

DIRECT DEMOCRACY & SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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Nationality and Inhabitant Status Act

Of the New British Isles — replacing the British Nationality Act 1948 and all successor nationality law with a single Inhabitant status

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“We inherit the lessons of the past, not its chains.”

— DD&SA Founding Principle

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PREAMBLE

WE, THE INHABITANTS OF THE NEW BRITISH ISLES, acting through the National Sortition Assembly in the full exercise of constituent authority vested in the resident population as the sole and ultimate source of all civic legitimacy within the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles, do hereby enact the following as a constitutional statute of the highest ordinary order.

This Act proceeds from a foundational recognition: that every human being who makes their life, labour, and commitment within the territory of the New British Isles holds an inherent civic standing — not as a gift from civic institutions, not as a conditional privilege, not as an entitlement derived from ancestry or economic contribution, but as a constitutional fact grounded in presence, participation, and the common life of a community.

The British Nationality Act 1948, the British Nationality Act 1981, and every instrument of legacy nationality law built upon the constitutional order of the United Kingdom are hereby superseded. Those instruments were products of an imperial order that treated civic standing as property of the Crown, rationed and distributed to human beings according to race, colonial origin, and administrative discretion. That order is ended.

In its place, this Act establishes a single, indivisible, transparent, non-discriminatory, and constitutionally anchored Inhabitant Status. This status is grounded in resident sovereignty: the principle that those who live within a territory are its constituents, and their standing derives not from state benevolence but from the constitutional recognition of their presence within the community.

This Act is constitutionally subordinate to the Thirty Inviolable Rights and the DD&SA Constitutional Floor. It is superior to all Civic Rules, institutional Frameworks, sortition procedures, and administrative instruments. No provision of this Act may diminish any Inviolable Right. Every provision shall be interpreted so as to maximise the civic standing, dignity, and agency of every Inhabitant.

The Inhabitants of the New British Isles do not petition civic institutions to be who they are. They assert their standing as a constitutional fact.

PART I — FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1 — Purpose and Constitutional Status

1.1 This Act is a constitutional statute of the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles, enacted pursuant to the constituent authority of the National Sortition Assembly.

1.2 The purposes of this Act are to: (a) replace all legacy nationality categories with a unified Inhabitant Status; (b) anchor that status in resident sovereignty, not state-granted privilege; (c) integrate Inhabitant Status with the Thirty Inviolable Rights, the Five Hundred Civic Rules, and the three tiers of Sortition Assembly; (d) establish transparent, non-discretionary, fully auditable pathways; (e) prohibit arbitrary deprivation, political interference, and discriminatory treatment; and (f) provide a comprehensive transition architecture replacing all legacy British nationality law.

1.3 This Act shall be interpreted expansively in favour of Inhabitant Status and restrictively against any deprivation or limitation of that status. This rule of interpretation is a constitutional command binding every decision-maker at every tier.

1.4 Where any provision conflicts with a Civic Rule, Framework, sortition procedure, or administrative instrument, this Act prevails. Where any provision conflicts with any Inviolable Right or the DD&SA

Constitutional Floor, the Inviolable Right and the Constitutional Floor prevail, and the conflicting provision shall be construed to eliminate the conflict.

COMMENTARY The interpretive rule in clause 1.3 constitutionally reverses the presumption that operated in all legacy UK immigration law. Under that system, ambiguity was routinely resolved against the individual. This Act mandates the opposite: where any doubt exists, the answer is recognition.

Article 2 — Resident Sovereignty

2.1 Sovereign authority in the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles resides in the resident population. It is exercised through the three tiers of Sortition Assembly and through direct civic participation by Inhabitants.

2.2 Status does not flow from civic institutions to the person. It flows from the constitutional recognition of the person's presence and commitment within the community. The Civic Commonwealth does not confer status; it records a constitutional fact.

2.3 No institution of the Civic Commonwealth may claim sovereignty over the resident population. All institutional authority derives from the Inhabitants and may be withdrawn through the mechanisms of the DD&SA Constitutional Floor.

2.4 Resident sovereignty cannot be suspended, delegated to a non-accountable body, or exercised so as to diminish the standing of any Inhabitant without that Inhabitant's constitutional recourse.

COMMENTARY Resident sovereignty is the philosophical rupture from all UK constitutional tradition. The Crown holds no residual sovereignty. Parliament holds no sovereignty it cannot return to the residents. The Inhabitants are not subjects — they are the ultimate political authority.

Article 3 — Non-Derogability of the Thirty Inviolable Rights

3.1 The Thirty Inviolable Rights cannot be abridged, suspended, overridden, or balanced against any interest — including national security, public order, economic necessity, or social cohesion — in respect of any Inhabitant.

3.2 Inhabitant Status activates the full set of Inviolable Rights immediately and without condition. No Inhabitant may be placed in any sub-category that removes or diminishes any Inviolable Right.

3.3 Emergency powers declared under the Leadership Black Volume or any crisis architecture may not abrogate any Inviolable Right. The Magisterial Constitutional Forum shall enforce this provision absolutely and without deference to any claim of emergency necessity.

3.4 Any instrument, decision, or action that derogates from an Inviolable Right is void ab initio and shall be treated as if it had never been made.

Article 4 — Constitutional Supremacy of DD&SA

4.1 This Act is enacted within and draws its validity from the DD&SA Constitutional Framework, comprising the Constitution of the Civic Commonwealth, the Thirty Inviolable Rights, and the Five Hundred Civic Rules.

4.2 Legacy UK constitutional instruments — including parliamentary statutes, Orders in Council, Royal Prerogative instruments, and common law doctrines — have no force or effect within the Civic Commonwealth, except insofar as expressly incorporated by constitutional instrument enacted by the

NSA.

Article 5 — Equality of All Inhabitants

5.1 All Inhabitants are equal before this Act and before every instrument enacted under the DD&SA constitutional order. No Inhabitant shall experience any advantage or disadvantage on grounds of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, religion, belief, age, class, or wealth.

5.2 This Act demands substantive equality: every pathway, process, and right shall be administered so as to ensure that structural disadvantage does not prevent any person from accessing or exercising Inhabitant Status.

5.3 This prohibition on discrimination binds every sortition assembly, administrative body, registry, verification officer, Civic Advocate, and Magister operating under this Act.

Article 6 — Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption

6.1 Every decision made under this Act shall be made in public, recorded in the Inhabitant Registry, and accessible to any Inhabitant upon request.

6.2 No official exercising any function under this Act may receive any inducement, gift, benefit, or advantage in connection with that function. Any such conduct is a Level 5 Civic Rule violation, referred immediately to the Magisterial Constitutional Forum.

6.3 Every pathway, process, and decision mechanism is fully auditable. Audit trails shall be retained for fifty years and accessible to Constitutional Guardians and the MCF.

Article 7 — Rejection of Hereditary, Monarchical, and Elite Status

7.1 No form of hereditary status confers any advantage in respect of Inhabitant Status or any right under this Act.

7.2 No title of nobility, royal designation, aristocratic rank, peerage, or similar distinction recognised under the legacy UK order has any legal force within the Civic Commonwealth.

7.3 No person, body, or institution may claim authority over another Inhabitant by virtue of birth, ancestry, lineage, inherited wealth, or institutional seniority.

COMMENTARY Article 7 is the constitutional burial of the British class system. No title, no bloodline, no inherited seat of power survives this provision. Cultural or community honours may continue as practices but carry no legal force whatsoever.

PART II — INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

Article 8 — Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

PART III — INHABITANT STATUS: CORE DEFINITION AND SCOPE

Article 9 — Core Definition of Inhabitant

9.1 An Inhabitant of the New British Isles is any person who: (a) was born within the territory and has not voluntarily renounced status under Article 24; or (b) has established habitual residence for the period in Article 11 and been recognised under a Pathway; or (c) has been recognised under any other Pathway in Part IV; or (d) held settled status, indefinite leave to remain, refugee status, or citizenship under the legacy UK order and has been recognised under the Transitional Provisions in Part XII.

9.2 Inhabitant Status is personal and non-transferable. The status of a parent does not automatically create or extinguish the status of a child, except as provided in Article 12.

9.3 No person may hold Inhabitant Status in partial form. Status is either recognised or not recognised. There are no sub-tiers, grades, or conditional categories. All Inhabitants hold identical constitutional standing.

9.4 The burden of demonstrating the absence of Inhabitant Status rests upon any institution or official asserting that absence. No person shall be required to prove their own Inhabitant Status as a precondition of accessing any right, service, or process. The constitutional default is recognition.

COMMENTARY Clause 9.4 is the constitutional reversal of every assumption in legacy UK immigration law. The Civic Commonwealth does not start from denial and require the individual to prove standing. It starts from recognition and must discharge the burden of demonstrating absence. This single clause eliminates the structural power imbalance that produced Windrush.

Article 10 — Prohibited Criteria

10.1 Recognition of Inhabitant Status shall be determined by reference to objective, transparent, non-discriminatory, and fully documented criteria established in this Act alone.

10.2 The following criteria shall not be used, applied, or referenced in any determination: (a) race, skin colour, ethnicity, or national or ethnic origin; (b) religion or belief system; (c) sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation; (d) political opinion or affiliation; (e) wealth, financial capacity, or ownership of assets; (f) social class, educational background, or professional status; (g) criminal history, except where specifically provided and subject to full Consequence Hearing; (h) ancestry or hereditary lineage; (i) language proficiency beyond a minimum functional threshold, with reasonable accommodation for all barriers.

Article 11 — Residency Thresholds

11.1 Habitual residence means physical presence within the territory of the New British Isles as the person's primary home and base of life, assessed by reference to the totality of circumstances including location of family, work, social ties, and duration of presence.

11.2 Residency thresholds by Pathway: (a) Standard Residency Pathway: three years continuous habitual residence; (b) Contribution Pathway: eighteen months plus documented Contribution; (c) Integration Pathway: two years plus civic engagement under Article 20; (d) Humanitarian Grounds: no threshold — recognition immediate upon determination; (e) Stateless Persons: twelve months habitual residence; (f) Exceptional Service: no threshold — NSA determination under Article 22; (g) Non-Resident Contributors: no threshold — RSA determination under Article 15.

11.3 Brief absences shall not break continuity where total absence does not exceed ninety days in any twelve-month period and intent to return is maintained. Involuntary absence — including detention by a foreign state, serious illness, or humanitarian emergency — shall not count against continuity.

11.4 The LSA of the area of residence shall maintain residency records and issue a Residency Confirmation upon request within five working days. This is a public document and may not be withheld without documented cause subject to appeal.

Article 12 — Treatment of Minors

12.1 A minor — any person under 18 — born within the territory of the New British Isles holds Inhabitant Status from birth, regardless of the status of their parents.

12.2 A minor born outside the territory holds Inhabitant Status from birth if at least one parent holds Inhabitant Status at the time of birth. This extends through subsequent generations without limit.

12.3 A minor not holding status under clauses 12.1 or 12.2 who has been habitually resident for twelve continuous months shall be recognised upon application by their carer, guardian, or by the minor themselves where they have capacity.

12.4 No minor may be denied Inhabitant Status on grounds related to the conduct, status, or characteristics of their parents or carers.

12.5 Where a minor is unaccompanied or separated from family and present in the territory, the LSA shall appoint a Civic Advocate to represent the minor's interests within forty-eight hours, free of charge and without requiring any application by the minor.

12.6 A minor holds all Thirty Inviolable Rights in full. Political participation rights are exercisable from age 16.

Article 13 — Long-Term Residents

13.1 Any person habitually resident in the New British Isles — or in the territory of the United Kingdom prior to commencement — for five or more years who has not held formal citizenship or settled status shall be recognised as an Inhabitant upon submission of evidence of residency to the relevant LSA.

13.2 Evidence may take any form: statutory declaration, community attestation, employment records, school records, medical records, utility records, or any combination. Formal documentary evidence is not required.

13.3 No long-term resident shall pay any fee in connection with recognition under this Article.

13.4 Where a long-term resident has been subject to enforcement action under the legacy immigration system — including detention, removal, or refusal of leave — the Civic Transition Authority shall review those cases and recognise Inhabitant Status where the residency threshold would have been met.

COMMENTARY Clause 13.4 is the constitutional response to Windrush. It creates an affirmative obligation on the CTA to find and restore status to those wrongly denied it — they are not required to navigate yet another administrative system alone.

Article 14 — Refugees and Stateless Persons

14.1 Every person meeting the definition of refugee under the 1951 Convention shall be recognised as an Inhabitant upon arrival in the territory of the New British Isles and shall receive all rights associated with Inhabitant Status immediately.

14.2 Recognition of refugee status shall not be subject to detention, processing centres, offshore assessment, or any mechanism that delays, restricts, or conditions the exercise of Inhabitant Status.

14.3 Every stateless person present in the New British Isles shall be recognised as an Inhabitant upon twelve months of habitual residence, or immediately where they are unable to obtain national status elsewhere.

14.4 No Inhabitant who has attained status on humanitarian grounds may be deprived of that status on grounds that conditions in their country of origin have changed, unless they themselves voluntarily seek to renounce status in connection with such change.

Article 15 — Non-Resident Contributors

15.1 A person who does not habitually reside in the New British Isles but who makes sustained, documented, and verifiable contributions of significant value to the civic, cultural, economic, scientific, environmental, or artistic life of the British Isles may be recognised as an Inhabitant under the Non-Resident Contributor Pathway.

15.2 Recognition confers full Inhabitant Status including political participation rights in matters directly relating to the area of documented contribution, but not entitlement to social, healthcare, or housing provision conditional upon physical residence.

15.3 Applications are assessed by a panel of three RSA members with relevant sectoral representation, decided by consensus or two-thirds majority.

15.4 Recognition may be suspended upon three years of cessation of documented contribution, with prior notice and a right of response before the RSA.

Article 16 — Temporary Visitors

16.1 A person present in the territory temporarily — for study, work, tourism, medical treatment, or transit — is not an Inhabitant for the purposes of this Act.

16.2 Notwithstanding clause 16.1, every temporary visitor holds the following rights without condition of Inhabitant Status: (a) physical safety and freedom from arbitrary detention; (b) emergency medical treatment; (c) a Civic Advocate in any legal proceeding; (d) freedom from torture and degrading treatment; (e) the right to challenge any detention before the MCF within twenty-four hours.

16.3 A temporary visitor who acquires habitual residence shall be assessed for the relevant Pathway upon reaching the applicable threshold. Prior temporary presence may count towards residency where consistent with the purpose of the Pathway.

PART IV — PATHWAYS TO INHABITANT STATUS

Every Pathway in this Part is constitutional in character. No Pathway may be suspended, restricted, or subjected to any cap, quota, or numerical limit by any assembly, body, or official. Every Pathway is equally valid and confers Inhabitant Status of identical constitutional standing.

Article 17 — Birth Pathway

17.1 Every person born within the territory of the New British Isles is an Inhabitant from the moment of birth. No registration, application, or payment is required.

17.2 The LSA of the local area shall record the birth in the Inhabitant Registry within seven days. Failure to register does not affect the existence of Inhabitant Status.

17.3 Every person born outside the territory to at least one parent who holds Inhabitant Status at the time of birth holds Inhabitant Status from birth. This extends through subsequent generations without limit, provided at least one parent holds Inhabitant Status at each birth.

17.4 A foundling found in the territory whose birth circumstances are unknown shall be presumed to hold Inhabitant Status from the time of their discovery, until evidence to the contrary is established on the balance of probabilities.

Article 18 — Residency Pathway

18.1 Any person habitually resident in the New British Isles for three continuous years may apply to the relevant LSA for recognition under the Residency Pathway.

18.2 The application requires: evidence of habitual residence for the period specified, in any form capable of establishing the fact; a declaration of intent to continue making the New British Isles their home; and identification of the local community to which the applicant belongs.

18.3 There is no language test, civic knowledge test, income requirement, financial guarantee, or employment condition attached to the Residency Pathway.

18.4 The LSA shall determine applications within thirty days. Recognition shall be granted unless the LSA is satisfied on clear and documented grounds that the residency threshold has not been met. The LSA shall not deny recognition on any other ground whatsoever.

18.5 An applicant whose application is refused has the right of appeal to the RSA within thirty days, and to the NSA within a further sixty days. A Civic Advocate shall be assigned at no cost at every stage.

Article 19 — Contribution Pathway

19.1 Any person habitually resident for eighteen continuous months who has made documented Contribution during that period may apply under the Contribution Pathway.

19.2 Contribution includes, without limitation: employment, self-employment, or economic participation; voluntary civic work or community service; caregiving for children, elderly, disabled, or others needing support; cultural, artistic, or creative contribution; environmental restoration or stewardship; educational participation as student, teacher, researcher, or mentor; participation in sortition assembly processes; and social enterprise or community development activity.

19.3 Contribution need not be paid or formally recognised. Community attestation by three or more members of the relevant local community constitutes valid evidence.

19.4 The assessment of Contribution shall not differentiate by economic value. Care work is assessed at equal weight to paid employment.

COMMENTARY Clause 19.4 challenges the economic bias of every existing immigration system. A person who spends eighteen months caring for an elderly neighbour makes as valid a claim as a

software engineer. The community is a social fact, not an economic unit.

Article 20 — Integration Pathway

20.1 Any person habitually resident for two continuous years who has demonstrated active engagement with DD&SA civic processes may apply under the Integration Pathway.

20.2 Integration means participation in: LSA processes (attendance, evidence provision, civic panel service); local community governance; DD&SA consultation or deliberation; or completion of a Civic Orientation Programme.

20.3 A Civic Orientation Programme shall be: free of charge; available in the applicant's language; flexible to accommodate work, disability, and caring responsibilities; and non-assessable — it cannot be failed.

Article 21 — Humanitarian Grounds Pathway

21.1 Any person who would suffer serious harm — including death, torture, persecution, or destitution — if denied Inhabitant Status shall be recognised immediately upon presentation of their case to the LSA or the MCF.

21.2 Recognition on humanitarian grounds is not subject to any residency threshold, contribution requirement, criminal history assessment, financial requirement, or processing time that would place the person in danger.

21.3 The LSA shall make provisional recognition within forty-eight hours and a full determination within twenty-one days. Full access to health, housing, and social provision begins at provisional recognition.

Article 22 — Exceptional Service Pathway

22.1 A person who has made a contribution of genuinely exceptional and documented significance to the Civic Commonwealth — in science, medicine, arts, environmental restoration, civic design, education, or any area of profound public benefit — may be recognised as an Inhabitant regardless of residency or contribution thresholds.

22.2 Recognition is made by the NSA following RSA recommendation and an open deliberation process accessible to any Inhabitant.

22.3 No more than fifty recognitions may be made in any five-year period, to prevent this Pathway becoming a mechanism of elite co-option.

Article 23 — Automatic Recognition

23.1 The following persons are automatically recognised as Inhabitants without any application, process, or administrative procedure: (a) every person who held British citizenship under the British Nationality Act 1981 immediately prior to commencement; (b) every person who held EEA settled status or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme; (c) every person granted indefinite leave to remain or enter; (d) every person recognised as a refugee or humanitarian protection recipient by the UK Home Office or its successor; (e) every person who was a British Overseas Territory citizen or British Overseas citizen with right of abode; (f) every person who is a national of the Republic of Ireland and habitually resident in the New British Isles.

23.2 The CTA shall compile a definitive register of all persons in these categories within six months of commencement and shall issue Inhabitant Registry entries to each.

23.3 A person falling within any category in clause 23.1 but not included in the register shall not lose their status by reason of omission. They may self-notify the relevant LSA, which shall verify and register within thirty days.

Article 24 — Voluntary Renunciation

24.1 An Inhabitant aged 18 or over who holds or is entitled to the national status of another state may voluntarily renounce their Inhabitant Status.

24.2 Voluntary renunciation is valid only if: made freely without coercion; the renouncing Inhabitant holds confirmed entitlement to another national status (so renunciation does not render them stateless); they have received independent advice from a Civic Advocate; and a twenty-eight day cooling-off period has elapsed.

24.3 Renunciation does not affect the Inhabitant Status of the renouncing Inhabitant's minor children.

Article 25 — Restoration After Wrongful Removal

25.1 Where a person has had Inhabitant Status removed, denied, or withheld in violation of this Act or the Inviolable Rights, they are entitled to unconditional restoration.

25.2 The MCF has jurisdiction to order restoration in any case where it determines status was wrongfully removed, denied, or withheld.

25.3 Restoration is: immediate upon MCF order; accompanied by full public acknowledgement of the wrongful removal; accompanied by civic remedy including compensation; and retroactive — the restored person shall be treated as having held Inhabitant Status throughout the period of wrongful removal.

25.4 Applications for restoration are free of charge. A Civic Advocate is assigned immediately. The MCF shall determine within sixty days. No current threshold or Pathway requirement need be met — the sole question is whether the original removal was wrongful.

PART V — THE THIRTY INVIOABLE RIGHTS

The Thirty Inviolable Rights are set out in full in Schedule 1. This Part states how Inhabitant Status activates each Right, how each Right binds institutional actors, and how each Right is enforced. All thirty carry equal constitutional weight. None is superior to another.

Article 26 — Activation, Binding Force, and Enforcement

26.1 Inhabitant Status activates all Thirty Inviolable Rights simultaneously and unconditionally. No Right requires any additional step, application, test, or condition.

26.2 Every sortition assembly, administrative body, official, registry, and Civic Advocate is bound by the Thirty Inviolable Rights in every function conferred by this Act.

26.3 No Inviolable Right may be waived by an Inhabitant under duress or as a condition of accessing any service or administrative process. Voluntary waiver in a specific context requires: informed consent; free exercise; revocability at any time; and specificity to the identified context only.

26.4 Where any institution, official, or process violates an Inviolable Right, the MCF may: quash the violating decision; order recognition of the right; award civic compensation; issue a declaration of constitutional incompatibility; and order systemic remediation of any institutional practice found to be in violation.

Article 27 — Rights 1–5: Foundational Personal Rights

27.1 RIGHT 1 — LIFE: Every Inhabitant holds an absolute right to life. No institution may take any action the foreseeable consequence of which is the death of an Inhabitant, except in the immediately necessary defence of another life. The MCF shall review any death where state action or inaction may have been a contributing factor.

27.2 RIGHT 2 — PHYSICAL INTEGRITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to freedom from assault, restraint, or physical intervention without free and informed consent. Placement in a Mental Care Facility does not derogate from this right — all therapeutic intervention requires informed consent.

27.3 RIGHT 3 — MENTAL INTEGRITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to freedom from psychological manipulation, coercive control, or any practice designed to alter beliefs or identity without consent.

27.4 RIGHT 4 — DIGNITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to be treated with dignity in all interactions with institutions and civic processes. This right is not qualified by the conduct of the Inhabitant — it does not evaporate upon commission of a Civic Rule violation.

27.5 RIGHT 5 — TRUTH: Every Inhabitant holds the right to truthful information from all institutions and to accurate historical record, including records of colonial history, institutional injustice, and governance failures.

Article 28 — Rights 6–10: Civic and Social Rights

28.1 RIGHT 6 — CIVIC PARTICIPATION: Every Inhabitant of 16 or older holds the right to participate in all three tiers of Sortition Assembly — presenting evidence, engaging in deliberation, and standing for sortition selection — without educational, economic, or social condition.

28.2 RIGHT 7 — FREE EXPRESSION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to express, publish, and communicate opinions, analyses, creative works, and civic arguments freely. Limitation requires MCF determination; administrative or assembly decision alone is insufficient.

28.3 RIGHT 8 — FREE ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to assemble for any lawful purpose including civic protest, political advocacy, and collective deliberation. Assembly may not be prohibited on grounds of political content or anticipated inconvenience to public order, except where there is an immediate and evidenced threat to the physical safety of specific persons.

28.4 RIGHT 9 — EDUCATION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to comprehensive, evidence-based education from early childhood through continuing education, free at the point of delivery. Education is a civic right, not a market commodity.

28.5 RIGHT 10 — HEALTH: Every Inhabitant holds the right to comprehensive, equitable, evidence-based healthcare — including physical health, mental health, and preventive care — free at the point of need. The NBI Health Provision System (NBI-HPS-001) implements this right and is bound by it in every operational decision.

Article 29 — Rights 11–15: Economic, Environmental, and Justice Rights

29.1 RIGHT 11 — HOUSING: Every Inhabitant holds the right to stable, safe, and adequate housing. The Civic Commonwealth shall maintain housing provision Frameworks ensuring no Inhabitant is without housing by reason of inability to afford market prices.

29.2 RIGHT 12 — FOOD AND WATER: Every Inhabitant holds the right to access adequate, nutritious food and clean water. The Civic Commonwealth shall not permit any institutional arrangement resulting in Inhabitants being unable to meet subsistence needs.

29.3 RIGHT 13 — ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to live in a safe, clean, and biodiverse environment. All sortition assemblies are bound to apply the Civic Environmental Restoration Framework and the Agroforestry Integration and Silvoarable Architecture as governing environmental instruments.

29.4 RIGHT 14 — ECONOMIC SECURITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to an economic foundation — through work, civic participation income, or social provision — adequate to sustain a dignified life, implemented through the Civic Security Architecture (DDSA-SEC-001) and the Civic Pension Architecture (DDSA-FIN-PEN-002).

29.5 RIGHT 15 — FAIR CONSEQUENCE PROCEEDINGS: Every Inhabitant subject to a Consequence Hearing holds the right to: know the full case against them with sufficient time to respond; a Civic Advocate at no cost; a public hearing before an impartial Magister; the right to call and examine witnesses; a reasoned decision; and the right of appeal to the MCF.

Article 30 — Rights 16–20: Liberty, Privacy, and Identity Rights

30.1 RIGHT 16 — FREEDOM FROM ARBITRARY DETENTION: No Inhabitant may be deprived of liberty except by Magister determination following a full Consequence Hearing in accordance with the Civic Justice Architecture. No Inhabitant may be detained on grounds of Inhabitant Status, immigration history, or administrative convenience. Any detained Inhabitant has the right to challenge detention before the MCF within twenty-four hours.

30.2 RIGHT 17 — PRIVACY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to private and family life, private communications, and freedom from institutional surveillance except under MCF warrant on clearly established grounds.

30.3 RIGHT 18 — DATA SOVEREIGNTY: Every Inhabitant holds ownership of their personal data. No institution, official, or private body may collect, store, process, share, or monetise an Inhabitant's personal data without specific, informed, and revocable consent.

30.4 RIGHT 19 — GENOMIC INTEGRITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to genomic integrity — no genetic material may be collected, analysed, stored, or shared without specific, informed, and revocable consent. No Inhabitant Status determination may be made on the basis of genetic characteristics.

30.5 RIGHT 20 — CULTURAL IDENTITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to express, maintain, transmit, and develop their cultural, linguistic, ethnic, and community identity, provided such expression does not violate the rights of other Inhabitants.

Article 31 — Rights 21–25: Conscience, Mobility, and Remedy Rights

31.1 RIGHT 21 — CONSCIENCE AND BELIEF: Every Inhabitant holds the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief, including religious conviction, philosophical commitment, and political opinion. This right is absolute in its internal dimension.

31.2 RIGHT 22 — MOBILITY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to move freely within the territory of the New British Isles, reside in any part of that territory, and leave and return without impediment.

31.3 RIGHT 23 — CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to an effective remedy before the MCF for any violation of their Inviolable Rights or Inhabitant Status. No procedural, jurisdictional, or administrative obstacle may prevent access to constitutional remedy.

31.4 RIGHT 24 — CHALLENGE TO STATE ACTION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to challenge any decision, action, or omission of any institution affecting their rights or status — at any time, without fee, with Civic Advocate support.

31.5 RIGHT 25 — INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY: Every Inhabitant holds the right to access all decisions, deliberations, records, and data held by any institution of the Civic Commonwealth that affect their rights, status, or interests. Institutional transparency is a constitutional obligation, not a favour.

Article 32 — Rights 26–30: Community, Memory, and Absolute Rights

32.1 RIGHT 26 — COMMUNITY BELONGING: Every Inhabitant holds the right to belong to a community within the New British Isles and to participate in community life without institutional exclusion.

32.2 RIGHT 27 — CIVIC MEMORY AND HISTORICAL TRUTH: Every Inhabitant holds the right to accurate and complete civic memory: access to the full historical record of the institutions, decisions, injustices, and achievements of governance within the British Isles. The Civic Commonwealth shall not suppress, classify, or distort historical records documenting institutional wrongdoing.

32.3 RIGHT 28 — INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY: Every Inhabitant, including future generations, holds the right to receive from the present generation a Civic Commonwealth whose environmental, economic, and constitutional foundations are at least as capable of sustaining dignified life as those of the present. Every decision of every sortition assembly shall be assessed for intergenerational impact.

32.4 RIGHT 29 — FREEDOM FROM TORTURE AND DEGRADING TREATMENT: No Inhabitant may be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment under any circumstances whatsoever. This right is absolute. No emergency, threat, or institutional justification provides any basis for its limitation.

32.5 RIGHT 30 — FREEDOM FROM INSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION: Every Inhabitant holds the right to be free from discrimination by any institution of the Civic Commonwealth in access to services, rights, participation, and Inhabitant Status, on any ground listed in Article 10.2. This right is actively enforced: institutions must demonstrate compliance, not merely the absence of documented complaint.

COMMENTARY The Thirty Inviolable Rights operate simultaneously as: a negative constraint (the Civic Commonwealth must not violate them); a positive obligation (the Civic Commonwealth must actively take steps to fulfil them); and a justiciable right (any Inhabitant can bring them before the

MCF). The MCF enforces all three dimensions without exception.

PART VI — THE FIVE HUNDRED CIVIC RULES AND INHABITANT DUTIES

Article 33 — Principle of Civic Duties

33.1 Inhabitant Status confers both rights and duties. The duties in this Part are the civic foundation of the Inhabitant's relationship to the community. They are not conditions of status — breach does not automatically affect Inhabitant Status. They are, however, constitutionally binding obligations enforced through the Consequence Hearing system.

33.2 The Five Hundred Civic Rules enacted by the NSA are the operational instrument of the duties in this Part. No Civic Rule amendment may reduce any duty to a level inconsistent with the constitutional principles established here.

33.3 Inhabitants owe duties to one another and to the Civic Commonwealth as a whole — not to any institution, official, or assembly for its own sake, but for the benefit of the community those institutions serve.

Article 34 — Civic Participation Duty

34.1 Every Inhabitant of 16 or older holds a civic participation duty: to engage genuinely with the democratic processes of the Civic Commonwealth, including sortition assembly processes, consultation exercises, and civic deliberation.

34.2 This duty does not require any Inhabitant to hold any particular political view, vote in any particular way, or reach any particular deliberative conclusion.

34.3 Where an Inhabitant is selected by sortition for assembly service, attendance and participation is a civic duty. Non-attendance without documented reasonable cause is a Level 2 Civic Rule violation.

34.4 The Civic Commonwealth shall ensure participation is accessible by providing: remuneration adequate to replace lost earnings; childcare and caring support; accommodation and transport where required; language interpretation and translation; and disability accessibility accommodations.

Article 35 — Truth-Telling Obligations

35.1 Every Inhabitant has a duty to be truthful in all formal interactions with institutions of the Civic Commonwealth, including status proceedings, Consequence Hearings, and registry submissions.

35.2 Knowingly providing false information in a formal civic process is a Level 3 Civic Rule violation. An official who knowingly misleads a Consequence Hearing, a Sortition Assembly, or the MCF commits a Level 5 Civic Rule violation — the most severe category.

Article 36 — Anti-Corruption Duties

36.1 Every Inhabitant — and with heightened force every official, Magister, assembly member, and Civic Advocate — holds a duty to refuse, report, and resist corruption in all its forms, including bribery, inappropriate influence, conflict of interest, and abuse of position.

36.2 Corruption of any civic process related to Inhabitant Status is a Level 5 Civic Rule violation, subject to immediate MCF referral. An Inhabitant who reports corruption in good faith is protected from any adverse consequence arising from that report.

Article 37 — Environmental Stewardship Duty

37.1 Every Inhabitant has a duty to exercise reasonable environmental stewardship in their daily life and civic decisions. The duty placed upon institutions of the Civic Commonwealth exceeds that placed upon individuals, by reason of the scale of institutional impact.

Article 38 — Community Responsibility

38.1 Every Inhabitant has a duty to contribute to the wellbeing of their local community commensurate with their capacity, including consideration for vulnerable neighbours and participation in community resilience in emergency situations as directed by the relevant civic authority.

Article 39 — Transparency Duties

39.1 Every Inhabitant who exercises any civic function holds a heightened transparency duty: to conduct that function openly, maintain records, and make those records accessible to the Inhabitant community. Private conduct not involving any civic function is exempt from this duty.

Article 40 — Assembly and Jury Service Duty

40.1 Every Inhabitant is eligible for sortition selection and holds a duty to serve when selected, subject to the accommodations in Article 34.4. Sortition selection is random from the full Inhabitant Registry without exclusion on grounds of education, occupation, or wealth.

40.2 Service on a Consequence Hearing panel — the DD&SA equivalent of jury service — is a civic duty of equivalent force to assembly service, subject to the same provisions and protections.

Article 41 — Emergency Response Duties

41.1 In the event of a civic emergency — natural disaster, public health crisis, or major environmental incident — every Inhabitant has a duty to cooperate with emergency response coordination directed by the relevant sortition assembly, to the extent commensurate with their safety and capacity.

41.2 This duty is strictly non-military. No Inhabitant may be compelled to participate in any armed conflict or military operation as a civic duty under this Act.

PART VII — SORTITION ASSEMBLY RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 42 — Local Sortition Assemblies

Functions under this Act

42.1 The LSA is the first point of contact for all matters of Inhabitant Status in its jurisdiction. It shall: (a) receive and determine applications under the Residency, Contribution, Integration, and Humanitarian Grounds Pathways; (b) maintain local residency records and issue Residency Confirmations; (c) administer the Inhabitant Registry at local level; (d) appoint Civic Advocates to persons in status proceedings; (e) receive and investigate complaints of Civic Rule violations relating to status; (f) issue provisional Humanitarian Grounds recognitions under Article 21.3; and (g) provide Civic Orientation Programmes under Article 20.3.

What the LSA may not do

42.2 The LSA may not: (a) impose any test, requirement, or condition not expressly provided for in this Act; (b) apply any quota, cap, or numerical limit to status recognition; (c) refuse an application without full written reasoning subject to appeal; (d) share any status proceedings data without MCF

warrant; (e) exercise personal discretion in the interpretation of eligibility criteria — all ambiguities are referred to the RSA.

42.3 The LSA shall publish quarterly reports on all status decisions in its jurisdiction, in anonymised form, including: applications received, determined, granted, refused, and appealed, broken down by Pathway.

COMMENTARY The LSA is a facilitating body, not a gatekeeping body. Its function is to verify, recognise, and register — not to screen, filter, or evaluate through discretionary judgement. The prohibition on discretion in clause 42.2(e) is essential: interpretive questions must go upward, preventing inconsistency across localities.

Article 43 — Regional Sortition Assemblies

43.1 The RSA shall: (a) hear and determine appeals from LSA status decisions within sixty days; (b) provide binding interpretive guidance to LSAs on eligibility criteria; (c) determine Non-Resident Contributor applications under Article 15; (d) monitor LSA compliance and report non-compliance to the NSA and MCF; (e) maintain regional oversight of Inhabitant Registry data quality; and (f) coordinate cross-boundary residency recognition.

43.2 The RSA may: confirm the LSA decision; overturn it and direct recognition; remit with specific directions; or refer a constitutional question to the MCF. The RSA may not impose any new condition on Inhabitant Status not provided for in this Act.

Article 44 — National Sortition Assembly

44.1 The NSA holds ultimate legislative authority over matters of Inhabitant Status, subject to the DD&SA Constitutional Floor and the Thirty Inviolable Rights.

44.2 The NSA shall: (a) exercise final appellate jurisdiction over status decisions not resolved at LSA or RSA level; (b) enact amendments to the Civic Rules relating to Inhabitant duties; (c) determine Exceptional Service recognitions under Article 22; (d) oversee and govern the Inhabitant Registry at national level; (e) amend this Act subject to Constitutional Floor amendment requirements; and (f) publish the Annual Inhabitant Status Report.

44.3 The NSA may not: create any category of reduced or conditional Inhabitant Status; suspend any Pathway; introduce any quota, cap, or numerical limit on status recognitions; or delegate any constitutional function to any non-sortition or non-accountable body.

Article 45 — Verification, Disputes, and Appeals

45.1 Verification of Inhabitant Status is conducted by the relevant LSA with reference to the Inhabitant Registry, which is the definitive record. Any person whose status is recorded shall be treated as an Inhabitant for all purposes until that record is lawfully altered.

45.2 Third parties requesting confirmation shall receive a binary confirmation or non-confirmation within five working days. No further personal data shall be disclosed without MCF warrant. An Inhabitant shall not be required to carry proof of status or produce it on demand, except in connection with a specific documented civic process.

45.3 Disputes escalate as follows: (a) first instance — relevant LSA, review within twenty-one days; (b) first appeal — relevant RSA, determination within sixty days; (c) second appeal — NSA, determination within ninety days; (d) constitutional review — MCF, no time limitation. Throughout all

stages, the person whose status is in dispute shall be treated as an Inhabitant with full access to all rights and services. A Civic Advocate shall be assigned at no cost at every stage.

45.4 The right of appeal is absolute. No procedural ground may prevent its exercise. Time limits shall be interpreted liberally.

Article 46 — Constitutional Compliance Monitoring

46.1 Constitutional Guardians shall conduct continuous monitoring of compliance with this Act across all three tiers and all administrative bodies. Where systemic compliance failure is identified, they shall report to the NSA and MCF within seven days with full documentation. The MCF shall have jurisdiction to suspend any function found to be systematically non-compliant, pending remediation.

PART VIII — RIGHTS ACTIVATED BY INHABITANT STATUS

Article 47 — Political Rights

47.1 Every Inhabitant of 16 or older holds the right to: vote in all sortition assembly consultations and civic plebiscites; present proposals to any tier of Sortition Assembly; be selected by sortition for assembly service; petition for constitutional review of any assembly decision; and participate in the constitutional amendment process through the civic plebiscite mechanism. Political rights may not be suspended as a consequence of Civic Rule violations below Level 5, and even at Level 5 only upon specific MCF determination.

Article 48 — Participation Rights

48.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: attend and observe any meeting of any tier of Sortition Assembly; access all records and deliberative outputs; submit evidence, testimony, or analysis to any assembly process; and challenge any assembly decision through the Consequence Hearing system.

Article 49 — Mobility and Travel Rights

49.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to move freely throughout the New British Isles, reside in any part of that territory, and access public services in any locality on equal terms with Inhabitants resident there.

49.2 Every Inhabitant holds the right to an NBID travel document facilitating international travel. The NBID shall not be denied as a consequence of the Inhabitant's political opinions.

Article 50 — Economic Rights

50.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: work in any lawful occupation; establish any lawful enterprise; access civic participation income where employment is unavailable; hold property on the same terms as all Inhabitants; access financial services on non-discriminatory terms; and receive the Civic Pension upon qualifying age under DDSA-FIN-PEN-002.

Article 51 — Social Rights

51.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: comprehensive healthcare under the NBI Health Provision System; stable housing under the Civic Housing Architecture; education under the Civic Education Framework; social support under the Civic Security Architecture (DDSA-SEC-001); and emergency assistance in any civil or environmental emergency.

Article 52 — Environmental Rights

52.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: clean air, clean water, and unpolluted land in their locality; access to green space within reasonable proximity to their residence; participation in environmental governance; and challenge before the MCF any action that materially degrades the environment of the New British Isles.

Article 53 — Justice Rights

53.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: a Consequence Hearing before an impartial Magister; the services of a Civic Advocate free of charge; a reasoned decision in any civic proceeding; challenge decisions before the MCF; and restoration and remedy for wrongful civic findings, including wrongful deprivation of status.

Article 54 — Data and Genomic Rights

54.1 Every Inhabitant holds the right to: access all personal data held about them by any institution; correct inaccurate data; require deletion of data no longer necessary for its documented purpose; refuse consent to genomic collection without any civic or service consequence; and bring proceedings before the MCF for any breach of data or genomic rights.

Article 55 — Rights to Constitutional Remedy

55.1 Where the MCF finds in favour of an Inhabitant on any challenge, it may: quash any decision affecting the Inhabitant; order recognition of Inhabitant Status or any specific right; award civic compensation for loss suffered; issue a declaration of constitutional incompatibility; and order systemic remediation of any institutional practice found to have violated this Act.

PART IX — PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Any action, decision, instrument, or practice falling within any prohibition in this Part is void ab initio and shall give rise to automatic review by the Magisterial Constitutional Forum.

Article 56 — Prohibition of Arbitrary Deprivation of Status

56.1 Inhabitant Status may not be removed, suspended, or restricted except upon voluntary renunciation under Article 24, or upon MCF determination following a full Consequence Hearing in which grounds for removal are established on clear and cogent evidence through full adversarial process with Civic Advocate representation.

56.2 No administrative body, sortition assembly, or official may deprive an Inhabitant of status without MCF determination.

56.3 Deprivation of status that would render a person stateless is absolutely prohibited in all circumstances. This prohibition admits no exception.

Article 57 — Prohibition of Secret Evidence

57.1 No evidence may be used against an Inhabitant in any status proceeding unless fully disclosed to the Inhabitant and their Civic Advocate, with sufficient time to respond.

57.2 No closed material procedure, special advocate process, or national security carve-out may be employed in status proceedings under this Act. Evidence obtained by torture, coercion, or illegal surveillance is inadmissible in all proceedings.

COMMENTARY The prohibition on secret evidence is absolute. If an institution cannot prove its case on open evidence, it has no case. Security cannot be a licence for procedural injustice.

Article 58 — Prohibition of Closed-Door Decision-Making

58.1 Every decision on Inhabitant Status shall be: open to observation by any Inhabitant; recorded in full and published on the public registry; and reasoned in writing, available within seven days to the person concerned and to the public. Deliberative discussion prior to a final decision may be conducted privately, but reasoning and conclusions shall be fully public.

Article 59 — Prohibition of Ministerial and Executive Discretion

59.1 No individual official may exercise personal discretion in determining Inhabitant Status. All determinations shall be made by reference to objective criteria established in this Act. The concept of ministerial discretion, as inherited from the UK constitutional tradition, has no application within the Civic Commonwealth.

Article 60 — Prohibition of Political Interference

60.1 No assembly, MCF, or official may be instructed, pressured, incentivised, or influenced in the exercise of any function under this Act by any political actor, civic campaign, foreign government, or external interest. Political interference in status proceedings is a Level 5 Civic Rule violation with immediate MCF referral.

Article 61 — Prohibition of Discriminatory Criteria

61.1 The application of any criterion listed in Article 10.2 in any status proceeding is an absolute prohibition. Any institutional procedure found to produce discriminatory outcomes — even if formally neutral — shall be reviewed and reformed by the NSA upon MCF recommendation.

Article 62 — Prohibition of Financial Barriers

62.1 No fee, charge, deposit, bond, financial guarantee, or means assessment may be imposed at any stage of any status application, appeal, verification, or challenge process under this Act. All forms, documents, interpretation, translation, advocacy, and representation shall be provided free of charge.

Article 63 — Prohibition of Loyalty Tests and Oaths

63.1 No Inhabitant shall be required, as a condition of Inhabitant Status or any right under this Act, to: take any oath of loyalty; undergo any behavioural or ideological test; renounce any prior national identity or cultural affiliation; or pledge allegiance to any flag, symbol, or political arrangement. Entirely voluntary affirmations of civic commitment that carry no legal consequence if declined are permitted.

Article 64 — Prohibition of Hereditary Privilege

64.1 No hereditary factor shall confer any advantage in any process under this Act, beyond the specific recognition of birth status in Article 17. The right of birth is a right of place and time — not of blood.

PART X — ADMINISTRATIVE ARCHITECTURE

Article 65 — The Inhabitant Registry

65.1 The NSA shall establish and maintain a comprehensive, transparent, and publicly accessible Inhabitant Registry, recording for each Inhabitant: name and date of birth; the Pathway under which status was recognised; the date of recognition; the local area of registration; and any appeals, reviews, or changes to status with dates and outcomes.

65.2 The Registry is a constitutional document. Data may be amended only by the relevant LSA on documented factual change, by the MCF upon constitutional review, or by the Inhabitant in respect of factual corrections to their own record.

65.3 The Registry shall not record: information not required under clause 65.1; political opinions, beliefs, or associations; genomic data; or biometric data beyond the minimum required for identity verification under CTASA.

65.4 The public-facing Registry displays only confirmation of Inhabitant Status. Full records are accessible only to the Inhabitant themselves, Constitutional Guardians, and the MCF.

Article 66 — Verification Processes

66.1 Verification is conducted through: reference to the Inhabitant Registry by authorised LSA officers; issuance of an NBID to the Inhabitant upon request within five working days; and digital confirmation through the public transparency portal of CTASA. An Inhabitant shall not be required to present documents not in their possession or to attend in person where digital verification is available.

Article 67 — Appeals Mechanisms

67.1 All appeals shall be conducted in the appellant's language of choice with interpretation and translation at no cost.

67.2 An appeal panel shall consist of: a minimum of three sortition-selected members at LSA level; five at RSA level; and seven at NSA level. A Magister chairs proceedings but holds no deliberative vote. The panel shall be constituted from Inhabitants with no prior involvement and no conflict of interest.

67.3 Decisions are by simple majority at LSA level, two-thirds majority at RSA level, and three-quarters majority at NSA level.

Article 68 — Audit Trails

68.1 A full and unbroken audit trail shall be maintained for every decision under this Act, recording: the identity of every official involved; every document considered; the reasoning at each stage; every relevant communication; and the date and time of every step.

68.2 Audit trails shall be retained for fifty years and accessible to Constitutional Guardians and the MCF upon demand. Deliberate destruction, alteration, or concealment of an audit trail is a Level 5 Civic Rule violation.

Article 69 — Public Transparency Portals

69.1 The NSA shall maintain a public transparency portal through which any Inhabitant may: verify their own Inhabitant Status; access anonymised aggregate data on status decisions; access all quarterly and annual reports; initiate an appeal or complaint; and find and contact their assigned Civic Advocate.

69.2 The portal shall be accessible in all languages spoken by a significant Inhabitant community in the New British Isles and shall meet the highest available accessibility standards for disabled users.

Article 70 — Data Protection and Genomic Protections

70.1 All personal data collected under this Act is governed by the data sovereignty principles in Article 30.3 and by CTASA.

70.2 No genomic data may be collected, processed, or stored in connection with any function under this Act. Biometric data collected solely for identity verification shall be stored in encrypted form, accessible only to the Inhabitant and the MCF upon constitutional warrant, and deleted after ten years or upon voluntary renunciation of status.

Article 71 — Prohibition of Secret Databases

71.1 No database, record system, monitoring programme, or intelligence file may be maintained in connection with any function under this Act that is not: publicly disclosed as to its existence, purpose, and scope; subject to Constitutional Guardian audit; and accessible to the MCF upon warrant.

71.2 Any secret database discovered in violation of this Article shall be immediately decommissioned. All data held shall be deleted. Every official responsible commits a Level 5 Civic Rule violation.

Article 72 — Mandatory Public Reporting

72.1 The NSA shall publish an Annual Inhabitant Status Report containing: total Inhabitants registered; new recognitions by Pathway; appeals by tier and outcome; MCF proceedings under this Act; identified compliance failures; anonymised demographic analysis; and Constitutional Guardian compliance assessment.

72.2 The Annual Report shall be presented to a public assembly within sixty days of the reporting year end and debated by the NSA in a publicly observable session.

PART XI — ENFORCEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Article 73 — Role of the Magisterial Constitutional Forum

73.1 The MCF is the supreme constitutional guardian of this Act with jurisdiction to: (a) review any decision alleged to violate the Thirty Inviolable Rights in the context of Inhabitant Status; (b) determine final status disputes unresolved through the LSA-RSA-NSA process; (c) exercise original jurisdiction in cases of systemic violation; (d) issue constitutionally binding interpretations of any provision of this Act; (e) order restoration of Inhabitant Status under Article 25; (f) issue constitutional warrants for data access and registry inspection; and (g) suspend any institutional function found to be systematically non-compliant.

73.2 MCF proceedings under this Act shall be: conducted in public; accessible to any Inhabitant with sufficient interest; supported by Civic Advocate representation at no cost; and concluded within ninety days save where justified extension is publicly stated.

73.3 MCF determinations are binding on all bodies and officials without exception. Non-compliance with an MCF determination is a Level 5 Civic Rule violation and may result in removal from civic office.

Article 74 — Role of Constitutional Guardians

74.1 Constitutional Guardians exercise continuous monitoring including: regular inspection of LSA, RSA, and NSA compliance; review of audit trails and registry records; investigation of systemic concerns; and preparation of the annual compliance assessment.

74.2 Constitutional Guardians are selected by sortition from a pool trained in constitutional law, civic administration, and data governance. They serve fixed terms and cannot be reappointed. They have the power to investigate, report, recommend, and refer to the MCF — but not to alter status decisions directly.

Article 75 — Emergency Powers Constraints

75.1 The Leadership Black Volume or any crisis architecture of the Civic Commonwealth may not be invoked to: (a) suspend or alter any Pathway to Inhabitant Status; (b) deprive any Inhabitant of status; (c) restrict the exercise of any Inviolable Right; (d) suspend the jurisdiction of the MCF; or (e) introduce any emergency status control measure not authorised by this Act.

75.2 Any purported emergency instrument conflicting with clause 75.1 is void ab initio. The MCF shall remain operational under all emergency conditions. Its jurisdiction over matters arising under this Act is inalienable.

COMMENTARY Article 75 provides the structural answer to the most dangerous question in any rights architecture: what happens when government invokes emergency to override rights? Under DD&SA, the answer is constitutionally fixed — nothing overrides the Inviolable Rights, and the MCF stays open. Crisis cannot be the alibi for the destruction of Inhabitant Status.

Article 76 — The Constitutional Floor

76.1 The following provisions form part of the DD&SA Constitutional Floor and may not be amended by the NSA in the ordinary course of legislative business: (a) the core definition of Inhabitant Status in Article 9; (b) the Thirty Inviolable Rights in Part V; (c) the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation in Article 56; (d) the absolute prohibition of statelessness in Article 56.3; (e) the emergency powers constraints in Article 75; and (f) the MCF jurisdiction in Article 73.

76.2 Amendment of any provision in clause 76.1 requires: supermajority approval (three-quarters) of the NSA; supermajority approval (three-quarters) of each RSA; approval by civic plebiscite of all Inhabitants by simple majority; and a minimum deliberation period of twelve months between initiation and final vote.

Article 77 — Correction of Violations

77.1 Where any decision, action, or omission under this Act is found to have violated an Inviolable Right or any provision of this Act: the violating decision is void ab initio; any Inhabitant Status decision arising from it shall be reconsidered as if the violation had not occurred; every person adversely affected shall receive a public acknowledgement, explanation, and civic remedy; and the responsible institution shall undergo mandatory compliance review.

Article 78 — Resident Challenges and Amendment Procedure

78.1 Any Inhabitant who believes any provision of this Act is inconsistent with the Thirty Inviolable Rights or the DD&SA Constitutional Floor may bring a constitutional challenge before the MCF — free of charge, with Civic Advocate support, heard in public within ninety days, determined on constitutional merits.

78.2 Where the MCF finds any provision to be constitutionally incompatible, it shall: issue a declaration of incompatibility; direct the NSA to introduce a remedial amendment within ninety days; and specify an interim interpretation rendering the provision compatible until amendment is made.

78.3 Non-Floor provisions of this Act may be amended by the NSA by simple majority, subject to: six months minimum deliberation; three months public consultation; Constitutional Guardian assessment of Inviolable Rights compatibility; and MCF review of draft amendments for constitutional compliance before the final vote.

PART XII — TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 79 — Dissolution of Legacy Nationality Categories

79.1 Upon commencement of this Act, the following categories are dissolved: (a) British citizenship under the British Nationality Act 1981; (b) British subject status under the British Nationality Act 1948; (c) Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies (CUKC); (d) British Overseas citizenship; (e) British Overseas Territory citizenship; (f) British Protected Person status; (g) British National (Overseas) status; (h) Commonwealth citizen status as a category conferring rights within the British Isles; and (i) all categories of leave to remain, leave to enter, or settlement under the Immigration Acts 1971–2023 and successor instruments, insofar as they create distinctions of status within the New British Isles.

79.2 Dissolution of a legacy category does not affect acquisition of Inhabitant Status. All persons in these categories are automatically recognised under Article 23.

79.3 The CTA shall compile a register of all persons holding any legacy category at commencement and issue Inhabitant Registry entries to each within six months.

COMMENTARY The dissolution is surgical: it destroys the legal categories without destroying the standing of the people in them. Every British citizen becomes an Inhabitant automatically. The system does not strip anyone of standing — it replaces the framework within which they stand.

Article 80 — Transition of Current Residents

80.1 Every person habitually resident in the New British Isles at commencement who does not hold automatic recognition under Article 23 shall be assessed by the relevant LSA under the Residency Pathway, with the following modifications: (a) the three-year threshold is satisfied by pre-commencement residence; (b) the LSA shall proactively contact persons identified through public records as habitually resident, rather than requiring self-initiated application; (c) where contact is unsuccessful, self-notification may be made at any time.

80.2 No person habitually resident in the territory at commencement shall be without Inhabitant Status by reason of administrative transition failure. The default position is recognition; the burden of establishing non-recognition falls on the institution.

Article 81 — Transitional Disputes

81.1 A Transitional Disputes Panel, constituted within the MCF, shall have jurisdiction over all disputes arising from the dissolution of legacy categories and transition to Inhabitant Status. The Panel shall operate for five years from commencement, with NSA power to extend.

81.2 The Panel shall review all cases of: (a) persons subject to removal, deportation, or exclusion under legacy immigration law who would have been entitled to Inhabitant Status under this Act; (b) persons rendered stateless by legacy UK immigration policy; (c) persons subject to hostile environment administrative practices; and (d) persons holding CUKC status denied right of abode by the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962–1968.

81.3 Where the Panel determines wrongful denial or unlawful treatment, it shall: recognise Inhabitant Status retroactively; issue a formal public acknowledgement; and award civic remedy including financial compensation where appropriate.

Article 82 — Colonial-Era Statuses and Historical Reckoning

82.1 The dissolution of colonial-era nationality categories shall be accompanied by a formal constitutional acknowledgement that these categories were created and administered within a system of imperial governance that treated human beings differentially on grounds of race, origin, and territory of birth.

82.2 Every person who would have been entitled to right of abode in the British Isles but for the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962–1968 and successor legislation shall be recognised as an Inhabitant upon application to the CTA, regardless of current place of residence.

82.3 The CTA shall establish a dedicated outreach programme to affected communities including those in the Caribbean, South Asia, Africa, and elsewhere, to identify persons entitled to recognition under clause 82.2.

COMMENTARY Article 82 is the constitutional reckoning with the Windrush scandal, the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts, and the entire history of differential British nationality law. It names the wrong as constitutional in character and provides justiciable entitlements. The outreach requirement ensures those most harmed by the system are not required to navigate it alone.

Article 83 — Passports and Identity Documents

83.1 The New British Isles Inhabitant Document (NBID) is the travel and identity document issued to all Inhabitants by the NSA, replacing: British passports and all their variants; UK biometric residence permits; and all other legacy travel and identity documents issued by the UK Government.

83.2 Legacy UK passports shall remain valid travel documents for a transitional period of five years from commencement, after which they shall cease to be valid as travel documents but shall retain evidential value in status proceedings for a further fifteen years.

83.3 The NBID shall be issued free of charge to every Inhabitant. It shall display only: the holder's name, date of birth, NBI registration number, and date of issue and expiry. No national origin, ethnicity, religion, or other personal characteristic shall be recorded on the NBID.

83.4 The NBID format and standards shall be determined by the NSA in consultation with CTASA and the Constitutional Guardians, and shall be publicly disclosed in full.

Article 84 — Commencement and Operationalisation

84.1 This Act shall come into force on the date designated by the NSA as the Commencement Date, provided that all of the following are in place: (a) the Inhabitant Registry is operational and accessible; (b) the CTA has been constituted; (c) the Transitional Disputes Panel has been constituted within the MCF; (d) a programme for automatic recognition under Article 23 has been established and communicated; (e) Civic Advocate services are available in every LSA jurisdiction; and (f) the public transparency portal is operational.

84.2 The NSA shall publish the Commencement Date with a minimum of six months' notice and shall conduct a public information campaign in all languages spoken by a significant community in the New British Isles.

84.3 The CTA shall cease to operate five years after Commencement, unless the NSA extends its mandate by resolution on the grounds that outstanding transitional matters remain unresolved.

SCHEDULE 1 — THE THIRTY INVIOABLE RIGHTS: CONSTITUTIONAL SUMMARY

The following thirty rights are constitutionally entrenched and non-derogable. They bind every institution of the Civic Commonwealth without exception and cannot be abridged by any instrument, decision, emergency, or process. Full treatment of each Right is contained in Part V of this Act.

SCHEDULE 2 — COMPLIANCE MAP

This Schedule maps each Part of this Act against the DD&SA constitutional instruments, rights, and frameworks with which it must comply. Any future amendment to this Act must be assessed against each line of this map before passage.

SCHEDULE 3 — CONSTITUTIONAL INTEGRITY CHECK

This Schedule records the constitutional integrity assessment conducted upon this Act, certifying that no clause violates DD&SA principles, the Thirty Inviolable Rights, or the DD&SA Constitutional Floor.

SCHEDULE 4 — TRANSITION PLAN: FROM BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT 1948 TO DDSA-NAT-INH-001

This Schedule sets out the operational transition plan for replacing the British Nationality Act 1948 and all successor nationality legislation with this Act. It is a binding constitutional administrative document.

Phase 1: Pre-Commencement (Months 1–6)

Phase 2: Commencement and Automatic Recognition (Months 7–12)

Phase 3: Consolidation (Years 2–5)

Phase 4: Embedded Operation (Year 5 Onwards)

ENACTMENT

This Act — the Nationality and Inhabitant Status Act of the New British Isles (DDSA-NAT-INH-001) — has been enacted by the National Sortition Assembly of the Civic Commonwealth of the British Isles as a constitutional statute of the highest ordinary order, subject only to the Thirty Inviolable Rights and the DD&SA Constitutional Floor.

It replaces in full the British Nationality Act 1948, the British Nationality Act 1981, and all successor nationality legislation of the United Kingdom.

It is enacted in the name of the Inhabitants of the New British Isles — whose sovereign authority it expresses, whose civic standing it protects, and whose community it constitutes.

"We do not turn time back; we move forward with the wisdom its patterns reveal."

Ian R. Graham BA (Hons)

Structural Engineer — DD&SA Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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