Parliamentary Composition and Elections Code

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PART I — COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT

Article 1 — Establishment

1. The Parliament of the United Kingdom Moneyless Society is hereby proposed as the principal legislative and representative institution of the Society.
2. Parliament shall derive its authority from the consent of participating members expressed through constitutionally valid elections and democratic procedures.
3. Parliament shall be institutionally separate from the Joint Executive Council, the Resource Treasury and the AI Advisor.
4. No person or institution may claim legislative authority solely by virtue of technical expertise, administrative office, control of infrastructure or ownership of an AI system.
5. Parliament shall operate within the Society's constitution and the lawful scope of its voluntary institutions.

Article 2 — Number of Members

1. Parliament shall consist of **200 elected Members of Parliament (MPs)**.
2. All 200 seats shall be filled through elections conducted under this Code.
3. No seats shall be automatically allocated to the JEC, political parties, corporations, technical organisations, guilds or the AI Advisor.
4. No unelected person shall possess a parliamentary vote.
5. Independent specialists may be invited to advise committees or provide evidence but shall not vote on legislation unless separately elected as Members of Parliament.

The number of seats may be changed only through a constitutional amendment approved under the Society's prescribed amendment procedure.

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Article 3 — Parliamentary Representation

1. The Society shall be divided into multi-member electoral constituencies covering its recognised participating membership.
2. For the initial design, Parliament shall contain 20 constituencies, each returning 10 MPs, subject to a boundary review before the first general election.
3. Constituency boundaries shall be drawn according to the distribution of eligible members, geographical accessibility and the need to maintain coherent communities of representation.
4. Constituencies shall not be allocated seats according to political affiliation, contribution points, wealth, occupation, Social Reliability scores or access-card status.
5. Each eligible member shall have equal voting rights, irrespective of employment status, disability, income, points balance, political belief or participation in a particular guild.
6. An independent Boundary Commission shall review constituency populations periodically and recommend adjustments where significant imbalances arise.

Where the Society's participating membership is distributed unevenly across the United Kingdom, constituency design shall reflect actual membership rather than assume that the entire UK population has joined.

Article 4 — Duration of Parliament

1. Each Parliament shall serve a **four-year term**, beginning on the date of its first formal sitting.
2. A general election shall take place before the end of that term, according to a timetable published by the Electoral Authority.
3. Parliament may not extend its own term through an ordinary majority vote.
4. An extension may be considered only under a narrowly defined constitutional emergency procedure, with independent review and the highest prescribed approval threshold.
5. Parliament shall continue in a limited caretaker capacity after dissolution until the newly elected Parliament convenes, solely to maintain essential administration and avoid a constitutional vacuum.
6. The caretaker Parliament shall not introduce major constitutional changes or make irreversible long-term commitments unless necessary to address an immediate threat and permitted by the Constitution.

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Article 5 — Qualifications for Membership

A person may stand for election to Parliament if that person:

1. Is at least 18 years old.
2. Is a registered member of the United Kingdom Moneyless Society.
3. Has held membership for at least six months before nomination, except in the first election, when transitional eligibility rules shall apply.
4. Accepts the Society's constitutional framework and the obligations of parliamentary office.
5. Submits the required nomination documents and declarations of relevant interests.
6. Agrees to comply with the parliamentary code of conduct, financial-transparency requirements and conflict-of-interest rules.

Eligibility restrictions must be proportionate and clearly defined. A disability, political disagreement, lack of wealth, lack of contribution points or lawful criticism of the Society shall not disqualify a candidate.

A criminal conviction shall not automatically disqualify a person unless a narrowly defined, lawful and independently reviewable restriction applies to the particular circumstances.

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Article 6 — Rights and Duties of MPs

Every MP shall have the right to:

- Introduce proposed legislation.
- Debate and vote on parliamentary business.
- Question members of the JEC and departmental officers.
- Participate in committee investigations.
- Request relevant public records, subject to lawful confidentiality protections.
- Represent the concerns of constituents.
- Propose amendments to legislation and the annual resource plan.
- Refer suspected constitutional violations to an independent review body.

Every MP shall have the duty to:

- Act within the Constitution.
- Disclose relevant interests.
- Avoid using office for private advantage.
- Respect the rights of constituents and fellow members.
- Examine evidence before making consequential decisions.
- Explain significant votes and decisions.
- Protect confidential information where a lawful duty applies.
- Cooperate with legitimate parliamentary audits.
- Refrain from treating AI recommendations as a substitute for independent political judgement.

MPs shall not be required to agree with the JEC, a political party, a technical institution or a majority of their colleagues.

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PART II — ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 7 — Voting Method

1. Parliament shall be elected using the **Single Transferable Vote (STV)** system in multi-member constituencies.
2. Each voter may rank candidates in order of preference: first choice, second choice, third choice and so forth.
3. Voters may rank as many or as few candidates as they wish.
4. A ballot shall remain valid where the voter's intention is clear, even if the voter does not rank every candidate.
5. Candidates shall be elected through a published quota-and-transfer counting process.
6. The detailed counting rules, including the treatment of surplus votes, exhausted ballots, ties and recounts, shall be established in the Electoral Act.

STV is already used in certain UK elections, including elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly and local elections in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Its use here is a proposed choice for the Society, not a description of the current UK parliamentary electoral system.

Article 8 — Reasons for Multi-Member Representation

The proposed system is intended to provide:

1. Voters with a choice between candidates rather than a single predetermined party representative.
2. Opportunities for independent candidates and smaller political groups to compete.
3. Constituencies represented by several MPs rather than a single officeholder.
4. Greater opportunity for voters to express preferences between candidates.
5. A transparent method for allocating seats according to votes and preferences.

STV does not guarantee that every political view will win a seat, and it does not remove the need for scrutiny of campaign funding, access to information, ballot security or electoral fairness.

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Article 9 — Equal Voting Rights

1. Each eligible voter shall receive one ballot in each parliamentary election.
2. Every voter's ballot shall carry equal weight under the applicable counting rules.
3. No additional votes shall be granted for points earned, employment in critical-demand occupations, Gold Card status, wealth, educational qualifications or seniority.
4. The electoral register shall not be linked to a Social Reliability score for the purpose of granting or removing voting rights.
5. No person shall be excluded from voting because they criticise the Society's institutions or advocate constitutional reform.

Article 10 — Eligibility to Vote

1. The voting age for Society parliamentary elections shall be 16.
2. A voter must be a registered member in good standing under neutral membership-administration rules and must satisfy the published registration deadline.
3. Membership administration shall not be used to exclude eligible voters for political reasons.
4. Members shall have access to a process for correcting errors in the electoral register.
5. A person shall not be required to hold employment, earn points, possess a particular access card or belong to a guild to vote.
6. The first election shall use transitional registration rules that permit the founding membership to participate without imposing an arbitrary waiting period.

The Society's electoral register shall cover participating members only. It shall not be represented as a register of the entire United Kingdom electorate.

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PART III — ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

Article 11 — Independent Electoral Authority

1. An independent Electoral Authority shall administer parliamentary elections, by-elections, candidate nominations, electoral registration, ballot counting and the certification of results.
2. The Authority shall be independent of the JEC, political parties, the Resource Treasury and the AI Advisor.
3. Its officers shall be appointed through a transparent procedure established by statute.
4. No serving JEC member or candidate in an election may direct the Authority's handling of an individual contest.
5. The Authority shall publish its rules, counting methods, audit reports and final certified results.
6. Its decisions shall be subject to independent legal or constitutional review.

Article 12 — Electoral Register

The Electoral Authority shall maintain an accurate register of eligible participating members.

The register shall:

- Record only information necessary for election administration.
- Be protected against unauthorised access and alteration.
- Provide a process for correcting errors.
- Prevent duplicate voting while protecting ballot secrecy.
- Maintain an auditable record of registration changes.
- Publish aggregate registration figures without exposing unnecessary personal information.

Membership data shall not be used for unrelated political surveillance or to assess the loyalty of members.

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Article 13 — Nominations and Campaigns

1. Candidates may stand as independents or under a registered political association.
2. Every candidate shall satisfy the same published nomination requirements.
3. Political associations shall disclose their selection procedures and relevant campaign funding or material support.
4. Candidates shall have reasonable access to the Society's official election information services under equal rules.
5. The Electoral Authority shall establish rules against intimidation, impersonation, vote-buying, deliberate electoral deception and misuse of personal data.
6. Candidates shall be permitted to criticise the Constitution, propose amendments and campaign for changes to Society policy, provided they comply with neutral election rules.
7. The Society shall not require candidates to endorse the incumbent JEC or a particular economic policy as a condition of standing.

Article 14 — Voting Procedures

Elections shall provide secure and accessible voting methods.

The Electoral Authority may provide:

- In-person voting.
- Postal or equivalent remote voting where appropriate safeguards exist.
- Accessible voting arrangements for disabled members.
- Assisted voting under secrecy-preserving procedures.
- Digital voting where independently tested security and verification requirements are met.

Digital voting shall not be presumed secure merely because it uses encryption or a distributed ledger. The Authority must assess authentication, ballot secrecy, coercion risks, system integrity, accessibility and independent verifiability.

Where a digital system cannot be shown to meet the required standards, a validated alternative shall be available.

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Article 15 — Counting and Certification

1. Ballots shall be counted under published STV rules.
2. Candidate representatives and accredited observers shall be permitted to observe the count, subject to reasonable security and privacy safeguards.
3. The Authority shall publish constituency-level results, turnout, valid and rejected ballots, quota calculations and transfer stages in a form that permits independent checking.
4. Personal voting choices shall remain secret.
5. A recount may be ordered where the margin, an identified procedural error or other evidence justifies it.
6. A result shall not be altered by the JEC, Parliament, a political party or the AI Advisor.
7. The Authority shall certify the result once applicable recounts and timely challenges have been resolved.

Article 16 — Electoral Disputes

Candidates and eligible voters may challenge an election on grounds such as:

- Material counting error.
- Improper rejection of ballots.
- Intimidation or unlawful interference.
- Significant breach of campaign rules.
- Improper alteration of the electoral register.
- Evidence of unauthorised access to voting systems.
- Other material procedural failures specified by law.

Challenges shall be determined by an independent review body. Where a defect may have affected the result, the body may order a recount, corrective action or a fresh election in the affected constituency.

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PART IV — PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS AND INTERNAL ORGANISATION

Article 17 — Speaker of Parliament

1. At its first sitting, Parliament shall elect a Speaker by secret ballot.
2. The Speaker shall preside over debates, enforce parliamentary procedure, protect the rights of Members and maintain orderly proceedings.
3. The Speaker shall act impartially in the conduct of parliamentary business.
4. The Speaker shall not use the office to direct the AI Advisor, control the Resource Treasury or exercise the JEC's executive responsibilities.
5. The Speaker may be removed only through a defined parliamentary procedure that provides notice, a recorded vote and an opportunity to respond.

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Article 18 — Parliamentary Committees

Parliament shall establish standing committees corresponding to its principal areas of scrutiny.

These shall include, at minimum:

1. Constitutional Affairs and Civil Rights.
2. Resource Accounting and Material Feasibility.
3. Ecological Stewardship and Carbon Accounting.
4. Housing and the Caretaker Commons.
5. Production, Logistics and Infrastructure.
6. Public Health, Education and Social Provision.
7. Labour, Guilds and Mutual Aid.
8. AI Governance, Data Protection and Cybersecurity.
9. Public Accounts, Audit and Institutional Integrity.
10. Democratic Participation and Electoral Administration.

Committee membership shall reflect Parliament's elected composition as far as practicable. Committee chairs shall be elected by Members under published rules.

Committees may summon authorised officers, request records, commission independent research and publish findings. They shall not direct individual AI outputs or interfere with independent judicial proceedings.

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Article 19 — Quorum and Parliamentary Voting

1. A quorum shall consist of more than half of the filled parliamentary seats, unless a higher threshold is prescribed for a particular matter.
2. Ordinary legislation shall require a simple majority of votes cast by Members present and eligible to vote, subject to quorum and constitutional requirements.
3. Constitutional amendments, extensions of emergency powers and other designated matters shall require the higher thresholds established by the Constitution.
4. Abstentions shall be recorded but shall not count as votes in favour.
5. Members shall disclose conflicts of interest and follow the prescribed recusal rules.
6. Votes on legislation shall ordinarily be recorded and published.
7. Secret ballots may be used for elections to parliamentary offices or other matters where secrecy is justified by the rules.

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PART V — RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Article 20 — Separation of Legislature and Executive

1. Parliament shall enact internal statutes and scrutinise the executive.
2. The JEC shall coordinate implementation and administration under those statutes.
3. Parliament shall not routinely administer individual production schedules or replace departmental management.
4. The JEC shall not unilaterally enact legislation, suspend Parliament or cancel a binding referendum.
5. The Resource Treasury shall provide evidence and resource assessments but shall not determine political outcomes.
6. The AI Advisor shall provide analysis and recommendations but shall have no parliamentary vote or independent legislative authority.

Article 21 — Appointment and Scrutiny of the JEC

The Society shall adopt a separate constitutional procedure for selecting the JEC.

Parliament shall approve the JEC's operating mandate and scrutinise its performance. The procedure shall define:

- How JEC members are nominated or elected.
- Whether parliamentary confirmation is required.
- The circumstances in which a member may be removed.
- How a loss of confidence is determined.
- How conflicts of interest are managed.
- How caretaker administration operates after a resignation or removal.

The JEC shall not be permitted to appoint parliamentary Members to unelected voting seats or alter the parliamentary election result.

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Article 22 — Budget and Resource Plan

Because the Society is designed to operate without conventional money as its internal allocation mechanism, Parliament shall scrutinise an **Annual Physical Resource and Service Plan rather than rely solely on a monetary budget.**

The plan shall specify:

- Essential service commitments.
- Available and forecast energy.
- Materials and production capacity.
- Housing and infrastructure capacity.
- Labour and training requirements.
- Ecological constraints.
- Maintenance and replacement needs.
- Major projects and their dependencies.
- Risks, shortages and contingency measures.

Parliament may approve, reject or amend the plan within its constitutional authority. Where a proposed amendment makes the plan materially infeasible, the JEC and Resource Treasury must explain the constraint and submit practicable alternatives.

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PART VI — ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION

Article 23 — Recall of Members

1. A constituency may initiate a recall petition against its MP under a procedure established by the Electoral Act.
2. The proposed threshold shall be 20% of eligible voters in the constituency.
3. The petition must identify the grounds for recall and provide the MP with an opportunity to respond.
4. A valid petition shall trigger a recall ballot administered by the Electoral Authority.
5. Removal shall require a majority of valid votes cast in the recall ballot, subject to the statutory turnout and validity rules.
6. A recall mechanism shall not be used to punish lawful dissent or force MPs to follow party instructions.
7. Where a seat becomes vacant, a by-election shall be held using the prescribed STV procedure for that constituency.

Article 24 — Parliamentary Ethics

Parliament shall adopt a code of ethics addressing:

- Conflicts of interest.
- Undisclosed benefits.
- Misuse of confidential information.
- Harassment and intimidation.
- Improper interference with elections.
- Attempts to influence independent audits or judicial proceedings.
- Misuse of public or common resources.

Complaints shall be considered by an independent standards body. Sanctions must be proportionate and subject to review.

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Article 25 — Protection of Opposition and Minority Rights

1. Parliamentary opposition shall be recognised as a legitimate part of democratic government.
2. Opposition Members shall have reasonable opportunities to question the JEC, propose amendments, chair designated scrutiny committees and publish alternative policies.
3. A parliamentary majority shall not use ordinary procedures to eliminate lawful opposition or remove protected rights.
4. Minority Members shall have access to parliamentary records and procedures on the same basis as other Members, subject to lawful confidentiality restrictions.
5. The Constitution shall provide independent review where a law or parliamentary procedure is alleged to violate protected rights.

Article 26 — Constitutional Amendments

Parliament may propose constitutional amendments under the procedure specified by the Society's Constitution.

A constitutional amendment shall not take effect merely because the JEC, a parliamentary majority or the AI Advisor supports it. It must satisfy the required voting threshold, public notice, referendum or other prescribed democratic safeguards.

The amendment process shall preserve the principle that citizens remain the ultimate source of the Society's democratic authority.

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PART VII — FIRST ELECTION AND TRANSITION

Article 27 — Transitional Arrangements

The first parliamentary election shall be organised by a temporary, independent electoral commission established through the Society's founding rules.

The commission shall:

1. Establish the initial membership register.
2. Publish provisional constituency boundaries.
3. Consult participating members on electoral rules.
4. Publish candidate nomination requirements.
5. Test accessible voting arrangements.
6. Establish ballot-counting and dispute procedures.
7. Publish a timetable and certify the final results.

The founding rules shall identify who has authority to establish the temporary commission and how its independence will be protected before the first elected Parliament exists.

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Article 28 — Review After the First Election

Within 12 months of the first Parliament taking office, an independent review shall examine:

- Constituency sizes and accessibility.
- Electoral turnout and registration.
- The operation of STV.
- Candidate and party participation.
- Digital and non-digital voting security.
- Representation of minority viewpoints.
- Electoral complaints and disputes.
- Public confidence in the process.

The review may recommend changes, but any change to the fundamental electoral system shall require the constitutionally prescribed democratic approval.

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