

DIRECT DEMOCRACY & SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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Transition Pathway from the Current System

A constitutional instrument governing the structured, legitimate, and irreversible transition to Direct Democracy & Sortition Assemblies

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

— DD&SA Founding Principle

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A living document — subject to civic deliberation and democratic revision.

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Every other DD&SA protocol assumes the system is already in place. This document is different. It answers the hardest question of all: how do you get there from here — through a system that has every structural incentive to prevent you from arriving?

The answer is not revolution. It is not a coup. It is not the capture of existing institutions by a new faction. It is a carefully sequenced, publicly verified, constitutionally protected transition that derives its authority not from Parliament but from the sovereign will of the people — expressed clearly, recorded permanently, and impossible for any political class to credibly deny.

ARTICLE 1 — Short Title, Purpose, and Foundational Principles

1.1 This instrument shall be known as the DD&SA Transition Pathway from the Current System (the Pathway).

1.2 The Pathway is a constitutional instrument of equal standing to all other DD&SA constitutional documents. It governs the structured transfer of sovereign authority from the current system of representative parliamentary government to Direct Democracy and Sortition Assemblies.

1.3 The Pathway is built on five foundational principles that govern every decision within it:

1.3.1 LEGITIMACY FIRST: The transition derives its authority from the verified will of the people, not from the permission of the existing political class. No phase of the transition depends on the goodwill of those whose power it ends.

1.3.2 CONSISTENCY OF MEANS AND ENDS: A system grounded in popular sovereignty cannot be established by bypassing popular sovereignty. The process must be as democratic as the destination.

1.3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE BEFORE AUTHORITY: No transfer of sovereign power occurs before the infrastructure required to exercise that power is built, tested, and verified as functional. Residents are never handed authority without the tools to use it.

1.3.4 IRREVERSIBILITY BY DESIGN: Each completed phase is constitutionally locked. No elected government, no parliamentary vote, and no executive action may reverse a completed phase. Reversal requires the same level of democratic mandate that initiated the transition.

1.3.5 TRANSPARENCY THROUGHOUT: Every stage of the transition is conducted in public, documented in full, and subject to independent resident audit. There are no closed rooms, private negotiations, or opaque decisions.

ARTICLE 2 — The Five Structural Obstacles and Their Responses

2.1 The transition from the current system faces five structural obstacles that are not matters of opinion or prediction — they are inherent features of any transition from a system in which those who benefit from the existing arrangement hold the power to block change. Each obstacle has a structural response built into this Pathway.

ARTICLE 3 — The Five-Phase Overview

3.1 The transition is structured across five phases. Each phase has defined entry conditions, defined deliverables, and a defined constitutional lock point at which the next phase is unlocked. No phase may be initiated before its entry conditions are met. No completed phase may be reversed.

ARTICLE 4 — Phase One: Purpose and Entry Conditions

4.1 Phase One establishes, beyond credible dispute, that a supermajority of British residents understand, support, and actively demand a transition to DD&SA. It produces three simultaneous outputs without which Phase Two cannot begin.

4.2 Phase One does not change any law, remove any authority, or transfer any power. It builds the foundation of legitimate sovereign demand on which the entire transition rests.

4.3 Phase One has no formal entry conditions — it begins when a sufficient coalition of residents, civic organisations, and independent bodies commits to running it properly. It ends when all three Phase One outputs are simultaneously achieved.

Output One — Public Education at Scale

4.4 The DD&SA framework must be explained accessibly to every resident regardless of literacy level, digital access, prior political knowledge, or English as a first language. This is not advocacy — it is civic education. It presents the framework, its principles, its mechanisms, and its trade-offs honestly, including the transition challenges and the legitimate criticisms of the model.

4.5 The public education programme operates through:

Community meetings in every local authority area, facilitated by trained civic educators who are not DD&SA advocates but are trained in neutral presentation of the framework

Plain-language summaries of all DD&SA constitutional documents, available in print, audio, British Sign Language, and the 20 most widely spoken languages in the UK

A purpose-built public information platform on the open internet — distinct from the future Sovereign Digital Network — providing interactive tools, question forums, and factual resources

Engagement with existing civic institutions: libraries, community centres, schools, further education colleges, trade unions, faith groups, and voluntary organisations

A public record of all education sessions, materials used, and attendance — auditable by any resident

4.6 The public education programme is funded by public subscription and independently audited. It accepts no funding from political parties, commercial media organisations, or any body with a financial interest in the outcome of the transition.

Output Two — The National Residents' Assembly on Governance

4.7 A National Residents' Assembly on Governance is convened by independent sortition — not by government, not by Parliament, and not by any organisation affiliated with DD&SA. Its independence from all existing political structures is its core constitutional feature.

4.8 Composition: 200 residents selected by stratified random sortition from the national electoral register, weighted to reflect the demographic composition of the British population across age, gender, region, ethnicity, socioeconomic background, and educational attainment.

4.9 The Assembly's mandate is to examine the DD&SA framework and all credible governance alternatives — including reformed representative democracy, federal models, technocratic models, and hybrid systems — hear from independent experts on all sides, deliberate over a period of six months, and produce a public report with a clear recommendation.

4.10 The Assembly operates under the following strict conditions:

All expert briefings follow the Adversarial Briefing Mechanism defined in the Expert Pool Protocol

All sessions are recorded and published in full within 48 hours

Assembly members are paid a daily rate equivalent to the national median wage for every day of service

Assembly members may not be lobbied, approached privately, or contacted outside formal sessions by any advocate for any governance model

The Assembly's final report is published without alteration by any external body — including the DD&SA framework's own proponents

4.11 If the Residents' Assembly recommends against transition to DD&SA, Phase Two does not proceed. The Assembly's independence is real, not performed. A result that cannot go against the framework is not a legitimate deliberative process.

Output Three — The Verified Residents' Mandate

4.12 The Verified Residents' Mandate is a nationally organised, independently verified declaration of intent. It is not a petition — it is a structured, identity-verified public record of residents who have confirmed they understand what DD&SA is and who formally support a transition to it.

4.13 The verification process requires each signatory to:

Verify their identity against the national electoral register

Confirm they have accessed the public education materials

Answer five factual questions about the DD&SA framework correctly, confirming genuine understanding rather than reflexive agreement

Sign a formal declaration of support with their verified identity permanently recorded

4.14 The threshold for the Mandate to be constitutionally valid is ten million verified adult residents — approximately 20% of the eligible electorate. This threshold is deliberately high enough to represent an unmistakable expression of public will, and deliberately achievable enough that a genuinely supported framework can reach it.

4.15 The Mandate register is maintained by an independent body, auditable by any resident, and published in anonymised aggregate form monthly during the collection period.

4.16 Once the Mandate threshold is reached, no further signatures are required. The Mandate is constitutionally declared and triggers Phase Two.

Phase One Lock — Entry Conditions for Phase Two

4.17 Phase Two may not begin unless all three of the following conditions are simultaneously met:

The public education programme has operated in all local authority areas and produced a verified record of community engagement

The National Residents' Assembly on Governance has published its final report recommending transition to DD&SA

The Verified Residents' Mandate has reached and maintained a threshold of ten million verified signatories

ARTICLE 5 — Phase Two: The Constitutional Referendum

5.1 Phase Two has a single objective: a legally binding national referendum on whether to begin the transition to DD&SA, conducted under conditions that make the result impossible to credibly dispute.

5.2 The referendum is conducted using the existing Electoral Commission framework. This is a deliberate strategic choice: using existing legal structures removes the argument that the process was conducted outside legitimate legal channels. The result is bound by existing law from the moment it is declared.

The Referendum Question

5.3 The referendum question is submitted to the Electoral Commission for certification as neutral, clear, and unambiguous. The proposed question is:

"Do you support a constitutionally governed transition from the current system of representative parliamentary government to Direct Democracy and Sortition Assemblies, as defined in the DD&SA Constitutional Framework?"

5.4 The full DD&SA Constitutional Framework — every document, every protocol, every article — is published in plain-language summary and in full on the public information platform before the referendum campaign period begins. Residents vote on a specific, defined system, not a vague aspiration.

The Threshold

5.5 The referendum result triggers transition if and only if both of the following conditions are met simultaneously:

A minimum of 60% of votes cast are in favour of transition

A minimum of 55% of the eligible electorate have voted — ensuring the result cannot be achieved by a motivated minority while the majority abstains

5.6 If the Yes vote reaches 60% but turnout falls below 55%, the result is constitutionally valid but triggers a second referendum within 18 months with an enhanced public engagement programme. If the second referendum also fails to meet both thresholds, a five-year pause applies before the process may restart from Phase One.

5.7 If the Yes vote falls below 60%, the result is not sufficient to trigger transition regardless of turnout. A five-year pause applies before the process may restart from Phase One.

5.8 These thresholds are set deliberately higher than a simple majority. A constitutional transformation of this scale must begin with unambiguous democratic authority. A 60% supermajority with 55% turnout produces a mandate that is broader and deeper than any government formed under first-past-the-post has ever achieved.

The Campaign Period

5.9 The campaign period is twelve weeks. Both the Yes and No campaigns are subject to equal expenditure limits set by the Electoral Commission. No public authority may publish promotional material for either position during the campaign period.

5.10 The Electoral Commission is required to produce and distribute a neutral information document to every household, summarising the DD&SA framework and the implications of both outcomes in plain English. This document is reviewed and certified by an independent panel before distribution.

5.11 All broadcast media must provide equal airtime to both positions. The regulation of this requirement is the existing Ofcom framework.

The Referendum Result — Immediate Constitutional Effects

5.12 Upon declaration of a valid Yes result:

The result is constitutionally entrenched from the moment of declaration. No subsequent parliamentary vote, no judicial review, and no executive action may override it.

The Transition Authority (defined in Article 6) is constitutionally authorised to begin operations within 30 days.

Parliament is required to introduce the Constitutional Transition Act within 90 days of the declaration.

Anti-reversal protections defined in Article 12 activate immediately and permanently.

5.13 The Constitutional Transition Act is a single piece of legislation that gives legal force to the referendum result under existing UK law and establishes the Transition Authority as a legally recognised constitutional body. Parliament may not amend its substance — it may only pass or fail to pass it. If Parliament fails to pass the Constitutional Transition Act within 180 days of the referendum declaration, the Transition Authority is constitutionally authorised to operate without it, deriving its authority directly from the referendum result.

ARTICLE 6 — Phase Three: The Transition Authority

6.1 The Transition Authority is a constitutionally independent body whose sole mandate is to build the infrastructure DD&SA requires before any transfer of sovereign authority occurs. It does not govern. It builds.

6.2 The Transition Authority is selected by stratified sortition from the national resident register. It consists of:

A Transition Council of 50 members, selected by sortition, providing resident oversight and strategic direction

A Technical Delivery Function of specialist practitioners drawn from the Verified Expert Register, responsible for physical construction and system design

An Independent Audit Panel of 15 members, selected by fresh sortition with no overlap with the Transition Council, responsible for verifying that each deliverable meets constitutional standard before Phase Four tranches are authorised

6.3 The Transition Authority has a constitutionally defined end date. It dissolves upon the completion of Phase Five. It cannot extend its own mandate.

6.4 The Transition Authority is funded by a ring-fenced constitutional budget approved through existing parliamentary process at the time of the Constitutional Transition Act. The budget cannot be reduced by any subsequent parliamentary vote during the transition period.

ARTICLE 7 — Phase Three: The Seven Infrastructure Deliverables

7.1 Phase Three produces seven deliverables. Phase Four cannot begin — and no tranche of authority transfers — until every deliverable has been independently verified as meeting constitutional standard by the Independent Audit Panel.

Deliverable One — The Sovereign Digital Network

7.2 The Sovereign Digital Network (SDN) is built to the full specification defined in the DD-UK Foundational Blueprint: physically isolated fibre-optic backbone, state-owned with no contractor-owned core nodes, military-grade EMP-hardened underground data centres in every region, and no routing to or from the public internet.

7.3 The SDN build is conducted by a consortium of public and private technical contractors under state ownership of all core infrastructure. No single contractor may hold more than 15% of the build contract. All contractors are subject to conflict of interest assessment.

7.4 The three resident access tiers — National Civic Terminals, Home Civic Units, and Assisted Voting Mode — are deployed and tested before Phase Four begins. No resident is disenfranchised by digital access barriers.

7.5 Independent verification standard: the SDN must demonstrate 99.9% uptime over a continuous six-month test period and pass independent security penetration testing before the Audit Panel certifies it.

Deliverable Two — The Verified Expert Register

7.6 The Verified Expert Register is populated across all twelve initial Domains defined in the Expert Pool Protocol, with a minimum of 500 verified registrants per Domain before Phase Four begins — balanced between Credentialed and Lived Expertise categories.

7.7 The Register Oversight Function is established, its members selected by sortition, and its operating procedures tested through at least three full mock briefing processes before Phase Four begins.

Deliverable Three — Civic Epistemics Training at National Scale

7.8 The Civic Epistemics Training programme defined in the Expert Pool Protocol is developed, piloted, and delivered to a minimum of 500,000 residents during Phase Three, with particular emphasis on populations likely to be selected for early sortition assemblies.

7.9 The training is available in all formats specified in the Public Education Programme: in-person, digital, audio, BSL, and the 20 most widely spoken languages in the UK.

Deliverable Four — The Pilot Sortition Assembly Programme

7.10 Before national implementation, sortition assemblies operate in parallel with existing local government in a minimum of 30 volunteer regions across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Regions are selected to reflect geographic, demographic, and socioeconomic diversity.

7.11 Pilot assemblies operate for a minimum of 18 months. During this period they have no binding authority — they deliberate on real local questions, reach real decisions, and publish their reasoning

— but implementation remains with existing local authorities.

7.12 Every pilot assembly produces a public lessons-learned report at months 6, 12, and 18. These reports are reviewed by the Transition Council and the Independent Audit Panel and used to refine procedures before national rollout.

7.13 Pilot assembly members are compensated at the national median daily wage for every day of service. Compensation is a constitutional requirement, not a budgetary option — it ensures that service is not limited to those who can afford to participate.

Deliverable Five — The Legal Architecture

7.14 A constitutional legal drafting team, drawn from the Verified Expert Register's Justice and Law Domain, produces the full set of legal instruments required to give each tranche of DD&SA authority full force under UK law.

7.15 Every legal instrument is reviewed by a public consultation panel of 50 randomly selected residents before finalisation. Residents may propose amendments. The drafting team must respond in writing to every proposed amendment, accepting it, rejecting it with reasons, or incorporating a modified version.

7.16 The finalised legal instruments are published in full, in plain English summary and in full legal text, on the public information platform before Phase Four begins.

Deliverable Six — The National Intranet Content Architecture

7.17 The National Intranet — the SDN's resident-facing information layer — is designed, populated with verified civic content, and tested for accessibility and accuracy before Phase Four begins.

7.18 The truth architecture of the National Intranet — the protocols by which content is verified, contested, and updated — is tested through a minimum of 12 months of live operation in the pilot regions before national rollout.

Deliverable Seven — The Referendum Code Infrastructure

7.19 The technical and administrative infrastructure required to conduct referendums under the Referendum Code — including the voting platform on the SDN, the Counting Officer function, and the question certification process — is built, tested, and independently verified before Phase Four begins.

7.20 A minimum of three full mock referendums are conducted during Phase Three, each reviewed by the Independent Audit Panel for constitutional compliance before the infrastructure is certified.

ARTICLE 8 — Phase Four: The Tranche Transfer System

8.1 Phase Four transfers sovereign authority from the existing system to DD&SA in three defined tranches. Old and new systems operate in parallel at each level until the tranche transfer is constitutionally completed. There is no power vacuum at any point.

8.2 The three tranches transfer authority in sequence: Local first, County second, National third. This sequence is deliberate — beginning at the level closest to residents' daily lives builds lived experience and public confidence in the new system before it operates at national scale.

8.3 Each tranche transfer is authorised only when the Independent Audit Panel certifies three things simultaneously:

The infrastructure supporting the relevant tier is fully functional and has been verified as such

The pilot assembly programme at the relevant level has completed its 18-month cycle and produced lessons-learned reports

A public assessment at the relevant level — conducted by a fresh sortition panel of 50 residents — has confirmed that the new system is operating within constitutional boundaries

8.4 If any of the three certification conditions is not met, the tranche is delayed until they are. There is no political pressure to meet a timeline — the criteria are objective and the certification is independent.

Tranche One — Local Authority Transfer

8.5 Local Sortition Assemblies assume binding authority over local administrative decisions in all areas where pilot assemblies have been certified as functional. This replaces the functions currently exercised by elected local councils.

8.6 Existing local councillors whose functions are transferred continue to receive their allowances for the remainder of their current term but hold no further decision-making authority in transferred areas. They are not removed — their functions are constitutionally superseded.

8.7 Local referendums on local matters are activated under the Referendum Code from the date of Tranche One transfer. Residents experience direct civic sovereignty at the local level before it operates nationally.

8.8 A public assessment of Tranche One operation is conducted at six months and twelve months after transfer by fresh sortition panels. Their reports are published in full. If either assessment identifies constitutional non-compliance, the Independent Audit Panel investigates and the Transition Council must publish a remediation plan within 60 days.

Tranche Two — County Authority Transfer

8.9 County Sortition Assemblies assume binding authority over regional administrative decisions following Audit Panel certification. This replaces the functions currently exercised by county and regional government structures.

8.10 Tranche Two may not begin until Tranche One has been operating for a minimum of 12 months and has received at least one satisfactory public assessment.

8.11 The same public assessment mechanism from Tranche One applies at County level, with assessments at six and twelve months post-transfer.

Tranche Three — National Authority Transfer

8.12 The National Sortition Assembly assumes full binding authority and the national referendum infrastructure becomes fully operational following Audit Panel certification. This is the completion of the constitutional transfer of sovereign authority.

8.13 Tranche Three may not begin until Tranche Two has been operating for a minimum of 12 months and has received at least one satisfactory public assessment.

8.14 Upon Tranche Three transfer, the House of Commons and House of Lords are formally dissolved as legislative bodies. Their physical infrastructure, staff, and institutional memory are transferred to the National Sortition Assembly. No MP or peer is left without the support they need to transition to private life — a defined settlement package is a constitutional requirement of the Transition Act.

8.15 The first national referendum under the fully operational DD&SA framework is scheduled within 90 days of Tranche Three transfer. Its subject is chosen by the first National Sortition Assembly. Its conduct is a public demonstration that the system is fully operational.

Dissolution of the Existing Parliament

8.16 Elections to Parliament continue on their normal schedules during Phase Four. As each tranche transfers authority, the functions of the relevant tier of representative government become redundant. MPs and peers continue to hold their seats and receive their salaries until their current terms end — but the functions they previously held have transferred.

8.17 Upon Tranche Three transfer, Parliament is dissolved without a general election. The constitutional authority for this dissolution derives from the original referendum result and the Constitutional Transition Act, not from any executive or royal prerogative.

ARTICLE 9 — Phase Five: Completion and the Mandatory Review

9.1 Phase Five is not a dramatic moment. It is a constitutional confirmation: the transfer is complete, the infrastructure is functioning, and the Transition Authority's mandate has been fulfilled.

9.2 The Transition Authority's final act is a public Transition Report — a comprehensive account of every decision made during the transition, what worked, what required adjustment, and what future transitions — in the UK or elsewhere — should learn from this one. The report is published in full and deposited permanently in the National Sortition Assembly's archive.

9.3 The Transition Authority formally dissolves upon submission of the Transition Report. All its records, systems, and institutional memory transfer to the National Sortition Assembly. No member of the Transition Authority may hold a position in any Sortition Assembly for a period of five years following dissolution — ensuring that the transition administration does not become the governance administration.

The Mandatory Five-Year Constitutional Review

9.4 Five years after the completion of Tranche Three transfer, a mandatory Constitutional Review is conducted by a freshly selected resident panel of 100 members. The Review assesses:

Whether the DD&SA system is operating in accordance with its constitutional documents

Whether any constitutional provisions have produced unintended consequences requiring amendment

Whether the transition itself was conducted in accordance with this Pathway, and what lessons it offers

Whether any provisions of this Pathway should be amended to guide future constitutional transitions elsewhere

9.5 The Review panel may propose amendments to any DD&SA constitutional document, subject to the amendment processes defined in each document. It may not itself amend any document.

9.6 The Review report is published in full and submitted to the National Sortition Assembly. The NSA is required to respond publicly to every proposal within 90 days.

ARTICLE 10 — The Anti-Reversal Architecture

10.1 The anti-reversal architecture activates from the moment the Constitutional Referendum result is declared. It operates permanently and cannot be suspended, modified, or overridden except by a further supermajority referendum on the specific question of reversal.

The Referendum Result Entrenchment

10.2 The Constitutional Referendum result is constitutionally entrenched from the moment of its declaration. No subsequent parliamentary vote, no judicial review under existing law, no executive action, and no royal prerogative may override, delay, or modify it.

10.3 Any legal challenge to the referendum result is assessed exclusively under the constitutional framework established by the result itself — not under the constitutional framework that preceded it. The result is self-constituting: it is the highest legal authority in the land from the moment it is declared.

The Tranche Lock

10.4 Each completed tranche transfer is constitutionally locked from the moment of its constitutional completion. Authority transferred to a Sortition Assembly cannot be transferred back to a representative body except by a further referendum on the specific question of reversal of that tranche, meeting the same 60%/55% threshold as the original Constitutional Referendum.

10.5 A reversal referendum may only be initiated by a verified public petition of five million residents — half the threshold of the original Mandate. This ensures that reversal is possible for a genuinely determined public majority but not achievable by a motivated minority.

The Transition Authority Protection

10.6 The Transition Authority operates under constitutional protection from the moment of its establishment. It cannot be dissolved, defunded, restructured, or interfered with by any executive, parliamentary, or judicial action except by a finding of constitutional breach by its own Independent Audit Panel.

10.7 Any attempt by any political figure, parliamentary body, or executive authority to interfere with the Transition Authority's operations is a constitutional breach, recorded in the Emergency Log and referred to the Independent Audit Panel for assessment.

The Anti-Obstruction Protocol

10.8 Any public body, official, or elected representative who takes active steps to obstruct, delay, or undermine the transition — beyond lawful democratic opposition such as public advocacy or legal challenge through constitutional channels — is subject to a defined consequence process under the DD&SA rule framework.

10.9 Lawful opposition to the transition is protected throughout. Public advocacy for reversal, legal challenges through constitutional channels, and democratic campaigning for a reversal referendum are all fully protected rights. The Anti-Obstruction Protocol applies only to active interference with constitutional processes — not to political disagreement.

ARTICLE 11 — Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

11.1 The constitutional arrangements of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland present specific considerations that this Pathway addresses with equal constitutional seriousness.

11.2 The Constitutional Referendum is conducted as a UK-wide vote. The result is assessed both in aggregate and by nation. If any nation of the UK produces a majority No vote — even if the UK aggregate produces a valid Yes — the Pathway applies a modified approach for that nation.

Modified Approach for Dissenting Nations

11.3 A nation that produces a majority No vote in the Constitutional Referendum is not forced into transition. Instead:

11.3.1 The transition proceeds in the nations that voted Yes. The Transition Authority operates in Yes nations only during Phase Three.

11.3.2 A separate national referendum is held in the dissenting nation within 24 months of the UK referendum, following a dedicated nation-specific Phase One education and Residents' Assembly process.

11.3.3 If the second national referendum produces a valid Yes result, that nation joins the transition at the Phase Three stage, with a nation-specific infrastructure build timeline.

11.3.4 If the second national referendum also produces a No result, the dissenting nation retains its current constitutional arrangements. The relationship between the DD&SA state and the dissenting nation is governed by a bilateral agreement negotiated between the National Sortition Assembly and the dissenting nation's existing government.

11.4 The right of Scotland to pursue independence through its own constitutional processes is not affected by this Pathway. DD&SA is compatible with Scottish independence: an independent Scotland may choose to adopt DD&SA through its own equivalent of this Pathway.

ARTICLE 12 — Complete Timeline Summary

12.1 The following table summarises the complete transition timeline. All timelines are minimum periods. Phases may take longer if their exit conditions are not yet met. No phase is time-limited — it completes when its conditions are satisfied.

ARTICLE 13 — Amendment of This Pathway

13.1 This Pathway may be amended during Phase One and Phase Two only — before any tranche transfer has occurred. Once any tranche has transferred, the Pathway is constitutionally locked and may not be amended.

13.2 Amendments during Phase One require a two-thirds majority of the National Residents' Assembly and publication of the amendment with 90 days' public notice before taking effect.

13.3 Amendments during Phase Two require the same process plus certification by the Electoral Commission that the amendment does not affect the validity or interpretation of the Constitutional Referendum result.

13.4 No amendment may weaken the referendum thresholds, reduce the infrastructure deliverable requirements, remove any of the five foundational principles in Article 1, or modify the anti-reversal architecture.

CLOSING STATEMENT

This Pathway does not promise revolution.

It promises something more durable: a transition so thoroughly grounded in public consent, so carefully built, and so structurally protected that its legitimacy cannot be credibly questioned by those who benefit from the system it replaces.

The existing system survives because it is familiar, not because it works.

This Pathway makes the alternative familiar enough to choose.

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