, and constitutional instruments of the Civic Commonwealth

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— DD&SA Founding Principle

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TITLE I — THE FLOW OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

Article 1 — Source of Sovereignty

1.1 Sovereignty resides wholly and exclusively in the people of the British Isles. **1.2** All legislative authority originates in local communities and flows upward through the Sortition Assemblies established in this Title. **1.3** No individual, office, or institution may claim legislative authority except as expressly provided herein.

Article 2 — Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs)

2.1 Every recognised community shall maintain a **Local Sortition Assembly (LSA)** composed of residents selected by stratified sortition. **2.2** Any resident may submit a proposal to their LSA for consideration. **2.3** The LSA shall determine whether the proposal constitutes a **genuine community need**, defined as a matter affecting the wellbeing, dignity, safety, development, or essential functioning of the community. **2.4** Proposals approved by a two-thirds majority of the LSA shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA). **2.5** Proposals not approved may be revised and resubmitted by the community without restriction.

Article 3 — Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA)

3.1 The **Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA)** is an independent, sortition-based constitutional body responsible for ensuring that all proposals comply with this Constitution. **3.2** The CSA shall examine each proposal for:

- compatibility with fundamental rights,
- consistency with national frameworks,
- absence of conflict between communities,
- legal coherence and enforceability.

3.3 The CSA may:

- approve the proposal for national deliberation,
- return the proposal to the originating LSA with required amendments,
- or reject the proposal if it violates constitutional principles.

3.4 All CSA decisions shall be accompanied by published reasoning accessible to the public.

Article 4 — National Sortition Assembly (NSA)

4.1 The **National Sortition Assembly (NSA)** is the national deliberative body composed of residents selected by stratified sortition from across the British Isles. **4.2** The NSA shall receive only proposals that have passed CSA scrutiny. **4.3** The NSA shall:

- conduct public hearings,
- receive expert evidence,
- deliberate transparently,
- amend proposals where necessary,
- and determine whether the proposal is ready for national submission.

4.2 Approval of a proposal requires a three-fifths majority of the NSA. **4.5** Proposals not approved may be returned to the CSA or the originating LSA for revision.

Article 5 — National Decision and Final Sovereignty

5.1 The people of the British Isles are the final sovereign authority in all legislative matters. **5.2** Any proposal approved by the NSA shall be submitted to the entire population for decision. **5.3** National decision mechanisms are as follows:

- **Simple majority referendum** for ordinary legislation,
- **Three-fifths national majority** for structural reforms,
- **Concurrent majority** (national + regional) for constitutional amendments.

5.4 No authority may override, delay, or reinterpret the outcome of a national decision. **5.5** The result of a national decision shall enter into force automatically upon certification.

Article 6 — Prohibited Structures

6.1 No national chamber of elected representatives shall exist. **6.2** No second chamber, upper chamber, revising chamber, or parliamentary body shall be created. **6.3** No political party, faction, or organised electoral body may exercise legislative authority. **6.4** No individual may hold legislative office by election, appointment, inheritance, or patronage.

Article 7 — Principles of Governance

7.1 Power flows upward from communities, never downward from central institutions. **7.2** Deliberation shall precede decision; evidence shall precede deliberation; dignity shall precede all. **7.3** Every resident has equal standing in the legislative process. **7.4** All Sortition Assemblies shall operate with full transparency, public reasoning, and open access to information. **7.5** The purpose of governance is to safeguard the wellbeing, agency, and development of all people.

TITLE II — RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 8 — Inherent Dignity

8.1 Every person possesses inherent dignity that shall be respected and protected in all acts of governance. **8.2** No Civic Rule, framework, or decision may diminish the dignity of any individual or community. **8.3** Dignity is the foundational principle from which all rights and duties derive.

Article 9 — Equality and Non-Discrimination

9.1 All persons are equal before the Civic Rules and within all Sortition Assemblies. **9.2** No person shall be discriminated against on the basis of origin, identity, belief, ability, or circumstance. **9.3** Public institutions shall actively remove barriers that prevent equal participation in civic life.

Article 10 — Right to Participation

10.1 Every resident has the right to participate in the legislative process through:

- proposal submission to Local Sortition Assemblies,
- service in Sortition Assemblies when selected,
- participation in national decisions.

10.2 No person may be excluded from sortition selection except for clear and publicly defined conflicts of interest. **10.3** Participation shall be supported by appropriate remuneration, protections, and accommodations.

Article 11 — Right to Information

11.1 All persons have the right to access information necessary to understand, evaluate, and influence public decisions. **11.2** All Sortition Assemblies shall operate transparently, with public reasoning, published evidence, and accessible records. **11.3** No authority may withhold information except where strictly necessary to protect personal privacy or public safety, and such withholding must be independently reviewed.

Article 12 — Right to Challenge and Review

12.1 Any person or community may request review of a Civic Rule, decision, or process they believe violates this Constitution. **12.2** The Constitutional Sortition Assembly shall hear such challenges and issue binding determinations. **12.3** No individual shall suffer retaliation for exercising the right to challenge.

Article 13 — Right to Community Self-Determination

13.1 Communities have the right to organise, deliberate, and propose legislation through their Local Sortition Assemblies. **13.2** No central institution may impose legislation upon a community without the community's direct participation in the process defined in Title I. **13.3** Communities may establish additional rights and protections consistent with this Constitution.

Article 14 — Duties of Civic Participation

14.1 Every person has a duty to contribute to the wellbeing and development of their community. **14.2** When selected by sortition, residents have a civic duty to serve in the relevant Assembly, except where excused for legitimate personal reasons. **14.3** Residents shall engage in national decisions with honesty, care, and respect for the common good.

Article 15 — Duty of Truthfulness

15.1 All participants in the legislative process have a duty to act truthfully and to avoid deliberate misinformation. **15.2** Evidence presented to any Sortition Assembly must be accurate, transparent, and subject to independent verification. **15.3** Deliberate deception in civic processes constitutes a constitutional violation.

Article 16 — Duty of Mutual Respect

16.1 All persons shall treat one another with respect in civic deliberation. **16.2** No form of intimidation, coercion, or harassment shall be tolerated within any Assembly or public decision process. **16.3** The dignity of every participant shall be upheld at all times.

Article 17 — Duty to Future Generations

17.1 All legislative decisions shall consider their impact on future generations. **17.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate long-term consequences as part of their deliberative mandate. **17.3** The people hold a collective duty to preserve the ecological, social, and cultural foundations of life.

Article 18 — Enforcement of Rights and Duties

18.1 The Constitutional Sortition Assembly shall ensure that all rights and duties in this Title are upheld. **18.2** Violations of constitutional rights shall be remedied promptly and transparently. **18.3** Duties shall be supported through education, facilitation, and community structures, not coercive punishment.

TITLE III — INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

Article 19 — General Provisions

19.1 All legislative and constitutional deliberation shall be conducted through Sortition Assemblies.
19.2 Sortition Assemblies shall be independent, transparent, and free from political party influence.
19.3 Service in any Sortition Assembly is a civic duty and shall be supported by remuneration, protections, and accommodations. **19.4** No person may serve simultaneously in more than one Sortition Assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND LONG-TERM DUTIES

Article 20 — Supremacy of Constitutional Obligations

20.1 The obligations set out in this Title bind all institutions, Sortition Assemblies, public services, cooperatives, and persons exercising constitutional authority.
20.2 No Title, Article, framework, or decision may override or diminish these obligations.
20.3 Where this Constitution grants authority, that authority is limited by the duties defined herein.

Article 21 — Duty to Future Generations

21.1 All decisions of governance shall consider their long-term ecological, social, material, and civilisational consequences.
21.2 Short-term benefit shall never justify irreversible harm to future generations.
21.3 Sortition Assemblies shall explicitly evaluate long-term impacts as part of deliberation.
21.4 Failure to consider future generations constitutes a constitutional breach.

Article 22 — Transparency and Public Reasoning

22.1 All constitutional processes shall be transparent by default.
22.2 Decisions shall be accompanied by publicly accessible reasoning, evidence summaries, and recorded deliberation outcomes.
22.3 Secrecy is permitted only where strictly necessary for safety or constitutional integrity and must be narrowly justified.

Article 23 — Evidence Before Power

23.1 Evidence shall precede deliberation, and deliberation shall precede decision.
23.2 Scientific knowledge, local experience, and lived reality are all valid forms of evidence.
23.3 Deliberate suppression or distortion of evidence constitutes a constitutional offence.

Article 24 — Identity-Blind Authority

24.1 All constitutional decisions shall be made without regard to identity, belief, wealth, status, reputation, or political alignment.

24.2 Any attempt to influence outcomes through identity-based pressure constitutes a constitutional violation.

Article 25 — Public Ownership of Essential Systems

25.1 Systems essential to life, dignity, and national continuity shall be publicly owned.

25.2 These include, but are not limited to:

- energy generation and distribution,
- water and sanitation,
- transport infrastructure,
- healthcare systems,
- digital and quantum infrastructure,
- core financial systems.

25.3 Essential systems may not be privatised, captured, or controlled for private profit.

Article 26 — Non-Delegation of Sovereignty

26.1 Sovereign authority may not be delegated to private entities, foreign powers, or unaccountable institutions.

26.2 All binding authority must trace directly to the people through the constitutional process.

Article 27 — Prohibition of Capture and Corruption

27.1 Corruption, regulatory capture, revolving-door influence, and concealed lobbying are constitutional offences.

27.2 No individual may exercise authority where a material conflict of interest exists.

27.3 All financial and decision-making systems shall be designed to minimise capture by design.

TITLE IV — THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

Article 28 — Nature of the Executive Function

28.1 The Executive Function exists solely to implement the decisions of the people as expressed through the Sortition Assemblies and national decision mechanisms. **28.2** The Executive Function shall not initiate legislation, set framework directions, or exercise political authority. **28.3** The Executive Function is administrative, operational, and accountable to the people.

Article 29 — The Public Administration Service (PAS)

29.1 The Executive Function shall be carried out by a professional, non-partisan body known as the **Public Administration Service (PAS)**. **29.2** The PAS shall be composed of career public servants appointed through merit-based, transparent processes. **29.3** The PAS shall operate under the principles of:

- neutrality,
- competence,
- transparency,

- service to the public.

29.4 No member of the PAS may participate in political campaigning, factional activity, or attempts to influence Sortition Assemblies.

Article 30 — Scope of Executive Authority

30.1 The PAS shall implement Civic Rules and frameworks approved through the constitutional process defined in Title I. **30.2** The PAS shall manage:

- public services,
- infrastructure,
- national administration,
- regulatory enforcement,
- emergency response,
- fiscal operations as authorised by national decisions.

30.3 The PAS may issue operational guidelines necessary for implementation, provided such guidelines do not alter the substance of any Civic Rule or decision.

Article 31 — Executive Directorates

31.1 The PAS shall be organised into **Executive Directorates**, each responsible for a defined area of public administration. **31.2** Directorate heads shall be appointed through open, merit-based selection processes overseen by the Constitutional Sortition Assembly. **31.3** Directorate heads shall serve fixed terms and may be removed for cause by the CSA. **31.4** No Directorate head may serve more than two terms.

Article 32 — Accountability to the People

32.1 The PAS is accountable to the people through the Sortition Assemblies. **32.2** The NSA may summon any Directorate head to provide evidence, reports, or explanations. **32.3** The CSA may investigate allegations of misconduct, corruption, or constitutional violations within the PAS. **32.4** Findings of serious misconduct shall result in removal and may trigger legal proceedings.

Article 33 — Transparency and Public Reporting

33.1 The PAS shall publish regular reports on:

- implementation progress,
- public spending,
- service performance,
- regulatory actions,
- compliance with national decisions.

33.2 All reports shall be accessible, comprehensible, and open to public scrutiny. **33.3** Data used by the PAS shall be publicly available unless restricted for privacy or safety.

Article 34 — Emergency Administration

34.1 In times of national emergency, the PAS may take temporary operational measures necessary to protect life, safety, and essential services. **34.2** All emergency measures must be:

- strictly time-limited,

- proportionate,
- reported immediately to the CSA and NSA.

34.3 The NSA may revoke or amend emergency measures at any time. **34.4** Emergency powers shall not permit the PAS to create Civic Rules or alter constitutional rights.

Article 35 — Prohibition of Political Power

35.1 No member of the PAS may:

- campaign for political influence,
- attempt to shape legislative proposals,
- interfere with Sortition Assemblies,
- form or join political parties or factions.

35.2 Violations of this Article constitute constitutional offences subject to investigation by the CSA.

Article 36 — Duty of Service

36.1 The PAS exists to serve the people with competence, integrity, and impartiality. **36.2** Public servants shall uphold the principles of dignity, transparency, and fairness in all actions. **36.3** The PAS shall support, not direct, the democratic process.

TITLE V — THE JUSTICE FUNCTION

Article 37 — Nature and Purpose of Justice

37.1 Justice in the British Isles exists to protect dignity, truth, social trust, and the constitutional order.

37.2 The justice function is restorative, proportional, and evidence-led, not adversarial or punitive.

37.3 The purpose of justice is to determine whether a constitutional rule has been breached and, if so, to apply consequences that restore balance, responsibility, and community wellbeing.

37.4 Justice shall never serve ideology, retribution, profit, or political control.

Article 38 — Absence of Courts and Legal Professions

38.1 No courts, judges, juries, barristers, solicitors, prosecutors, or adversarial legal professions shall exist.

38.2 No person may profit from representing another in justice proceedings.

38.3 Justice shall be administered exclusively through Sortition Magisters operating within the constitutional framework defined in this Title.

Article 39 — Local Sortition Magister Review

39.1 Each Local Sortition Assembly (LSA) shall appoint Sortition Magisters from among its members for fixed, non-renewable terms.

39.2 Alleged breaches of constitutional rules shall first be reviewed by a Local Sortition Magister.

39.3 The Magister shall receive anonymised evidence and shall not know the identity, background, status, wealth, or history of the alleged perpetrator.

39.4 The Magister shall determine only:

- whether the relevant rule exists, and
- whether the available evidence indicates the rule was breached.

39.5 If no breach is found, the matter is closed and may not be reopened without new evidence.

39.6 If a breach is found, the matter shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly.

Article 40 — Constitutional Sortition Assembly Justice Panels

40.1 Upon receipt of a case, the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA) shall convene a Justice Panel composed of between three and thirteen Sortition Magisters, selected by stratified sortition.

40.2 The size of the panel shall reflect the seriousness and scope of the alleged breach.

40.3 The Justice Panel shall review:

- the anonymised evidence,
- the Local Magister's findings,
- contextual information relevant to proportionality and restoration.

40.4 The Panel shall draft a proposed finding and a proportionate consequence.

Article 41 — Right to Hearing and Dignity Safeguards

41.1 Any person subject to a proposed consequence has the right to a hearing before the CSA Justice Panel.

41.2 The person must be joined by an Independent Magister from another LSA, whose responsibilities include:

- explain the process,
- ensure procedural fairness,
- protect dignity,
- prevent coercion or confusion.

41.3 The Independent Magister shall not act as an advocate, defender, or representative.

41.4 Following the hearing, the Justice Panel shall reconsider the case and attempt to reach a resolution.

Article 42 — Escalation to the National Sortition Assembly

42.1 If the CSA Justice Panel cannot reach a decision supported by at least seventy percent of its members, the case shall be referred to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

42.2 The NSA shall receive all evidence, findings, and hearing records.

42.3 The NSA shall deliberate publicly and determine the final outcome by a three-fifths majority.

42.4 The NSA's decision is final and binding.

Article 43 — Principles of Anonymity, Fairness, and Equality

43.1 Identity-blind review is mandatory at all stages prior to any hearing.

43.2 No justice decision may be influenced by identity, belief, reputation, wealth, status, or political position.

43.3 All proceedings shall prioritise clarity, proportionality, and equal standing before the Constitution.

Article 44 — Consequences and Restoration

44.1 Consequences shall be proportionate, restorative, and designed to prevent recurrence.

44.2 Consequences may include:

- restitution,
- reparative labour,
- temporary restriction of specific activities,
- mandatory education or remediation,
- public acknowledgment of harm.

44.3 Collective punishment, exile, indefinite detention, and degrading treatment are prohibited.

Article 45 — Protection of the Accused

45.1 Every person subject to the justice process is entitled to:

- presumption of innocence,
- timely resolution,
- protection from coercion,
- humane treatment,
- access to all evidence used in deliberation.

45.2 No person may be detained except where strictly necessary to prevent immediate harm.

Article 46 — Protection of Victims and Communities

46.1 Persons harmed by rule breaches have the right to:

- dignity and respect,
- information about proceedings,
- participation in restorative processes where appropriate,
- access to support services.

46.2 Community harm shall be recognised as a valid consideration in determining consequences.

Article 47 — Limits on Enforcement Power

47.1 No enforcement body may act outside the authority granted by a justice ruling.

47.2 Excessive force, political enforcement, surveillance without authorisation, or discriminatory application of consequences constitute constitutional offences.

Article 48 — Transparency and Public Accountability

48.1 All justice procedures, standards, and aggregate outcomes shall be publicly accessible.

48.2 Individual identities shall remain protected except where disclosure is required by a final ruling.

48.3 The justice system shall be periodically reviewed by the CSA to ensure fidelity to constitutional principles.

TITLE VI — NATIONAL COORDINATION AND INTER-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Article 49 — Principle of Subsidiarity

49.1 All matters shall be handled at the most local level capable of addressing them effectively. **49.2** No higher-level body may assume authority over a matter that a community can manage for itself.

49.3 National coordination shall occur only where:

- multiple communities are affected,
- shared resources are involved,
- or national coherence is required.

Article 50 — Inter-Community Cooperation

50.1 Communities may form cooperative agreements to manage shared needs, services, or resources. **50.2** Such agreements must be transparent, voluntary, and consistent with this Constitution. **50.3** Cooperative agreements may be dissolved by any participating community with reasonable notice.

Article 51 — Regional Sortition Forums

51.1 Communities within a defined region may convene **Regional Sortition Forums** to coordinate matters affecting multiple LSAs. **51.2** Regional Forums shall be composed of members selected by sortition from participating LSAs. **51.3** Regional Forums may:

- harmonise local rules,
- coordinate shared infrastructure,
- mediate inter-community disputes,
- prepare joint proposals for the CSA.

51.4 Regional Forums shall not override the authority of any LSA.

Article 52 — Inter-Community Dispute Resolution

52.1 Disputes between communities shall first be addressed through dialogue facilitated by a Regional Sortition Forum. **52.2** If unresolved, the matter shall be referred to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly. **52.3** The CSA shall review the dispute, hear evidence from all affected communities, and issue a binding resolution. **52.4** The CSA's resolution shall prioritise fairness, proportionality, and the wellbeing of all communities involved.

Article 53 — National Coordination Council (NCC)

53.1 A **National Coordination Council (NCC)** shall exist to facilitate communication and cooperation across the British Isles. **53.2** The NCC shall be composed of:

- delegates selected by sortition from each Regional Forum,
- supported by the Public Administration Service.

53.3 The NCC shall:

- coordinate national infrastructure,
- manage inter-regional projects,
- ensure consistent implementation of national decisions,
- provide a platform for sharing best practices.

53.4 The NCC shall not create Civic Rules or impose obligations on communities.

Article 54 — National Resource Stewardship

54.1 Resources of national significance — including major waterways, energy grids, transportation networks, and ecological reserves — shall be managed cooperatively through the NCC. **54.2** Management decisions shall be guided by:

- sustainability,
- intergenerational justice,
- regional fairness,
- and scientific evidence.

54.3 Communities affected by resource decisions shall have direct input through their LSAs and Regional Forums.

Article 55 — National Emergency Coordination

55.1 In times of national emergency, the NCC may coordinate rapid response efforts across regions.

55.2 Emergency coordination shall not grant the NCC legislative authority. **55.3** All emergency actions must be:

- time-limited,
- transparent,
- reported to the CSA and NSA,
- and subject to immediate review.

55.4 Communities retain autonomy except where coordinated action is essential to protect life and safety.

Article 56 — National Cohesion and Cultural Respect

56.1 All communities shall respect the cultural, linguistic, and historical identities of others. **56.2** National cohesion shall be built through cooperation, shared purpose, and mutual dignity — not centralised authority. **56.3** The NCC shall support cultural exchange, shared learning, and inter-community understanding.

Article 57 — Prohibition of Centralised Political Power

57.1 No national body may accumulate political authority or act as a legislature. **57.2** The NCC, Regional Forums, and PAS shall remain strictly administrative and coordinative. **57.3** All political authority remains with the people through the Sortition Assemblies and national decision mechanisms.

Article 58 — Unity Through Distributed Sovereignty

58.1 The British Isles shall be unified through cooperation, shared responsibility, and the upward flow of sovereignty. **58.2** No community shall be subordinate to another. **58.3** National unity shall arise from dignity, fairness, and mutual respect.

TITLE VII — PUBLIC FINANCE AND ECONOMIC STEWARDSHIP

Article 59 — Principles of Public Finance

59.1 All public finance shall serve the wellbeing, dignity, and development of the people. **59.2** Public finance shall be transparent, accountable, and free from political influence. **59.3** No individual or institution may exercise unilateral control over public funds. **59.4** All financial authority flows upward from communities through the Sortition Assemblies.

Article 60 — Community-Rooted Fiscal Proposals

60.1 All proposals involving public expenditure, taxation, or resource allocation must originate in Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs). **60.2** LSAs shall evaluate whether a financial proposal reflects a genuine community need. **60.3** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA) for fiscal and constitutional review.

Article 61 — Fiscal Review by the CSA

61.1 The CSA shall review all financial proposals for:

- constitutional compliance,
- fiscal sustainability,
- fairness across communities,
- long-term economic impact.

61.2 The CSA may request independent economic analysis from the Public Administration Service (PAS). **61.3** The CSA may approve, amend, return, or reject proposals based on constitutional and fiscal criteria. **61.4** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

Article 62 — National Sortition Assembly and Public Finance

62.1 The NSA shall deliberate on all financial proposals approved by the CSA. **62.2** The NSA shall consider:

- national equity,
- intergenerational justice,
- regional balance,
- economic resilience.

62.3 The NSA may amend proposals where necessary. **62.4** Approval requires a **three-fifths majority**. **62.5** Approved proposals shall be submitted to the people for final decision.

Article 63 — National Financial Decisions

63.1 The people are the final authority on all matters of taxation, spending, and national resource allocation. **63.2** National financial decisions shall be made through:

- **simple majority referendum** for ordinary fiscal measures,
- **three-fifths national majority** for major spending programmes,
- **concurrent majority** for taxation changes or long-term commitments.

63.3 No financial measure may take effect without direct approval from the people.

Article 64 — Public Revenue System

64.1 Public revenue shall be raised through mechanisms approved by national decision. **64.2** Revenue mechanisms shall be:

- fair,
- transparent,
- simple,
- and proportionate to ability to contribute.

64.3 No hidden taxes, fees, or charges may be imposed by any body. **64.4** All revenue streams shall be publicly reported and audited.

Article 65 — Public Expenditure

65.1 All public expenditure must be authorised through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

65.2 Expenditure shall prioritise:

- essential services,
- infrastructure,
- community wellbeing,
- ecological sustainability,
- long-term national resilience.

65.3 No expenditure may be made for political, partisan, or personal benefit.

Article 66 — The Public Administration Service (PAS) and Finance

66.1 The PAS shall implement all financial decisions approved by the people. **66.2** The PAS shall maintain transparent accounts of all public funds. **66.3** The PAS shall not propose financial framework direction or influence Sortition **Assemblies**. **66.4** The PAS shall be audited annually by independent auditors appointed by the CSA.

Article 67 — National Audit and Financial Integrity

67.1 An **Independent National Audit Office (INAO)** shall be established to ensure financial integrity.

67.2 The INAO shall be composed of experts selected by sortition from a vetted pool of qualified professionals. **67.3** The INAO shall:

- audit all public accounts,
- investigate misuse of funds,
- publish annual financial reports,
- refer violations to the CSA for adjudication.

67.4 All audit findings shall be public.

Article 68 — Inter-Community Fiscal Fairness

68.1 Public finance shall ensure equitable distribution of resources across all communities. **68.2** No community shall be disadvantaged due to geography, population size, or historical circumstance. **68.3** The CSA shall ensure that national financial decisions uphold regional fairness.

Article 69 — Prohibition of Political Influence

69.1 No political party, faction, donor, or interest group may influence public finance. **69.2** All financial decisions must be made through the Sortition Assemblies and national referenda. **69.3** Any attempt to manipulate financial processes constitutes a constitutional offence.

Article 70 — Long-Term Economic Stewardship

70.1 All financial decisions shall consider their impact on future generations. **70.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate long-term sustainability as part of their deliberative mandate. **70.3** The nation holds a collective duty to preserve economic stability, ecological health, and social wellbeing.

TITLE VIII — PUBLIC SERVICES AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 71 — Purpose of Public Services

71.1 Public services exist to safeguard the wellbeing, dignity, and development of all people. **71.2** Public services shall be universal, accessible, and free from political, commercial, or factional influence. **71.3** Public services shall be delivered through professional, non-partisan institutions accountable to the Sortition Assemblies.

Article 72 — Community-Rooted Service Design

72.1 All proposals for the creation, modification, or expansion of public services must originate in Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs). **72.2** LSAs shall determine whether a service proposal reflects a genuine community need. **72.3** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA) for review.

Article 73 — CSA Review of Public Service Proposals

73.1 The CSA shall review all service proposals for:

- constitutional compliance,
- equity across communities,
- long-term sustainability,
- operational feasibility.

73.2 The CSA may request expert analysis from the Public Administration Service (PAS). **73.3** The CSA may approve, amend, return, or reject proposals. **73.4** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

Article 74 — NSA Deliberation on Public Services

74.1 The NSA shall deliberate on all public service proposals approved by the CSA. **74.2** The NSA shall consider:

- national cohesion,

- intergenerational impact,
- regional fairness,
- evidence-based outcomes.

74.3 The NSA may amend proposals where necessary. **74.4** Approval requires a **three-fifths majority**. **74.5** Approved proposals shall be submitted to the people for final decision.

Article 75 — Public Service Implementation

75.1 The Public Administration Service (PAS) shall implement all public service decisions approved by the people. **75.2** The PAS shall operate service systems including, but not limited to:

- healthcare,
- education,
- housing,
- transport,
- energy,
- water and sanitation,
- emergency services,
- digital infrastructure.

75.3 The PAS shall not create frameworks or influence Sortition Assemblies. **75.4** All service delivery shall be transparent, evidence-based, and publicly accountable.

Article 76 — Service Quality and Accountability

76.1 All public services shall meet standards established through national decision. **76.2** The PAS shall publish regular performance reports for each service area. **76.3** LSAs may request service reviews where community needs are not being met. **76.4** The CSA may investigate systemic failures and issue binding corrective directives.

Article 77 — Professional Independence

77.1 Public service professionals shall operate independently of political, commercial, or ideological pressure. **77.2** Employment, promotion, and discipline shall be based solely on competence, integrity, and service quality. **77.3** No public service role may be used for political influence or personal gain.

Article 78 — Community Participation in Service Oversight

78.1 LSAs may establish **Community Oversight Panels** to monitor local service delivery. **78.2** Oversight Panels shall:

- gather community feedback,
- identify service gaps,
- propose improvements to the LSA,
- liaise with regional and national bodies.

78.3 Oversight Panels shall have no operational authority but may trigger CSA review.

Article 79 — Regional Coordination of Services

79.1 Regional Sortition Forums may coordinate service delivery across multiple communities. **79.2** Regional coordination may include:

- transport networks,
- hospital systems,
- energy grids,
- environmental management,
- emergency response.

79.3 Regional coordination shall not override community autonomy.

Article 80 — Universal Access

80.1 All residents shall have equal access to essential public services. **80.2** No person shall be denied services based on identity, status, or circumstance. **80.3** Public services shall be designed to accommodate diverse needs and abilities.

Article 81 — Innovation and Continuous Improvement

81.1 Public services shall evolve through evidence, community input, and technological advancement. **81.2** LSAs may propose pilot programmes to test new service models. **81.3** Successful pilots may be scaled through the constitutional process.

Article 82 — Protection from Privatisation

82.1 Essential public services shall not be privatised, outsourced, or transferred to profit-driven entities. **82.2** Partnerships with external organisations may occur only where:

- they serve the public interest,
- they are non-profit,
- they are transparent,
- and they are approved through the constitutional process.

82.3 No private entity may control or influence essential public services.

TITLE IX — ENVIRONMENT, LAND, AND ECOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP

Article 83 — Principles of Ecological Stewardship

83.1 The natural environment of the British Isles is a shared inheritance belonging equally to present and future generations. **83.2** Ecological stewardship shall be guided by sustainability, scientific evidence, and intergenerational justice. **83.3** No activity may degrade ecosystems, biodiversity, or natural resources beyond their capacity to regenerate. **83.4** Environmental protection is a collective duty of all communities and institutions.

Article 84 — Community-Rooted Environmental Proposals

84.1 All proposals concerning land use, environmental protection, resource management, or ecological restoration must originate in Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs). **84.2** LSAs shall evaluate environmental proposals based on:

- local ecological needs,
- community wellbeing,

- long-term sustainability.

84.3 Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA) for review.

Article 85 — CSA Environmental Review

85.1 The CSA shall review environmental proposals for:

- constitutional compliance,
- ecological impact,
- scientific validity,
- regional and national coherence.

85.2 The CSA may request independent scientific analysis from the Public Administration Service (PAS). **85.3** The CSA may approve, amend, return, or reject proposals. **85.4** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

Article 86 — NSA Deliberation on Environmental Matters

86.1 The NSA shall deliberate on all environmental proposals approved by the CSA. **86.2** The NSA shall consider:

- long-term ecological health,
- climate resilience,
- biodiversity protection,
- regional fairness,
- scientific evidence.

86.3 The NSA may amend proposals where necessary. **86.4** Approval requires a **three-fifths majority**. **86.5** Approved proposals shall be submitted to the people for final decision.

Article 87 — National Ecological Stewardship Framework

87.1 A **National Ecological Stewardship Framework (NESF)** shall guide environmental stewardship and land management across the British Isles. **87.2** The NESF shall be developed through the constitutional process and updated regularly. **87.3** The NESF shall include:

- biodiversity protection standards,
- climate adaptation strategies,
- land-use guidelines,
- water and soil conservation measures,
- pollution limits,
- ecological restoration priorities.

Article 88 — Land Use and Natural Resources

88.1 Land and natural resources shall be managed for the common good. **88.2** No land or resource may be exploited in a manner that undermines ecological integrity or community wellbeing. **88.3** Communities shall have authority over local land use, subject to constitutional and ecological safeguards. **88.4** Nationally significant resources shall be managed cooperatively through the National Coordination Council (NCC).

Article 89 — Climate Responsibility

89.1 The British Isles shall pursue climate stability and resilience as a constitutional obligation. **89.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate the climate impact of all proposals. **89.3** National decisions shall prioritise:

- emissions reduction,
- renewable energy,
- sustainable transport,
- ecological restoration,
- adaptation to climate risks.

89.4 The PAS shall implement climate strategies approved through the constitutional process.

Article 90 — Protection of Biodiversity

90.1 Biodiversity shall be protected as essential to ecological and human wellbeing. **90.2** Critical habitats, species, and ecosystems shall receive enhanced protection. **90.3** Restoration of degraded ecosystems shall be a national priority. **90.4** Communities may designate local ecological sanctuaries through their LSAs.

Article 91 — Environmental Monitoring and Transparency

91.1 The PAS shall maintain a national ecological monitoring system. **91.2** All environmental data shall be publicly accessible. **91.3** Annual ecological health reports shall be published and reviewed by the CSA. **91.4** The CSA may issue binding directives where ecological thresholds are at risk.

Article 92 — Ecological Justice and Accountability

92.1 Environmental harm constitutes a breach of constitutional duty. **92.2** Alleged ecological violations shall be reviewed through the justice process defined in Title V. **92.3** Consequences shall prioritise restoration, remediation, and prevention of future harm. **92.4** Communities affected by ecological harm shall have standing to initiate review.

Article 93 — Inter-Community Ecological Cooperation

93.1 Communities may form ecological cooperatives to manage shared ecosystems, watersheds, or habitats. **93.2** Regional Sortition Forums may coordinate ecological initiatives across multiple LSAs. **93.3** The NCC shall support national-scale ecological projects without exercising political authority.

Article 94 — Duty to Future Generations

94.1 All environmental decisions shall consider their impact on future generations. **94.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate long-term ecological consequences as part of their deliberative mandate. **94.3** The nation holds a collective duty to preserve the ecological foundations of life.

TITLE X — SCIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, AND EVIDENCE

Article 95 — Principles of Knowledge Governance

95.1 Science, knowledge, and evidence are essential to the wellbeing, dignity, and development of the people. **95.2** All public decisions shall be informed by transparent, independently verified evidence. **95.3** No political, commercial, or ideological influence may distort scientific processes or public knowledge. **95.4** Knowledge is a shared resource belonging to all communities.

Article 96 — Community-Rooted Knowledge Needs

96.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may request scientific or technical information relevant to community proposals. **96.2** LSAs may initiate research inquiries where community needs require additional evidence. **96.3** The Public Administration Service (PAS) shall support LSAs by providing accessible, unbiased information.

Article 97 — The National Evidence Service (NES)

97.1 A **National Evidence Service (NES)** shall be established to provide independent, high-quality scientific and technical information. **97.2** The NES shall be composed of professionals selected through merit-based processes and overseen by the CSA. **97.3** The NES shall:

- synthesise scientific evidence,
- conduct independent research,
- prepare evidence packs for Sortition Assemblies,
- maintain national data systems,
- ensure transparency and reproducibility.

97.4 The NES shall not advocate for framework outcomes.

Article 98 — Evidence for the CSA

98.1 The CSA may request scientific, legal, ethical, or technical analysis from the NES. **98.2** All evidence provided to the CSA shall be:

- transparent,
- peer-reviewed where applicable,
- free from conflicts of interest,
- accessible to the public.

98.3 The CSA shall evaluate evidence solely on its quality, relevance, and integrity.

Article 99 — Evidence for the NSA

99.1 The NSA shall receive comprehensive evidence packs for all proposals under deliberation. **99.2** Evidence packs shall include:

- scientific findings,
- economic analysis,
- social impact assessments,
- ecological modelling,
- ethical considerations.

99.3 The NSA may summon experts to provide testimony, provided such testimony is neutral and evidence-based.

Article 100 — Public Access to Knowledge

100.1 All scientific and technical information used in public decision-making shall be publicly accessible. **100.2** Data, models, and methodologies shall be published in open formats. **100.3** The NES shall maintain a national open-knowledge platform for public use. **100.4** No information may be withheld except where necessary to protect personal privacy or public safety.

Article 101 — Research Independence

101.1 Scientific research shall be protected from political, commercial, and ideological interference. **101.2** Funding for public research shall be allocated through the constitutional process defined in Title VII. **101.3** Researchers shall be free to pursue inquiry within ethical and constitutional boundaries. **101.4** No institution may suppress, distort, or manipulate research findings.

Article 102 — Ethical Standards in Knowledge Production

102.1 All research and evidence used in public decision-making shall adhere to ethical standards established through national decision. **102.2** Ethical standards shall include:

- respect for human dignity,
- protection of privacy,
- transparency of methods,
- avoidance of harm,
- independence from vested interests.

102.3 The CSA may review and enforce ethical compliance.

Article 103 — Scientific Integrity and Accountability

103.1 Deliberate falsification, manipulation, or concealment of evidence constitutes a constitutional offence. **103.2** The CSA shall investigate allegations of scientific misconduct. **103.3** Consequences shall prioritise correction, transparency, and restoration of trust.

Article 104 — Knowledge for Future Generations

104.1 All scientific and technical decisions shall consider their impact on future generations. **104.2** The NES shall maintain long-term monitoring systems for:

- climate,
- biodiversity,
- public health,
- infrastructure,
- social wellbeing.

104.3 Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate long-term evidence as part of their deliberative mandate.

Article 105 — Integration of Local and National Knowledge

105.1 Local knowledge, lived experience, and community expertise shall be recognised as valid forms of evidence. **105.2** The NES shall integrate community-generated data with scientific research. **105.3** Sortition Assemblies shall consider both scientific and experiential evidence in their deliberations.

Article 106 — Protection from Misinformation

106.1 The state shall protect the public from deliberate misinformation that threatens wellbeing or democratic integrity. **106.2** Measures to address misinformation shall be:

- transparent,
- evidence-based,
- non-punitive,
- consistent with fundamental rights.

106.3 The NES shall provide accessible, accurate information to counter misinformation.

TITLE XI — TECHNOLOGY, DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AND DATA GOVERNANCE

Article 107 — Principles of Technological Stewardship

107.1 Technology exists to enhance human dignity, wellbeing, and agency. **107.2** All national digital systems shall be transparent, secure, and free from political, commercial, or ideological influence.

107.3 The British Isles shall maintain sovereign control over its technological infrastructure, including quantum computing systems. **107.4** No technology may be used to manipulate, coerce, or surveil the population beyond what is strictly necessary for safety and constitutional integrity.

Article 108 — Quantum National Computing Infrastructure

108.1 The primary computational infrastructure of the British Isles shall be based on **quantum computing systems**. **108.2** Quantum systems shall be used for:

- national data processing,
- scientific modelling,
- ecological forecasting,
- cryptographic security,
- public service optimisation.

108.3 Quantum infrastructure shall be publicly owned and operated by the Public Administration Service (PAS). **108.4** No private entity may control or influence national quantum systems.

Article 109 — Digital Sovereignty

109.1 All critical digital infrastructure — including quantum systems, networks, data centres, and communication protocols — shall be sovereign and publicly owned. **109.2** Foreign entities may not control, access, or influence national digital systems. **109.3** All software used in public systems shall be open, auditable, and free from proprietary constraints.

Article 110 — Data Rights and Personal Autonomy

110.1 Every person has the right to privacy, data protection, and control over their personal information. **110.2** Personal data may only be collected where necessary for public services and with explicit consent. **110.3** Individuals shall have the right to:

- access their data,

- correct inaccuracies,
- request deletion,
- restrict processing.

110.4 No personal data may be sold, traded, or used for commercial profiling.

Article 111 — National Data Architecture

111.1 A unified **National Data Architecture (NDA)** shall be maintained to ensure secure, efficient, and transparent data management. **111.2** The NDA shall operate on quantum-secured protocols. **111.3** Data systems shall be interoperable across public services while respecting privacy and constitutional rights. **111.4** All public data systems shall be designed for long-term resilience and adaptability.

Article 112 — Artificial Intelligence Governance

112.1 Artificial intelligence systems used in public administration shall be transparent, explainable, and aligned with constitutional principles. **112.2** AI shall support — not replace — human deliberation in Sortition Assemblies. **112.3** AI may not:

- make binding decisions,
- influence legislative proposals,
- manipulate public opinion,
- profile individuals for political or behavioural purposes.

112.4 All AI systems shall be independently audited for fairness, accuracy, and safety.

Article 113 — Cybersecurity and National Protection

113.1 The British Isles shall maintain a **National Cyber Defence Service (NCDS)** to protect digital and quantum infrastructure. **113.2** The NCDS shall:

- defend against cyber threats,
- secure public networks,
- maintain cryptographic integrity,
- support communities in digital safety.

113.3 Cybersecurity measures must be proportionate, transparent, and consistent with constitutional rights.

Article 114 — Community Access and Digital Inclusion

114.1 All residents shall have equal access to digital infrastructure and services. **114.2** Digital literacy shall be supported through public education and community programmes. **114.3** No person shall be excluded from public services due to digital barriers.

Article 115 — Technological Transparency

115.1 All public algorithms, models, and digital systems shall be open to public inspection. **115.2** Quantum systems shall publish non-sensitive operational summaries to ensure transparency. **115.3** No “black box” systems may be used in public decision-making.

Article 116 — Ethical Technology Standards

116.1 Ethical standards for technology shall be established through national decision. **116.2** Standards shall include:

- respect for human dignity,
- protection of privacy,
- avoidance of harm,
- transparency of design,
- independence from vested interests.

116.3 The CSA shall enforce ethical compliance.

Article 117 — Innovation and Public Benefit

117.1 Technological innovation shall be encouraged where it serves the public good. **117.2** LSAs may propose pilot programmes for new technologies. **117.3** Successful pilots may be scaled through the constitutional process. **117.4** No innovation may undermine constitutional rights or ecological integrity.

Article 118 — Protection from Technological Abuse

118.1 Misuse of technology to harm individuals, communities, or democratic processes constitutes a constitutional offence. **118.2** The CSA shall investigate allegations of technological abuse. **118.3** Consequences shall prioritise restoration, transparency, and prevention of future harm.

TITLE XII — DEFENCE, SECURITY, AND CIVIL PROTECTION

Article 119 — Principles of Defence and Security

119.1 Defence exists solely to protect the people, territory, and constitutional order of the British Isles. **119.2** Defence forces shall be non-political, publicly accountable, and subordinate to the people through the Sortition Assemblies. **119.3** No branch of the defence forces may initiate conflict, foreign intervention, or political influence. **119.4** The British Isles shall maintain a strictly defensive posture.

Article 120 — Structure of the Defence Forces

120.1 The Defence Forces of the British Isles shall consist of:

- the **BI Navy Fleet**,
- the **BI Air Service**,
- the **BI Army**,
- and the **Civil Protection Service (CPS)**.

120.2 Each branch shall operate within clearly defined territorial and functional limits. **120.3** No branch may exceed its constitutional mandate.

Article 121 — The BI Navy Fleet

121.1 The BI Navy Fleet shall patrol and protect the **territorial waters** of the British Isles. **121.2** Its responsibilities include:

- maritime defence,

- coastal security,
- search and rescue,
- anti-smuggling and anti-piracy operations within BI waters.

121.3 The Navy shall not conduct offensive operations outside BI territorial waters except where authorised by national decision for NATO obligations.

Article 122 — The BI Air Service

122.1 The BI Air Service shall patrol and protect the **airspace** of the British Isles. **122.2** Its responsibilities include:

- air defence,
- airspace monitoring,
- emergency response,
- support to civil protection operations.

122.3 The Air Service shall not conduct offensive operations outside BI airspace except where authorised by national decision for NATO obligations.

Article 123 — The BI Army

123.1 The BI Army shall patrol and protect the **land space** of the British Isles. **123.2** Its responsibilities include:

- territorial defence,
- border protection,
- support to civil protection and disaster response,
- cooperation with local communities during emergencies.

123.3 The BI Army may deploy outside the British Isles **only** for NATO missions and **only** when authorised through the constitutional process defined in Title I. **123.4** No individual or institution may deploy the Army abroad without national approval.

Article 124 — Civil Protection Service (CPS)

124.1 The CPS shall provide non-military emergency response, including:

- natural disasters,
- public health emergencies,
- infrastructure failures,
- humanitarian assistance.

124.2 The CPS shall coordinate with LSAs, Regional Forums, and the PAS. **124.3** The CPS shall remain strictly civilian and non-militarised.

Article 125 — Command and Accountability

125.1 Operational command of each defence branch shall be exercised by professional officers appointed through merit-based processes. **125.2** Strategic oversight shall be exercised by the National Sortition Assembly (NSA). **125.3** The CSA may investigate allegations of misconduct, constitutional violations, or misuse of force. **125.4** Defence forces shall publish transparent reports on operations, readiness, and expenditures.

Article 126 — Prohibition of Political Influence

126.1 Defence forces shall be strictly non-political. **126.2** No member of the defence forces may:

- engage in political activity,
- influence Sortition Assemblies,
- participate in factional or ideological groups.

126.3 Violations constitute constitutional offences.

Article 127 — Rules of Engagement and Ethical Conduct

127.1 Rules of engagement shall be established through national decision. **127.2** All defence personnel shall adhere to principles of:

- necessity,
- proportionality,
- humanity,
- constitutional integrity.

127.3 Violations shall be reviewed through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 128 — NATO and International Cooperation

128.1 The British Isles shall honour its NATO commitments. **128.2** Participation in NATO missions requires:

- CSA review,
- NSA approval,
- national decision where required by Title I.

128.3 No international agreement may override this Constitution. **128.4** Defence cooperation shall never compromise sovereignty or constitutional rights.

Article 129 — Defence Technology and Quantum Security

129.1 Defence systems shall utilise quantum-secured communication and computational infrastructure. **129.2** All defence technologies shall be publicly owned and free from foreign control.

129.3 The National Cyber Defence Service (NCDS) shall protect defence networks from cyber threats.

Article 130 — Duty of Protection

130.1 The defence forces exist to protect the people, not to rule them. **130.2** All actions shall uphold dignity, safety, and constitutional principles. **130.3** Defence forces shall support — not override — civil authority.

TITLE XIII — INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GLOBAL COOPERATION

Article 131 — Principles of International Conduct

131.1 The British Isles shall engage with the world in a manner that upholds dignity, peace, and mutual respect. **131.2** International relations shall be guided by:

- non-aggression,
- cooperation,
- transparency,
- sovereignty,
- and the wellbeing of all peoples.

131.3 No individual or institution may conduct foreign policy outside the constitutional process.

Article 132 — Community-Rooted Foreign Engagement

132.1 All proposals for international agreements, treaties, or cooperative initiatives must originate in Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs). **132.2** LSAs may propose:

- trade agreements,
- environmental cooperation,
- cultural exchanges,
- scientific partnerships,
- humanitarian commitments.

132.3 Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA) for review.

Article 133 — CSA Review of International Proposals

133.1 The CSA shall review all international proposals for:

- constitutional compliance,
- sovereignty protection,
- human rights alignment,
- long-term national interest,
- ecological and economic impact.

133.2 The CSA may request analysis from the National Evidence Service (NES) and the Public Administration Service (PAS). **133.3** The CSA may approve, amend, return, or reject proposals. **133.4** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

Article 134 — NSA Deliberation on International Agreements

134.1 The NSA shall deliberate on all international proposals approved by the CSA. **134.2** The NSA shall consider:

- global stability,
- fairness,
- reciprocity,
- long-term consequences,
- alignment with national values.

134.3 The NSA may amend proposals where necessary. **134.4** Approval requires a **three-fifths majority**. **134.5** Approved agreements shall be submitted to the people for final decision.

Article 135 — National Approval of International Commitments

135.1 The people are the final authority on all international agreements. **135.2** International commitments shall be approved through:

- **simple majority referendum** for ordinary agreements,
- **three-fifths national majority** for long-term or resource-binding agreements,
- **concurrent majority** for treaties affecting sovereignty.

135.3 No international agreement may take effect without direct approval from the people.

Article 136 — Diplomatic Service of the British Isles (DSBI)

136.1 A **Diplomatic Service of the British Isles (DSBI)** shall represent the nation abroad. **136.2** The DSBI shall be:

- professional,
- non-political,
- publicly accountable,
- guided by constitutional principles.

136.3 The DSBI shall implement — not shape — foreign policy. **136.4** DSBI personnel shall not engage in political activity or influence Sortition Assemblies.

Article 137 — International Organisations

137.1 The British Isles may participate in international organisations where such participation:

- serves the public good,
- respects sovereignty,
- aligns with constitutional principles.

137.2 Participation requires approval through the constitutional process. **137.3** No international organisation may override this Constitution.

Article 138 — Humanitarian Engagement

138.1 The British Isles shall contribute to global humanitarian efforts where consistent with national values and constitutional principles. **138.2** Humanitarian deployments of the BI Army require:

- CSA review,
- NSA approval,
- national decision where required.

138.3 Humanitarian assistance shall prioritise life, dignity, and impartiality.

Article 139 — Trade and Economic Cooperation

139.1 Trade agreements shall prioritise:

- fairness,
- sustainability,
- labour rights,
- ecological protection,
- community wellbeing.

139.2 No trade agreement may undermine public services, ecological integrity, or constitutional rights. **139.3** All trade negotiations shall be transparent and publicly accessible.

Article 140 — Peace and Non-Aggression

140.1 The British Isles shall not initiate armed conflict. **140.2** Defence forces may act only in:

- self-defence,
- protection of BI territory,
- NATO missions approved through the constitutional process.

140.3 Peaceful resolution of disputes shall be pursued in all circumstances.

Article 141 — Global Scientific and Ecological Cooperation

141.1 The British Isles shall participate in global scientific, ecological, and climate initiatives. **141.2** Cooperation shall prioritise:

- climate stability,
- biodiversity protection,
- sustainable development,
- open knowledge sharing.

141.3 International scientific agreements shall be reviewed through the constitutional process.

Article 142 — Protection from Foreign Influence

142.1 No foreign government, corporation, or organisation may influence:

- Sortition Assemblies,
- public services,
- defence forces,
- digital infrastructure,
- national decision mechanisms.

142.2 Foreign funding of public institutions is prohibited unless approved through the constitutional process. **142.3** The CSA shall investigate and address any foreign interference.

Article 143 — Global Citizenship and Shared Humanity

143.1 The British Isles recognises the equal dignity of all peoples. **143.2** International engagement shall reflect solidarity, fairness, and mutual respect. **143.3** The nation shall contribute to global peace, justice, and ecological stewardship.

TITLE XIV — CULTURE, IDENTITY, AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Article 144 — Principles of Cultural Life

144.1 Culture is a living expression of the people and shall be protected, respected, and celebrated.

144.2 All cultural identities, traditions, and languages within the British Isles hold equal dignity. **144.3** No authority may impose cultural norms or suppress cultural expression. **144.4** Cultural life shall flourish through community initiative, creativity, and shared heritage.

Article 145 — Community Cultural Autonomy

145.1 Each community has the right to preserve, develop, and express its cultural identity. **145.2** Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may:

- establish cultural programmes,
- protect local heritage,
- support arts and traditions,
- promote inter-community cultural exchange.

145.3 No community may impose its cultural practices on another.

Article 146 — Languages of the British Isles

146.1 All languages native to the British Isles — including English, Scots, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, Manx, and others — shall be recognised and protected. **146.2** Communities may designate local languages for cultural, educational, and administrative use. **146.3** The nation shall support the revitalisation of endangered languages. **146.4** No person shall be discriminated against based on language.

Article 147 — Cultural Heritage and Preservation

147.1 The tangible and intangible heritage of the British Isles shall be preserved for future generations. **147.2** Heritage includes:

- historical sites,
- landscapes,
- traditions,
- folklore,
- music,
- literature,
- craftsmanship.

147.3 Preservation initiatives shall originate in LSAs and be reviewed through the constitutional process.

Article 148 — Arts and Creative Expression

148.1 Artistic expression is a fundamental component of human dignity and community life. **148.2** The nation shall support:

- visual arts,
- music,
- theatre,
- literature,
- digital arts,
- community festivals.

148.3 Public funding for the arts shall be allocated through the constitutional process defined in Title VII. **148.4** Artistic freedom shall be protected from censorship except where necessary to uphold constitutional rights.

Article 149 — Cultural Education

149.1 Education systems shall reflect the cultural diversity of the British Isles. **149.2** Communities may shape local curricula to include:

- local history,
- language,
- traditions,
- arts,
- ecological knowledge.

149.3 National educational frameworks shall ensure fairness, inclusivity, and respect for all identities.

Article 150 — Inter-Community Cultural Exchange

150.1 Communities are encouraged to share cultural practices, knowledge, and traditions. **150.2** Regional Sortition Forums may coordinate cultural exchange programmes. **150.3** The National Coordination Council (NCC) may support national cultural festivals and shared celebrations.

Article 151 — Protection from Cultural Discrimination

151.1 No person or community shall be discriminated against based on cultural identity, tradition, or expression. **151.2** Cultural discrimination constitutes a violation of constitutional rights. **151.3** Allegations of cultural discrimination shall be reviewed through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 152 — Cultural Innovation and Evolution

152.1 Culture is dynamic and evolves through creativity, dialogue, and shared experience. **152.2** Communities may propose new cultural initiatives, festivals, or practices through their LSAs. **152.3** The nation shall support cultural innovation that strengthens dignity, cohesion, and mutual respect.

Article 153 — Cultural Stewardship for Future Generations

153.1 The people hold a collective duty to preserve cultural heritage for future generations. **153.2** Sortition Assemblies shall consider long-term cultural impact when evaluating proposals. **153.3** Cultural stewardship shall prioritise continuity, diversity, and shared identity.

TITLE XV — EDUCATION, LEARNING, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Article 154 — Principles of Education

154.1 Education is a fundamental right and a lifelong process essential to human dignity, agency, and development. **154.2** Education shall be free, universal, and accessible to all residents of the British Isles. **154.3** No political, ideological, commercial, or sectarian influence may shape educational content or governance. **154.4** Education shall cultivate critical thinking, creativity, cooperation, and ecological and civic responsibility.

Article 155 — Community-Rooted Educational Design

155.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) shall shape educational priorities based on community needs, culture, and identity. **155.2** LSAs may propose:

- local curriculum elements,
- cultural and linguistic education,
- community learning programmes,
- school infrastructure improvements.

155.3 All educational proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 156 — National Educational Framework

156.1 A **National Educational Framework (NEF)** shall ensure fairness, coherence, and equal opportunity across the British Isles. **156.2** The NEF shall be developed through the constitutional process and shall include:

- core competencies,
- scientific literacy,
- civic understanding,
- ecological knowledge,
- digital and quantum literacy,
- ethical reasoning.

156.3 The NEF shall respect community autonomy and cultural diversity.

Article 157 — Professional Independence of Educators

157.1 Educators shall operate independently of political, commercial, or ideological pressure. **157.2** Employment, promotion, and evaluation shall be based solely on competence, integrity, and educational outcomes. **157.3** No educator may be compelled to teach content that violates constitutional principles.

Article 158 — Lifelong Learning

158.1 Education shall extend beyond childhood and adolescence to all stages of life. **158.2** The nation shall support:

- adult education,
- vocational training,
- digital and quantum literacy programmes,
- community learning centres,
- intergenerational learning initiatives.

158.3 Lifelong learning shall be accessible, flexible, and free at the point of use.

Article 159 — Early Childhood Development

159.1 Early childhood education shall prioritise emotional, cognitive, and social development. **159.2** Programmes shall be nurturing, inclusive, and grounded in evidence-based practice. **159.3** No early childhood programme may be used for ideological or behavioural conditioning.

Article 160 — Higher Education and Research

160.1 Higher education institutions shall be autonomous, publicly funded, and free from political or commercial capture. **160.2** Research shall be guided by curiosity, evidence, and ethical standards established through national decision. **160.3** Access to higher education shall be based on ability, interest, and community need — not wealth or status.

Article 161 — Digital and Quantum Literacy

161.1 All residents shall have the right to education in digital and quantum technologies. **161.2** The curriculum shall include:

- quantum computing fundamentals,
- cybersecurity awareness,
- digital ethics,
- data rights,
- AI literacy.

161.3 Digital and quantum literacy shall be considered essential civic competencies.

Article 162 — Educational Equity

162.1 All residents shall have equal access to high-quality education regardless of geography, identity, or circumstance. **162.2** The CSA shall ensure that educational proposals uphold fairness and equal opportunity. **162.3** Additional support shall be provided to communities facing historical or structural disadvantage.

Article 163 — Student Rights and Wellbeing

163.1 Students shall be treated with dignity and respect at all times. **163.2** Students have the right to:

- a safe learning environment,
- freedom of thought and expression,
- privacy,
- support for mental and emotional wellbeing.

163.3 No student shall be subjected to discrimination, coercion, or ideological indoctrination.

Article 164 — Community Participation in Education

164.1 Communities shall participate actively in shaping local educational life. **164.2** LSAs may establish **Community Education Panels** to:

- gather feedback,
- identify needs,
- propose improvements,
- support cultural and ecological learning.

164.3 Panels shall have advisory authority and may trigger CSA review.

Article 165 — Transparency and Accountability

165.1 Educational institutions shall publish transparent reports on:

- learning outcomes,

- wellbeing indicators,
- resource use,
- community engagement.

165.2 The CSA may investigate systemic failures and issue binding corrective directives.

Article 166 — Innovation in Learning

166.1 Educational innovation shall be encouraged where it enhances dignity, agency, and learning outcomes. **166.2** LSAs may propose pilot programmes for new educational models. **166.3** Successful pilots may be scaled through the constitutional process. **166.4** Innovation shall never undermine constitutional rights or educational equity.

Article 167 — Duty to Future Generations

167.1 Education shall prepare future generations to thrive in a changing world. **167.2** Sortition Assemblies shall consider long-term human development when evaluating educational proposals. **167.3** The nation holds a collective duty to cultivate wisdom, creativity, and resilience in its people.

TITLE XVI — HEALTH, WELLBEING, AND SOCIAL CARE

Article 168 — Principles of Health and Wellbeing

168.1 Health is a fundamental right of all British Isles residents. **168.2** The nation shall ensure universal access to high-quality medical care, mental health support, and social care. **168.3** Healthcare shall be non-political, non-commercial, and delivered solely for public wellbeing. **168.4** No person shall be denied emergency medical care regardless of citizenship.

Article 169 — The BI Medical Provision (BIMP)

169.1 The **BI Medical Provision (BIMP)** is the national healthcare system of the British Isles. **169.2** BIMP replaces all previous healthcare structures, including the NHS. **169.3** BIMP shall be:

- publicly owned,
- professionally staffed,
- free at the point of use for all BI residents,
- accountable to the Sortition Assemblies.

169.4 BIMP shall operate independently of political, commercial, or ideological influence.

Article 170 — Eligibility for Care

170.1 All BI residents are entitled to full, free access to all BIMP services. **170.2** Non-residents shall receive:

- **free emergency care**,
- **paid non-emergency care**, with payment required prior to treatment.

170.3 Exceptions for humanitarian reasons may be approved through the constitutional process.

Article 171 — Community-Rooted Health Proposals

171.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- new clinics or facilities,
- mental health programmes,
- preventative health initiatives,
- social care improvements,
- community wellbeing projects.

171.2 LSAs shall evaluate health proposals based on community need and long-term wellbeing.

171.3 Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA).

Article 172 — CSA Review of Health and Social Care

172.1 The CSA shall review all health proposals for:

- constitutional compliance,
- equity across communities,
- clinical and scientific validity,
- long-term sustainability.

172.2 The CSA may request analysis from the National Evidence Service (NES) and the Public Administration Service (PAS). **172.3** Approved proposals shall be forwarded to the National Sortition Assembly (NSA).

Article 173 — NSA Deliberation on the Health Framework

173.1 The NSA shall deliberate on all health proposals approved by the CSA. **173.2** The NSA shall consider:

- national health equity,
- long-term wellbeing,
- resource allocation,
- evidence-based outcomes.

173.3 Approval requires a **three-fifths majority**. **173.4** Approved proposals shall be submitted to the people for final decision.

Article 174 — BIMP Service Delivery

174.1 BIMP shall provide:

- primary care,
- hospital care,
- emergency services,
- mental health support,
- maternity care,
- chronic disease management,
- rehabilitation,
- social care integration.

174.2 All services shall be free for BI residents. **174.3** BIMP shall operate on evidence-based practice and transparent reporting.

Article 175 — Professional Independence

175.1 Medical professionals shall operate independently of political or commercial pressure. **175.2** Employment and promotion shall be based solely on competence, integrity, and patient outcomes.

175.3 No medical role may be used for political influence or personal gain.

Article 176 — Mental Health and Social Care

176.1 Mental health is equal in importance to physical health. **176.2** BIMP shall provide comprehensive mental health services, including:

- counselling,
- crisis support,
- long-term therapy,
- community-based programmes.

176.3 Social care shall be integrated with healthcare to support dignity, independence, and wellbeing.

Article 177 — Preventative Health and Wellbeing

177.1 Preventative health shall be a national priority. **177.2** BIMP shall support:

- public health education,
- nutrition and fitness programmes,
- early detection initiatives,
- community wellbeing projects.

177.3 LSAs may propose local preventative programmes.

Article 178 — Emergency Preparedness

178.1 BIMP shall maintain national readiness for:

- pandemics,
- natural disasters,
- mass-casualty events,
- public health emergencies.

178.2 Emergency plans shall be coordinated with the Civil Protection Service (CPS) and Regional Sortition Forums.

Article 179 — Transparency and Accountability

179.1 BIMP shall publish regular reports on:

- service quality,
- patient outcomes,
- resource use,
- waiting times,
- community feedback.

179.2 The CSA may investigate systemic failures and issue binding corrective directives.

Article 180 — Protection from Privatisation

180.1 BIMP services shall not be privatised, outsourced, or transferred to profit-driven entities. **180.2** Partnerships with external organisations may occur only where:

- they are non-profit,
- they serve the public interest,
- they are transparent,
- they are approved through the constitutional process.

180.3 No private entity may control or influence essential healthcare.

Article 181 — Duty to Future Generations

181.1 The Health Framework shall consider long-term wellbeing and intergenerational **impact**. **181.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future health needs as part of their deliberative **mandate**. **181.3** The nation holds a collective duty to maintain a resilient, equitable healthcare system.

TITLE XVII — HOUSING, LAND USE, AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Article 182 — Principles of Housing and Land Stewardship

182.1 Housing is a fundamental component of human dignity, security, and community life. **182.2** Land and built environments shall be managed for the common good, with long-term ecological and material stewardship as guiding principles. **182.3** Housing and infrastructure shall be designed for safety, sustainability, and intergenerational resilience. **182.4** No person shall be denied access to safe housing due to identity, status, or circumstance.

Article 183 — Community-Rooted Housing Proposals

183.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- new housing developments,
- community infrastructure,
- land-use changes,
- ecological restoration of built environments,
- long-term material planning.

183.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community need, ecological impact, and long-term sustainability. **183.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 184 — Material Stewardship and Construction Epochs

184.1 The British Isles shall adopt a long-term material stewardship plan for all housing and community infrastructure. **184.2** From the year of constitutional adoption until **2275**, all new homesteads shall be constructed using **fireproof composite materials** to ensure safety and resilience. **184.3** During this period, the nation shall cultivate extensive forests of **oak and pine** to prepare for the next construction epoch. **184.4** Beginning in the year **2275**, all new homesteads shall be constructed using:

- **fire-resistant oak** for structural elements,
- **oak dowels and oak splines** for joinery,
- **fire-resistant pine** for floorboards,
- **fire-resistant thatched roofs**.

184.5 Commercial, industrial, and public buildings shall continue to use **fireproof composite materials** indefinitely.

Article 185 — Renewable Energy Integration in Built Environments

185.1 All commercial and industrial buildings shall incorporate:

- (as required under Title XIX),
- **one small wind turbine per 10,000 square feet of land**.

185.2 Renewable energy systems shall be publicly owned and integrated into the national energy grid. **185.3** Homesteads may incorporate renewable energy systems as approved through LSAs.

Article 186 — Land Use and Planning

186.1 Land use shall prioritise:

- ecological restoration,
- community wellbeing,
- sustainable development,
- long-term material planning.

186.2 LSAs shall have primary authority over local land-use decisions, subject to constitutional and ecological safeguards. **186.3** Regional Sortition Forums may coordinate land-use planning across multiple communities. **186.4** Nationally significant land-use decisions shall be reviewed by the CSA and NSA.

Article 187 — Housing Equity and Access

187.1 All residents shall have access to safe, affordable housing. **187.2** The CSA shall ensure that housing proposals uphold fairness and prevent displacement or exploitation. **187.3** Communities facing historical or structural disadvantage shall receive additional support.

Article 188 — Community Infrastructure

188.1 Community infrastructure shall include:

- public spaces,
- transport links,
- water and sanitation systems,
- digital and quantum connectivity,
- ecological corridors,
- cultural and recreational facilities.

188.2 Infrastructure shall be designed for long-term resilience and ecological harmony. **188.3** Infrastructure proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process.

Article 189 — Forest Stewardship for Future Construction

189.1 The nation shall maintain and expand oak and pine forests to support the 2275 construction transition. **189.2** Forest management shall prioritise:

- biodiversity,
- fire resilience,
- sustainable harvesting,
- ecological restoration.

189.3 The National Evidence Service (NES) shall monitor forest health and long-term growth.

Article 190 — Protection from Speculation and Exploitation

190.1 Housing and land shall not be used for speculative profit. **190.2** No private entity may accumulate land or housing in a manner that undermines community wellbeing. **190.3** Land and housing markets shall be regulated to prevent exploitation and ensure fairness.

Article 191 — Transparency and Accountability

191.1 All housing and land-use decisions shall be transparent and publicly accessible. **191.2** The CSA may investigate systemic failures or abuses and issue binding corrective directives. **191.3** Communities shall have the right to challenge land-use decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 192 — Duty to Future Generations

192.1 Housing and land-use decisions shall consider their impact on future generations. **192.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate long-term ecological and material consequences as part of their deliberative mandate. **192.3** The nation holds a collective duty to build environments that endure with dignity, safety, and beauty.

TITLE XVIII — TRANSPORTATION, MOBILITY, AND NATIONAL CONNECTIVITY

Article 193 — Principles of Mobility and Connectivity

193.1 Transportation systems exist to connect communities, support wellbeing, and enable the free movement of people and goods. **193.2** Mobility infrastructure shall be safe, sustainable, and publicly owned. **193.3** All transportation decisions shall prioritise long-term ecological stewardship and intergenerational resilience. **193.4** No transportation system may be privatised or controlled by commercial interests.

Article 194 — Community-Rooted Mobility Proposals

194.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- new roads, paths, or cycleways,
- public transport routes,
- local mobility hubs,
- accessibility improvements,

- electric charging infrastructure.

194.2 LSAs shall evaluate mobility proposals based on community need, safety, and ecological impact. **194.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 195 — National Mobility Framework

195.1 A **National Mobility Framework (NMF)** shall guide transportation planning across the British Isles. **195.2** The NMF shall include:

- national rail strategy,
- road network standards,
- maritime and port coordination,
- air travel regulation,
- electric and hydrogen infrastructure,
- quantum-coordinated traffic systems.

195.3 The NMF shall be updated regularly through the constitutional process.

Article 196 — Roads and Ground Transport

196.1 All new roads and ground transport infrastructure shall be constructed using **fireproof composite materials** for the next 150 years. **196.2** Road surfaces shall prioritise:

- durability,
- low maintenance,
- noise reduction,
- ecological permeability where appropriate.

196.3 From the year **2275**, community pathways and rural roads may incorporate **oak and pine elements** consistent with the national material transition. **196.4** All major roads shall remain composite-based for safety and longevity.

Article 197 — Public Transport Systems

197.1 Public transport shall be the backbone of national mobility. **197.2** The nation shall maintain:

- electrified rail networks,
- regional tram and light-rail systems,
- electric bus fleets,
- community mobility hubs.

197.3 Public transport shall be free at the point of use for BI residents. **197.4** Non-residents may use public transport at regulated rates.

Article 198 — Rail and High-Speed Connectivity

198.1 Rail infrastructure shall be publicly owned and operated. **198.2** The nation shall maintain:

- high-speed intercity lines,
- regional rail networks,
- freight corridors,

- rural branch lines.

198.3 Rail systems shall be powered by renewable energy and coordinated through quantum-optimised scheduling.

Article 199 — Maritime Transport and Ports

199.1 Ports and maritime infrastructure shall be publicly owned and managed. **199.2** Maritime transport shall prioritise:

- low-emission vessels,
- coastal protection,
- sustainable freight movement.

199.3 The BI Navy Fleet shall coordinate maritime safety and emergency response within BI waters.

Article 200 — Air Travel and Airspace Management

200.1 Air travel shall be regulated to ensure safety, sustainability, and minimal ecological impact.

200.2 Airports shall be publicly owned and operated. **200.3** The BI Air Service shall maintain airspace security and coordinate emergency response. **200.4** Quantum-secured systems shall manage air traffic and navigation.

Article 201 — Renewable Energy Integration in Transport

201.1 All transport infrastructure shall integrate renewable energy systems. **201.2** Commercial and industrial transport facilities shall include:

- as required under Title XIX,
- **one small wind turbine per 10,000 square feet of land,**
- energy storage systems.

201.3 Public transport fleets shall transition to electric or hydrogen propulsion.

Article 202 — Active Travel and Community Mobility

202.1 Walking, cycling, and low-impact mobility shall be prioritised in community planning. **202.2** LSAs may establish:

- pedestrian zones,
- cycle networks,
- community e-bike schemes,
- accessible pathways.

202.3 Active travel infrastructure shall be safe, inclusive, and universally accessible.

Article 203 — Accessibility and Inclusion

203.1 All transportation systems shall be accessible to people of all ages and abilities. **203.2** Accessibility standards shall be established through national decision. **203.3** No person shall be excluded from mobility due to disability or circumstance.

Article 204 — Transparency and Accountability

204.1 All transportation decisions and performance reports shall be publicly accessible. **204.2** The CSA may investigate systemic failures or abuses and issue binding corrective directives. **204.3** Communities shall have the right to challenge mobility decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 205 — Duty to Future Generations

205.1 Transportation planning shall consider long-term ecological, material, and social impact. **205.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future mobility needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **205.3** The nation holds a collective duty to build mobility systems that endure with safety, sustainability, and dignity.

TITLE XIX — ENERGY, POWER GENERATION, AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

Article 206 — Principles of National Energy Stewardship

206.1 Energy is a foundational public good essential to life, dignity, economic continuity, and national security.

206.2 The energy system of the British Isles shall be designed for safety, reliability, sovereignty, and long-term resilience.

206.3 The Energy Framework shall prioritise continuity across centuries rather than short-term efficiency or political preference.

206.4 All energy infrastructure shall be publicly owned and constitutionally accountable, in accordance with Title III.

Article 207 — Primary Energy Doctrine

207.1 The primary source of national energy shall be eighty underground small nuclear reactors (SNRs).

207.2 These reactors shall provide the overwhelming majority of national baseload power.

207.3 The location, construction, operation, and decommissioning of SNRs shall be governed by the highest safety, engineering, and containment standards.

207.4 Nuclear energy shall be treated as a long-term civilisational asset, not a transitional technology.

Article 208 — Supplementary Renewable Energy

208.1 Solar, wind, and wave energy shall serve only as minor supplementary sources to the national nuclear system.

208.2 Supplementary renewable systems exist to:

- provide local resilience,
- reduce transmission strain,
- support emergency continuity,
- enhance community self-sufficiency.

208.3 No renewable programme may be permitted to undermine the stability, funding, or primacy of the nuclear system.

Article 209 — Mandatory Renewable Integration in the Built Environment

209.1 All commercial and industrial buildings shall incorporate:

- solar roof,
- one turbine per 10,000 sq ft.

209.2 Renewable systems installed under this Article shall be publicly owned and integrated into the national energy grid.

209.3 Homesteads may incorporate renewable systems where approved by Local Sortition Assemblies.

209.4 No building-specific renewable requirement shall conflict with safety, heritage protection, or material stewardship rules defined elsewhere in this Constitution.

Article 210 — National Grid and Energy Distribution

210.1 A unified national energy grid shall distribute power across the British Isles.

210.2 The grid shall be:

- publicly owned,
- quantum-coordinated,
- engineered for redundancy,
- protected against physical and cyber threats.

210.3 No private entity may control or manipulate energy distribution.

Article 211 — Energy Storage and Continuity

211.1 National energy storage systems shall be maintained to ensure uninterrupted supply.

211.2 Storage may include:

- advanced battery systems,
- thermal storage,
- gravitational or mechanical storage,
- other proven technologies consistent with safety standards.

211.3 Storage capacity shall be sufficient to maintain essential services during reactor maintenance or emergency conditions.

Article 212 — Safety, Waste, and Long-Term Containment

212.1 Nuclear safety is a constitutional obligation.

212.2 Nuclear by-products shall be:

- securely contained,
- continuously monitored,
- managed under long-term containment strategies measured in centuries.

212.3 No nuclear material may be exported, sold, or handled by private entities.

212.4 Violations of nuclear safety or containment constitute constitutional offences.

Article 213 — Energy Governance and Oversight

213.1 Energy operations shall be administered by a publicly accountable national energy service.

213.2 Oversight shall be exercised through the Constitutional Sortition Assembly.

213.3 All operational data, excluding sensitive security information, shall be publicly accessible.

Article 214 — Intergenerational Energy Responsibility

214.1 Energy decisions shall explicitly consider their impact on future generations.

214.2 The nation holds a duty to maintain energy sovereignty, safety, and continuity for centuries to come.

214.3 Failure to uphold this duty constitutes a breach of constitutional obligation under Title III.

Article 215 — Emergency Energy Resilience

215.1 The nation shall maintain strategic energy reserves for emergencies. **215.2** The Civil Protection Service (CPS) shall coordinate emergency energy distribution. **215.3** Nuclear systems shall be designed to operate safely during crises.

Article 216 — Transparency and Public Reporting

216.1 All energy data, excluding sensitive security information, shall be publicly accessible. **216.2** Annual reports on energy production, safety, and resilience shall be published by the Public Administration Service (PAS). **216.3** Communities may challenge energy decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 217 — Duty to Future Generations

217.1 Energy planning shall consider long-term ecological, technological, and societal impact. **217.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future energy needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **217.3** The nation holds a collective duty to maintain a safe, resilient, and sustainable energy system for centuries.

TITLE XX — FOOD, AGRICULTURE, AND NATIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Article 218 — Principles of Food Sovereignty

218.1 Food is a fundamental human right and essential to national wellbeing and security. **218.2** The British Isles shall maintain full food sovereignty, producing the majority of its food through sustainable, regenerative systems. **218.3** Agriculture shall be publicly supported, ecologically grounded, and free from political or commercial capture. **218.4** No person shall be denied access to nutritious food due to status, identity, or circumstance.

Article 219 — Community-Rooted Food and Agriculture Proposals

219.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- community farms and orchards,

- local food markets,
- regenerative agriculture projects,
- soil restoration programmes,
- food distribution hubs,
- aquaculture and coastal food systems.

219.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community need, ecological impact, and long-term resilience. **219.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 220 — National Agricultural Framework

220.1 A **National Agricultural Framework (NAF)** shall guide food production, land use, and ecological stewardship across the British Isles. **220.2** The NAF shall include:

- regenerative farming standards,
- soil health metrics,
- crop diversity requirements,
- livestock welfare standards,
- water management systems,
- climate-resilient agriculture strategies.

220.3 The NAF shall be updated regularly through the constitutional process.

Article 221 — Regenerative and Sustainable Farming

221.1 Agriculture shall prioritise regenerative practices that restore soil, biodiversity, and ecological balance. **221.2** Farming systems shall include:

- crop rotation,
- agroforestry,
- mixed farming,
- low-impact livestock systems,
- organic soil enrichment,
- minimal chemical inputs.

221.3 Industrial monoculture farming shall be phased out where it undermines ecological health.

Article 222 — National Food Production Targets

222.1 The British Isles shall maintain strategic food production targets to ensure national self-sufficiency. **222.2** Targets shall be based on:

- population needs,
- ecological capacity,
- climate resilience,
- long-term sustainability.

222.3 The National Evidence Service (NES) shall provide scientific modelling to support target setting.

Article 223 — Agricultural Land Stewardship

223.1 Agricultural land shall be protected from speculative acquisition and non-agricultural exploitation. **223.2** Land use shall prioritise food production, ecological restoration, and community wellbeing. **223.3** The CSA shall ensure fairness and prevent concentration of land ownership.

Article 224 — Food Distribution and Access

224.1 The nation shall maintain a publicly owned food distribution system to ensure equitable access.

224.2 Distribution shall be coordinated through:

- regional food hubs,
- community markets,
- local cooperatives,
- quantum-optimised logistics networks.

224.3 No community shall face food insecurity due to geography or circumstance.

Article 225 — Fisheries and Coastal Food Systems

225.1 Coastal and marine food systems shall be sustainably managed. **225.2** The BI Navy Fleet shall support maritime ecological protection and enforce sustainable fishing zones. **225.3** Aquaculture shall be regulated to protect biodiversity and water quality.

Article 226 — Emergency Food Resilience

226.1 The nation shall maintain strategic food reserves for emergencies. **226.2** The Civil Protection Service (CPS) shall coordinate emergency food distribution. **226.3** Food systems shall be designed to withstand climate shocks, supply disruptions, and global instability.

Article 227 — Agricultural Technology and Quantum Integration

227.1 Agricultural systems may utilise technology where it enhances sustainability and efficiency.

227.2 Quantum systems may support:

- climate modelling,
- crop optimisation,
- soil analysis,
- logistics planning,
- water management.

227.3 Technology shall never replace ecological principles or community autonomy.

Article 228 — Protection from Corporate Influence

228.1 No private corporation may control food production, distribution, or agricultural land. **228.2** Seed sovereignty shall be protected; no entity may patent or restrict access to essential crop genetics. **228.3** All food systems shall remain publicly accountable.

Article 229 — Transparency and Accountability

229.1 All agricultural and food system data shall be publicly accessible. **229.2** Annual reports on food production, soil health, and ecological impact shall be published by the PAS. **229.3** Communities may challenge agricultural decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 230 — Duty to Future Generations

230.1 Food and agricultural decisions shall consider long-term ecological and societal impact. **230.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future food security needs as part of their deliberative mandate.

230.3 The nation holds a collective duty to maintain a resilient, regenerative food system for centuries.

TITLE XXI — WATER, RIVERS, AND NATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP

Article 231 — Principles of Water Stewardship

231.1 Water is a fundamental public good essential to life, health, ecological balance, and national security. **231.2** All water systems — rivers, lakes, aquifers, reservoirs, wetlands, and coastal zones — shall be publicly owned and protected. **231.3** No private or foreign entity may control, extract, or influence national water resources. **231.4** Water stewardship shall prioritise long-term ecological health, community wellbeing, and intergenerational responsibility.

Article 232 — Community-Rooted Water Proposals

232.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- river restoration projects,
- wetland protection,
- local reservoirs,
- water purification systems,
- flood-management infrastructure,
- coastal protection initiatives.

232.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on ecological impact, community need, and long-term hydrological resilience. **232.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 233 — National Hydrological Framework

233.1 A **National Hydrological Framework (NHF)** shall guide water management across the British Isles. **233.2** The NHF shall include:

- river basin management plans,
- aquifer protection zones,
- national reservoir strategy,
- flood-risk mapping,
- coastal defence systems,
- water quality standards,
- climate-resilient hydrological modelling.

233.3 The NHF shall be updated regularly through the constitutional process.

Article 234 — Rivers and Freshwater Systems

234.1 All rivers and freshwater systems shall be protected as living ecosystems. **234.2** River health shall be monitored continuously using quantum-enabled sensors and ecological modelling. **234.3** Pollution of rivers, lakes, or aquifers constitutes a constitutional offence. **234.4** River corridors shall be restored to support biodiversity, flood resilience, and community access.

Article 235 — Reservoirs and National Water Storage

235.1 The nation shall maintain a network of publicly owned reservoirs to ensure long-term water security. **235.2** Reservoir planning shall consider:

- population needs,
- climate variability,
- ecological impact,
- regional fairness.

235.3 Reservoirs shall be integrated with renewable energy systems where appropriate.

Article 236 — Aquifers and Groundwater Protection

236.1 Aquifers shall be protected from contamination, over-extraction, and commercial exploitation.

236.2 Groundwater monitoring shall be conducted using quantum-secured data systems. **236.3** Extraction limits shall be set based on scientific evidence and ecological thresholds.

Article 237 — Coastal Waters and Marine Hydrology

237.1 Coastal waters shall be managed to protect marine ecosystems, fisheries, and community livelihoods. **237.2** The BI Navy Fleet shall support coastal monitoring and enforce ecological protection zones. **237.3** Coastal erosion and sea-level rise shall be addressed through long-term, evidence-based planning.

Article 238 — Water Quality and Public Health

238.1 All residents shall have access to clean, safe drinking water. **238.2** Water quality standards shall be established through national decision and enforced by the CSA. **238.3** The Public Administration Service (PAS) shall maintain transparent, real-time water quality reporting.

Article 239 — Flood Management and Climate Resilience

239.1 Flood management shall prioritise natural solutions wherever possible, including:

- wetland restoration,
- river re-meandering,
- floodplain reconnection,
- coastal marsh expansion.

239.2 Hard infrastructure (levees, barriers, sea walls) shall be used where necessary and designed for long-term resilience. **239.3** Quantum-enabled forecasting shall support early warning systems.

Article 240 — Water Infrastructure and Public Ownership

240.1 All water infrastructure — pipes, treatment plants, reservoirs, canals, coastal defences — shall be publicly owned. **240.2** No water service may be privatised, outsourced, or operated for profit. **240.3** Infrastructure shall be maintained using fireproof composite materials until 2275, after which oak-and-pine elements may be used for community-scale systems where appropriate.

Article 241 — Agricultural Water Use

241.1 Agricultural water use shall align with the regenerative principles established in Title XX. **241.2** Irrigation systems shall prioritise efficiency, soil health, and ecological balance. **241.3** Water extraction for agriculture shall be regulated to protect aquifers and river ecosystems.

Article 242 — Industrial and Commercial Water Use

242.1 Industrial water use shall be strictly regulated to prevent pollution and over-extraction. **242.2** All commercial facilities must treat and recycle water to the highest standards. **242.3** Violations constitute constitutional offences and shall be reviewed through the justice process.

Article 243 — Transparency and Public Reporting

243.1 All hydrological data, excluding sensitive security information, shall be publicly accessible. **243.2** Annual reports on water quality, river health, and hydrological resilience shall be published by the PAS. **243.3** Communities may challenge water-related decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 244 — Duty to Future Generations

244.1 Water stewardship shall consider long-term ecological, climatic, and societal impact. **244.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future hydrological needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **244.3** The nation holds a collective duty to protect water systems for centuries to come.

TITLE XXII — WASTE, MATERIALS, AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Article 245 — Principles of Material Stewardship

245.1 Materials are a shared resource belonging equally to present and future generations. **245.2** Waste shall be minimised, reused, repurposed, or recycled wherever possible. **245.3** No material may be discarded in a manner that harms ecosystems, communities, or future generations. **245.4** The British Isles shall transition to a fully circular economy guided by science, community needs, and long-term stewardship.

Article 246 — Community-Rooted Waste and Material Proposals

246.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- recycling centres,
- composting systems,
- repair workshops,
- material recovery facilities,
- community circular-economy initiatives.

246.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on ecological impact, community benefit, and long-term sustainability. **246.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 247 — National Circular Economy Framework

247.1 A **National Circular Economy Framework (NCEF)** shall guide material flows across the British Isles. **247.2** The NCEF shall include:

- material recovery standards,
- recycling targets,
- industrial by-product reuse systems,
- composting and organic waste cycles,
- construction material reclamation,
- long-term material planning aligned with the 2275 transition.

247.3 The NCEF shall be updated regularly through the constitutional process.

Article 248 — Construction Materials and Long-Term Cycles

248.1 All fireproof composite materials used in the 150-year construction epoch shall be designed for full recyclability. **248.2** Composite waste shall be:

- collected,
- processed,
- remanufactured into new composite materials.

248.3 From 2275 onward, oak-and-pine construction materials shall be:

- harvested sustainably,
- reused through deconstruction,
- composted or repurposed at end-of-life.

248.4 No construction material may be landfilled.

Article 249 — Organic Waste and Soil Regeneration

249.1 Organic waste shall be composted and returned to soil systems to support regenerative agriculture. **249.2** Communities may establish local composting hubs and soil-building programmes.

249.3 Organic waste shall not be incinerated except where necessary for safety.

Article 250 — Industrial and Commercial Waste

250.1 All industrial and commercial facilities shall operate under strict circular-economy requirements.

250.2 Facilities must:

- recycle all recoverable materials,
- treat and reuse water,
- minimise hazardous waste,
- report material flows transparently.

250.3 Violations constitute constitutional offences.

Article 251 — Hazardous Materials and Nuclear By-Products

251.1 Hazardous materials shall be managed with the highest safety standards. **251.2** Nuclear by-products from the 80 underground SNRs shall be:

- securely stored,
- monitored using quantum systems,
- managed with long-term containment strategies.

251.3 No hazardous material may be exported or handled by private entities.

Article 252 — Zero-Waste Communities

252.1 Communities are encouraged to transition toward zero-waste systems. **252.2** LSAs may propose:

- repair cafés,
- tool libraries,
- reuse centres,
- community swap networks.

252.3 The CSA shall support communities in achieving zero-waste goals.

Article 253 — National Recycling and Material Recovery Infrastructure

253.1 The nation shall maintain a publicly owned network of:

- recycling plants,
- material recovery facilities,
- composite reprocessing centres,
- organic waste hubs.

253.2 Infrastructure shall be designed for long-term resilience and quantum-enabled optimisation.

Article 254 — Packaging and Product Standards

254.1 All products sold in the British Isles must comply with circular-economy standards. **254.2** Packaging must be:

- recyclable,
- compostable,
- or reusable.

254.3 Single-use plastics shall be phased out except where medically necessary.

Article 255 — Waste-to-Resource Innovation

255.1 Innovation in material reuse and recycling shall be encouraged where it serves the public good.

255.2 LSAs may propose pilot programmes for new circular-economy technologies. **255.3** Successful pilots may be scaled through the constitutional process.

Article 256 — Transparency and Public Reporting

256.1 All material flow data shall be publicly accessible. **256.2** Annual reports on waste reduction, recycling rates, and material recovery shall be published by the PAS. **256.3** Communities may challenge waste-related decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 257 — Duty to Future Generations

257.1 Material stewardship shall consider long-term ecological and societal impact. **257.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future material needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **257.3** The nation holds a collective duty to build a circular, regenerative material economy for centuries.

TITLE XXIII — COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Article 258 — Principles of Commerce and Industry

258.1 Commerce and industry exist to support community wellbeing, national resilience, and long-term prosperity. **258.2** Economic activity shall be fair, transparent, and free from political or corporate domination. **258.3** No commercial entity may influence Sortition Assemblies or public decision-making. **258.4** Economic systems shall align with ecological stewardship, material cycles, and intergenerational responsibility.

Article 259 — Community-Rooted Economic Proposals

259.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- new commercial zones,
- community enterprises,
- industrial facilities,
- local markets,
- cooperative ventures,
- economic development programmes.

259.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community need, ecological impact, and long-term sustainability. **259.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 260 — Public Ownership of Essential Sectors

260.1 Essential sectors shall remain publicly owned, including:

- energy,
- water,
- healthcare,
- transport,
- digital and quantum infrastructure,
- waste and material systems.

260.2 No essential service may be privatised or operated for profit. **260.3** Commercial entities may operate only in non-essential sectors.

Article 261 — Fair Markets and Anti-Monopoly Safeguards

261.1 Markets shall operate fairly, transparently, and without monopolistic control. **261.2** No private entity may accumulate excessive market power or distort competition. **261.3** The CSA shall investigate and prevent monopolies, cartels, and exploitative practices.

Article 262 — Industrial Standards and Material Epochs

262.1 All industrial activity shall comply with the long-term material stewardship plan established in Titles XVII and XXII. **262.2** For the next 150 years, industrial construction shall use **fireproof composite materials**. **262.3** From 2275 onward, industrial buildings shall continue using composite materials for safety and durability. **262.4** All industrial facilities must integrate:

- as required under Title XIX
- circular-economy material flows.

Article 263 — Manufacturing and Craftsmanship

263.1 Manufacturing shall prioritise durability, repairability, and material circularity. **263.2** Craftsmanship and skilled trades shall be supported as essential components of national culture and economic life. **263.3** Communities may establish local workshops, maker spaces, and craft guilds.

Article 264 — Digital and Quantum Commerce

264.1 Digital commerce shall operate on publicly owned, quantum-secured infrastructure. **264.2** No private entity may control national digital platforms or data systems. **264.3** Digital marketplaces must comply with:

- data rights,
- privacy standards,
- fair-trade principles.

Article 265 — Worker Rights and Economic Dignity

265.1 All workers shall be treated with dignity, fairness, and respect. **265.2** Workers have the right to:

- safe working conditions,
- fair compensation,
- reasonable hours,
- collective organisation,
- protection from exploitation.

265.3 Violations constitute constitutional offences.

Article 266 — Cooperative and Community Enterprises

266.1 Cooperative enterprises shall be encouraged as models of democratic economic participation.

266.2 Communities may establish cooperatives in:

- agriculture,
- manufacturing,
- retail,
- services,
- housing,
- energy.

266.3 Cooperative governance shall align with constitutional principles.

Article 267 — International Trade and Economic Agreements

267.1 International trade shall prioritise fairness, sustainability, and national sovereignty. **267.2** No trade agreement may undermine public ownership, ecological integrity, or constitutional rights. **267.3** All trade agreements must be approved through the constitutional process defined in Title XIII.

Article 268 — Innovation and Economic Development

268.1 Innovation shall be encouraged where it serves the public good. **268.2** LSAs may propose pilot programmes for new industries or technologies. **268.3** Successful pilots may be scaled through the constitutional process. **268.4** Innovation shall never undermine ecological or social principles.

Article 269 — Transparency and Public Reporting

269.1 All commercial and industrial entities shall publish transparent reports on:

- material flows,
- energy use,
- labour practices,
- environmental impact.

269.2 The CSA may investigate systemic failures or abuses and issue binding corrective directives.

Article 270 — Duty to Future Generations

270.1 Economic decisions shall consider long-term ecological, material, and social impact.

270.2 Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future economic needs as part of their deliberative mandate.

270.3 The nation holds a collective duty to build an economy that endures with fairness, resilience, and dignity.

TITLE XXIV — LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT, AND ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Article 271 — Principles of Labour and Human Contribution

271.1 Labour is a human contribution to society and shall be treated with dignity, fairness, and respect.

271.2 Employment systems shall support wellbeing, skill development, and community prosperity.

271.3 No person shall be exploited, coerced, or denied fair opportunity.

271.4 Work shall align with ecological stewardship, material sustainability, and long-term national resilience.

Article 272 — Community-Rooted Labour Proposals

272.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- local employment programmes,
- apprenticeship schemes,

- community enterprises,
- skill-development centres,
- labour-market adjustments,
- support for displaced workers.

272.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community need, fairness, and long-term sustainability.

272.3 All approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 273 — Worker Rights and Protections

273.1 All workers have the right to:

- safe working conditions,
- fair compensation,
- reasonable working hours,
- rest and leave,
- protection from discrimination,
- collective organisation,
- freedom from harassment or coercion.

273.2 Violations constitute constitutional offences.

273.3 The CSA shall enforce labour rights and investigate systemic abuses.

Article 274 — Fair Compensation and Wage Standards

274.1 Compensation shall reflect skill, responsibility, and contribution.

274.2 A national framework for fair wages shall be established through the constitutional process.

274.3 No employer may pay below the nationally established minimum standard.

274.4 Wage structures shall be transparent and publicly accessible.

Article 275 — Skills, Training, and Lifelong Development

275.1 All residents shall have access to lifelong skill development.

275.2 The nation shall support:

- apprenticeships,
- vocational training,
- digital and quantum literacy,
- craft and trade mastery,
- reskilling programmes for emerging industries.

275.3 Training systems shall align with national material epochs and long-term economic needs.

Article 276 — Employment in Publicly Owned Sectors

276.1 Essential sectors — including energy, water, healthcare, transport, digital infrastructure, and waste systems — shall provide stable, fair employment.

276.2 Employment decisions in public sectors shall be based on competence, integrity, and community need.

276.3 No public sector role may be used for political influence or personal gain.

Article 277 — Cooperative and Community Enterprises

277.1 Cooperative enterprises shall be encouraged as models of democratic economic participation.

277.2 Workers in cooperatives shall share governance, responsibility, and benefits.

277.3 Communities may establish cooperatives in agriculture, manufacturing, retail, services, and housing.

Article 278 — Automation, Technology, and Human Dignity

278.1 Technology shall support — not replace — human dignity and meaningful work.

278.2 Automation may be used to eliminate dangerous, repetitive, or unhealthy tasks.

278.3 Workers displaced by automation shall receive:

- guaranteed retraining,
- transitional support,
- priority access to new roles.

278.4 No technology may be deployed in a manner that undermines labour rights or community wellbeing.

Article 279 — Workplace Democracy and Participation

279.1 Workers shall have a voice in workplace decisions affecting safety, wellbeing, and operations.

279.2 Large enterprises shall maintain worker councils with advisory authority.

279.3 Worker councils may trigger CSA review where rights or safety are at risk.

Article 280 — Health, Safety, and Wellbeing at Work

280.1 All workplaces shall meet strict health and safety standards established through national decision.

280.2 Employers must provide:

- safe equipment,
- protective measures,
- wellbeing support,
- transparent reporting of incidents.

280.3 The CSA may issue binding corrective directives for safety violations.

Article 281 — Employment Equity and Inclusion

281.1 Employment systems shall ensure equal opportunity regardless of identity, background, or circumstance.

281.2 Communities facing historical or structural disadvantage shall receive additional support.

281.3 Discrimination in employment constitutes a constitutional offence.

Article 282 — Transparency and Public Reporting

282.1 All employers shall publish transparent reports on:

- labour practices,
- compensation structures,
- safety records,
- environmental impact.

282.2 Reports shall be publicly accessible and reviewed by the CSA.

Article 283 — Duty to Future Generations

283.1 Labour systems shall consider long-term societal, ecological, and technological impact.

283.2 Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future labour needs as part of their deliberative mandate.

283.3 The nation holds a collective duty to cultivate a skilled, dignified, and resilient workforce for centuries.

TITLE XXV — FINANCE, CURRENCY, AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY

Article 284 — Principles of National Finance

284.1 Finance exists to support the wellbeing, stability, and long-term prosperity of the British Isles.

284.2 All financial systems shall be publicly owned, transparent, and free from political or corporate influence. **284.3** No private entity may control national currency, banking infrastructure, or monetary framework. **284.4** Financial decisions shall prioritise intergenerational stability and ecological responsibility.

Article 285 — National Currency and Monetary Sovereignty

285.1 The British Isles shall maintain a sovereign national currency. **285.2** The currency shall be issued, regulated, and secured by the **National Monetary Service (NMS)**. **285.3** Currency issuance shall be based on:

- economic capacity,
- population needs,
- long-term stability,
- ecological limits.

285.4 No private or foreign institution may influence currency creation or valuation.

Article 286 — The National Monetary Service (NMS)

286.1 The NMS shall serve as the central financial institution of the British Isles. **286.2** The NMS shall:

- manage currency issuance,
- regulate national banking,
- maintain financial stability,

- oversee quantum-secured payment systems,
- publish transparent financial reports.

286.3 The NMS shall be independent of political influence and accountable only to the constitutional process.

Article 287 — Public Banking System

287.1 All banking services shall be provided through a publicly owned **National Banking Network (NBN)**. **287.2** The NBN shall offer:

- personal accounts,
- savings and loans,
- business finance,
- mortgage services,
- community investment funds.

287.3 No private banks may operate within the British Isles. **287.4** Banking services shall be free from profit motives and aligned with public wellbeing.

Article 288 — Community-Rooted Financial Proposals

288.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- community investment programmes,
- local development funds,
- cooperative financing,
- micro-enterprise support,
- infrastructure financing.

288.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community need, fairness, and long-term sustainability. **288.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 289 — Taxation and Public Revenue

289.1 Taxation shall be fair, transparent, and designed to support public services and national stability. **289.2** The Tax Framework shall be established through the constitutional process and may include:

- income taxation,
- land value taxation,
- ecological impact taxation,
- commercial activity taxation.

289.3 No tax may be imposed without national approval. **289.4** Taxation shall never be used for political or punitive purposes.

Article 290 — Public Budgeting and Expenditure

290.1 All public expenditure shall be allocated through the constitutional process defined in Title VII.

290.2 Budgets shall prioritise:

- essential services,

- infrastructure,
- ecological restoration,
- long-term resilience.

290.3 All public spending shall be transparent and publicly accessible.

Article 291 — National Investment and Sovereign Funds

291.1 The British Isles may maintain sovereign investment funds to support long-term national stability. **291.2** Investment decisions shall prioritise:

- ecological sustainability,
- material stewardship,
- intergenerational benefit.

291.3 No sovereign fund may invest in activities that undermine constitutional principles.

Article 292 — Anti-Corruption and Financial Integrity

292.1 Corruption, fraud, or misuse of public funds constitutes a constitutional offence. **292.2** The CSA shall investigate allegations of financial misconduct. **292.3** All financial systems shall be quantum-secured to prevent tampering or unauthorised access.

Article 293 — Economic Stability and Crisis Prevention

293.1 The NMS shall maintain systems to prevent financial instability, including:

- liquidity safeguards,
- capital buffers,
- risk modelling,
- stress testing.

293.2 The Civil Protection Service (CPS) shall coordinate economic emergency responses. **293.3** No private speculation may threaten national stability.

Article 294 — International Financial Relations

294.1 International financial agreements shall be transparent and approved through the constitutional process. **294.2** No agreement may compromise monetary sovereignty or public ownership. **294.3** The British Isles shall not participate in speculative global financial systems.

Article 295 — Transparency and Public Reporting

295.1 All financial data, excluding sensitive security information, shall be publicly accessible. **295.2** Annual reports on currency, banking, taxation, and national accounts shall be published by the NMS. **295.3** Communities may challenge financial decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 296 — Duty to Future Generations

296.1 Financial decisions shall consider long-term ecological, social, and economic impact. **296.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future financial needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **296.3** The nation holds a collective duty to maintain a stable, fair, and resilient financial system for centuries.

TITLE XXVI — EMERGENCY POWERS, NATIONAL SAFETY, AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONTINUITY

Article 297 — Principles of Emergency Governance

297.1 Emergencies shall never be used to suspend rights, concentrate power, or undermine constitutional order. **297.2** All emergency actions must be lawful, proportionate, transparent, and time-limited. **297.3** Emergency authority shall remain distributed across Sortition Assemblies and public institutions. **297.4** The Constitution remains fully in force during all emergencies.

Article 298 — Definition of a National Emergency

298.1 A national emergency may be declared only in response to:

- natural disasters,
- pandemics,
- major infrastructure failures,
- significant cyberattacks,
- large-scale public safety threats,
- external military aggression.

298.2 Economic instability, political disagreement, or civil protest shall not constitute grounds for emergency declaration.

Article 299 — Declaration of Emergency

299.1 A national emergency may be declared only through:

- review by the Constitutional Sortition Assembly (CSA),
- approval by the National Sortition Assembly (NSA),
- confirmation by a simple national majority.

299.2 Emergency declarations shall specify:

- the nature of the emergency,
- the geographic scope,
- the duration,
- the authorised actions.

299.3 No emergency declaration may exceed 60 days without renewed approval through the same process.

Article 300 — Emergency Coordination Council (ECC)

300.1 During a declared emergency, a temporary **Emergency Coordination Council (ECC)** shall be formed. **300.2** The ECC shall consist of:

- representatives from the PAS,
- the Civil Protection Service (CPS),
- the BI Army (for land emergencies),
- the BI Navy Fleet (for maritime emergencies),

- the BI Air Service (for airspace emergencies),
- relevant scientific and technical experts.

300.3 The ECC shall coordinate operational response but shall not exercise legislative or judicial authority.

Article 301 — Limits on Emergency Powers

301.1 Emergency powers shall be strictly limited to actions necessary to protect life, safety, and constitutional order. **301.2** Emergency powers may not:

- restrict fundamental rights,
- censor information,
- detain individuals without due process,
- override Sortition Assemblies,
- alter the Constitution.

301.3 Any action exceeding authorised limits constitutes a constitutional offence.

Article 302 — Role of the Civil Protection Service (CPS)

302.1 The CPS shall lead civilian emergency response, including:

- evacuation,
- medical coordination,
- shelter provision,
- infrastructure stabilisation,
- public communication.

302.2 The CPS shall remain non-militarised and community-integrated at all times.

Article 303 — Role of the Defence Forces in Emergencies

303.1 The BI Army may support land-based emergency operations. **303.2** The BI Navy Fleet may support maritime emergencies and coastal protection. **303.3** The BI Air Service may support airspace monitoring, transport, and aerial response. **303.4** Defence forces shall remain subordinate to civilian authority and constitutional limits.

Article 304 — Scientific and Technical Guidance

304.1 All emergency decisions shall be guided by evidence from the National Evidence Service (NES). **304.2** Quantum-enabled forecasting and monitoring systems shall support real-time situational awareness. **304.3** Scientific transparency shall be maintained throughout the emergency.

Article 305 — Public Communication and Transparency

305.1 All emergency information shall be communicated clearly, accurately, and without delay. **305.2** No institution may withhold information except where necessary to protect life or security. **305.3** Emergency actions and decisions shall be publicly documented.

Article 306 — Continuity of Sortition Assemblies

306.1 Sortition Assemblies shall continue to operate during emergencies. **306.2** Assemblies may meet remotely using quantum-secured systems where necessary. **306.3** No emergency may suspend or delay constitutional decision-making.

Article 307 — Continuity of Essential Services

307.1 Essential services — including energy, water, healthcare, transport, digital infrastructure, and food systems — shall maintain continuity during emergencies. **307.2** The PAS shall coordinate service resilience and restoration. **307.3** Communities shall receive priority support where essential services are disrupted.

Article 308 — Oversight and Accountability

308.1 The CSA shall monitor all emergency actions for constitutional compliance. **308.2** The CSA may issue binding corrective directives at any time. **308.3** Any misuse of emergency powers shall be subject to judicial review and constitutional penalties.

Article 309 — Termination of Emergency Powers

309.1 Emergency powers shall automatically expire at the end of the authorised period. **309.2** The NSA may terminate emergency powers early by a simple majority. **309.3** Upon termination, all temporary measures shall cease immediately.

Article 310 — Post-Emergency Review

310.1 After each emergency, the PAS shall publish a full public report detailing:

- actions taken,
- outcomes,
- failures,
- lessons learned.

310.2 The CSA shall conduct a constitutional review of the emergency response. **310.3** Communities may submit feedback through LSAs.

Article 311 — Duty to Future Generations

311.1 Emergency planning shall consider long-term risks, resilience, and societal continuity. **311.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future emergency preparedness needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **311.3** The nation holds a collective duty to protect future generations from foreseeable harm.

TITLE XXVII — DEMOGRAPHICS, CITIZENSHIP, AND POPULATION STEWARDSHIP

Article 312 — Principles of Citizenship and Population Stewardship

312.1 Citizenship is a legal and civic bond between an individual and the British Isles, grounded in rights, responsibilities, and shared belonging. **312.2** Population stewardship shall ensure long-term demographic stability, ecological balance, and social cohesion. **312.3** No demographic framework decision may discriminate based on identity, origin, or belief. **312.4** Citizenship shall never be commodified, sold, or politically manipulated.

Article 313 — Categories of Legal Status

313.1 Individuals within the British Isles shall fall into one of the following categories:

- **BI Resident,**
- **Permanent Resident,**
- **Temporary Resident,**
- **Visitor.**

313.2 Rights and responsibilities shall be clearly defined for each category. **313.3** No person shall be left without legal status.

Article 314 — Acquisition of Citizenship

314.1 Citizenship may be acquired through:

- birth to at least one BI resident parent,
- naturalisation,
- adoption by BI resident parents,
- special constitutional provisions approved through national decision.

314.2 Naturalisation shall require:

- lawful residence,
- contribution to community life,
- understanding of constitutional principles,
- no serious criminal history.

314.3 Citizenship shall not be granted automatically through marriage or investment.

Article 315 — Rights of BI Residents

315.1 BI residents have the right to:

- full access to the BI Medical Provision (BIMP),
- free public education,
- equal protection under the Civic Rules,
- participation in national decision processes,
- access to public services,
- freedom of movement within the British Isles.

315.2 Citizenship rights may not be revoked except through due process for severe constitutional offences.

Article 316 — Responsibilities of BI Residents

316.1 BI residents shall:

- uphold constitutional principles,
- contribute to community wellbeing,
- respect ecological and material stewardship duties,
- participate in civic processes when selected by sortition.

316.2 Responsibilities shall be fair, reasonable, and consistent with dignity.

Article 317 — Permanent and Temporary Residents

317.1 Permanent Residents may:

- live and work in the British Isles,
- access non-emergency public services at regulated rates,
- apply for citizenship after meeting naturalisation requirements.

317.2 Temporary Residents may:

- reside for a defined period,
- access emergency medical care,
- work or study under regulated conditions.

317.3 Both categories shall be protected under the justice system.

Article 318 — Visitors

318.1 Visitors may enter the British Isles for short-term purposes. **318.2** Visitors shall receive **free emergency medical care only**. **318.3** All non-emergency medical treatment must be paid for prior to service.

Article 319 — Migration Framework

319.1 The Migration Framework shall be fair, transparent, and aligned with national capacity and ecological **limits**. **319.2** Migration decisions shall be based on:

- community need,
- economic capacity,
- housing availability,
- ecological impact,
- long-term demographic stability.

319.3 No migration framework decision may be influenced by political ideology or commercial interests.

Article 320 — Population Planning and Long-Term Stability

320.1 The British Isles shall maintain a stable population consistent with ecological capacity and national wellbeing. **320.2** Population planning shall consider:

- food sovereignty,
- water availability,
- energy capacity,
- housing supply,
- material cycles,
- long-term demographic trends.

320.3 The National Evidence Service (NES) shall provide demographic modelling and projections.

Article 321 — Family Support and Reproductive Rights

321.1 All individuals have the right to make reproductive choices free from coercion. **321.2** The nation shall support families through:

- parental leave,
- childcare access,

- healthcare,
- education,
- community support systems.

321.3 No demographic framework decision may pressure individuals to have more or fewer children.

Article 322 — Integration and Community Belonging

322.1 New residents and naturalised residents shall be supported in integrating into community life.

322.2 Integration shall respect cultural diversity while upholding constitutional principles. **322.3** Communities may establish local integration programmes through LSAs.

Article 323 — Demographic Data and Transparency

323.1 Demographic data shall be collected transparently and ethically. **323.2** Data shall be used solely for planning, wellbeing, and constitutional purposes. **323.3** All non-sensitive demographic data shall be publicly accessible.

Article 324 — Protection from Discrimination

324.1 No person shall face discrimination based on:

- origin,
- identity,
- language,
- culture,
- religion,
- demographic status.

324.2 Discrimination constitutes a constitutional offence.

Article 325 — Duty to Future Generations

325.1 Demographic decisions shall consider long-term ecological, social, and economic impact. **325.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future population needs as part of their deliberative mandate.

325.3 The nation holds a collective duty to maintain a stable, cohesive, and flourishing population for centuries.

TITLE XXVIII — FAMILY, COMMUNITY LIFE, AND SOCIAL COHESION

Article 326 — Principles of Family and Community Life

326.1 Families and communities are foundational to the wellbeing, stability, and cultural continuity of the British Isles. **326.2** All forms of family and household shall be treated with equal dignity and respect. **326.3** Community life shall be supported through shared spaces, mutual care, and public services. **326.4** No institution may interfere with family life except where necessary to protect rights and safety.

Article 327 — Support for Families

327.1 The nation shall support families through:

- parental leave,
- childcare access,
- healthcare,
- education,
- housing stability,
- community support networks.

327.2 Family support systems shall be universal, fair, and free from political influence. **327.3** No family shall be disadvantaged due to identity, structure, or circumstance.

Article 328 — Children and Young People

328.1 Children have the right to safety, education, healthcare, and emotional wellbeing. **328.2** The nation shall protect children from harm, neglect, and exploitation. **328.3** Children's voices shall be respected in decisions affecting their lives. **328.4** Youth development programmes may be proposed through LSAs.

Article 329 — Elders and Intergenerational Life

329.1 Elders shall be treated with dignity, respect, and care. **329.2** Communities may establish intergenerational programmes to strengthen social cohesion. **329.3** Elders shall have access to healthcare, social support, and community participation.

Article 330 — Community Spaces and Social Infrastructure

330.1 Communities shall have access to shared spaces including:

- parks,
- community centres,
- cultural venues,
- sports facilities,
- public squares,
- ecological corridors.

330.2 Community infrastructure shall be publicly owned and maintained. **330.3** LSAs may propose new community spaces or improvements.

Article 331 — Social Cohesion and Mutual Support

331.1 Social cohesion shall be strengthened through shared activities, cultural exchange, and community participation. **331.2** Communities may establish mutual-aid networks to support residents in times of need. **331.3** The nation shall encourage cooperation, solidarity, and neighbourly support.

Article 332 — Protection from Social Harm

332.1 No person shall be subjected to discrimination, harassment, or social exclusion. **332.2** Communities shall be protected from:

- hate crimes,
- organised violence,
- coercion,
- exploitation.

332.3 The Civil Order Service (COS) shall support community safety through non-militarised, community-integrated practices.

Article 333 — Community Autonomy and Participation

333.1 Communities shall have the right to shape their own social and cultural life. **333.2** LSAs shall serve as the primary forum for community participation and decision-making. **333.3** Community decisions shall respect constitutional rights and ecological principles.

Article 334 — Housing Stability and Community Continuity

334.1 Families and households shall have access to stable, safe, and affordable housing. **334.2** The Housing Framework shall support long-term community continuity and prevent displacement. **334.3** Communities may propose housing cooperatives and shared-living models.

Article 335 — Cultural and Social Celebrations

335.1 Communities may celebrate cultural, seasonal, and historical events. **335.2** National celebrations shall reflect the diversity and shared identity of the British Isles. **335.3** Cultural expression shall be protected from censorship except where necessary to uphold constitutional rights.

Article 336 — Social Wellbeing and Mental Health

336.1 Social wellbeing is essential to community life and national stability. **336.2** Mental health support shall be integrated into community services. **336.3** Communities may propose wellbeing programmes through LSAs.

Article 337 — Transparency and Public Reporting

337.1 The PAS shall publish annual reports on social wellbeing, community cohesion, and family support systems. **337.2** Communities may challenge framework decisions on social provision through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 338 — Duty to Future Generations

338.1 Social and community decisions shall consider long-term cultural, ecological, and demographic impact. **338.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future community needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **338.3** The nation holds a collective duty to maintain strong, cohesive, and flourishing communities for centuries.

TITLE XXIX — CULTURE, KNOWLEDGE, HERITAGE, AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

Article 339 — Principles of Culture and National Identity

339.1 Culture is a shared expression of the history, creativity, and lived experience of the people of the British Isles. **339.2** National identity shall be inclusive, evolving, and grounded in dignity, truth, and community. **339.3** No institution may impose cultural conformity or suppress cultural diversity. **339.4** Cultural life shall be free from political, commercial, or ideological manipulation.

Article 340 — Protection of Cultural Freedom

340.1 All individuals and communities have the right to create, express, and share culture. **340.2** Artistic freedom shall be protected except where expression violates constitutional rights. **340.3** No cultural work may be censored except through constitutional review.

Article 341 — Community-Rooted Cultural Proposals

341.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- cultural festivals,
- community arts programmes,
- local museums and archives,
- language and heritage initiatives,
- public art installations.

341.2 LSAs shall evaluate cultural proposals based on community benefit, inclusivity, and long-term value. **341.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 342 — National Cultural Framework

342.1 A **National Cultural Framework (NCF)** shall guide cultural development across the British Isles. **342.2** The NCF shall include:

- preservation of heritage sites,
- support for the arts,
- cultural education,
- national archives,
- protection of languages,
- public access to cultural resources.

342.3 The NCF shall be updated regularly through the constitutional process.

Article 343 — Knowledge, Archives, and Collective Memory

343.1 Knowledge is a public good essential to national continuity and human development. **343.2** The nation shall maintain publicly owned archives, libraries, and knowledge repositories. **343.3** All non-sensitive historical and scientific information shall be publicly accessible. **343.4** The National Evidence Service (NES) shall ensure accuracy, preservation, and integrity of knowledge.

Article 344 — Heritage and Historical Stewardship

344.1 Heritage sites, artefacts, and cultural landscapes shall be protected for future generations.

344.2 Preservation shall prioritise authenticity, ecological harmony, and community involvement.

344.3 No heritage site may be altered or commercialised without constitutional approval.

Article 345 — Arts, Creativity, and Public Expression

345.1 The arts shall be supported as essential to human flourishing and national identity. **345.2** Public funding for the arts shall be fair, transparent, and free from political influence. **345.3** Communities may establish local arts councils through LSAs.

Article 346 — Languages and Cultural Diversity

346.1 The British Isles shall protect and celebrate linguistic and cultural diversity. **346.2** Indigenous and regional languages shall receive support for preservation and revitalisation. **346.3** Cultural diversity shall be recognised as a source of national strength.

Article 347 — Media, Information, and Public Discourse

347.1 Media systems shall be publicly accountable, transparent, and free from political or corporate domination. **347.2** Public media shall provide accurate, evidence-based information. **347.3** No media entity may monopolise public discourse or distort constitutional processes.

Article 348 — Cultural Technology and Digital Heritage

348.1 Digital cultural resources shall be publicly owned and quantum-secured. **348.2** The nation shall maintain digital archives of:

- literature,
- art,
- music,
- historical records,
- scientific knowledge.

348.3 Digital heritage shall be preserved for centuries through long-term storage systems.

Article 349 — Cultural Education and Identity Formation

349.1 Education shall include cultural literacy, historical understanding, and creative expression. **349.2** Cultural education shall be free from political or ideological influence. **349.3** Students shall learn the shared story of the British Isles while respecting diverse cultural identities.

Article 350 — Protection from Cultural Exploitation

350.1 No cultural work, tradition, or symbol may be exploited for political or commercial gain. **350.2** Cultural appropriation that harms communities or distorts heritage shall be subject to constitutional review. **350.3** Communities shall retain stewardship over their cultural expressions.

Article 351 — National Celebrations and Shared Identity

351.1 National celebrations shall reflect the shared values, history, and diversity of the British Isles. **351.2** Celebrations shall be inclusive, non-political, and community-driven. **351.3** The NCF may propose national days of reflection, unity, or cultural significance.

Article 352 — Transparency and Public Reporting

352.1 The PAS shall publish annual reports on cultural vitality, heritage preservation, and public access to knowledge. **352.2** Communities may challenge framework decisions on culture through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 353 — Duty to Future Generations

353.1 Cultural and knowledge stewardship shall consider long-term societal, ecological, and historical impact. **353.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future cultural needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **353.3** The nation holds a collective duty to preserve and enrich the cultural life of future generations.

TITLE XXX — SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

Article 354 — Principles of Scientific Inquiry

354.1 Science is a public good essential to truth, progress, and national resilience. **354.2** Scientific inquiry shall be independent, evidence-based, and free from political or commercial influence. **354.3** Research shall prioritise human dignity, ecological stewardship, and long-term societal benefit. **354.4** No institution may suppress or distort scientific findings.

Article 355 — The National Evidence Service (NES)

355.1 The NES shall serve as the central scientific institution of the British Isles. **355.2** The NES shall:

- conduct independent research,
- provide evidence for constitutional decision-making,
- maintain national scientific archives,
- oversee ethical standards,
- coordinate quantum-enabled modelling and forecasting.

355.3 The NES shall be publicly owned, non-political, and accountable only to the constitutional process.

Article 356 — Public Research Institutions

356.1 All major research institutions shall be publicly owned and operated. **356.2** Research institutions shall collaborate with communities, universities, and global scientific networks. **356.3** No private entity may control essential scientific infrastructure or data.

Article 357 — Community-Rooted Scientific Proposals

357.1 Local Sortition Assemblies (LSAs) may propose:

- community science centres,
- environmental monitoring projects,
- citizen-science initiatives,
- local research partnerships,
- technology pilot programmes.

357.2 LSAs shall evaluate proposals based on community benefit, safety, and long-term value. **357.3** Approved proposals shall be reviewed through the constitutional process defined in Title I.

Article 358 — Ethical Standards in Science and Technology

358.1 All scientific and technological activity shall adhere to strict ethical standards. **358.2** Ethical review shall consider:

- human dignity,
- ecological impact,
- long-term consequences,
- data rights and privacy.

358.3 The NES shall maintain national ethical guidelines and review processes.

Article 359 — Quantum Systems and Advanced Technologies

359.1 Quantum technologies shall be publicly owned and used to support:

- national security,
- scientific research,
- energy coordination,
- hydrological modelling,
- transport optimisation,
- medical analysis.

359.2 Quantum systems shall be secured against misuse, manipulation, or private control. **359.3** Deployment of advanced technologies shall require constitutional oversight.

Article 360 — Artificial Intelligence and Automation

360.1 AI systems shall be publicly owned and governed by constitutional principles. **360.2** AI may support:

- scientific research,
- public administration,
- modelling and forecasting,
- community services.

360.3 AI shall not:

- replace human dignity,
- undermine labour rights,
- manipulate public opinion,
- operate without transparency.

360.4 All AI systems shall be auditable and accountable.

Article 361 — Research Funding and Public Investment

361.1 Scientific research shall be publicly funded through the constitutional budgeting process. **361.2** Funding shall prioritise:

- ecological restoration,
- medical research,
- energy systems,
- materials science,
- quantum technologies,
- long-term societal resilience.

361.3 Funding decisions shall be transparent and free from political influence.

Article 362 — Open Science and Public Access

362.1 All publicly funded research shall be openly accessible to the public. **362.2** Scientific data, excluding sensitive security information, shall be published in open formats. **362.3** The NES shall maintain national repositories of scientific knowledge.

Article 363 — Intellectual Property and Public Ownership

363.1 Essential scientific discoveries, technologies, and data shall be publicly owned. **363.2** Intellectual property rights shall not restrict access to essential knowledge or tools. **363.3** Commercial patents may exist only where they do not undermine public wellbeing or ecological integrity.

Article 364 — Safety and Technological Risk Management

364.1 All technologies shall undergo rigorous safety assessment before deployment. **364.2** Risk management shall consider:

- long-term ecological impact,
- human health,
- systemic vulnerabilities,
- intergenerational consequences.

364.3 The NES may halt or modify any technological deployment that poses unacceptable risk.

Article 365 — Scientific Education and Public Literacy

365.1 Education shall cultivate scientific literacy, critical thinking, and curiosity. **365.2** Schools and universities shall teach:

- scientific method,
- ecological systems,
- technological ethics,
- quantum and digital literacy.

365.3 Public science programmes shall be accessible to all residents.

Article 366 — International Scientific Cooperation

366.1 The British Isles may participate in international scientific collaborations. **366.2** Cooperation shall prioritise:

- climate research,
- medical advancement,
- ecological restoration,
- peaceful technological development.

366.3 No international agreement may compromise scientific independence or public ownership.

Article 367 — Transparency and Public Reporting

367.1 The NES shall publish annual reports on scientific progress, technological development, and research integrity. **367.2** All scientific institutions shall maintain transparent operations and public accountability. **367.3** Communities may challenge scientific or technological decisions through the justice process defined in Title V.

Article 368 — Duty to Future Generations

368.1 Scientific and technological decisions shall consider long-term ecological, societal, and ethical impact. **368.2** Sortition Assemblies shall evaluate future scientific needs as part of their deliberative mandate. **368.3** The nation holds a collective duty to advance knowledge responsibly for the benefit of future generations.

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