THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM MONEYLESS SOCIETY

A Democratic Constitution for The Sharing Party's Parallel, Post-Capitalist Society

VERSION: 1.0
DATE: 14 October 2026
STATUS: PROPOSED FOUNDING INSTRUMENT

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A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION FOR THE SHARING PARTY'S PARALLEL, POST-CAPITALIST SOCIETY

Proposed constitutional instrument

Version: 1.0
Date: 13 October 2026
Constitutional status: Proposed founding document for a voluntary, democratic association and its participating institutions

PREAMBLE

We, the participating citizens of the United Kingdom Moneyless Society, recognising the equal dignity of every human being and the shared dependence of humanity upon the Earth's living systems, establish this Constitution to organise our common affairs through democratic self-government, collective stewardship, ecological responsibility, technological accountability and social solidarity.

We acknowledge that the historical accumulation of land, natural resources and productive wealth has frequently involved dispossession, colonial exploitation, the displacement of Indigenous peoples, forced labour and the concentration of economic power.

We affirm that historical injustice must be acknowledged through evidence, public deliberation, restitution where appropriate and the protection of the rights of present and future generations.

We reject the proposition that a person's access to food, shelter, healthcare, education or personal dignity should depend upon their purchasing power.

We seek to establish a post-capitalist economic order in which productive resources are administered as a shared trust, economic coordination is based upon physical resources and ecological capacity, and technological abundance is directed towards human flourishing.

We affirm that artificial intelligence, automation and predictive systems must remain instruments of democratic society. No algorithm, automated factory, resource ledger or technical authority shall possess independent sovereignty over the people.

We recognise the right of individuals to participate voluntarily in this society, to question its institutions, to challenge its decisions, to leave its associations and to retain the rights protected by applicable law.

Accordingly, we establish the following constitutional order.

PART I — FOUNDATIONAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 1. THE CONSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY

1. The proposed society shall be known as the **United Kingdom Moneyless Society**.
2. Its political and social movement shall be known as **The Sharing Party**, subject to the separate identity and lawful independence of participating political and cooperative organisations.
3. The Moneyless Society shall organise its participating institutions as a democratic, post-capitalist, ecologically constrained and moneyless economic community.
4. The term *Moneyless Society* describes a coordinated system of regional production, scientific planning, infrastructure administration and resource stewardship. It shall not imply rule by technical specialists without democratic accountability.
5. The Constitution shall apply to institutions, assets, programmes and participants that have validly joined or accepted its jurisdiction. It shall not purport to govern non-participants solely by virtue of their residence in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 2. POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

1. Sovereignty within the constitutional association resides ultimately in its participating citizens.
2. Citizens shall exercise this sovereignty through:
3. Direct democratic voting.
4. Election of representative institutions.
5. Citizen petitions and referendums.
6. Public deliberation and citizens' assemblies.
7. Independent constitutional review.

8. The right to scrutinise public decisions and challenge institutional misconduct.
9. No elected council, political party, professional guild, corporation, technical department or AI system may permanently appropriate the people's democratic authority.
10. Constitutional amendments shall require the enhanced approval procedure established by this Constitution.
11. The exercise of popular sovereignty shall remain subject to fundamental rights, procedural fairness and the protection of minorities.

ARTICLE 3. NATURAL LAW AND SHARED STEWARDSHIP

1. The Moneyless Society recognises the equal moral standing of human beings and the principle that the Earth's life-supporting resources should be administered in the interests of humanity and ecological continuity.
2. Natural Law shall serve as a foundational ethical and interpretive principle of the constitutional order.
3. The Constitution shall translate this principle into enforceable institutional duties through its provisions on rights, stewardship, ecological limits and democratic accountability.
4. No institution may claim an unrestricted power to determine what Natural Law requires without constitutional scrutiny.
5. The recognition of shared stewardship shall not erase Indigenous sovereignty, treaty rights, cultural heritage, legitimate personal possessions or claims for historical restitution.
6. The legal effect of any change to existing property rights shall depend upon a lawful transition, applicable jurisdiction and appropriate procedures.

ARTICLE 4. DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY OVER TECHNOLOGY

1. All political authority shall be exercised by human institutions established under this Constitution.

2. The AI Advisor shall have no independent legislative, judicial, executive or constitutional power.
3. No automated system may independently:
4. Enact or repeal a law.
5. Overrule a referendum.
6. Suspend fundamental rights.
7. Impose criminal punishment.
8. Compel a person to work.
9. Determine a person's civic worth.
10. Permanently deny access to essential services.
11. Technical recommendations shall be explainable, reviewable and challengeable.
12. Human officials shall remain responsible for decisions taken with the assistance of AI.

ARTICLE 5. THE SOCIAL PURPOSE OF THE ECONOMY

The economy shall be organised to achieve:

1. Universal access to essential goods and services.
2. Ecological sustainability and biodiversity recovery.
3. Resilient food, water, energy and material systems.
4. Fair access to housing, transport and communications.
5. The reduction of dangerous, repetitive and unnecessary labour through automation.
6. The development of science, education, culture and public knowledge.
7. The protection of future generations.
8. The equitable distribution of scarce and non-essential goods.
9. The prevention of concentrated economic and political power.
10. The expansion of free time, meaningful participation and human flourishing.

PART II — CITIZENSHIP, MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 6. VOLUNTARY CONSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership shall be acquired through a clear, informed and voluntary process.
2. The membership process shall explain the Constitution, decision-making arrangements, data practices, economic entitlements, dispute procedures and conditions for withdrawal.
3. Membership shall not require the surrender of citizenship, nationality, existing legal identity or rights held outside the association.
4. Membership records shall be protected against unauthorised disclosure and political misuse.
5. Children and persons requiring supported decision-making shall receive age-appropriate information and appropriate safeguards.
6. No person shall be denied membership on grounds of race, ethnic origin, sex, disability, religion, belief, sexual orientation or other protected status.
7. Membership shall not be used to circumvent employment, equality, safeguarding or other applicable legal obligations.

ARTICLE 7. THE RIGHT TO LEAVE

1. Every participant may withdraw from the constitutional association without punishment, intimidation or retaliation.
2. Withdrawal shall not result in the loss of rights guaranteed by applicable law.

3. A participant shall retain ownership of lawful personal possessions and may recover personal belongings held in institutional storage.
4. Outstanding disputes, shared commitments and custody of jointly used assets shall be resolved through fair procedures.
5. The association shall publish a clear exit process and reasonable completion times.
6. Essential support shall not be withdrawn in a manner that deliberately exposes a departing participant to destitution, homelessness or avoidable danger.

ARTICLE 8. UNIVERSAL SOCIAL GUARANTEES

Every participant shall have access, subject to transparent capacity arrangements and applicable law, to the following baseline provisions:

1. Nutritious food and safe drinking water.
2. Functional, safe and accessible housing.
3. Essential healthcare and public-health services.
4. Education, vocational learning and lifelong development.
5. Basic communications and access to public information.
6. Basic public transport and accessible mobility.
7. Essential clothing and personal necessities.
8. A fair allocation of household energy and heating or cooling.
9. Protection against discrimination and exploitation.
10. Access to civic participation and independent dispute resolution.
11. Reasonable disability accommodations and support for care responsibilities.
12. Protection from destitution during unemployment, study, retirement or periods of incapacity.

These guarantees shall not depend upon earning merit points, maintaining a favourable Social Reliability score, participating in political activities or expressing support for the government.

ARTICLE 9. CIVIL AND POLITICAL FREEDOMS

The association shall respect:

1. Freedom of expression, criticism and peaceful advocacy.
2. Freedom of conscience, religion and belief.
3. Freedom of association and peaceful assembly.
4. Freedom of scientific inquiry and artistic expression.
5. Privacy, personal autonomy and confidentiality.
6. Access to information held by public institutions, subject to legitimate privacy and security restrictions.
7. The right to organise opposition movements and alternative policy proposals.
8. The right to vote freely and secretly.
9. The right to challenge public decisions.
10. The presumption of innocence and the right to a fair hearing.

No participant shall be required to endorse the Sharing Party, the Moneyless Society, a particular economic theory or a government policy as a condition of retaining fundamental rights.

ARTICLE 10. EQUALITY AND PROTECTION FROM DISCRIMINATION

1. All participants shall possess equal constitutional dignity.
2. Social, economic and administrative systems shall be tested for discriminatory effects.
3. Disability, illness, age, caring responsibilities, educational disadvantage and involuntary unemployment shall be recognised in the design of allocation systems.
4. Contribution points shall not be awarded or withheld in ways that indirectly punish protected characteristics.
5. Public institutions shall publish equality impact assessments for policies materially affecting access to housing, employment, transport, luxury services and civic participation.

6. An independent Equality and Rights Commissioner shall investigate complaints and recommend corrective action.

ARTICLE 11. PERSONAL POSSESSIONS AND PRIVACY

1. The distinction between shared productive assets and lawful personal possessions shall be expressly defined.
2. Clothing, personal devices, sentimental objects, personal records and ordinary household belongings shall not automatically become communal property because a participant enters the Technate.
3. Shared housing and luxury accommodation shall be governed by published occupancy and use agreements.
4. No automated asset-recovery system may enter a dwelling, remove belongings or restrict personal access without lawful authority and a fair procedure.
5. Participants shall have the right to access, correct and challenge records held about them, subject to proportionate security and third-party privacy protections.

PART III — THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANS

ARTICLE 12. THE TRIPARTITE STRUCTURE OF SOVEREIGNTY

The constitutional system shall comprise three interdependent institutions:

A. The Citizens

The citizens hold ultimate democratic authority, elect representatives, initiate petitions, scrutinise algorithms and determine constitutional questions through referendums.

B. The Joint Executive Council

The Council administers the association, proposes policy, coordinates production, manages public institutions and implements democratically authorised decisions.

C. The AI Advisor

The Advisor models resource requirements, forecasts supply and demand, identifies ecological risks and recommends operational options. It exercises no independent political authority.

The three institutions shall be bound by a separation of functions. The Citizens establish democratic mandates; the Council exercises accountable human administration; the AI Advisor supplies technical analysis.

ARTICLE 13. THE CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY AND ELECTORATE

1. The participating electorate shall be maintained through a transparent and privacy-protecting membership register.
2. Each eligible adult participant shall have one equal vote in elections and constitutional referendums.
3. Voting systems shall provide secret ballots, verifiable counting, accessible participation and independent audits.
4. Digital participation shall be supplemented by accessible alternatives for persons who cannot safely or effectively use digital systems.
5. Randomly selected citizens' assemblies shall examine major constitutional, ecological and technological questions.
6. Assembly members shall receive balanced evidence, expert testimony and opportunities to question competing proposals.
7. Recommendations shall be published with a government response explaining acceptance, modification or rejection.

ARTICLE 14. THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. Executive authority shall be vested in the **Joint Executive Council (JEC)**.
2. The Council shall be accountable to the electorate and subject to constitutional review.
3. It shall establish policy priorities, administer approved programmes and coordinate the participating departments.
4. It shall not amend the Constitution unilaterally or override a valid referendum.
5. Its decisions shall be recorded, reasoned and publicly accessible, except where narrowly defined confidentiality is justified.
6. The Council shall be subject to regular elections, confidence procedures, independent audits and removal for serious misconduct.
7. No member may direct a criminal investigation, court judgment or audit for personal or partisan advantage.

ARTICLE 15. ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL COMPETITION

1. Elections shall be regular, free, fair and independently administered.
2. Competing parties and independent candidates may seek office within the constitutional association.
3. Publicly funded election resources shall be distributed under neutral and transparent rules.
4. The governing party shall not control the electoral register, ballot verification or final adjudication of election disputes.
5. Digital campaigns shall disclose material sponsorship and automated political messaging.
6. Election manipulation, intimidation, covert suppression of votes and unauthorised alteration of results shall be prohibited.
7. A defeated governing party shall transfer administrative authority according to published procedures.

ARTICLE 16. COALITION GOVERNMENT AND PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

1. The JEC may be formed through a coalition agreement between participating political and cooperative organisations.
2. The agreement may provide for a 100-seat Council, proportional portfolio allocation and shared executive responsibility.
3. Portfolio allocation shall follow published election results, negotiated agreements and transparent rules.
4. Any agreement involving organisations such as The Sharing Party, Your Party, the Co-operative Party or a Green political organisation shall require their actual consent and compliance with their respective governance rules.
5. No organisation shall be represented as having accepted a portfolio or constitutional obligation without a valid agreement.
6. Coalition agreements shall be published, including decision rules, dispute procedures and conditions for withdrawal.
7. A coalition breakdown shall not suspend fundamental rights or eliminate democratic oversight.

ARTICLE 17. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

1. A **Moneyless Society Parliament** shall debate and adopt the association's constitutional statutes, budgets expressed in physical-resource terms and institutional rules.
2. The Parliament shall be separate from the executive administration.
3. Legislative proposals shall be published for consultation, accompanied by resource, ecological, rights and implementation assessments.
4. The AI Advisor may produce technical impact assessments but shall not enact legislation.
5. Emergency legislation shall be temporary, necessary, proportionate and subject to prompt review.
6. No statute may abolish judicial independence, eliminate electoral competition or remove the fundamental rights established by this Constitution.
7. Laws governing association assets and internal membership shall not be presented as overriding UK law or binding non-members.

ARTICLE 18. INDEPENDENT CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

1. An independent Constitutional Tribunal shall interpret this Constitution within the jurisdiction voluntarily accepted by the association and its participants.
2. The Tribunal shall review the constitutionality of institutional decisions, election procedures, resource-allocation rules and administrative actions.
3. Judges shall be independent of the JEC and protected against improper removal.
4. Tribunal proceedings shall provide notice, an opportunity to respond, reasoned decisions and an appeal or reconsideration mechanism where appropriate.
5. The Tribunal may suspend or invalidate an internal rule that violates the Constitution.
6. The Tribunal shall not claim the power to invalidate Acts of the UK Parliament or exercise public judicial authority beyond its lawful jurisdiction.
7. Decisions affecting external legal rights shall remain subject to the competent courts and authorities under applicable law.

PART IV — DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND REFERENDUMS

ARTICLE 19. THE FIVE-PER-CENT PETITION

1. Citizens may petition for a referendum on a proposed policy, infrastructure project, constitutional question or significant institutional decision.
2. The ordinary threshold shall be five per cent of the eligible registered electorate of the constitutional association.
3. The proposed use of five per cent of the total UK workforce as a trigger shall not apply to the parallel association unless that population is lawfully and verifiably defined as its electorate.
4. The petition system shall verify eligibility, prevent duplicate signatures and protect the privacy of signatories.
5. Petition rules shall be independent of the government department whose decision is being challenged.
6. Once a petition is validated, the relevant authority shall publish the question, supporting evidence, estimated resource implications and the timetable for the vote.

ARTICLE 20. REFERENDUM PROCEDURE

1. A valid petition shall trigger an expedited referendum process.
2. The proposed target shall be to confirm the petition's validity within 72 hours and schedule the referendum as soon as practicable, ordinarily within 30 days.
3. A 14-day public challenge window shall apply to designated major infrastructure decisions where no overriding safety emergency requires a different timetable.
4. During that window, a valid petition shall suspend irreversible implementation of the challenged decision.

5. The suspension shall not prevent essential maintenance, emergency protection or measures necessary to prevent imminent harm.
6. Ballot wording shall be neutral, specific and publicly reviewed.
7. Referendum results shall be independently verified and published.
8. A valid referendum shall bind the association's institutions within the question's defined scope, subject to fundamental rights and the terms of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 21. CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUMS

1. Amendments to the Constitution shall require:
2. Approval by at least two-thirds of the Moneyless Society Parliament.
3. A public consultation period of at least 60 days.
4. Approval by at least 60 per cent of valid referendum votes cast.
5. A referendum shall be required for amendments affecting fundamental rights, the structure of sovereignty, the role of AI, membership rights or the status of the Constitutional Tribunal.
6. The electorate must receive an accessible explanation of the existing rule, the proposed change and its foreseeable consequences.
7. No referendum may authorise torture, forced labour, discriminatory denial of essential services or the abolition of meaningful democratic participation.
8. Where a referendum conflicts with a fundamental constitutional guarantee, the Tribunal shall review its validity and the narrowest appropriate remedy.

ARTICLE 22. ALGORITHMIC ASSEMBLIES

1. Citizens shall have the right to scrutinise material decision rules, model assumptions, objective functions and weighting systems used by the AI Advisor.
2. Algorithmic Assemblies shall include randomly selected citizens, relevant technical specialists, rights advocates and independent auditors.
3. Assemblies shall review:
4. Carbon and material allocation priorities.

5. Forecasting assumptions.
6. Error rates and uncertainty.
7. Distributional impacts.
8. Data quality and coverage.
9. Potential discriminatory effects.
10. The effects of policy changes on essential services.
11. Public technical documentation shall be published to the greatest extent compatible with privacy and genuine security requirements.
12. A referendum may mandate a change to an AI policy objective or approved constraint.
13. A vote shall not automatically rewrite production software without testing, validation, version control and a safe deployment procedure.
14. Every material change shall have a named human owner, a documented justification and a rollback mechanism.

PART V — THE POST-CAPITALIST ECONOMY

ARTICLE 23. THE MONEYLESS ECONOMIC ORDER

1. The association shall seek to coordinate participating economic activity without relying on money, commercial debt, interest-bearing finance or profit-maximising ownership.
2. Internal access to goods and services shall be administered through social guarantees, resource planning, reservation systems and, where applicable, non-monetary access points.
3. Access points shall not constitute a transferable currency, generate interest or establish claims to ownership of productive assets.

4. The association may retain physical measurements of resources, labour, energy, time, capacity and environmental impact.
5. Such measurements shall not be represented as money or as proof that every person's material needs have automatically been met.
6. The use of sterling or other currencies in external dealings shall be governed by applicable law until an independently lawful alternative arrangement exists.
7. Internal abolition of money shall not erase lawful external debts, contractual claims or property rights belonging to non-participants.

ARTICLE 24. THE CARETAKER COMMONS

1. Participating productive assets may be held through trusts, cooperatives, community-benefit organisations or other lawful collective ownership arrangements.
2. The **Caretaker Commons** shall administer shared assets for defined social and ecological purposes.
3. Its holdings may include participating housing, renewable-energy installations, workshops, factories, logistics facilities, community land and digital infrastructure.
4. Each asset shall have a documented custodian, permitted use, maintenance plan, environmental profile and public accountability record.
5. No official may privately appropriate a shared asset or transfer it to a related person or organisation for personal gain.
6. Asset transfers shall follow transparent approval procedures and independent audits.
7. Existing assets shall enter the Commons only through lawful acquisition, voluntary transfer, valid agreements or other procedures recognised by the competent legal system.

ARTICLE 25. THE RESOURCE TREASURY

1. The **Resource Treasury** shall maintain the association's consolidated record of physical capacity and ecological constraints.
2. Its responsibilities shall include:

3. Material stocks and flows.
4. Energy production and consumption.
5. Water availability.
6. Food-production capacity.
7. Housing occupancy and construction capacity.
8. Transport and logistics capacity.
9. Carbon emissions and remaining carbon budgets.
10. Biodiversity and ecosystem indicators.
11. Skilled labour availability and voluntary participation.
12. The Treasury shall integrate information from participating organisations and independently verified external sources.
13. It shall not assume that an organisation's data are complete or accurate merely because they are digitally reported.
14. Resource accounts shall distinguish observed measurements, estimates, forecasts, uncertainties and unverified claims.
15. Independent auditors shall be able to inspect methods, data lineage and reconciliation procedures.
16. Personal information shall be minimised and separated from aggregate resource accounting wherever practicable.

ARTICLE 26. THE GLOBAL RESOURCE BOARD INTERFACE

1. The Moneyless Society may cooperate with a proposed Global Resource Board or equivalent external resource-accounting institution.
2. Such cooperation shall be based on explicit agreements defining data standards, responsibilities, audit access and dispute procedures.
3. The Global Resource Board shall act as an accounting and coordination interface rather than an unaccountable regional executive.
4. External resource figures shall be reconciled with local observations and documented uncertainty.
5. Participation in a global network shall not authorise an external body or AI system to override the democratic institutions of the Technate.
6. International agreements shall respect the sovereignty, rights and lawful obligations of participating organisations and communities.

ARTICLE 27. UNIVERSAL BASELINE AND LUXURY ACCESS

1. Every participant shall retain baseline access to essential services regardless of contribution score.
2. Non-essential services and scarce amenities may be allocated through transparent reservation systems and democratically authorised priority rules.
3. The Bronze Tier shall represent universal baseline provision.
4. The Silver Tier shall provide defined additional access to selected non-essential amenities.
5. The Gold Tier shall provide defined access to luxury accommodation, premium leisure facilities, scarce travel options or other designated amenities.
6. Tier descriptions shall specify the actual services available rather than imply an unlimited entitlement to resources.
7. No tier shall establish a superior class of citizenship, additional voting rights or immunity from the law.
8. The association shall periodically assess whether luxury tiers create unacceptable inequalities, incentives for manipulation or excessive environmental demand.

ARTICLE 28. DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORTS

1. Digital Product Passports may record the identity, material composition, maintenance history, repairability, environmental footprint and custodian of designated products.
2. Passports shall support reuse, repair, recycling and accountable management of shared equipment.
3. A passport shall not, by itself, prove that a person has committed wrongdoing or that an item may be seized.
4. Personal belongings shall be distinguished from Commons equipment.
5. The removal of shared equipment following the end of a permitted use shall require notice, an inventory, a reasonable return period and a dispute process.
6. No automated fleet may enter a residence or remove personal property solely on the basis of an expired digital credential.

7. Passport systems shall use proportionate security, data minimisation and auditable access controls.

PART VI — CONTRIBUTION, INCENTIVES AND RETIREMENT

ARTICLE 29. THE PRINCIPLE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

1. Participation in productive, civic, scientific, artistic, educational and ecological work shall be encouraged through meaningful opportunities, recognition and fair allocation of non-essential benefits.
2. No participant shall be compelled to work as a condition of receiving essential food, shelter, healthcare or other baseline guarantees.
3. The association shall recognise paid and unpaid care, study, disability-related limitations, training, community support and other socially valuable activities.
4. Unemployment or refusal of a particular assignment shall not, by itself, establish moral failure or unworthiness.
5. Labour allocation shall account for health and safety, skills, accessibility, individual consent and the availability of suitable alternatives.

ARTICLE 30. CONTRIBUTION POINTS

1. The association may operate a non-transferable contribution-point system for access to designated non-essential amenities.
2. The proposed annual reference rates shall be:

3. Critical Demand: 200 points per year.
4. Equilibrium: 100 points per year.
5. Saturated or Surplus: 50 points per year.
6. These rates shall be treated as provisional policy parameters, subject to transparent review and democratic approval.
7. Classification shall be based on documented social need, skill requirements, recruitment difficulties, working conditions and anticipated demand.
8. Points shall not be used to determine criminal guilt, political loyalty or basic human worth.
9. Contribution records shall be open to correction and independent appeal.
10. The system shall avoid double-counting work, rewarding unsafe overwork or disadvantaging people whose contribution is less easily quantified.

ARTICLE 31. THE DUAL-LEDGER ARRANGEMENT

1. The association may maintain two separate records:
2. A **Liquid Access Wallet**, recording the participant's current entitlement to specified non-essential services.
3. A **Lifetime Contribution Ledger**, recording verified cumulative contribution for long-term recognition and retirement arrangements.
4. Points recorded in the Lifetime Contribution Ledger shall not be spendable currency.
5. Redemption of non-essential benefits may reduce the relevant Liquid Access Wallet balance.
6. The Lifetime Contribution Ledger shall not be reduced because a participant uses benefits they have legitimately earned.
7. Both systems shall maintain an audit trail and procedures for correcting errors.
8. The association shall publish the rules for earning, allocating, redeeming and expiring points.

ARTICLE 32. DEMURRAGE AND EXPIRY

1. The proposed demurrage rule shall apply only to eligible, unspent Liquid Access Wallet points, not to baseline rights or lifetime contribution records.
2. The proposed policy is that, after a 24-month period, eligible unused points lose 33.3 per cent of their remaining value every 30 days.
3. This mechanism shall not operate until a public impact assessment demonstrates that it is understandable, proportionate and unlikely to produce arbitrary deprivation.
4. Participants shall receive advance notice of expiry, access to their records and a clear explanation of applicable exceptions.
5. Reasonable exemptions shall apply to disability, illness, caring responsibilities, system failures, inaccessible services and other circumstances in which redemption was not realistically available.
6. The demurrage rule shall be reviewed for unintended effects, including pressure to consume unnecessarily or use environmentally damaging services before expiry.
7. No expiry rule shall extinguish baseline services or vested lifetime recognition.

ARTICLE 33. SOCIAL RELIABILITY AND ALLOCATION FAIRNESS

1. Scarce non-essential amenities may use a priority system combining contribution, demonstrated need, waiting time and fair access.
2. The proposed Social Credit Score shall be redesigned as a limited-purpose **Social Reliability and Allocation Index**, not a universal rating of personal character.
3. Its permitted factors may include verified contribution to a specific programme, relevant safety requirements, prior reservations and legitimate operational reliability.
4. Political beliefs, criticism of the government, lawful associations, religion, disability, private relationships and unrelated personal conduct shall not be scoring factors.
5. Peer reports shall not be accepted as proof of misconduct without verification and a right of response.

6. No opaque score shall automatically deprive a participant of essential services, housing or fundamental rights.
7. Allocation rules shall be independently audited and subject to human appeal.

ARTICLE 34. RETIREMENT AND THE UNIVERSAL BACKSTOP

1. The proposed Lifetime Contribution Ledger shall recognise long-term participation without creating a private financial asset.
2. The initial design parameters shall be:
3. Individual retirement recognition: 6,000 verified lifetime points.
4. Couple recognition: 9,000 combined points, subject to individual rights and safeguards against coercion.
5. Universal Gold Card backstop: from age 70.
6. Retirement recognition shall confer defined access to non-essential amenities rather than ownership of public assets or unlimited consumption rights.
7. Marriage or partnership shall not be required for full citizenship, retirement security or essential services.
8. The couple threshold shall not disadvantage single people, people whose partners die or leave, or participants whose circumstances prevent a joint contribution arrangement.
9. Disability, severe illness, unpaid care and other substantial barriers shall be addressed through equitable recognition rules.
10. Retirement benefits shall be reviewed against actual resource capacity, demographic trends and the principle of universal dignity.

ARTICLE 35. GOLD CARD RENEWAL AND ACCOMMODATION

1. Gold Cards may operate on a two-year renewal cycle where this is necessary to manage limited luxury capacity.
2. A proposed 90-day grace period may apply after expiry.

3. During the grace period, participants shall receive notice of renewal options, return arrangements and any appeal procedure.
4. The expiry of a Gold Card shall not extinguish the participant's right to shelter, personal safety or ordinary possession of their belongings.
5. Where a luxury residence is part of the Commons, continued occupancy shall be managed through a fair housing-use agreement.
6. No resident shall be forcibly removed by an automated process.
7. Any disputed removal shall be reviewed by an independent human decision-maker, with appropriate legal safeguards where required.
8. Automated storage and collection services shall handle personal possessions only with informed consent or lawful authority.

PART VII — ECOLOGICAL CONSTITUTION AND METABOLIC GRID

ARTICLE 36. ECOLOGICAL LIMITS

1. The Moneyless Society shall maintain production within scientifically defensible ecological limits.
2. Ecological planning shall cover greenhouse-gas emissions, energy demand, material extraction, freshwater, land use, pollution, biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.
3. Carbon accounting shall be treated as one component of ecological governance, not as a substitute for all other environmental measures.
4. Environmental targets shall be published with baselines, methodologies, uncertainty ranges and review dates.

5. The association shall prioritise the prevention of irreversible ecological harm.
6. Environmental constraints shall be implemented fairly, with particular protection for essential services and vulnerable participants.
7. Where a target cannot be met, the Council shall publish the reasons, alternatives considered and proposed corrective action.

ARTICLE 37. THE AI ADVISOR

1. The AI Advisor shall function as a non-executive analytical and forecasting system.
2. It shall forecast demand for food, housing, healthcare, transport, energy, materials and other essential services over rolling periods, initially three to six months.
3. Forecasts shall include uncertainty ranges, alternative scenarios and the consequences of data failure.
4. The Advisor may recommend production changes, logistics routes, repairs, conservation measures and substitutions between available materials.
5. It may identify when an ecological threshold is likely to be approached.
6. It may recommend reducing the availability of high-emission non-essential options and expanding lower-emission alternatives.
7. It shall not secretly remove lawful choices or override a democratically approved decision.
8. Human officials shall approve consequential changes to production priorities.
9. The system shall preserve a record of its recommendations, the evidence used and the human decision taken.

ARTICLE 38. THE METABOLIC GRID

1. Participating organisations may deploy environmental sensors, inventory systems, predictive models, automated factories and electric logistics networks.
2. Data collection shall be proportionate to a defined operational purpose.

3. The Grid shall distinguish between environmental telemetry, industrial data, personal data and politically sensitive information.
4. Continuous personal surveillance shall not be justified merely by the general objective of economic efficiency.
5. Sensor systems shall be tested for accuracy, tampering, missing data and systematic bias.
6. Critical infrastructure shall have manual operating procedures and safe fallback modes.
7. The Grid shall be subject to independent cyber-security and privacy assessments.

ARTICLE 39. IMPLICIT CARBON ACCOUNTING

1. Carbon accounting shall primarily inform macro-production planning rather than individual personal quotas.
2. The Resource Treasury shall maintain sectoral and project-level carbon accounts.
3. Production departments shall receive transparent environmental limits and resource envelopes.
4. When a threshold is approached, the system shall first consider efficiency improvements, substitution, repair, demand management and reductions in non-essential high-emission activity.
5. Essential food, healthcare, shelter and emergency services shall receive explicit protection in shortage and carbon-constrained scenarios.
6. A human authority shall approve major production restrictions and publish the reasons.
7. The AI Advisor shall not impose individual penalties for carbon consumption.
8. Environmental performance shall be assessed against measured outcomes, not merely the existence of a digital ledger.

ARTICLE 40. MATERIAL AND ENERGY PLANNING

1. The Resource Treasury shall maintain a consolidated material and energy balance.
2. Each major programme shall identify:
3. Required inputs.
4. Available stocks.
5. Production and delivery capacity.
6. Labour and skills requirements.
7. Energy demand.
8. Carbon implications.
9. Maintenance and replacement requirements.
10. Waste and recovery pathways.
11. Material feasibility shall be assessed before a project is approved for construction.
12. A project shall not be treated as fully funded in physical terms merely because its carbon budget is available.
13. The Council shall publish competing demands where resources are insufficient for all proposed projects.
14. Allocation decisions shall explain the trade-offs between essential services, ecological recovery, maintenance and new infrastructure.

ARTICLE 41. ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

1. Where credible evidence indicates imminent and serious ecological harm, the Council may adopt temporary protective measures.
2. Such measures shall be necessary, proportionate, time-limited and publicly explained.
3. The AI Advisor may issue warnings and recommendations but shall not declare an emergency in its own authority.
4. Emergency measures shall be reviewed by the Parliament and, where rights are affected, by the Constitutional Tribunal.
5. Restrictions shall not discriminate arbitrarily or be used to suppress political opposition.

6. Essential services and reasonable accommodations shall be maintained wherever possible.

PART VIII — INFRASTRUCTURE AND VOLUNTARY LABOUR

ARTICLE 42. LOCAL PROPOSALS AND NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

1. Participating local authorities, community assemblies and cooperatives may submit proposals for housing, transport, energy, healthcare, public space and other infrastructure.
2. A designated Material and Infrastructure Department shall assess social utility, feasibility, ecological effects and compatibility with regional plans.
3. The Resource Treasury shall verify material requirements and available capacity.
4. The AI Advisor shall provide alternative scenarios and forecasts.
5. The responsible human authority shall publish the preferred option, rejected alternatives and reasons for its decision.
6. Affected communities shall be consulted before major projects proceed.
7. Any external planning permissions, property rights and legal duties shall remain governed by applicable law.

ARTICLE 43. VOLUNTARY CARETAKER GUILDS

1. The Caretaker Guilds shall coordinate voluntary participation in approved projects and community services.
2. Guilds may include construction, maintenance, ecological restoration, logistics, care support, education, emergency preparation and technical services.
3. Participation shall be based on informed consent and appropriate training.
4. Volunteers shall receive suitable safety equipment, supervision, insurance or equivalent protection, and clear information about risks.
5. Work shall not be assigned solely because an AI model predicts a labour shortage.
6. Guilds shall record skills, availability, training and project progress while collecting only necessary personal information.
7. Participants shall be able to decline or leave an assignment without losing essential services.

ARTICLE 44. THE LABOUR FEASIBILITY CHECK

1. Proposed projects shall include a realistic assessment of the skills and labour required.
2. Volunteer interest shall be measured through transparent sign-up procedures.
3. Where a project has zero confirmed volunteers, it shall not proceed on the assumption that labour will appear automatically.
4. The responsible department shall investigate the reasons for low participation and consider redesign, improved conditions, training, automation or postponement.
5. Essential emergency work may require a separate lawful and properly staffed response mechanism; it shall not be disguised as voluntary work.
6. The AI Advisor shall recommend alternatives but shall not manufacture, coerce or falsely record consent.

ARTICLE 45. PROJECT APPROVAL AND REVIEW

Major infrastructure projects shall require:

1. A published social-needs assessment.
2. A material and energy feasibility report.
3. An ecological impact assessment.
4. A labour and skills plan.
5. A privacy and cyber-security assessment where relevant.
6. A public consultation period.
7. Approval by the responsible human authority.
8. A referendum opportunity where the constitutional threshold is met.
9. Periodic review of cost in physical resources, delivery progress and realised public benefit.

PART IX — THE COALITION DEPARTMENTS

ARTICLE 46. DEPARTMENT OF THE CARETAKER COMMONS

The Department shall:

1. Coordinate participating housing trusts and community assets.
2. Maintain transparent housing-allocation criteria.
3. Develop and maintain functional housing.
4. Publish occupancy, maintenance and accessibility indicators.
5. Protect residents against arbitrary displacement.

6. Support community-led proposals and local stewardship.
7. Ensure that essential housing is not conditional upon contribution points.

ARTICLE 47. DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGICAL STEWARDSHIP AND AGRICULTURE

The Department shall:

1. Establish ecological baselines using independent scientific advice.
2. Coordinate food systems, soil recovery, water management and biodiversity protection.
3. Monitor agricultural resilience and nutritional adequacy.
4. Advise on the environmental consequences of production choices.
5. Protect ecosystems and support restoration.
6. Publish environmental indicators and the reasons for changes in production priorities.

ARTICLE 48. DEPARTMENT OF AUTOMATED LOGISTICS AND PRODUCTION

The Department shall:

1. Coordinate participating automated factories, repair facilities and logistics networks.
2. Ensure that production priorities reflect democratically approved plans.
3. Maintain safe, resilient and repairable industrial systems.
4. Publish operational performance, failure rates and material requirements.
5. Support open technical standards and interoperability.
6. Prevent a single supplier or software operator from acquiring unchecked control over essential infrastructure.
7. Maintain manual and degraded-mode operation for critical services.

ARTICLE 49. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR GUILDS AND MUTUAL AID

The Department shall:

1. Coordinate voluntary guilds and mutual-aid networks.
2. Develop training and accessible participation pathways.
3. Recognise care work, community support and educational contributions.
4. Record project-specific operational concerns, including qualitative Friction Alerts.
5. Investigate persistent barriers to participation.
6. Protect volunteers against unsafe assignments, exploitation and retaliation.
7. Ensure that labour information is not repurposed for political surveillance.

ARTICLE 50. DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN RESILIENCE AND CYBER-DEFENCE

The Department shall:

1. Protect the integrity and availability of participating digital infrastructure.
2. Coordinate disaster preparedness, continuity planning and critical-system recovery.
3. Develop incident-response capacity for cyberattacks and infrastructure failures.
4. Support defensive security research and independent vulnerability reporting.
5. Maintain separation between civilian protection and political policing.
6. Publish oversight reports, subject to narrow security redactions.
7. Operate under civilian direction and applicable law.

ARTICLE 51. CROSS-DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

1. Departments shall not operate as isolated centres of power.
2. Shared projects shall identify a lead department, cooperating departments and accountable decision-makers.
3. Conflicting priorities shall be referred to the JEC with published evidence.
4. The AI Advisor may identify inconsistencies but shall not settle political disputes.
5. The Parliament may require joint hearings and independent investigations.
6. Departments shall use common data standards while preserving the independence of audits and appeal mechanisms.

PART X — DEFENCE, RESILIENCE AND PEACE

ARTICLE 52. THE NON-COMBATIVE DEFENCES

1. The proposed **Non-Combative Defences (NCD)** shall be a civilian-directed resilience and protection service of the association.
2. Its principal responsibilities shall include disaster relief, flood protection, ecological restoration, emergency logistics, infrastructure repair, medical support and defensive cyber-security.
3. Members shall operate under a published code of conduct and an oath to protect human dignity, civilian safety and constitutional government.

4. The association's internal NCD shall not claim authority over the UK's existing armed forces or public security institutions.
5. Its establishment and activities shall comply with applicable law.

ARTICLE 53. CIVILIAN COMMAND AND DEPLOYMENT

1. The NCD shall be directed by an accountable civilian secretariat.
2. Ordinary deployments shall follow approved operational rules.
3. Major deployments shall receive legislative or other designated democratic approval.
4. A proposed 60 per cent approval threshold in a randomly selected panel of 150 citizens may be used for designated major non-emergency deployments.
5. Emergency action to protect life may proceed under pre-authorised rules, followed by prompt independent review.
6. The citizen panel shall receive impartial briefings and disclose conflicts of interest.
7. No deployment shall be used to intimidate lawful political opposition or enforce ideological conformity.

ARTICLE 54. DEFENSIVE DOCTRINE

1. The NCD shall prioritise non-violent protection, de-escalation, civilian evacuation, resilience and the safeguarding of essential services.
2. The association may commit to a policy renouncing offensive and projectable lethal force.
3. This policy shall not be misrepresented as binding other states or replacing their legal obligations.
4. All protective action shall remain subject to applicable law, necessity, proportionality and the protection of civilians.
5. The association shall pursue international cooperation, mediation and peaceful conflict resolution.

ARTICLE 55. CONTINUITY UNDER EXTERNAL COERCION

1. The association shall prepare continuity plans for invasion threats, coercion, sabotage, cyberattacks and disruption of essential supply chains.
2. Plans may include decentralised backups, offline records, redundant power, secure communications, evacuation arrangements and geographically distributed inventory.
3. Critical infrastructure shall have documented procedures for safe shutdown and recovery.
4. No policy shall deliberately disable essential services in a manner that foreseeably causes mass civilian harm.
5. The association shall not treat the denial of food, healthcare, water or shelter to a population as a legitimate method of resistance.
6. Any emergency restriction shall be limited to what is necessary to protect life and preserve lawful democratic institutions.
7. The continuity doctrine shall prioritise civilian safety, restoration of essential services and a return to democratic decision-making.

PART XI — JUSTICE, ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESTORATION

ARTICLE 56. THE INTERNATIONAL CARETAKER COURT

1. The proposed **International Caretaker Court (ICC)** shall be an independent adjudicative institution established by agreement among participating organisations.
2. Its jurisdiction shall be defined by a published statute and validly accepted agreements.
3. It shall not automatically possess criminal jurisdiction over non-members, foreign executives, public utilities or persons outside the authority of its founding arrangements.
4. Serious crimes shall be referred to competent lawful authorities where the ICC lacks jurisdiction.
5. The ICC shall not claim to replace the UK's courts or existing international tribunals.

ARTICLE 57. FAIR TRIAL AND JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

1. Every accused person shall be presumed innocent until guilt is established under the applicable standard of proof.
2. Proceedings shall provide:
3. Clear notice of the allegations.
4. Access to relevant evidence.
5. Adequate time and facilities to prepare a defence.
6. Legal representation.
7. An impartial decision-maker.

8. The right to challenge evidence and question witnesses.
9. A reasoned decision.
10. An appeal or independent review.
11. Judges and adjudicators shall disclose conflicts of interest.
12. Political office, wealth, social standing or unpopularity shall not determine guilt.
13. The public may observe proceedings subject to necessary protections for privacy, witnesses, children, victims and fair-trial rights.

ARTICLE 58. CITIZEN JURIES

1. Randomly selected citizen juries may participate in designated cases.
2. The proposed 500-member jury model shall be assessed for practical administration, impartiality, comprehension of evidence and protection against coordinated manipulation.
3. Serious cases may instead use smaller, legally constituted panels where necessary for fair and manageable proceedings.
4. Jurors shall receive balanced instructions, relevant expertise and protections against intimidation.
5. Verdicts shall follow the published rules of evidence and applicable burden of proof.
6. Live broadcasting shall not be automatic. Publication shall be balanced against fair-trial rights, victim safety, privacy and the presumption of innocence.
7. Jury selection, deliberation and voting shall be protected against coercion and unauthorised disclosure.

ARTICLE 59. CORPORATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY

1. The association may investigate alleged environmental damage, fraud, unsafe practices, abuse of public trust and other misconduct within its lawful jurisdiction.
2. Investigations shall distinguish between individual wrongdoing, organisational responsibility, systemic failure and lawful but contested economic activity.

3. Historical dispossession and environmental harm may justify public inquiries, negotiated restitution or lawful claims for compensation.
4. A finding of wrongdoing shall require evidence and a fair process.
5. The association shall cooperate with competent authorities where appropriate.
6. Public accusations shall not be treated as proof of guilt.

ARTICLE 60. RESTORATIVE REMEDIES AND ASSET RECOVERY

1. Where wrongdoing is established, remedies may include restitution, restoration, repair, corrective action, proportionate sanctions and lawful recovery of assets.
2. Assets may be transferred to the Caretaker Commons only through valid legal authority, voluntary settlement or an enforceable adjudication.
3. Asset recovery shall distinguish proceeds of wrongdoing from property belonging to innocent third parties.
4. Personal belongings shall not be confiscated merely because an individual is convicted or loses a contribution tier.
5. Ecological repair programmes may be offered or imposed only where legally authorised, proportionate and consistent with the prohibition of forced labour.
6. A participant's contribution record shall not be arbitrarily erased as a form of punishment.
7. Any restriction on non-essential access shall be specified, proportionate, reviewable and incapable of depriving a person of fundamental rights.

ARTICLE 61. INDEPENDENT COMPLAINTS AND OVERSIGHT

1. An independent Ombudsperson shall receive complaints about administrative misconduct, unfair allocation, data misuse, discrimination and abuse of authority.
2. The Ombudsperson shall have access to relevant records, subject to appropriate confidentiality protections.

3. The office shall publish aggregate findings and recommendations.
4. Public institutions shall respond within specified time limits.
5. Whistle-blowers acting in good faith shall be protected against retaliation.
6. Serious allegations involving senior officials shall be referred to independent investigators.

PART XII — DATA, DIGITAL IDENTITY AND CYBERSECURITY

ARTICLE 62. DIGITAL IDENTITY

1. Digital identity shall be used to verify membership, voting eligibility and access to authorised services.
2. A single digital credential shall not provide unrestricted access to a person's entire civic, health, employment and contribution history.
3. Identity verification shall use proportionate methods and minimise disclosure.
4. Participants shall have accessible alternatives where digital systems are unavailable or unsuitable.
5. Loss of a device or credential shall not automatically extinguish social entitlements.
6. Identity systems shall provide recovery procedures and protection against impersonation.

ARTICLE 63. DATA RIGHTS

1. Personal data shall be collected for specified, legitimate purposes.

2. Participants shall receive clear information about what is collected, why it is used, who can access it and how long it is retained.
3. Data shall not be repurposed for political profiling or behavioural control without a lawful and constitutionally valid basis.
4. Access to sensitive records shall be logged and independently auditable.
5. Participants shall be able to challenge inaccurate records and seek correction.
6. Data-sharing agreements shall define responsibilities, security requirements and remedies for misuse.
7. The system shall comply with applicable data-protection law.

ARTICLE 64. OPEN-SOURCE INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Publicly funded software should be open source wherever practicable.
2. Technical documentation, interfaces and data standards shall be published to promote interoperability and prevent vendor lock-in.
3. Security-sensitive information may be restricted where disclosure would create a demonstrable risk.
4. Such restrictions shall be narrowly tailored, time-limited where possible and subject to independent review.
5. No official may conceal a material system failure merely to protect institutional reputation.
6. Critical systems shall undergo independent penetration testing, code review and operational resilience assessments.

ARTICLE 65. DIGITAL VOTING INTEGRITY

1. Digital voting shall use independently reviewed cryptographic and procedural safeguards.
2. The system shall protect ballot secrecy while permitting verification of election integrity.
3. No administrator shall be able to alter the outcome without detection.
4. Independent audits shall verify the register, ballot processing, tallying and publication of results.

5. Where integrity cannot be established, the responsible authority shall suspend certification and arrange an appropriate recount or rerun.
6. Digital participation shall not exclude people lacking reliable devices, connectivity or digital literacy.
7. No vote shall be altered automatically by an AI system.

PART XIII — TRANSPARENCY, AUDIT AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTING

ARTICLE 66. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

1. The association shall publish an annual social and ecological account.
2. The account shall include:
3. Essential-service coverage.
4. Housing availability and quality.
5. Food security and nutritional access.
6. Healthcare capacity.
7. Energy and material balances.
8. Emissions and environmental indicators.
9. Infrastructure maintenance.
10. Volunteer participation and unmet labour requirements.
11. Contribution-point distribution.
12. Luxury-service access and waiting times.
13. Complaints, appeals and rights violations.
14. Indicators shall be accompanied by methodology, uncertainty and limitations.

15. The absence of monetary prices shall not be used to conceal scarcity, waste or poor performance.
16. The association shall report unmet needs and failed targets honestly.

ARTICLE 67. INDEPENDENT AUDIT

1. An independent Audit Commission shall examine resource accounts, procurement, production data, allocation rules and institutional performance.
2. The Commission shall have authority to request records and conduct technical inspections within its lawful remit.
3. Auditors shall be independent of the departments they examine.
4. Findings shall be published, with narrow redactions for privacy or genuine security requirements.
5. Public bodies shall provide corrective-action plans for material deficiencies.
6. Deliberate falsification of resource accounts shall constitute serious misconduct under the association's rules and may be referred to competent authorities.

ARTICLE 68. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND INTEGRITY

1. Senior officials shall declare relevant financial, organisational and personal conflicts.
2. Decisions involving related parties shall require disclosure and independent scrutiny.
3. Gifts, undisclosed benefits and misuse of shared assets shall be regulated.
4. Public appointments shall follow transparent criteria.
5. Whistle-blower protections shall cover reports of corruption, ecological falsification, cyber-security failures and misuse of AI.
6. Political loyalty shall not be a condition of appointment to independent oversight roles.

PART XIV — EMERGENCIES AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 69. DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

1. The JEC may propose an emergency declaration when a serious threat to life, essential services or constitutional continuity exists.
2. The declaration shall identify the threat, geographical scope, measures proposed and expected duration.
3. Emergency powers shall be necessary, proportionate and subject to parliamentary scrutiny.
4. A declaration shall expire after 14 days unless renewed through the prescribed democratic procedure.
5. Renewal shall require fresh evidence and an explanation of why ordinary powers are insufficient.
6. The Constitutional Tribunal shall remain available to review emergency measures.
7. Elections, essential services and access to independent complaints mechanisms shall be preserved as far as practicable.

ARTICLE 70. CONTINUITY AND RECOVERY

1. Critical systems shall maintain backup procedures and recovery plans.
2. Resource and membership records shall be backed up in secure, geographically separated locations.
3. Offline procedures shall be available for emergencies that disable digital identity, communications or voting.
4. Recovery priorities shall protect life, health, food, water, shelter, sanitation and essential energy.
5. No AI system shall decide unilaterally which population group loses access to essential services.
6. Following an emergency, an independent review shall assess decisions, losses, system failures and lessons learned.

PART XV — INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ARTICLE 71. PEACEFUL EXTERNAL RELATIONS

1. The Moneyless Society shall seek cooperation with other communities, cooperatives, public institutions and international organisations.
2. Its external policy shall prioritise peaceful relations, ecological cooperation, scientific exchange and mutual assistance.
3. Agreements shall be published and approved under transparent procedures.
4. No external agreement shall grant an international body unrestricted authority over the association's citizens.
5. The association shall respect the rights and lawful interests of non-members and neighbouring communities.

ARTICLE 72. OPEN KNOWLEDGE AND SHARED TECHNICAL STANDARDS

1. Participating research organisations shall promote open scientific knowledge and reusable technical blueprints where legally and ethically appropriate.
2. Common standards shall support interoperability in energy, transport, manufacturing, communications and ecological accounting.
3. Knowledge-sharing arrangements shall respect privacy, legitimate safety restrictions, intellectual-property obligations and the rights of Indigenous communities over traditional knowledge.
4. International research programmes shall include transparent governance and public-interest objectives.
5. Technical cooperation shall not be used to impose a political or economic system on unwilling communities.

ARTICLE 73. HUMANITARIAN AND ECOLOGICAL EQUALISATION

1. The association may provide voluntary assistance to communities facing disaster, food insecurity, environmental degradation or infrastructure failure.
2. Assistance shall be based on assessed need and available capacity.
3. No recipient shall be required to surrender political independence as a condition of humanitarian support.
4. Allocation criteria shall be published and independently reviewed.
5. Long-term cooperation shall support local capacity, community participation and ecological recovery.

PART XVI — IMPLEMENTATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSITION

ARTICLE 74. FOUNDING IMPLEMENTATION

1. The Constitution shall initially govern a voluntary association and participating institutions that have formally adopted it.
2. A founding assembly shall approve the initial statutes, elect interim officers and establish independent oversight arrangements.
3. A public register shall identify participating organisations and the scope of their commitments.

4. The founding administration shall publish an implementation plan identifying available assets, existing agreements, technical dependencies and resource limitations.
5. No provision shall be interpreted as automatically transferring ownership of an external asset or extinguishing a third party's legal rights.

ARTICLE 75. PHASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The transition shall proceed through five phases.

Phase I — Founding and legal establishment

- Establish the association, constitution and independent governance.
- Adopt voluntary membership and withdrawal procedures.
- Identify lawful participating assets and agreements.
- Establish baseline rights and complaints procedures.

Phase II — Resource-accounting pilot

- Introduce physical resource ledgers.
- Integrate participating energy, materials, housing and logistics data.
- Test forecasting accuracy and independent audit.
- Publish the first social and ecological accounts.

Phase III — Baseline commons expansion

- Expand cooperative housing, food provision, healthcare partnerships, repair services and public-interest infrastructure.
- Test guaranteed essential-service arrangements.
- Assess actual capacity, unmet demand and resilience.

Phase IV — Integrated moneyless allocation

- Pilot non-monetary reservations and resource allocation.
- Introduce limited-purpose contribution points for selected non-essential amenities.
- Test accessibility, fairness, demurrage and appeal mechanisms.

- Evaluate whether the system can maintain supply without hidden financial dependencies.

Phase V — Mature parallel economy

- Expand participating production, logistics and service networks.
- Improve inter-regional coordination.
- Publish audited evidence of material sufficiency, ecological performance and social outcomes.
- Consider further constitutional development through democratic procedures.

Each phase shall depend on independently verified results rather than political declarations alone.

ARTICLE 76. LEGAL COMPATIBILITY AND EXTERNAL OBLIGATIONS

1. The association shall distinguish its internal constitutional rules from the law governing its members and activities in the United Kingdom.
2. Existing property rights, employment obligations, regulatory requirements, contracts and external debts shall not be treated as extinguished merely because the association rejects them as political principles.
3. Any wider constitutional transition shall require a separate legal and democratic process appropriate to its intended scope.
4. The association shall obtain independent legal advice before undertaking regulated activities or acquiring assets.
5. No institution shall represent an internal vote as binding on non-members or public authorities without a recognised legal basis.
6. Participants shall be informed where a proposed programme depends on future legal changes, external consent or unproven technical capacity.

ARTICLE 77. REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

1. The Constitution and its implementing statutes shall be reviewed at least every five years.
2. Reviews shall assess democratic participation, essential-service delivery, environmental performance, data protection, inequality, resource sufficiency and administrative effectiveness.
3. Independent researchers and affected communities shall be able to submit evidence.
4. Findings shall be published with recommendations and government responses.
5. Material failures shall trigger corrective action and, where necessary, suspension of the affected programme.
6. No programme shall be considered successful solely because it has achieved a political or ideological objective.

PART XVII — FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 78. SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION WITHIN THE ASSOCIATION

1. This Constitution shall be the highest internal governing instrument of the voluntary constitutional association.
2. All association statutes, departmental rules, AI configurations, resource-allocation procedures and administrative decisions shall conform to it.
3. Any conflicting internal rule shall be subject to constitutional review.

4. This provision shall not be interpreted as establishing supremacy over the law of the United Kingdom or the rights of persons outside the association.

ARTICLE 79. INTERPRETATION

1. The Constitution shall be interpreted in accordance with human dignity, democratic accountability, ecological responsibility, equality and voluntary participation.
2. Where provisions conflict, interpreters shall favour the reading that best preserves fundamental rights and meaningful democratic control.
3. Technical efficiency shall not, by itself, justify a violation of rights.
4. Natural Law shall guide interpretation but shall not replace the need for clear, accessible rules and fair procedures.

ARTICLE 80. ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The Constitution shall enter into force for the association upon adoption by its founding assembly under a published ratification procedure.
2. Adoption shall be recorded and made publicly accessible.
3. Participating organisations shall identify the provisions they have adopted and the procedures through which they are bound.
4. The Constitution shall not bind non-participants merely by publication or declaration.
5. The founding assembly shall establish a timetable for the first democratic elections, the appointment of independent oversight officers and the initial constitutional review.

FOUNDING DECLARATION

The United Kingdom Moneyless Society is founded on the proposition that society can coordinate production without making money the measure of human worth, that shared resources can be administered without concentrating political power in technical systems, and that ecological responsibility can be reconciled with universal access to essential goods.

Its legitimacy shall rest not on the declaration of a party, the authority of an algorithm or the assertion of an abstract principle alone, but on the continuing consent of its participants, the fairness of its institutions, the adequacy of its material provision, the protection of fundamental rights and the demonstrable stewardship of the natural world.

The people shall govern. The institutions shall serve. The technology shall advise. The Commons shall be stewarded. The Constitution shall protect.