

The Transitional Provisional Constitution - The CPT

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First full version at 30/04/2020 : http://lc.cx/CPT_v1	This text is a first draft and the project remains open. It is open to debates and everyone is free to participate in its development. In order to facilitate the discussion, it is recommended to refer to the original text, specifying the changes made and any useful details	v1.0
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Intention: *A fair and united society must be based on a Constitution written and approved by the sovereign people. Never will a government that emerges from our current institutions, designed to keep the oligarchy in power, implement a democratic process that allows it. It is therefore necessary to provide for a period of institutional transition to create the conditions for this development while waiting for the mobilized people to demand it. Feasibility is of course the condition for hoping for the indispensable mass mobilization of the people behind this demand. Only a very large number will make it possible to implement a peaceful transition. The aim of this text is therefore to make it possible to initiate a virtuous democratic circle. This democratic virtuous circle should make it possible to bring together the vast majority of the people in order to put an end to the domination of the tiny minority that constitutes the oligarchy. As the legal norms defined in 1958 for the Fifth Republic do not allow for an institutional transition under citizen control, this transitional constitutional text was written on the initiative of a few willing citizens who did not seek power for themselves or their relatives. It is intended to ensure without disorder and violence a constituent process, it is called the Provisional Transitional Constitution (CPT). Its authors do not represent all the people and know it, so they have included and defined the rules for the establishment and work of a constituent assembly drawn by lot, the rules of instruction, deliberation, writing of the various articles and then voting, as well as the principle of a final referendum intended to promulgate this future Constitution. Bringing together a representative sample of the people in all their diversity (gender, age, geographical location, wealth, profession, habitat, etc.), this assembly drawn by lot will represent the people better than politicians.*

To write a constitution, these non-legal citizens will need to be helped and clarified (with neutrality by adversarial debates) as jurors can be in a trial by actors whose opposing biases cancel each other out (such as the prosecution and the defence in a trial).

Such an assembly will be democratically legitimate because it will be able for the first time to write the Constitution corresponding to the expectations, values, and needs of the people, as well as of its minorities, in order to build the equitable, benevolent and united society that they want. If enough of us want to impose the promulgation of this CPT, so that it becomes unavoidable, the army and the police will prefer to rally behind it and defend it rather than massacre the people. The CPT offers a legal and economic framework to ensure the continuity of the State and public services without chaos and by continuing to pay civil servants, pensions and pensions.

The CPT assigns to the powers it establishes the task of taking the emergency measures demanded by the people and the task of organizing a Constituent process.

The CPT integrates the Citizens' Initiative Referendum on All Matters (RIC TM), it defines what the provisional powers must be during the democratic transition so that they cannot betray with impunity the missions entrusted to them. This text is intended to unite all the people, in their plurality, around a common plan based on equity, justice and respect for all differences. It is intended to evolve according to citizens' proposals aimed at making it as consensual and mobilizing as possible and not to become the object of a small radical group claiming to be legitimate in exercising power in the name of the common good.



Plan:

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Article 10:

Overseas Departments and Territories and regional, departmental or other communities.

Article 11: The Citizens' Initiative Referendum on All Matters (RIC TM) **Article 12:** The status and remuneration of representatives (experts, elected officials, those drawn by lot) **Article 13:** Controls of powers (Parliamentary, Executive, Judicial, Monetary, Educational, Constitutional)

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Preamble:

The context

The text that serves as the Constitution for the Fifth Republic was drafted in 1958 by a few men around the personality of General de Gaulle.

This text that serves as our Constitution, written by a few, was validated by referendum when the only alternative for the people would have been to keep the old Constitution considered unsuitable. This text has since allowed presidents who are less and less consensual to be elected by default, which calls into question their legitimacy to represent the people and exercise their sovereignty. This text, moreover, gives them almost exclusive rights to constitutional revisions.

In 2021, the insurgent French people decided that the time had finally come for them to write the rules of power, and therefore their Constitution, to establish a truly democratic society. To this end, he promulgated the entry into force of this so-called "Provisional Transitional Constitution", written by a few volunteer citizens who did not seek to exercise power but wanted to serve the common good.

This text is not intended to be exhaustive because it is a transitional text and for everything not specified therein, the provisions of the 1958 Constitution in its original version will continue to apply until the provisional constituent power, drawn by lot and independent of the other powers defined below in this text, fills and clarifies the constitutional gaps.

Objectives of this provisional text:

- Define and control the steering bodies of the state (public authorities) by assigning them the task of implementing social emergency measures and the people's constituent process (defined in Annex 5).
- Define the dispatch of current affairs (functioning of State administrations) This text of the CPT must be readable and it is intended to be understood by all citizens. An appendix of lexicons defines the least understood terms.

Educational documents and materials will have to be written and distributed.

To this end, it will be necessary to ensure that all the points considered dangerous in the 1958 text are replaced in order to correct them.

Once the CPT is promulgated, and the Constituent Assembly is established, the priority task of this Assembly will be to fill any legal loopholes that may be identified. These additional supplements will then have to be the subject of a referendum.

At the end of this referendum, 80% of its staff, drawn by lot, will then have to be renewed by a new draw.

Note:

For reasons of readability and clarity, inclusive writing is not used in the standard version of this text, however any version adapted in this sense, provided that it does not change anything else, and does not introduce ambiguity, will be considered valid and may be disseminated.



Values, motto, principles and modalities

Its values are:

- Democracy defined as the power of the People by the People and for the People.
- The Citizens' Initiative Referendum in all matters as the ultimate tool for the sovereignty of the People.
- The defence of the general interest while respecting the rights of minorities.
- Coherence.
- Benevolence towards the weakest.
- Compassion for the suffering of any sentient being.
- The absence of discrimination between individuals on the basis of their sex, origin, sexual orientation, opinions, religion or disability, whether in public or family life.

- The 1989 UNICEF International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Its motto is: Fairness, Benevolence, Solidarity.

Its immutable and overriding principles are:

- The separation of powers when they are delegated by the people.
- The control of each public power through the institution of dedicated citizens' assemblies.
- Freedom of expression, excluding calls to hatred or murder, and insulating speech.

- Reversibility: any vote or decision taken by a power or a citizens' assembly can be cancelled later without any date limit, after instruction, by another assembly of citizens drawn by lot from at least 30% higher numbers with a majority of 60% or by a referendum.

- The presumption of innocence of any accused.
- The guarantee of the exercise of the fundamental freedoms of each person within the limits of having to guarantee them to other citizens.
- The authority of democratically decided rules, and the submission they imply to allow everyone to benefit from the same fundamental freedoms
- The principles of precaution and democratic risk management.
- The protection of natural environments and biodiversity.
- The principles of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (DDHC).
- The prohibition of the death penalty, and the right to die with dignity.
- A humanitarian legal status for the reception and support of political and climatic foreign refugees.

Its terms and conditions are:

- The control of these powers by assemblies of French citizens drawn at random, informed and trained by speakers chosen for their expertise and pluralistic complementarity.
- The transparency of the debates, unless the common good or respect for privacy is harmed.
- The absence of any judicial immunity for anyone.
- The prohibition of the accumulation of mandates.
- The maintenance of the age of majority at 18 years old and the national tricolor flag unchanged.
- The official language is French, regional languages are respected.
- French people who have not resided in France for more than 5 years must, in order to continue to exercise their civic rights, declare their income and be subject to taxation.



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- French multi-nationals residing in France can choose to exercise their civil rights in a country other than France but if they choose to do so, they will have to give up exercising them in France. If they change their mind, they will have to wait for a minimum of 5 years to regain the exercise of their civic rights in France after having applied for it.
- The duties associated with the exercise of these civic rights will be defined in the law.
- The people drawn must never have been convicted of fraud.
- The crime of high treason is punishable by 20 years' imprisonment and the confiscation of all property.
- The net salary of any citizen appointed to perform tasks of an instituted power is capped at ten times the minimum net salary defined for full-time work.

Public services are defined as follows:

Intent: *Defining public services is not about how the law will define how they will be provided to the public. It is only a question of defining basic needs to which everyone, poor or rich, must have access, whether through nationalization or through regulations allowing public aid.*

- **Intangible services:** Writing laws, food production, currency, internal and external security, judicial and social justice, school instruction, education, information, health, funerals, housing, tax, immigration and border control services.
- **Physical services:** Networks: road and motorway, rail, communication, mail, energy and drinking water supply, public transport.

ARTICLE 1. France and citizenship.

Intention: *To formalize what characterizes the France we want to define.*

France, in democratic transition, is a secular and social state. Its capital is Paris. It ensures the equality before the law of all French citizens without distinction of sex, origin, region, domicile, ethnicity, religion, or sexual preference. It respects all beliefs as long as they respect everyone, do not discriminate against French citizens among themselves and do not infringe on anyone's fundamental rights.

To concretize the separation of powers, part of the organization of France was relocated to the provinces.

Unless the parliament decides otherwise or voted by the RIC, the location of certain powers of the State (parliamentary, executive, monetary, and constituent) remains national and located in the capital Paris for practical reasons. The other powers (judicial, media and educational) have no logistical reasons for being located in the same metropolis. Any regional metropolis with premises capable of accommodating them can do the trick. The judiciary may delegate this choice to the executive power. Their geographical location can be changed, and even be nomadic if the Parliamentary power or a RIC decides to do so.

Any person born on the national territory or one of whose two parents is a French citizen acquires French nationality by operation of law. When they reach the age of majority, their registration on the citizenship registers allows them to exercise their civic rights and duties. A French citizen is also any individual residing in France who becomes an adult, after having lived there for more than 10 years, if he registers in the year of his majority on this register of citizenship by accepting the legal duties which give rise to rights also defined by law.

The rights and duties specific to the exercise of citizenship are the right to vote and duties in the event of a drawing of lots for missions of general interest.

The law promotes equal access for citizens to votes and civic responsibilities.

These rights and duties constitute the social contract. They include submission to the Constitution but open up the right to criticize it, in order to make it evolve through reasoned debate and referendum.



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Foreign nationals who are fluent in spoken, read and written French, and who have been residing in France for more than 5 years are eligible to become French at their request after their application has been examined, heard and decided by a commission of 21 French citizens drawn at random which will examine their application. The criteria for admission are set by law. This commission must issue reasoned opinions and may impose a trial period which may not exceed two years, if it clearly defines criteria for obtaining nationality. In case of refusal, an appeal is possible. Then, a period of 5 years must be observed before any new application.

The Provisional Transitional Powers

ARTICLE 2. The public authorities

Intention: To specify the nature of the powers to be instituted, separated and maintained under the tutelage of the people.

Constitutional public powers are powers delegated by the people, separated and defined as follows:

- Parliamentary and Legislative power
- The Executive Power
- The Judiciary
- Financial (monetary) power: Creation of a national currency called the Democrat without a fixed parity by the Bank of France, the only institution authorized to create this currency and to lend it to the French state without interest.
- The Power of Education and Media
- Constitutional (or constituent) power: a permanent constituent council (100 members drawn by lot)

None of these powers can be under the supervision of one of the others. Each of them is subject to the control of a specific chamber of French citizens drawn by lot and renewed by a third every 10 sessions. Outgoing members of these chambers may be elected by their peers as non-voting experts to lead and participate in the training and work of these control chambers.

ARTICLE 3. The establishment of new powers at the time of promulgation

Intention: To manage the establishment of the transitional executive power to ensure the continuity of the State. These provisions are not constitutive in the strict sense of the word, but since this Constitution is transitory, they are intended to alleviate the chaos that would result from their absence after the popular insurrection, while the public authorities are organized. As soon as the Constitution is promulgated, the President of the Republic, the government and the members of the following institutions are suspended from office: National Assembly, Senate, Constitutional Council, Economic, Social and Ecological Council (CESE), the Regulatory Authority for Audiovisual and Digital Communication (Arcom), the Constitutional Council, the Court of Auditors. The prefects were dismissed, the ambassadors were recalled.

The President of the Republic, members of the government and prefects are arrested, taken into custody and interrogated in the event of an indictment for criminal association.

Their bank accounts, company securities, and real estate assets were sequestered. They are asked to provide a declaration of assets of their assets in France and abroad as well as a descriptive and exhaustive list of ongoing cases, and, for each of them, to identify the contacts to be contacted to manage or close them, as well as their personal opinions on the conduct to be taken.

While these roles are eventually reassigned, the monitoring of current affairs is carried out by the chiefs of staff and the members of their teams. They are asked to take an oath on a text committing them to respect the Provisional Constitution, and to keep a precise diary of their activities. This will have to be made available to a committee of the new parliament as soon as it is constituted and operational.

In addition, they will have to make the necessary arrangements for the appointment of the powers and chambers of citizens in accordance with the provisions of Annex 4 of the CPT for the drawing of lots.



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Prosecution chambers, in the referendum chamber, with executive, legislative, monetary and constituent powers. Arcom becomes the CCIP (see Article 8-2).

The first draws must be made in the presence of three bailiffs, who are themselves assisted by a transition supervisory committee composed of the last 10 assize juries drawn by lot and having completed their mission. These draws must be broadcast live on the parliamentary channel and on the internet and accessible in replay.

ARTICLE 4 Parliamentary and legislative power

Intention: *To define parliamentary power, the first power combining democratic legitimacy and experience in determining the policy to be carried out and voting on laws.*

The executive power is only an executive power.

It is composed of two chambers: the National Assembly and the Senate.

Each of them is composed of four hundred members according to modalities combining sociological representation, and administrative experience with the collective intelligence resulting from deliberative assemblies.

Each of the two chambers may suspend from office all or part of the members of the executive power by a majority of 75%. If this majority is not reached, a minimum of 60% of the votes of each assembly must be obtained.

The supervision of the Air Force and the Navy is ensured by the National Assembly.

The supervision of the gendarmerie and the army is ensured by the senate.

If all or part of the executive power is dismissed, either by the parliament or by the RIC, the parliament appoints a commission responsible for supervising the army and the police, normally devolved to the executive power during the interim.

ARTICLE 4.1 The National Assembly

Intention: *The role of the National Assembly is both legislative and political. It is the one that negotiates to govern the country. The executive authority shall only take decisions that allow the implementation of the guidelines it defines. It is composed to reconcile political competence and experience of the realities on the ground.*

Its four hundred parliamentarians are drawn by lot from five colleges.

1. A college of 210 French citizens drawn by lot and consenting to sit on it,
2. A college of 100 former mayors of cities drawn by lot (Term of office ended less than 12 years ago.)
3. A college of 30 civil servants drawn at random from among the administrative staff of each ministry.
4. A college of 30 civil servants drawn by lot from among the administrative staff of each department.
5. A college of 30 civil servants drawn by lot from among the administrative staff of each municipality.

Administrative officials eligible for this selection must have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the function.

Each college of civil servants drawn by lot will be drawn in half from a sub-college of executives and a sub-college of non-executives.

Draws must be conducted in public and broadcast online. The administration must set up steering committees for the draws and have them checked by bailiffs assisted by statisticians.

ARTICLE 4.2 The Senate.

Intention: *The role of the senate is purely legislative, entirely drawn by lot from the electoral lists, it is a sample of the French population and its votes ensure a democratic legitimacy that must be informed by parliamentary work and the hearing of speakers.*

Senators (members of the senate) are renewed at the rate of 10% per month by other French citizens drawn by lot for 10-month missions (exception: after the first appointment of the senate, no renewal during the first 5 months then renewal of 20% every month unless other methods chosen by the constituent assembly to be seized).

**ARTICLE 4.3 The Vote on Laws.**

Intention: *The qualified majority of 60% is destined to free itself from the statistical bias of representativeness linked to the drawing of lots.*

Before deliberating in committee and voting in plenary session, senators must have heard the experts who have spoken before the National Assembly, in committee and in plenary session, or have watched the videos of these hearings together. Laws must be voted on or rejected in each of the two chambers by a qualified majority of 60%.

They must be reformulated if necessary to allow this majority to be achieved. Other experts may then be heard to shed light on this process.

ARTICLE 4.4 The coming into force of laws.

Intention: *To prevent the executive authority from choosing the appropriate time for it to come into force of the new laws.*

After each law has been passed. Parliament will determine their timetable for their application according to the elements of assessment that it will have to determine.

ARTICLE 5. The executive power **Intention:** *To define a transitional executive power as an executive power that must be politically neutral and leave the initiative of laws and economic, ecological, social and international policy orientations to parliament. The aim here is to find competence in the implementation of public decisions. (so we elect, we recruit, we discriminate) because we recruit executors, servants of the choices of parliament and not masters who decide without being accountable.*

This executive power is not a government in the usual sense. He is only there to carry out the political choices made by the national assembly to which he is accountable. It can only make the technical choices arising from the operational competence of its members aimed at implementing the choices of the parliament.

In particular, it refrains from taking any controversial decision about possible irreversible dangers (commissioning of a nuclear power plant, major industrial project impacting natural environments or authorisations for GMOs or new pesticides) until the procedures for compliance with the general interest have been reviewed and validated by parliament.

This executing power is depersonalized. It is made up of an executive council composed of 30 members drawn at random from a panel of 120 executives. These 120 executives are recruited by recruitment professionals, for their project management experience and operational skills. This composition must ensure that this council has executive operational powers. This council is assisted by 30 members:

- 10 executives of the ministerial administration who have demonstrated executive competence and experience in the workings of the State administration.
- 10 former municipal elected officials who have held two terms in office for less than 10 years, five of them in cities with fewer than five thousand inhabitants.
- 10 SME executives who have worked in the field of ecological transition.

They are selected by drawing lots from among their peers.

Each of these members must meet the following three conditions:

1. Be of legal age,
2. Have a clean criminal record of crimes, scams or fraud offences,
3. During a solemn televised session before the congress meeting in Versailles, take an oath to serve the common good in accordance with the preamble of the Transitional Provisional Constitution. The missions of this executive authority are as follows:

- Ensuring the smooth running of day-to-day affairs,
- implement the logistics that allow the constituent process to take place.
- implement the emergency measures required of Annex 7 of the CPT,
- Implement the decisions voted by the National Assembly,
- implement the application of court decisions in police and criminal matters.



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- Implement the political decisions voted by the National Assembly.

To this end, it has the power of coercion, supported by the national police, which must not, however, infringe either the law or the Constitution in the exercise of the tasks entrusted to it.

This power is advised by thirty-six academics and researchers in the fields of energy, health, agriculture, housing, diplomacy, budget, sustainable development, education, information, transport, the social and solidarity economy and national defence (three advisers per field). These councillors, appointed for one year, are drawn by lot from assemblies that are themselves appointed by their peers.

General assemblies of teachers and researchers in each university and research institute will elect by secret ballot and without candidacy those of their peers who are likely to be drawn by lot.

This executive council meets once a week and may organize itself freely with or without a chairmanship, which may be rotating, but it must provide a weekly report including the following:

- a list of tasks with their priorities,
- for each task, the name of the executive board member responsible for its advancement,
- a provisional schedule of the progress of these tasks, as well as the target date for their completion.

This schedule is intended for the control chamber of the executive power (Article 13-1) The executive power is the supervisory authority of the prison administration responsible for the execution of judicial sentences. The latter sends him a quarterly report on the number of prisoners and an assessment of the sentences still to be served, a report on the state of prisons, and on compliance with the law in the implementation of the rules of incarceration. The prison administration must, among other things, guarantee, even in places of deprivation of liberty, the protection of prisoners and their rights as well as respect for the rule of law.

ARTICLE 6. The Judiciary.

***Intention:** This power describes the organization of the means that are given to certain citizens to judge crimes, misdemeanours and various transgressions of the law and to pronounce sentences. The judiciary is independent of the other branches. He is accountable to the people. Judges are controlled by the people and can be dismissed by them. There is no longer a subordinate relationship between the executing power over investigations, prosecutions and verdicts rendered.*

While waiting for the appointment of judges to be reviewed, or not, by parliament, the magistrates in place remain in place but they are now accountable to the people for the judgments they render in their name. As the Constitution is provisional, the change must make it possible, without upheaval, to quickly achieve true independence. The change consisted in cutting the link of subordination between the executing power on investigations, prosecutions and verdicts rendered. Sentences that are handed down may include compensation for victims, confiscation of property, community service, financial fines, care obligations, training objectives and/or custodial sentences through incarceration or electronic means.

In each jurisdiction, a prosecution chamber is created. It decides whether to prosecute and whether or not to close the complaints. It decides whether or not to appeal court decisions or appeals to the Court of Cassation.

It assigns or withdraws cases to investigating judges and decides on expatriations.

This chamber is composed of 50 French citizens drawn at random for a period of 5 to 8 months. From its creation, from the 3rd to the 7th month, 10 members are renewed by random draw every month.

They are heard at the end of the mission to feed a database of public improvement proposals for parliamentarians and accessible online to any citizen.

From the 8th month onwards, the 10 most senior members in this position are renewed each month.

**ARTICLE 6-1 Protection of citizens against miscarriages of justice.**

Intention: *The harm done to citizens who have been unjustly punished must be repaired.*

Citizens affected or deprived of their liberty by a miscarriage of justice must be compensated in the amount of their damage. For this reason, the error must not have been made because of their refusal to cooperate with the investigators in establishing the truth. The amount of compensation is set on the basis of their material and moral damage (according to a scale to be established by parliament) by a jury of citizens drawn by lot in the course of a trial involving the hearing of the parties and witnesses, but also of at least two citizens who have previously been victims of a judicial error.

ARTICLE 6-2 Amount of fines and costs of legal proceedings.

Intent: *In accordance with the principle of equity mentioned in the preamble of the CPT, the severity of financial penalties must be the same for all regardless of their financial capacity.*

Unlike compensation for damages, the amount of fines and costs of proceedings must be proportional to the assets and income, after tax, of the convicts. If it appears that the convicted person is insolvent and that even a small fine would be both painful and too symbolic, an alternative penalty may be decided in the public interest.

Fines must be worded with reference to the average salary and assets. A scale will be established by law.

ARTICLE 7. Monetary power

Intent: *To provide the other authorities with the means to ensure the funding of their activities. It will enable them to supplement their expenses by creating the Democ, a national currency complementary to the euro, which it will be able to lend them and which will have to be repaid without interest within predetermined maturities of 1 to 20 years.*

The Bank of France, nationalized in 1947, became the monetary power. It is not the Ministry of Finance. The articles of its statutes, which appeared within the framework of the European Union treaties and prohibit its member states from managing a national currency, are unilaterally suspended for France (at least temporarily for the duration of the transition). As this is a transitional period and nothing irreversible should be imposed on the constituents, the Euro remains in use as the main currency within the country and as the single currency abroad.

In addition to the Euro, a second currency, the Démoc, an internal national currency, was created by the Banque de France, without coins or notes, in the form of units of account. Its initial price is one Democ for one Euro.

Each citizen over the age of 15 is assigned a personal online account on the site <http://democ.gouv.fr>, to create.

This account is intended to serve as a virtual wallet for Democs.

Each citizen over the age of 15 is assigned a personal online account on the moc.gouv.fr website, to create.

This account is intended to serve as a virtual wallet for Democs. Each account holder is awarded the sum of 1,000 Democs. Civil servants receive 20% of their salary in Democs.

Exporting companies must pay at least 50% of their taxes in the currency in which they invoice their exports and can pay the rest in Democs.

Importing companies can acquire euros or foreign currency in exchange for Democs on the stock market or, failing that, from the Banque de France, a commission may then be charged to them.



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The Democ is managed by the Monetary Council. The monetary council is made up of 50 citizens drawn at random. 20% of its staff is renewed every month. They are initially trained for one month before the start of their mission. Then, before each decision is made, in order for it to be informed, these 50 citizens are informed by economic experts from banking, economic research, doctors of economics from different schools of thought, associative economists and political parties.

Their hearings are followed by adversarial debates and deliberations. The two tasks of the Monetary Council are:

- regulate the mass of democs put into circulation or withdrawn, through the creation and destruction of money,
- Financing the investments of the other authorities at zero interest.

In addition, every three months, the parity of the Democrat in relation to the Euro can be reviewed by this citizens' council. Their decisions must be taken with a qualified majority of 65%. Otherwise, they must be submitted to the people by means of a referendum.

The State accepts the Democ for any payment to the public treasury and may contract loans in democs from the Bank of France, without interest, and according to the terms and conditions decided by the Parliament and the Monetary Council.

To regulate the exchange rate of the Démoc, the Banque de France destroyed the Démocs that the State reimbursed it. The creation and destruction of Democs as well as the debts of the various powers and the total amount of deposits of individuals on the passbooks are published on a dedicated gouv.fr website.

ARTICLE 7-1 The Bank of France

***Intention:** To redefine the status of the Banque de France, which becomes an institution integrated into the State but which remains independent of the other powers instituted. During the transition, the provisions of the Banque de France's articles of association that are incompatible with the CPT can only be temporarily suspended.*

The statutes of the Banque de France bind it to the European System of Central Banks, to the European Bank and therefore to the IMF for the management of the Euro. During the transition, any articles of association that may conflict with the provisions of Article 7 on the management of the Democ are suspended.

ARTICLE 8. The power of public education, public information and national education

***Intent:** To monitor respect for the right to public education and public information for every citizen, so as to enable citizens to exercise their roles in democratic society, and to detect manipulations intended to promote private interests contrary to the general interest. Instruction is concerned with the teaching of knowledge, education is concerned with the teaching of the values mentioned in the preamble of the CPT and the acquisition of appropriate behaviours corresponding to these values. These make it possible to define the basis of national cohesion, which is essential for everyone to be aware of being part of the national community while respecting their differences and without denigrating other peoples who have freely built themselves around other values.*

Every child and every adult has the right, according to his or her age, to public education and public information, to be trained to debate, deliberate and analyse multiple and contradictory sources, which are necessary conditions to enable him or her to make informed choices and thus promote the establishment of decisions adapted to the common good. The relevance of the knowledge to be taught in primary and secondary education, as well as the information to be disseminated to the public, should not be subject to the supervision of the other powers but to a control chamber of 60 French citizens drawn by lot, called the Educational Council.



ARTICLE 8-1. L'instruction publique

Intention: *Public education is concerned with objective knowledge, unlike National Education, which is concerned with the behaviours, codes and values that allow integration into social life.*

Objective knowledge (French, spoken, read and written, mathematics, science, etc.) must be pedagogically hierarchical and brought into the school curricula in an order that optimizes their learning and understanding. The content of these programmes should not be determined by the other powers but by the people represented by assemblies of French citizens drawn by lot. These citizens' assemblies elect and control committees of professionals responsible for developing and proposing more or less detailed programmes, established on the basis of proposals presented by practising teachers and researchers in pedagogy. Depending on the levels to be taught, parents and students are invited to participate in the development of these school programs. National education is separated and dealt with in 8-3 below.

The RIC in all matters, the ultimate tool of democratic control, can obviously intervene in these choices.

ARTICLE 8-2. L'information publique

Intent: *Like public education, public information is about objective knowledge of events. Each press organ must provide information free of any power or supervision.*

Published facts must be clearly identified as such and their interpretation by the editorial staff must be indicated as an opinion of the editor or editorial staff. The following must also be presented to the public: on the one hand, contrary opinions, with their arguments and any element allowing the public to easily access this information, and on the other hand, references to possible controversies. Provision must be made to ensure that neither persons (legal or not) who own press organizations nor the advertisers of such media can influence the careers of editorialists and journalists who cover the news.

The careers of editorialists and journalists must be determined by a ranking based on their propensity to cross-check information and to be the first to warn about relevant subjects, and to return to them with enlightened analyses based on the confrontation of a maximum of undistorted points of view.

Any threat or reward made to a journalist to censor information or to deliberately publish false information is punishable by legal proceedings.

The Munich Charter of 24 November 1971 on the declaration of the duties and rights of journalists must be the minimum ethical reference for the profession. The press card is granted only to journalists who have sworn an oath to it, and press subsidies are granted only to media outlets that undertake to respect it and to ensure that it is respected by their editorialists and editors-in-chief. The media are invited to publish an editorial charter that goes beyond these minimum provisions if possible.

Failure to comply with these charters makes journalists and editorial staff who are responsible for them liable to legal proceedings and/or internal sanctions, depending on their level of involvement. Each media must reserve up to 20% of its written and audiovisual space for institutional communication not chosen by the editorial staff (minutes of assemblies of control of powers, launch of citizens' initiatives with a view to a Citizens' Initiative Referendum and the completion of critical stages, debates in Parliament, etc.) as well as links to specialized and contradictory sources).

The comments and analyses of the editorial staff do not fall within this 20% quota.



The Citizens' Council for Public Information (CCIP) ensures compliance with these provisions and those previously devolved to the dissolved Audiovisual and Digital Communication Regulatory Authority (Arcom).

ARTICLE 8-3. National Education

Intention: To prevent the National Education from being used as a pretext by a political or economic power to format young minds to a vision of society that would not be in line with the fundamental values of the Social Contract carried by the preamble of the Constitution.

The education of children, future citizens, is based on a set of values that make it possible to define behaviours that are conducive to social cohesion. This set of values is the basis of the national social contract. Bases of local values can be added to it without exceeding 30% of the educational time. These values are defined in the preamble to the Constitution. They are carried through artistic works, French and international cultures and their current interpretations. They should not be taught as dogmas but as values of the social contract to be adopted with a critical approach opening the door to the introduction of citizen debates.

A common base of educational content is determined by the parliamentary power. Where local assemblies of citizens drawn by lot are set up, they will be able to intervene on the educational content of this 30%.

ARTICLE 8-4. A citizen social network.

Intent: Citizens should have a space for independent public debate. The moderation rules and all the filtering algorithms for the operation of this space must be transparent and under citizen control.

As soon as possible, every citizen will have access to the public social network designed to enable online debates. These debates will be intended to discuss all subjects relating to the life of the city, constitution, laws and bills, political orientations, judicial affairs, monetary policy, the media, public instruction and education, current referendums or petitions aimed at initiating them.

Each citizen will be able to create public or private discussion groups and moderated or not, calls for opinions, and will be able to give his opinion either publicly or anonymously with a pseudonym. In order to prevent the participation of millions of citizens on the same subjects from creating an unmanageable hubbub caused by dozens of messages published every minute on each subject, algorithms will allow citizens interested in the same subjects to get in touch on a regular basis. These (open source) algorithms will have to use artificial intelligence techniques to:

- connect representatives of each trend,
- ensure that the most commented and/or approved topics are made more visible on the network,
- Detect and eliminate robots.

The data resulting from these algorithms (keywords, cluster size, etc.) will be published and, with the parameters of these algorithms, clearly explained and submitted to randomly selected user panels.

These algorithms will have to prevent the computer scientists appointed to control the software from accessing users' identities without leaving a trace, except in the event of a legal request. Users enjoy freedom of thought and expression, the exercise of which does not include the freedom to lie, insult people or defraud, whether publicly or protected by a pseudonym.

If it can be difficult to tell the difference between error and lies, it can, on the other hand, be necessary to provide the source of the elements presented as facts. It is not forbidden to evoke hypotheses, intuitions, or even personal opinions, as long as they are presented as such. Otherwise, these acts are liable to reports or legal proceedings. At any time, a user may permanently delete all data concerning his or her inter-



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To regain their "virginity on the Internet", excluding offences prosecuted or convicted more than 15 years ago. This right to be forgotten concerns debates but not limitations to positions of responsibility.

ARTICLE 9. Constitutional power

Intention: *Although provisional, this Transitional Constitution and its constituent process must be able to be criticized, questioned and improved if, with practice, flaws and/or the need for improvement of the present text appear, even after its promulgation. These possible improvements are made by the permanent constitutional council (whose members are regularly replaced) or by the constituent assembly.*

The Constitutional Council supervises the application of the provisions of the CPT and the implementation of the constituent process (defined in Annex 5) by the executive power. It analyses the progress of its various provisions and issues reasoned opinions on the proper functioning or, on the contrary, on the difficulties of application.

The Constituent Assembly was responsible for writing the first Constitution written by citizens truly representative of the people, intended to replace the CPT after its adoption by referendum.

This power is responsible for setting up the democratic constituent process defined in the annex. The constitutional power is composed of two entities whose roles complement each other:

- A Constitutional Council of fifty French citizens, drawn by lot and renewed in the same way as the prosecution chambers, is responsible for carrying out the following functions:
 - To monitor the establishment of the democratic constituent process defined in the annex by the executive power with the logistical means to do so.
 - Verify that the other five powers in their operation comply with the Constitution.
 - Make choices of interpretation and make temporary decisions to fill in the inaccuracies in the constituent process.
 - Identify old laws that have become unconstitutional and therefore need to be reviewed or at least suspended during the transition.
 - Arbitrate disputes regarding compliance with the rules of the constituent process.
 - Verify that newly passed laws are in conformity with the Transitional Provisional Constitution.
 - To prevent any conflict of interest, this Constitutional Council is prohibited from intervening in the work of the Referendum Chamber and the Constituent Assembly.

If this power were to be the subject of legal complaints, they would have to be investigated under the supervision of a commission of 20 senators chosen by lot.

The sovereign people must have control of this constitutional council. As a result, if the constitutional council were to be the subject of legal complaints, they would have to be investigated under the supervision of a commission of 20 senators drawn by lot, and the media would have to report on its work in the spaces dedicated to institutional communication.

- The Constituent Assembly, which is responsible for writing the future Constitution. It may ask the constituent power to draw lots for annexed constituent assemblies, responsible for working on subsets of this new Constitution, so as to speed up its drafting and submission to the people by referendum. These must work under the same conditions as the main constituent assembly described in Annex 5 but for periods not exceeding 3 months. The constituent assembly will be required to integrate their proposals into the referendum proposed to the French people.

Branch Constituent Assemblies can be drawn at random to work on improvements to be made quickly to the CPT, or to work on specific articles and save time for the main Constituent Assembly.

**ARTICLE 10****Overseas Departments and Territories and regional, departmental or other communities.****ARTICLE 10-1 Overseas Departments and Territories**

Intention: *It is inconceivable to establish a democratic society that does not respect the values of each of the peoples that make it up. Since the historical integration of the overseas departments and territories into the French nation was not done in a democratic way, strong local values and traditions persist today, which implies inviting these communities to determine for themselves the way in which they want to govern themselves.*

To be democratically autonomous, these territories can have local constitutions written by local constituents and, during the transition, the CPT can be adapted to their local level. This does not prevent the citizens of these territories from being eligible for the drawing of lots for the National Constituent Assembly under the same conditions as the citizens of metropolitan France.

Failing this, the national executive power defined above will take the technical steps to organize the drawing of lots for overseas assemblies of 100 French citizens, which define the number of local authorities and their local executive powers.

Through the RIC in the territories from which these assemblies of French citizens emanate, it can be decided to have them work together to define what is common to them, while working separately for what is specific to them.

At the end of these local constituent processes, it will be up to the sovereign peoples of these territories to decide by referendum on their desire to continue to be part of France, knowing that this membership will certainly imply local concessions to come to terms with national interests.

A) If their choice is to continue to be part of France, it will then be necessary to constitute a new constituent assembly called coordination, which will be drawn by lot and composed by lot with 50% of the citizens of the metropolis and 50% of the citizens of the territories concerned. This assembly will be responsible for harmonizing local specificities with the new national constitution with the principle that what is only local can be managed differently from what is national.

The result of this harmonization work will have to be ratified by a national referendum, the result of which must be positive both locally and nationally.

The provisions of this work may propose different options which will be decided separately.

B) If their choice is to detach themselves from France, it will be necessary to ensure that the possible prejudices resulting from this peaceful secession for individuals are assessed and compensated, at least in cases where the previous situation did not create an illegitimate rent.

The National Assembly will be responsible for proposing a plan for peaceful secession and defining a treaty to harmoniously regulate relations with each territory concerned. A national referendum will have to validate these plans and treaties on the French side.

The seceding territory determines how its people will be involved in these decisions.

ARTICLE 10-2 Local authorities (Regional, departmental, municipal, or other)

Intention: *A democratic society must respect the values and interests of each of its territories. Similarly, belonging to the French Nation presupposes respecting its values and interests, as defined in the preamble to the CPT.*

The resources of planet Earth must enable humanity to sustainably meet its needs, while respecting biodiversity. Community life presupposes solidarity between



the most and least privileged. If, by virtue of this principle, the regions with the best natural resources must show solidarity with the less well-endowed regions, the richest inhabitants of these favoured regions must be made to contribute according to their means, and the poorest must not have to bear the burden of a contribution towards the inhabitants of the less favoured regions.

ARTICLE 10-3 Arbitration and harmonization of the powers of the different levels of collectivity.

***Intention:** To enable local authorities to live democratically within the nation.*

Local authorities can organise themselves into democratic sub-groups, as long as their decisions are harmonised with the decisions of the higher level, which must also respect them.

When democratic entities of different levels (national and regional, or regional and departan, or departmental and municipal) take antagonistic positions, by their chambers of citizens or by the RIC, the dispute must be settled by a specially composed assembly of citizens drawn by lot by third from among the citizens of the national entity, and by third from among the two antagonistic entities.

For example: the construction of a national, regional or departmental facility on the territory of a municipality that the inhabitants do not want: composition by drawing lots of an assembly composed of:

- 20 French citizens (from other departments)
- 20 inhabitants of the municipalities concerned.
- 20 citizens of the department (excluding the municipalities concerned) This may concern a public service facility offering advantages in the vicinity (hospital) or producing nuisances (waste management) and on the need for which everyone agrees, but which the locals never want near their homes.

Damage to natural or legal persons and local authorities must be compensated in a win-win spirit so as not to give rise to a feeling of injustice.

This assembly will have to find an agreement that can be validated by local and national referendums.

ARTICLE 11 The Citizens' Initiative Referendum on All Matters (RIC TM)

***Intention:** A democracy implies that the people act within the national community and take part in the acts of their sovereignty. We therefore need modalities that make it possible. For every French citizen. This article and the annex specify the procedures for the successful completion of initiatives where the referendum must be decisive. In this way, the people will be able to decide on these initiatives. To allow the exercise of the sovereignty of the people through the referendum of citizens' initiative in all matters while avoiding the pitfalls of too frequent popular consultations. We aim to avoid the demotivation of citizens and to prevent an unrepresentative selection of choices, which would favor the action of any lobby, whether permanent or circumstantial.*

The referendum is the tool of direct democracy par excellence because it is an opportunity for the people to express their choices without filter. However, any sovereign needs to be properly informed and educated to understand and appreciate the stakes of the decisions he makes. But if only the drawing of lots for citizens' assemblies can provide the right framework for these decisions by guaranteeing information, education and the confrontation of points of view, even the best decision cannot give a satisfactory result if it is not consensual among the people. The process includes rigorous steps to ensure balanced representativeness and prevent undue influence by lobbies. It includes: drafting of the proposal, collection of signatures, validation of the petition, counting of signatures, forum for debates, referendum chamber with hearings and deliberations, and finally voting. See Appendix 8 for modalities;

See Appendix 8 for more details

**ARTICLE 12: The status and remuneration of representatives (experts, elected officials, those drawn by lot)**

Intention: *In idealized democracy, every French citizen is omnipotent in making the right decisions on everything. Some believe that it is possible, others do not and the citizens who write this Constitution have no legitimacy to decide this divisive point in the name of the people. This task falls to the democratically composed constituent assembly by lot. In the meantime, during the transition period, a share of elected officials, randomly selected officials and qualified and experienced administrators should be consensual.*

Three types of controlled and revocable decision-makers will therefore be in charge of making decisions and carrying out actions in the place of the citizens, but they will have to be accountable during and at the end of their term of office and they will be subject to the RIC.

The representatives are paid and controlled by the people symbolized by the state and they are servants of the people. They are divided between recruited, elected, and drawn at random. They do not have to decide their own income and this is determined in accordance with the following three articles.

The actual calculation is carried out by the administrative staff of the executive power with publication of the calculations in the official journal and on the government's website.

The principles of this remuneration which are set out in the following articles 12-1, 12-2 and 12-3 may be reviewed by referendum of constitutional citizens' initiative.

ARTICLE 12-1: The experts

Intention: *Experts, professional or not, may be called upon to carry out structured projects for which they will be under contract or to be heard publicly on their field of expertise by a council of citizen recruiters drawn at random. This council will be assisted by recruitment professionals who will assist them in the methodology to be adopted.*

The experts are either qualified professionals or personalities from civilian life recognized for their knowledge of a subject: actors from the associative world, authors of books or articles, bloggers, ...

For the hearings, several experts defending different theses on the subjects discussed must be identified and appointed to be heard. Depending on the requirements of their tasks, their appointment is made by competition, by external recruitment after a call for applications, or by vote of those who must audition them if the notoriety they have acquired in a field is linked to a specific thesis. The drawing of lots within their profession is also possible.

The search for pluralism of points of view must be the rule.

It is up to citizens to question them about their background, to analyse their CVs, their reputation, their arguments, to compare their theses, to interview them, and possibly to confront them in order to form an opinion during their deliberations.

Their interventions on mandatory notice are remunerated on the basis of their usual average professional income. When damage resulting from the mission cannot be avoided, care must be taken to compensate the victim.

Before their mission, the experts must declare under oath and loyally their interests in relation to the subject of their hearing, they are liable to legal proceedings in the event of corruption, false declaration or betrayal of their oath.

They may, if they wish, benefit from legal assistance to prepare for this hearing.

**ARTICLE 12-2: Elected representatives**

Intention: *When the method of appointing representatives is election because the mission in the service of the general interest requires a defined competence at the same time as a recognized reputation of trust.*

Elected officials are servants of the state under citizen control. They are elected because they have been considered competent in the field entrusted to them. The powers entrusted to them are powers necessary for the performance of the mission entrusted to them. They must be accountable to their constituents for the progress of their mission.

They are paid according to their competence and responsibilities according to the scales of the civil service, without privilege, but with the precariousness bonus associated with their mission that they receive at the end of their mandate.

They can be replaced by the RIC if the citizens decide to do so.

At the end of the mission, they may be rewarded with a bonus for exceptional service, personal prejudice or be sanctioned by legal proceedings in the event of malice unless they have failed by having regularly communicated their difficulties that have not been resolved.

ARTICLE 12-3: Random draws

Intention: *The drawing of lots for citizens is widely practiced in any truly democratic system, whether at the national or local level. This status of citizens drawn by lot may be specified in the Constitution by volunteers drawn by lot in order to prevent any conflict of interest for this single short mission not exceeding one week. They may be confirmed by referendum. In the meantime, the following provisions will apply.*

The draws are carried out according to the terms and conditions proposed and described in Appendix 4. - on lists of citizens registered on the civil registry lists when their only competence is to be part of sociologically representative assemblies such as the Constituent Assembly, the legislative parliaments (National Assembly or Senate), the prosecution chambers, the referendum chamber, the control chambers, which will be considered as ministerial representations of society.

The duration of the mission of the randomly drawn persons shall not exceed six months. Those among them who are eventually chosen to continue to serve democracy beyond this period may be hired for a fixed period, appointed as experts or elected and will then change their status. The remuneration R of the randomly drawn depends on their usual remuneration X but will range from a floor of 1.5 times the SMIC for those who are usually paid at or below the SMIC to a ceiling of 10 times the SMIC for those who declare incomes equal to or greater than this amount. For those who are paid between one and ten times the minimum wage, the remuneration will be calculated at between 1.5 and 10 times the minimum wage and the overages paid at 10%. *see Excel formula*
$$R = SI(1,5+(8,5/9)*(X-1) < 1,5; 1,5; SI(1,5+(8,5/9)*(X-1) < 10; 1,5+(8,5/9)*(X-1); 10+(X-10)/10)$$

This income will be taxable, will give rise to social security contributions and will open up the same social rights as those granted to employees.

In addition, they will benefit from reimbursements of their accommodation, transport and catering expense reports according to the scales usually practiced in companies for their employees. They will also be able to expose, with justification, exceptional expenses related to the change in their lives resulting from the unforeseen exercise of their civic mission (nurse, childcare, etc.) Allowances for the usual employer, partners or spouses may also be paid on request to a commission of citizens drawn by lot from which, in order to prevent any conflict of interest, those for whom this type of compensation is requested will be excluded. The control of expense reports subject to reimbursement must be available online to any citizen.

- or from lists of experienced people (administrative officials, etc.) chosen for their experience of the realities on the ground. They will be remunerated, like experts, according to their hauntarily earned income.



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bituals for the duration of their mission. During their mission, their expenses will be covered as for the other citizens drawn at random.

The remuneration of the constituents will have to be validated by referendum as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 13 - Control of powers

General intention: *The natural tendency of any holder of a power is to perpetuate it by exercising it in its full field of application or even to secure it from overstepping it. This tendency is contrary to the interests of the citizens over whom they are exercised and who have consented to submit to it for the management of the common good. Citizens must be protected from this trend by the establishment of controls. The role of controllers is a difficult one because the natural empathy of untrained humans often leads them to overconfidence, sometimes to excessive mistrust. These natural trends can partially neutralize each other, but more importantly they must be minimized by appropriate training in accurate and factual control protocols for reporting. Professional inspectors can define them, and train the citizens in charge of these controls, drawn at random from among citizens who can justify technical skills allowing them not to be abused by the controlled.*

Other proposals for discussion: <http://lc.cx/propos-CPT>

ARTICLE 13-1**Control of parliamentary power and other deliberative assemblies of citizens.**

Intention: *The principle of the double chamber of the National Assembly and the Senate and the provisions aimed at a vote by both chambers is already a form of citizen control. Nevertheless, it is also important to monitor the probity of citizens by means of provisions to protect them from attempts at corruption of which they may be the target and to monitor compliance with the procedures by which the law is drawn up.*

The control of legislative work can be done by all citizens because it is put online as well as the perm data. Nevertheless, the National Assembly and the Senate each host a control chamber composed of fifty citizens chosen by lot and working in conjunction with the ushers of the assemblies and jurists, with the aim of controlling:

- declarations of conflict of interest,
- compliance with the protocols for debate in working committees and plenary assemblies
- hearing procedures
- compliance with voting protocols
- the accuracy of the minutes of the debates and the posting online of the working sessions (hearings, debates and votes).

These controls are similar to those to be exercised on other assemblies of citizens drawn by lot. (Educational Council, Citizen Council for Public Information, Chamber of References, Monetary Council, and the Prosecution Chambers)

Citizen controllers are appointed for six-month missions, including one month of training, and renewed by fifths every month. Lawyers are appointed for a mission of a maximum of one year and renewed at the rate of one per month, they are all assisted in their tasks by two or three doctoral students in law who take turns for two-month missions.

**ARTICLE 13-2 Control of the executive power**

The executive power is defined at the end of Article 5.

The control is carried out by the Parliament, but it is assisted by a commission for the control of the executive power, which is composed of three juries of twenty students drawn at random from among the students exercising their civic rights in France and in the final year of a master's degree in project management, as well as a jury of ten teachers in this subject and drawn at random. All together, they analyse the provisional schedule for the current week, if necessary ask questions to the members of the committee and then, without consulting the other juries, each jury writes its report for the attention of the parliamentarians of the National Assembly and the Senate. Each week, each of the juries sends an auditor to the weekly meeting of the executive power.

ARTICLE 13-3 Control of the Judiciary

Intent: *The control of the judiciary must ensure the fairness of judicial investigations, trials, respect for procedures, respect for the execution of verdicts, and respect for conditions of detention.*

Since litigants can appeal against decisions, and to go through the process of cassation, the control of the judiciary must endeavour to ensure that the exercise of these possibilities is not hampered by the financial weakness of the litigants. Their cost to them must be proportional to their marginal financial capacities, i.e. to the share of their income exceeding half of the amount of the average income.

In each court, a judicial control council composed of fifty citizens chosen by lot, half of whom are renewed every month, is responsible for carrying out checks (which may be announced in the various instances).

They can be legally assisted by five lawyers and two doctors chosen by lot. They must send public reports to parliament with possible proposals. They may report to the prosecution chamber the dysfunctions observed. Their controls relate to:

- juvenile justice,
- Diversion of family conflicts through family mediation
- the duration of the instructions,
- the conduct of police custody and investigations,
- the impartiality of judges with regard to any clichés or prejudices,
- suspended sentences, alternative measures to incarceration,
- the punishment of contraventions, crimes and misdemeanours committed in prison.

In order to facilitate the carrying out of the most objective checks possible, each member of a control council is invited to rate the professional magistrates he or she has had to inspect during his or her mission by means of a multiple-choice questionnaire* on the different behaviours to be controlled.

The MCQ and related regulations (organic laws) will be defined by the constitutional power taking its decisions with a qualified majority of 60%.

It may include general questions on their practices but also specific to the control of the various judges (instance, TGI, courts of appeal, cassation, investigation, etc.) and questions relating to the analysis of the reports made by complainants, defenders, lawyers, witnesses, concerning their behaviour and the relevance of the questions asked. Lawyers drawn at random will be able to give good advice to help with the drafting of this MCQ.

ARTICLE 13-4 Control of the Media and Educational Power Intent: *The controls on the Media and Educational Power are intended to ensure that it fulfills its missions as defined in Articles 8-1, 8-2, and 8-3.*

This power is divided into three functions, all of which contribute to the formation of enlightened citizens. To check that these functions are carried out is to play the role of the academic inspectorates and to play the role of the



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the rectorates and the dissolved ARCOM, but also the written press.

An administration will be set up from the civil servants to be reclassified. It will be responsible for drawing lots, training and renewing the citizens' commissions responsible for carrying out these checks. Concerning the control of the educational council, a control commission will be composed of 50 parents of school pupils but will also be constituted by drawing lots.

ARTICLE 13-5 Control of Monetary Power

The control of power shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 13-2, except for special provisions.

ARTICLE 13-6 Control of the constituent power Intent: *The controls on the constituent power are intended to ensure that it fulfils its missions as defined in Article 9.*

The control of power shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 13-2, except for special provisions.

ARTICLE 14 - Public services to meet basic needs Intention: *Public services must be established to serve the basic needs of the population.*

The State will eventually have to guarantee citizens the satisfaction of the following basic needs. They can be defined as follows: healthy food, drinking water, hygiene, housing, health, energy, communications, public transport, education, information, safety, protection of the weak against aggression, protection of children, protection of the elderly and protection of the elderly, protection against the hazards of life, firefighting, access to arbitration of disputes, natural disasters.

To guarantee them, the parliament will rely on the network of associations, which will have to be democratically structured and federated.

Service, planning and monitoring objectives will be assigned by a joint committee composed of senators, volunteers and precarious citizens.

Depending on the progress of their projects, logistical and financial support will be able to gradually develop the necessary guarantees, whether in kind or through allocations. The most competent and helpful volunteers may be offered employment to carry out their work full-time.

ARTICLE 15 - State Officials Intention: *In a democratic society, the State represents the people organized around its Constitution. Civil servants at all levels are employees of the people. They can therefore be controlled and dismissed by him in compliance with labour law. The sovereign people recognize and guarantee to civil servants respect for the working conditions due to each employee, without privileges or discrimination. The main roles assigned to civil servants concern the functioning of public services and nationalised companies, but also the roles of ensuring the logistics of institutions, whether they are newly defined by the CPT, by law, or from the former regime.*

ARTICLE 16 - Military Command Intent: *The military command must not be at the service of the executive but of the Constitution and the law. It is not submitted to the executor but to a defence committee dependent on the parliament which determines foreign policy if necessary by appointing a personality to symbolize it. The supervision of the Air Force and the Navy is ensured by the National Assembly. (art.4) The supervision of the gendarmerie and the army is ensured by the Senate. (art.4) Every member of the military shall take an oath to serve and protect the country and its people by submitting to the Constitution in force after reading its preamble aloud.*

Every soldier must be trained to disobey any order to these and must be informed that he is exposing himself



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dismissal and judicial convictions in the event of failure to comply with these provisions. The principals expose their criminal liability to the giving of illegal orders. However, during military exercises, such illegal orders will sometimes have to be given voluntarily in order to assess, record and train soldiers' reactions and behaviour to these situations. These exercise orders must be registered in advance with the command to testify to the good faith of those who pass them and to exonerate them.

Civilian jurors drawn by lot must be integrated into military courts.

The direction of military power was entrusted to a defence committee. This defence committee is composed of a limited number of parliamentarians (12 deputies elected by their peers and 12 senators drawn by lot, appointed for a minimum of six months and then replaced each month one by one by lot) It implements the decisions of the parliament in military matters and controls a triumvirate with a rotating presidency renewed by a third every month by a general drawn by lot. This draw also determines the generals who will follow in case of need of replacement. The President of this triumvirate is symbolically the head of the armed forces.

ARTICLE 17

State of Emergency *Intent:* *It is impossible to combine the necessities of effective centralization in an emergency with those of democracy. The operation of the latter can therefore be partially put on hold, for a limited period, but its principle has not been abolished.*

A state of emergency can be proclaimed by the parliamentary power, by the executive power, or by the constituent power if an exceptional cause by its seriousness prevents the normal functioning of the powers or their control by the people, and therefore of Democracy.

If a state of emergency is declared and parliament is prevented from meeting, the triumvirate and the defence committee take over the direction of military operations by authority and inform the citizens. If the citizens refuse this state of emergency, they must spontaneously manifest it by an action of civil disobedience which must be defined by an organic law, or failing that by a peaceful and automatic blockade of the main roads of the country, protected by the forces of law and order without the need for orders to be given to them, for a minimum of three days. During these three days, any repression of this peaceful movement is unconstitutional and qualified as treason. If none of these powers is able to meet, communicate its decision, or cannot be reached for 24 hours, a state of emergency may be proclaimed by the military command provided that it is not the cause of this impediment and that it provides explanations on the media.

The state of emergency can therefore be the consequence of a natural or industrial disaster, an epidemic, or an external or internal attack on institutions.

The mission of the head of the armed forces is then set by parliament.

The triumvirate then chooses the head of the armed forces and freely composes the general staff and its calendar. The state of emergency must be renewed every month by parliament, by the defence committee, or automatically extended if it is unable to meet.

The entire military hierarchy must obey the head of the armed forces unless his orders are intended to prevent parliament from meeting. The head of the armed forces must, in all cases where it is possible to do so, give reasons for his orders. If this is not possible, he must do so as soon as possible after the fact, before his subordinates, who will then be entitled to indict him in a contradictory trial.

If it is then found that the orders given were abuses of power not motivated by a proven or presumed necessity, criminal sanctions are incurred.



The qualification of their seriousness depends on the violation of the values of the Constitution, the damage inflicted on soldiers, citizens or the image of France.

In the most serious cases, such acts can be qualified as the crime of high treason. The law of silence cannot be tolerated and the failure of colleagues to denounce these facts may lead them to be accused of complicity.

The next general drawn by lot then joins the triumvirate automatically.

In the event of a declaration of a state of emergency, the renewal of the triumvirate is then only done every three months.

Generals at the end of the state of emergency will have to justify the decisions they have taken during this period during public hearings. At the end of these hearings, they may be sanctioned or glorified and rewarded. The qualification of their seriousness depends on the violation of the values of the Constitution, the damage inflicted on soldiers, citizens or the image of France. In the most serious cases, such acts can be qualified as the crime of high treason. The law of silence cannot be tolerated and the failure of colleagues to denounce these facts may lead them to be accused of complicity.

ARTICLE 18 - Vital external supplies *Intention: The country must be able to protect its essential supplies without any desire to dominate partner peoples in a spirit of benevolence and mutual respect for harmonious relations. In order to be as resilient as possible to hazards, the country's essential functions must be as independent as possible from external supplies. It is up to parliament to determine the list and to define the industrial policy to be encouraged with objectives that allow this independence. However, there will still be raw materials that we will have to import and finished products that we do not have technological control over.*

Among them, some are under pressure due to reduced supply.

If France claims to respect other countries, it also intends to be respected and diplomacy must make it possible to establish win-win partnership relations with the countries that produce these raw materials, but also by taking stakes in companies that allow us to acquire the necessary technology when we lack it and to be able to produce them on our territory in order to guarantee our national independence.

These agreements must be concluded as a matter of priority with countries that respect the values and principles of the preamble of the CPT. They cover the following areas: Energy, human food, nuclear power plant components, electronic components, medicines and healthcare equipment, machine tools.

ARTICLE 19 Diplomacy

Intention: Diplomacy must be reviewed in a spirit of international cooperation. Possible difficulties in building agreements with other states must not be instrumentalized against their peoples. Diplomacy requires expertise in the history of international relations. The mission of the ambassadors will be to maintain contact with other countries and to facilitate the implementation of trade agreements aimed at external supplies.

The supervisory authority is the National Assembly. It will instruct the executive power to set up with the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a support centre for diplomatic representations around the world.

It cannot, like any history of negotiation, be the work of collectives to negotiate. The diplomats of the former regime have this know-how and their mission is to represent the official choices.

As they will naturally be suspected of connivance with their former hierarchy, they must



shall, in order to remain in office, apply for it and take an oath before the nation during an official session before the new Senate, once the latter has been appointed.

Organic laws may specify the terms of composition and operation of the support centre.

ARTICLE 20 - Protection of whistleblowers

***Intention:** Whistleblowers in any country, by denouncing actions harmful to the general interest or to the values and principles defined in the Constitution for the benefit of a few particular interests, are doing a service to the people, they must be protected and defended.*

Whistleblowers, insofar as they denounce violations of the law that are committed by a hierarchical authority or a private, public, civil or military legal entity that is detrimental to society or to the detriment of individuals, must benefit from a protective status from any retaliatory measures taken against them.

By threatening offenders, whistleblowers encourage transparency in the practices of legal persons and institutions.

The spirit of the law is not to encourage the denunciation of every transgression, especially those committed to allow poor and disadvantaged individuals or families to access minimum material conditions of existence. These difficulties cannot disappear overnight.

Once this status of whistleblower has been acquired and recognized by a jury of citizens appointed by the prosecution chamber, facilities will be offered to the whistleblower to keep his job, or to continue his career in good conditions and any attempt to intimidate his former employers or his former hierarchy to prejudice him would be heavily sanctioned.



APPENDIX 1:

Practical lexicon: (collection of terms explaining in what sense they are used here.)

Intention :

Explain the meaning of the key words of democratic life in simple and brief language to avoid any ambiguity in the understanding of this text and during the debates in order to allow the understanding and enlightened participation of all in public life. All these words are not necessarily used in the text of the CPT, but they are the tools of citizen debate. The historical elimination of the people from debates that concern them is fuelled by a semantic division, because people on the left and the right cannot dialogue usefully when the meaning of the words they use is not the same from one interlocutor to another.

The French academy may also have to be called into question in order to, in its composition or functioning, mix current elitism with the need to have the words necessary for democratic debate?

Aristocrat: One who participates in aristocratic governance.

Aristocratic: From the Greek "aristoï" better and "kratos" power. A mode of governance in which power is exercised by the "best", the aristoï (in Greek), i.e. the elite of the most objectively capable, educated, operational, virtuous and devoted to the common good. This system differs from the historical usurpation resulting from the notion of the ancien régime, where the reigning oligarchy proclaimed itself "aristocracy" because of the supposed superiority acquired by the "blue blood" and particularly the blood of royal lineage.

But aristocratic powers are generally not virtuous enough to resist the intoxication of power, and it is observed that even when virtuous people exercise power without control, they gradually allow themselves to be intoxicated by power, enrich themselves and become nepotistic. **Constituent**

Assembly: Assembly of people (the constituents) responsible for writing the principles and articles of the Constitution to be submitted to the people.

It must reflect the general will of the enlightened people and for this it must be drawn by lot, enlightened and assisted (without introducing biases divergent from the general interest) to carry out this work. The way to enlighten, form and assist this constituent assembly must be formalized in a constituent process submitted to the citizens. To initiate the democratic process, it is necessary to go through a legitimacy of initiative with a democratic vocation.

French citizen: Holder of French nationality exercising his or her civic rights. This is not the case for all French people (minors, people under guardianship, judicial ban, multinationals who have chosen to practice them in one of their other countries, etc.).

Coercition :

The action of coercion. The state has this possibility of coercion thanks to the armed forces of order. The use of this force is said to be "legitimate" because it is in the service of a state that is supposed to be a loyal representative of society because it was elected according to the rules established by the current Constitution.

Constituent:

Adjective: characterizes citizens who write the Constitution in the name of the people by the people. Present participle of the verb to constitute. The term "constituent" is sometimes used to refer to a constituent assembly, i.e. an assembly of constituents.

Constitution :

A set of higher legal rules that a company adopts to operate. It is the law of laws, i.e. the law that determines how laws must be written and validated, that determines the conditions under which a society gives itself (or not) representatives to exercise different public powers. It is a kind of contract that the people make with themselves to ensure that everyone accepts as legitimate the laws decided according to their current modalities. It guarantees the population against the abuse of power by the powerful, and more particularly by those to whom



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the exercise of public powers is entrusted. Article 16 of the DDHC stipulates that a country in which "the separation of powers" is not "determined has no constitution". The 1958 constitutional text defining the Fifth Republic is therefore not that of a constitution. It even establishes a democratic impasse because the modalities for making it evolve in the direction of a democratic Constitution are blocked by the conflict of interest of the elected representatives. **Coup d'état:** A coup d'état is an overthrow of power by people invested with authority, in an illegal and often brutal way. It is distinguished from a revolution in that it is popular. The putsch is a coup d'état carried out by force of arms. The promulgation of the CPT should not take place by invested people but by those who will see that the shift took place not by the armed struggle but by the evidence of the peaceful overflow of the forces of law and order by the multitude. The police will then be the most capable of assessing the crossing of the critical threshold and of formalizing their rallying to the legitimacy of the CPT.

DDHC: Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 26 August 1789.

Decree: Law imposed without a vote by the executive branch in violation of the separation of legislative and executive powers.

Democracy: (from demos "the people" and Kratos "power") political regime in which power is exercised collectively by citizens. A political system in which the people are sovereign and exercise their sovereignty either directly (direct democracy) in referendums or, more often, by being represented by assemblies of citizens drawn by lot, which are deemed to make the same decisions as those taken by the people. Depending on the size of the assembly, a margin of error in statistical representation must lead to the definition of qualified majorities to compensate for this error when voting on or rejecting a decision or a bill. If it is not possible to decide, because of this margin, the people must be called upon to decide by referendum if a second assembly drawn by lot still does not succeed.

Expatriation: Relocation of a judicial procedure, to avoid the risk of pressure on the parties or the magistrates.

Dictator, dictatorship: the one who issues diktats, indisputable decisions. The dictator dictates decisions without the possibility of appeal, without countervailing powers. Dictatorship is a regime that is led by a dictator. This term can refer to the sovereignty exercised theoretically by a social class: the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Political right and left: see left/right political polarization.

Civil rights: Rights and duties related to the full exercise of citizen sovereignty. These civil rights are linked to the possibility of drawing lots and the duties attached to them.

Election: The process of selecting an aristocratic elite of candidates who are supposed to be the best through the act of electing. The election is, in this case, the result of the voters' choice. In a democracy, this selection must result from the fate that gives an equal chance to everyone. The election of a representative without an imperative mandate is an elective vote of renunciation which transfers to the victor for a time the right to vote in the place of the people.

Elect: Choosing between several people, candidates or not, a representative who will lead the acts of their sovereignty in the place of those who elect (writing and voting on laws, policies to be carried out, etc.). When the elected representatives are not subject to the imperative mandate or to the control of their voters and to the possibility of being revoked, the election is equivalent to an agreement to be placed under the tutelage of the candidate chosen by the largest number of voters.

Elected: The winner of an election for having been chosen by the largest number of voters according to the rules determined by the ballot.

The one who is chosen by lot is chosen.

Equity: An intermediate concept that ensures the common sense compromise between equality and justice. **State:** Legally autonomous territory with borders recognized by the United Nations Organization. A legal person holding political sovereignty over this territory and representing its



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people. In a monarchy, Louis XIV was able to say "I am the State". In a democratic society, the state would therefore be the people, and no one would talk about "giving their money to the state" because the state would not be seen as a group of uncontrollable rulers, as is the case in most countries. With the abandonment of monetary and economic sovereignty, one can wonder if the French state still exists after its leaders have renounced the economic prerogatives ensuring its independence in favor of the European Commission.

State of emergency: A period of parenthesis in democratic life necessitated by a situation of immediate danger to society for a given period. The executive branch is given the ability to make decisions in a small or solitary setting. This is the Achilles tendon of a democracy. To avoid excesses, we need an educated people capable of mobilizing to regain control if the power in place uses its expanded prerogatives to keep power. However, the government will have to be held accountable for its actions. A drift is an act of high treason.

Expert: An expert in a field is any citizen who can justify a sharp experience in this field, whether through a diploma, professional practice, associative experience, or personal research carried out with the aim of writing a book, giving lectures, or allowing him to develop a reasoned thesis on the subject. Experts do not always agree with each other, they do not always call each other experts. **Left Political right:** see left/right political polarization.

Majority judgment: voting method invented by two French researchers from the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), Michel Balinski and Rida Laraki. It is based on a mathematical theory (see Wikipedia). In Annex 3 it is specified under what conditions it is used. **Legality:** Compliance with the law.

Legitimacy: Compliance with a norm, a concept, a morality, an ethics in line with society. Legality and legitimacy are often rightly opposed. In this case, the word legitimacy obviously refers to conformity to values that are distinct from laws whose validity is contested.

An authority is legitimate to command when its subordinates trust it to follow their common values both in terms of the means used and the objectives to be achieved. It does not need to use coercion, except possibly with regard to individuals who do not behave in the way expected by society.

The need for a state to use force or threats against entire sections of its population is a sign of the delegitimation of its authority. In this sense, the supposedly legitimate violence of which he would have a monopoly is a usurpation of authority. We are moving from authority to domination.

Freedom: Freedom is ideally defined as the absence of obstacles to the exercise of an activity. It is therefore a theoretical ideal. This fantasized ideal can be divided between possible and impossible freedoms. Political freedom is for a people the possibility of exercising its full sovereignty. It can also concern rights: freedom of the press, freedom of expression, freedom of thought, even if their exercise requires constraints of modality (time, place, etc.). For this reason, the historical motto of the Republic: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is replaced by: "Equity, Benevolence, Solidarity".

Fundamental freedom: The fundamental aspect of a freedom accessible to all depends above all on the conditions that allow everyone to benefit from it. Any freedom compatible with those of others must be considered fundamental. For this reason, it is better to speak of fundamental rights than fundamental freedoms. The right to family life, the right of everyone to be respected in his or her physical and moral integrity. These rights are inseparable from the duty to respect the same rights for others.

Law: Laws are social conventions, expressions of the general will, that society adopts to reconcile divergent interests between the individual and society. Sometimes it protects the individual from society, sometimes society from the individual. The Constitution determines how



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A law must be enacted to be legitimate. It applies to everyone. It may be written, amended or repealed by the legislature in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

Every citizen is required to respect the law, but in a democracy everyone has the right to express his or her opinion and must, to do so, have a legal means, accessible to all, to propose, modify or repeal a law. This means is the citizens' initiative referendum.

Constitution Act:

It is a law written in the form of article(s) in the Constitution that cannot be written, modified or repealed by the legislative power but by a constituent assembly or by a referendum of citizens' initiative.

Qualified majority: Majority required in a vote. It can be higher than 50% to ensure strong support for the proposed choice but also to free itself from the margin of error of representativeness during the vote cast by an assembly drawn by lot.

Mandate: Mission entrusted to a representative (see **Representative**). The mandate can be imperative, i.e. leave no room for manoeuvre in the mission to be applied, or representative with margins of appreciation. In the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, the imperative mandate is null and void (i.e. forbidden because it has no authorized effect).

According to the terms of the imperative mandate, it has the disadvantage of depriving an elected official of negotiating anything outside his mandate without returning to the electorate.

Monarchy: A hierarchical system dominated by a single person: the monarch. **Nepotism:** A mode of operation where functions are transmitted within the family. **Oligarchy:** (oligos "few" and archo "to command") A closed social class representing a small number of people occupying positions of power in a society and accepting only a few newcomers who accept their rules only gradually.

People: A people is not just a sum of individuals populating a territory. A people is constituted through a tacit or explicit social contract, through a history, common values, it does so by finding itself behind common rules accepted by the majority: the Constitution that everyone can contribute to writing and developing.

Left-right political polarization: Reductive projection of the most diverse political positions represented on a single axis. Historically, it was the question of King Louis XVI's right of veto that had divided the royalists who were in favour of it and sat to the right of the orator at the Estates General of those who were opposed to it and who sat to his left. Since then, authoritarianism, social segregation, religion, homophobia were considered right-wing, social, respect for human rights, solidarity, egalitarianism, feminism and ecology were considered left-wing. But these markers are mixing more and more frequently, which makes this projection on this single "left-right" axis less and less relevant.

Power: The powers in this text refer to the public authorities, which are public institutions to which decisions and actions taken in the name of the people in certain areas are entrusted. Classically, Montesquieu had designated three powers (Executive, Legislative, Judicial) which had to be separated so that those who exercise them could not coalesce against the general interest. The Transitional Provisional Constitution establishes three others: Monetary, Media and Educational, and Constituent. These powers, in the CPT, are separate and must be accountable and remain under the tutelage of the people through the RIC. (See diagram at the end of the glossary) **Referendum:** Consultation of the people called to vote for or against a decision. It can be decided on the basis of a citizens' initiative (RIC) or when a representative assembly fails to take a decision with a deviation greater than the statistical margin of error. It is an expression of direct democracy when citizens are informed in a fair manner to make decisions after having



had the time to study the controversies they give rise to and their arguments. Failing that, those who partially inform citizens can remotely guide the decisions they take.

Citizens' Initiative Referendum - RIC:

The RIC is the democratic tool through which a people can directly exercise its sovereignty. The modalities of its implementation are defined in the CPT.

Representative: Two different and irreconcilable meanings are recognized for this word.

* Agent, a role of delegation to carry out actions that are supposed to be those that the principal would have done. This is an **imperative mandate** (generally considered null and void in the Constitutions).

* Guardian of the mandator under guardianship, capable of taking actions supposed to be in his interest, including against his advice. It is in this sense that our elected representatives are considered as representatives and exercise the sovereignty that the people hold.

Representative (assembly): This is an assembly whose wills are in line with the will of the people, with a very small margin of error in the vast majority of cases.

To compose such an assembly, the most reliable technique is the drawing of lots. Such an assembly, once constituted, represents a representative sample of the population and it can be considered that after having been informed, and educated on complex problems concerning decisions to be taken, such an assembly, after internal debates, deliberations and votes, is in a position to take the decisions that the people as a whole would take if they had the time to devote themselves to following the same path. The decisions of such an assembly are therefore in accordance with the democratic decisions of the enlightened people, even if the people have not had the opportunity to be enlightened. It is crucial that these processes of drawing lots, information, deliberation and debate be public and consecutable by all citizens in order to understand the legitimacy of the decisions taken and ensure social cohesion.

Republic: Sometimes only described as the form of government where the head of state (president) is not the only one to hold power that is not hereditary (and the state thus governed) it is also, for others, associated with the principle of representative government and therefore an antithesis to Democracy. The word "Republic" has entered the different collective unconscious of people who have parallel (and therefore not necessarily opposite) paths that make them either sacralize this word as a victory against absolutism or as the symbol of oppression and massacres under the guise of a lying virtue. In fact, it is all of these things at the same time. Democrats must help bridge the gap between the two when they want the common good.

We must therefore not send the uneducated people who say that the CPT would be good like the 6th Republic and make those who denounce the beggar accept that many people claiming to be from the Republic have held high the ideal they called that.

The republic of Thiers (3rd) also had the motto "Liberty - Equality - Fraternity". I don't know any citizens who see Thiers as a democrat. This word is not used in the CPT but its use will not be opposed. Democracy will be neither authoritarian nor genocidal.

Voting (Mode of): The process of conducting and operating a vote or election. It defines all the rules for the conduct of the vote or election, the number of rounds, counting, qualification between the opening of the polling station and the proclamation of the results.

Separation of powers: (see Power) Sociocracy: Sociocracy is a mode of democratic decision-making and governance that allows a society, a group, a company, an organization, to behave like a living organization and to self-organize.

Solidarity: Secular version of the Fraternity, mutual aid not based on a fantasized blood tie.

Sovereign:

A natural or legal person exercising sovereignty. For example: sovereign people. **Sovereignty:** The possibility, when exercised, of taking and enforcing as a last resort the decisions necessary for the exercise of power. However, it can be held without exercising it as a



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This is the case in so-called representative democracy (it amounts to not being sovereign and therefore not democratic).

Random Draw: Random Composition Process of Citizens' Assembly.

The advantage of composing assemblies in this way is to have representative samples of the population which, within a margin of error, will react in the same way as the entire population when it is required to react under identical conditions. The decisions of an assembly drawn by lot depend statistically on the same values, the same needs, the wills and decisions of the citizens' population and are therefore democratic.

But citizens are not used to adversarial, well-argued and respectful debate. On the other hand, they are not familiar with the subjects on which they have to debate and decide. So, for what he decides to be beneficial for the general interest, we must both train them on the subjects and train them in debate. To do this, they must be invited to hear from the best experts on the subjects and debate with the help of facilitators who will guide them towards sociocratic methods. To avoid bias and manipulation, experts must be chosen in such a way as to balance the different theses they carry on the subjects.

Facilitators are not supposed to favor one thesis over another, but to promote the expression of collective intelligence.

Utopia: Contrary to what is generally believed, a utopia is not an illogical, incoherent, impossible or unrealistic idea (it can be) but an idea that has never been realized. The history of mankind is paved with firsts, discoveries and early successes. All human progress is a successful utopia.

Voting: The democratic process of choosing a law or a decision by voting.

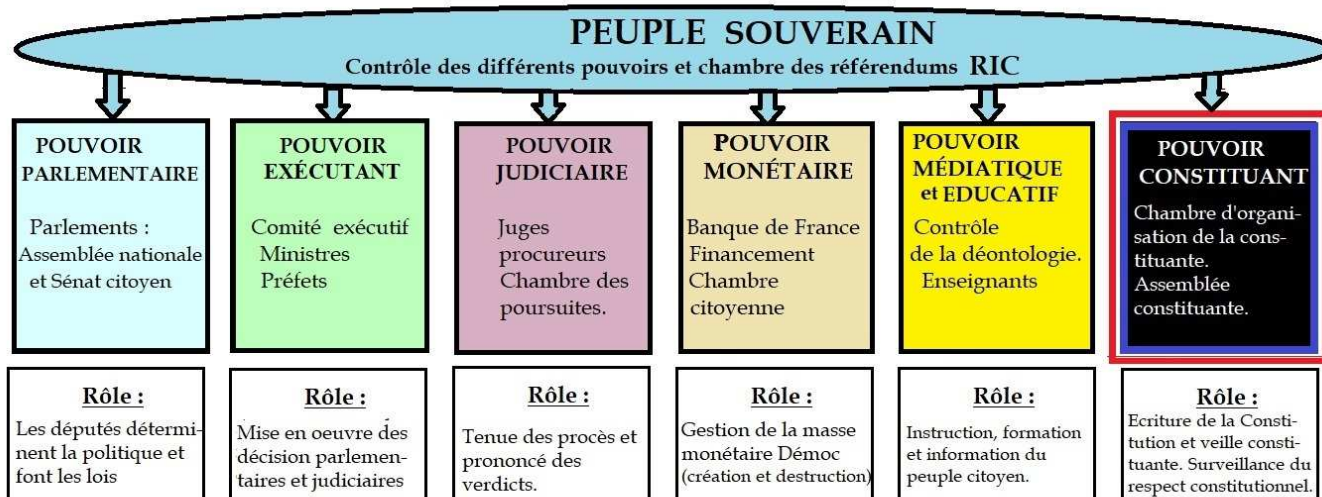
Vote:

To express one's vote, one's choice, one's preference during a vote. (Transitive) Adopt by a vote. **Blank vote:** Neutral choice, non-choice in an election, not recognized as a vote expressed in the voting systems of the Fifth Republic on a par with a null vote.

The blank vote can be made by means of a blank ballot or by the absence of a ballot in the envelope. However, he expresses a rejection of the proposed solutions. It must therefore be taken into account as a vote cast and therefore it must penalize the score of a choice. For example: 52 votes in favour, 48 votes against, and 5 blank votes must not result in an absolute majority of the votes in favour (or against). The question submitted to the vote must be reviewed.

Invalid vote: Invalid vote, not respecting the voting rules and considered to be wrong. Non-conforming, crossed out, double bulletine, etc. The rules aim to maintain the anonymity of ballots to prevent the identification of the author of the vote. By extension, it is also said of a non-compliant act of election. The invalid vote, unlike the blank vote, is considered erroneous or fraudulent and it must have the same effect as an abstention in the CPT.

ORGANISATION DES POUVOIRS DANS LA CONSTITUTION PROVISOIRE DE TRANSITION



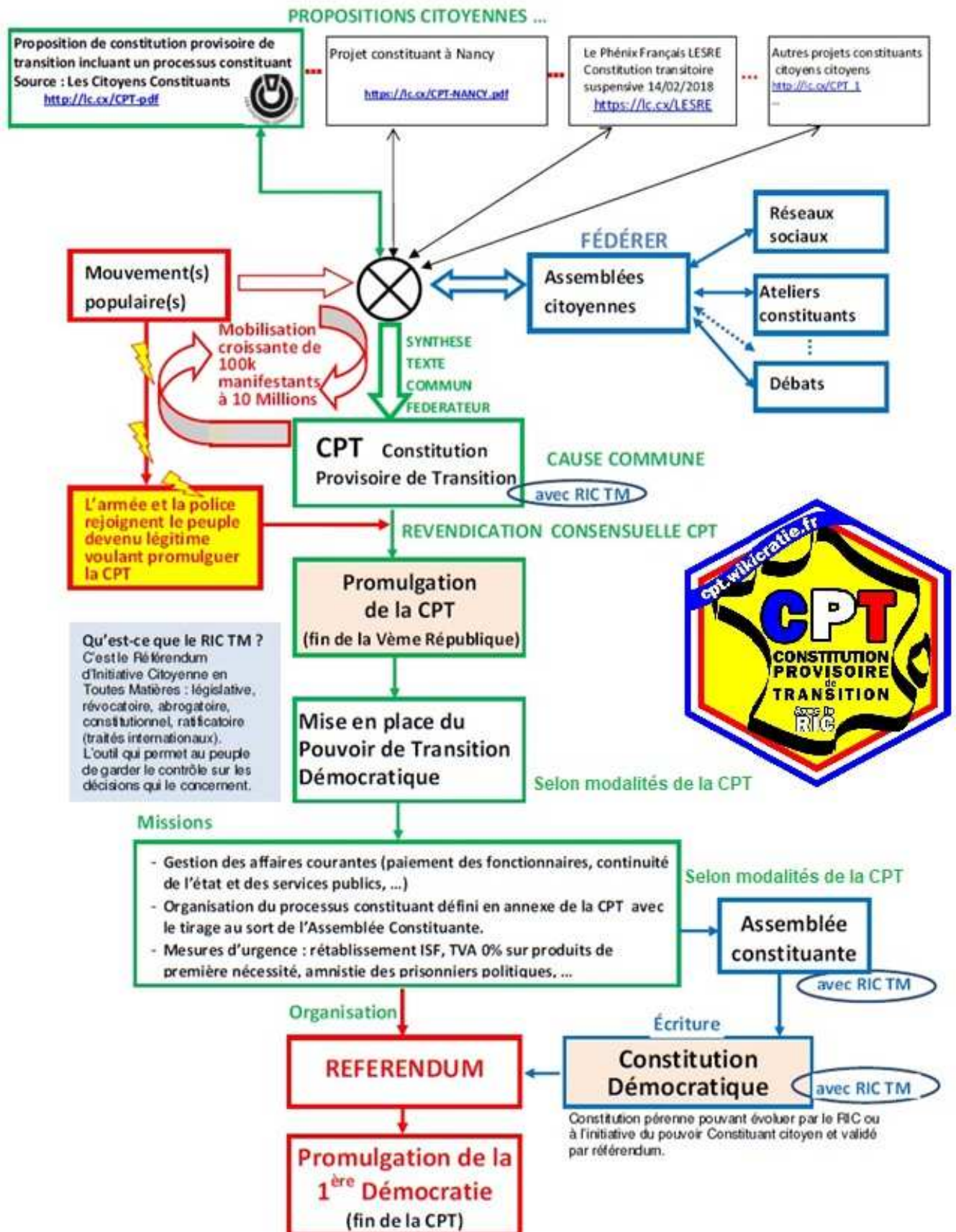


ANNEX 2

a) The path of peaceful insurrection through civil disobedience:

Schéma directeur d'une transition démocratique
autour d'un processus constituant citoyen

16/02/2020



**b) The electoral route:**

The peaceful insurrectionary path described above is not the only one possible.

If it is possible to bring together 5 to 10 million citizens in the streets for the first time to demand the promulgation of the CPT, then it must also be possible to gather a majority of voters to elect a candidate who undertakes to promulgate and resign it.

That being said, this possible path should not be put forward until the necessary popular support has been gathered for one or the other of the insurrectional or electoral paths.

Indeed, one cannot mix in the same election "constituent" candidates and candidates with projects (ecology, economy, social, etc.)

because it divides the supporters of the two options BY ESSENCE.

This further neutralizes the candidates of opposition to the power in place and will make the constituent candidates appear as objective allies (useful idiots) of this power in place.

For the sake of "constituent neutrality", we must neither put democrats in competition with environmentalists, supporters of universal income, retirement at 60, nor put them in competition with the supporters of the current economic regime...

These are different levels and constituent candidacies would bring confusion and division. This would neutralize the fighters of the oligarchy and therefore cast a shadow over our approach, which is on another level: changing the rules of decision-making.

In other words, the choice between the peaceful insurrectional path and the electoral path should not be made before having constituted massive support for the CPT.

This support will necessarily be accompanied by major debate meetings organized to popularize the text and make it evolve in the process of appropriation of the text by the people. It is within the framework of these meetings that the question of the most appropriate path can be raised. We must be aware that the oligarchy that for centuries has organized wars and tolerated famines will not be satisfied with an electoral defeat to give up its sovereignty. It is loyal and reliable only when its existence is not threatened.

It will only submit to its electoral defeat if the people are able to mobilise to go out into the streets to force them to do so.

The CPT's electoral path is therefore no less demanding than its peaceful insurrectional path.



ANNEX 3:

Voting Methods.

Presentation of the so-called "majority judgment" voting system

Each voting method has advantages and disadvantages depending on its purpose, the methods of implementation, and the context. It is therefore proposed below that of democratic tools and the contexts of use for which they are suitable.

has. Majority judgement This election works in a single round, through an anonymous ballot paper that allows each possible choice to be judged independently, through mentions.

The final result determines the winning proposition based on a median.

1) Voting This ballot paper is surmounted by a succinct text presenting explicitly, and as directly as possible, the purpose described by the mentions. (if the electorate is questioned on a subject by a question, the question appears on the ballot ... by an affirmation, it appears there, by a proposition...) It is followed by an odd number of hierarchical mentions, on which all the propositions are aligned. The voter must judge all the proposals, otherwise he will be considered as a spoiled ballot.

2) the counting The ballot is defined as null or void, then its expression is counted as follows: For each proposal, the mentions are added by categories, then counted by successive inclusions according to the descending hierarchical order of the mentions.

3) Calculation of the winning choice A median is established on a proportion of the number of ballots (valid, and optionally invalid included), to define the mention shared at least by the majority of voters. When a number of mentions reaches or exceeds the median, the reference in question is retained for the proposal. If several proposals share the highest mention, they are separated by the introduction of additional criteria relating to the information contained in the bulletins. (e.g. the order of appearance of the proposals, the cumulation of

2 highest mentions, the total of the 2 lowest mentions...)

NB: the discriminator used to decide may not have the same legitimacy depending on the nature of the criterion that the mention qualifies, nor the purpose of the vote, which is why the tool is described in a generic way, and why the parameters of the most important contexts are written in black and white) This voting method is adapted either for the election of a candidate to a role, or for any choice requiring only one criterion for approval. (otherwise there would have to be as many columns of mentions as the criteria to be evaluated to designate a legitimate winner becomes much more complex)

The criteria for nominating candidates, the maximum number of candidates, the minimum mention of eligibility, must each candidate be judged, the criteria for a spoiled ballot... are defined elsewhere, as they only have an impact on convenience (with the exception of eligibility criteria, for which further reflection still needs to be done)

4) Special cases

8 mentions: "excellent, very good, good, fairly good, fair, insufficient, to be rejected". To be selected, a choice must have at least a "good" rating. The median is positioned at 2/3 of the ballots. To decide between ties, the winner is the one with the highest total of the first 3 cumulative mentions (excellent, very good, good). If no choice is made, a new election takes place two weeks after the first result with the possibility of reformulating the choices.



ANNEX 4:

Procedures for drawing lots for citizens' assemblies and control chambers:

A metaphor to reassure those who are worried about the drawing of lots for citizens' assemblies for the constituent assembly or for control chambers.

I invite you to the following thought experiment: Let's imagine that we associate with each adult citizen a small glass bead 1 mm in diameter. White marbles for women and black marbles for men.

(To make round figures, let's say 50 million.

If you pour them into a bathtub, they will make up exactly 50 liters. They are mixed well, until you get a fairly homogeneous grey colour.

(It would be difficult if they had a different density (black steel balls and white plastic balls on the surface) but the more you mix it the more homogeneous it is.

The draw of 1000 citizens would consist of either taking a small tablespoon (1 centiliter=10ml=1000mm³) or drawing 1000 marbles one by one. (which amounts to the same thing) Do you realize that the color of this mixture will be a gray close to the homogeneous gray? If only 10 marbles were drawn, there would be only one chance in 512 that they would be of the same colour.

One chance in 1024 that they are all black.

Similarly, if we drew lots for 20 marbles, we would have only one chance in less than a million that they would all be white.

Less than one chance in 1 billion with 30 marbles.

2 to the power of 30 > 10 to the power of 9 With

300 balls, one chance in 10 to the power of 100

Similarly, the probability of having a big imbalance decreases.

The tablespoon with 1000 balls will be a gray close to the homogeneous gray of the bathtub.

In 95% of cases, the numbers of white and black will differ by only 3%, i.e. a majority less than 30 marbles of a color.

Explanation: "A confidence interval must be associated with a level, usually in the form of a percentage, which reduces the probability of containing the value to be estimated. For example, a survey of 1000 people on a closed-ended question (which can only be answered with "yes" or "no"), is valid by plus or minus about 3 percentage points, at the level of 95% (i.e., this margin of 3 points is wrong less than one time out of 20). To obtain a smaller, and therefore more precise, interval without changing the number of respondents, a lower level must be accepted, and therefore a greater risk of making a mistake. On the other hand, to reduce the risk of error, the interval can be widened."

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intervalle_de_confiance

The same is true of a very divisive opinion that divides the citizens, but it can be said that if 55% of citizens want to return to retirement at 60 then an assembly drawn by lot will vote for the same thing, which, as we know, is not the case for an elected assembly.

So in this case, what is the value of the electoral argument: "I want to elect because I want to decide"?

We can also guard against the margin of error of the drawing of lots on subjects by requiring a randomly drawn assembly to take or postpone its decisions only by a qualified majority of 55%. And if a chamber drawn by lot remains divided on an issue, after several attempts at a vote and additional debates, without managing to get out of this grey area, then the people can be called upon by a referendum or a special consultation of 100,000 citizens drawn by lot, summoned to their town halls to have the arguments of each stakeholder projected to them before deliberating in groups of 10 and then vote to make or postpone the decision with a 2% safety margin.



Basis to be taken into account for the drawing of lots during the transition phase

Considering that:

- if some want to call into question the age at which citizens can be drawn by lot to participate in democratic decisions, by wanting to extend it to the minority, but others want to restrict it to adults who have acquired, by virtue of their age, a certain maturity after the age of 25 or 30,
- that if we have the lists of citizens registered on the electoral rolls with their address, we do not have a list of adults with their address, it does not seem unreasonable for the first draw(s) of citizens to use those registered on the electoral rolls and then to quickly propose to the assemblies of citizens of full age thus selected to extend or restrict the basis of the subsequent draws.

Considering also that:

- if some want to call into question the age at which citizens can be drawn by lot to participate in democratic decisions, by wanting to extend it to the minority, but others want to restrict it to adults who have acquired, by virtue of their age, a certain maturity after the age of 25 or 30,
- that if we have the lists of citizens registered on the electoral rolls with their address, we do not have a list of adults with their address, it does not seem unreasonable for the first drawing of lots of citizens to use those registered on the electoral rolls knowing that by the RIC, or the parliament it may be decided to extend or restrict the attendance of the draws according to the criteria they choose.

Proposed Method

The intention of the method proposed for the drawing of lots is not to use a computer system which, in order to be tamper-proof, would require precautions preventing the guarantee of transparency and clarity for the general public, whereas its absolute confidence in the fairness of a tamper-proof system is indispensable.

Initially, adult citizens exercising their civil rights will be invited to go to the civil registry office to draw lots for a number of 20 digits by drawing a ball numbered from 0 to 9 times in a row. A computer database will be created with the following information: First name, Last name, Date of birth, address, 20-digit number.

Once this number has been drawn, the civil registrar will query the database to ensure that this number does not exist in the database (one chance in 100 billion billion) and this number will be written on the voter card renamed the citizen's card in a forgery-proof way as well as the arithmetic sum of the 20 digits between 0 and 180.

In the event of a dispute, the number indicated on the card will prevail.

Depending on the configuration, the following method can be adapted to draw lots for a single person or a million people, but it cannot determine in advance the exact number of citizens drawn according to the parameters.

For X number of randomly drawn, you can either choose parameters that allow you to draw twice as many and then draw numbers which, in the number of 20, will serve as a sorting criterion and then select the first X according to this ranking. This method makes it possible to have additional citizens to compensate for any reforms (derogations, exclusions or recusals).

Once this number has been drawn, the civil registrar will query the database to ensure that this number does not exist in the database (one chance in 100 billion but still possible) and this number will be entered on the voter card renamed the citizen card in a forgery-proof way, as well as the arithmetics of the 20 digits between 0 and 180.

In the event of a dispute, the number indicated on the card will prevail.

Depending on the settings, the following method can be adapted to draw lots for a single person or a million people, but it cannot determine in advance the exact number of citizens drawn according to the parameters.

The drawing of lots for an assembly of 1,000 people could then be done as follows: By estimating that it will be necessary to draw lots for more citizens than necessary in order to compensate for the various derogations granted.

The following example would make it possible to draw lots for about 1,125 (this number is random) from the population among 45 million French adults registered in the database.

The draw of 4 balls in two will be held live on public television channels



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different transparent spheres, one containing 20 so-called "rank" balls numbered from 1 to 20 and the other 10 so-called "value" balls numbered from 0 to 9 by a transparent and public process as for the Société Française des Jeux lotto draws in the presence of bailiffs and citizens. Between each draw associating a value with each rank drawn, only the ball of value is put back in its transparent sphere so that the same value can be assigned to several ranks.

Example:

Let's assume the following "rank/value" draws: 12/9, 8/0, 20/6 and 1/1. We keep the order of draw.

Thus, citizens whose numbers meet the criteria Digit n°12=9 + digit n°8=0 + digit n°20=6 + digit n°1=1 (i.e. about 1 citizen in 10,000, i.e. 4,500 in 45 million) are pre-selected

Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Value	1	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	9	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6

To sort the drawn and assign them a serial number, the valuable balls of the previous draw "9-0-6-1" are used by classifying the drawn according to the ascending order of the number composed from the values of the numbers of these ranks on their number.

Thus the preselected ones are sorted according to the ABCD values When an X value is equal to its rank, such as the value 1 in position 1, it is no longer discriminating since all the preselected ones have the same rank. We then replace it with the value of the rank 10+X, here we will take the rank 11.

Since there is no ball of rank 0, it is replaced, as here, by the ball of rank 10. In this example, starting with the values 9-0-6-1, the number ABCD corresponds to the values of the ranks 9- 10-6-11

You can then choose the number of citizens drawn at random to the nearest unit and even have a "list of replacements with the following ones.

Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Value	1	?	?	?	?	C	?	0	A	B	D	9	?	?	?	?	?	?	x	6

The same card with the random 20-digit personal number can be used for all subsequent draws, whether local or national.

It will only be necessary to adapt the number of balls to be drawn according to the ratio between the size of the population and the number of citizens to be named.



APPENDIX 5:

The rules of the Democratic Constituent Process

Work of the previous Constituent Workshops which have taken place in since 2015 and which have given rise to the writing of articles validated in plenary assemblies and grouped together in the basic document "Rules of the Constituent Assembly" <http://tinyurl.com/gwoq2fq>.

<http://www.lescitoyensconstituants.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/12-12-2020-R%C3%A8gles-du-processus-constituant.pdf>

The topics covered are briefly described here: <http://tinyurl.com/zpkoc9y>.

Register to continue or modify the current writing see on the website

<http://ateliersconstituants.org>

The rules of the constituent assembly:- The procedures for choosing the constituent assembly.

1. How and why should it be composed by drawing lots from the electoral lists, how many?
2. Fix the mission of the drawn and the rules?
3. Obligations, exemptions?
4. How and how much should they be paid, housed and transported?
 - a. How can they get their families through this period, childcare, sick parents...
 - b. How to compensate their employer
5. How do you convince them to accept the assignment?
 - a. How to train them
 - b. A first session of mandatory and paid training
 - c. How to deal with outright refusals? Withdrawals? How to choose replacements?
6. How can transparency be imposed on them?
 - a. Respect for their anonymity
 - b. Avoiding corruption
7. How can they be forced to put the RIC on?
8. How/why should they be controlled, excluded, revoked, condemned and/or rewarded?
9. To what duration should their missions be limited?



APPENDIX 6:

Lists of recognised founding texts: links

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
1789 International Convention on the Rights of the
Child 1989

Texts recognized but partially suspended in their application to allow the provisions of Articles 7 and 7.1 on currency

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CODE STATUTES OF THE BANQUE DE FRANCE

<https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2016/11/22/statuts-banque-de-france.pdf>

PROTOCOL (No 4) ON THE STATUTE OF THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF
CENTRAL BANKS AND OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12016E%2FPRO%2F04>



APPENDIX 7:

Emergency measures and missions of the provisional powers

These emergency measures are legislative, and should not normally be included in a Constitution whose role is not to define policy.

Nevertheless, since the promulgation of the CPT took place following a popular insurrection with known social demands, these are indicatively indicated as representing the popular demands most often put forward.

If they do not prove to be sufficiently consensual, either insufficient or too divisive, then the people could repeal them and improve them thanks to the abrogatory and legislative RICs.

Urgent tasks of the executive power:

- Restoration of the indexation of pensions and pensions to inflation.
- Fight against tax fraud and use of information on tax havens.

Urgent tasks of the parliamentary power:

- 0% VAT on basic necessities. (Draw up a list).
- Launch a public audit of France's debt and tax loopholes
- Vote to abolish the CICE for SBF120 companies and reinstate the wealth tax.
- Establishment of new tax brackets on the highest incomes
- Introduction of a first universal monthly income of 100 Democs per person from birth to death, which can be combined with other existing social allowances and is taxable on income.
- Launch audits on energy, food, housing, health and industrial policies.
- Amnesty and sentence reduction laws for convicts who encouraged the support of the police to the promulgation of the CPT and for resistant citizens involved in excessive violence during the events. Allowances and pensions for disabled persons and their families. In order to prepare for the end of France's domination of the countries of French-speaking Africa:
- Launch an audit on the management of the CFA Franc and African diplomacy

Urgent tasks of the Prosecution Chamber - (Composed according to Article 6):

- Release of political prisoners not involved in blood crimes: the prosecution chamber will have to publish its criteria.
- The prosecution of governmental, judicial, media and police authorities guilty of collusion and abuses against the people, in the illegal repression of demonstrations, and of having made a disproportionate or indiscriminate use of force, or of having given the order or covered it up by obstructing justice, shall be held accountable and tried before courts without the intervention of the perpetrator.

Urgent missions of the media and educational power:

To establish a structure for training in the different roles to be filled in the new institutions by the randomly drawn. To train citizens to play these roles, it will also be necessary to train trainers. (Define training programmes in an appendix) Publicize the Munich Charter and the swearing-in of journalists and editorialists. Organize spaces for citizen debate in the media on the constituent process Educate and inform students for respectful and reasoned debate.

Urgent tasks of the monetary power:

Organize the IT infrastructure for the creation of the Democ by creating a competence center composed of managers from the Banque de France and the project managers and IT developers of the online banks. The Ministry of Finance's website will be developed to host the Démoc.



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Free allocation of 1,000 Democs to each citizen registered in the Civil Registry at the initial rate of one Democ for one Euro.

Urgent missions of the constituent power:

Communicate on the need to go to the civil registry office to be assigned the 20-digit number drawn at random which will be used for the drawing of lots for the assemblies (see Appendix 4)



APPENDIX 8: Modalities of the RIC, Citizens' Initiative Referendum

XI-1. Right of citizen initiative

Any citizen with the right to vote may initiate a citizens' initiative referendum on any matter in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

XI-2. Drafting of the referendum proposal

1. The process of initiating the referendum begins with the drafting of a referendum proposal by the citizen himself or with assistance. This proposal takes the form of a small initiative to be promoted in several stages.

XI-3. Collection of signatures

1. The first step of the own-initiative petition is to collect 100 signatures from people on the citizenship lists, which replace the traditional lists of electors. Each signatory must provide their name and citizen registration number when they sign the sign.
2. Before official registration, the petition remains informal in the hands of its initiators, with no maximum time limit to reach the required number of signatures.

XI-4. Registration and confirmation of signatures

1. Once the collection of at least 100 signatures in favour of the own-initiative petition has been registered on a dedicated petitioner, the signatory citizens will receive a notification by e-mail and by post, informing them of the registration of the petition and inviting them to confirm their signature on the petition or by post.
2. As soon as the first 100 confirmations of signatures are collected, the petition moves on to the next stage of the citizens' initiative referendum process.

XI-5. Petition Validation

1. If, after the official registration, the petition reaches or exceeds the required number of 100 confirmed signatures, it is then considered valid and compliant to proceed to the next stage of the citizens' initiative referendum process.
2. In the second stage, a brief information of 120 characters and the link to the text of the petition on the server where it can be signed will be disseminated on the media (according to their specifications), in order to allow citizens to read the proposal and to support it with their signature.

XI-6. Signature Accounting

1. Each time the thresholds for additional signatures (1,000, 5,000, 10,000) are crossed, an increasingly long article is published on the subject of the referendum proposal.

XI-7. Debate forum

1. From 20,000 signatories, an online forum is opened to allow the signatories of the initiative to contribute arguments in favour of the initiative. Non-signatories can also contradict it. All comments must be respectful and argued.
2. Forum participants are identifiable by the judicial authorities in the event of a legal complaint.

XI-8. Referendum Chamber

1. After the stage of the debate forum, a referendum chamber composed of 3 sub-chambers of 20 citizens drawn monthly for a 4-month mission is constituted. The first month of their mission is devoted to their training.
2. During their month of training, the members of the Referendum Chamber, drawn by lot, may attend hearings and deliberate among themselves in order to get used to the conditions of debates in small groups. However, they do not take part in the votes during this training period.



XI-9. Deliberations and opinions of the Chamber of Referendums

1. The referendum chamber is responsible for examining the 3 most signed initiatives on the server. Each sub-chamber of 20 members selects an initiative and identifies the experts to be interviewed.
2. Among the experts to be heard are the drafters of the initiative, the parties concerned by the decision (either by their interests, or by their philosophical or political reflections), as well as the authors of books, theses, and academics with relevant knowledge on the subject of the initiative.
3. The hearings shall take place within 2 months, during which the experts are invited to present their arguments and their expert opinions.

XI-10. Deliberations in small groups and votes in plenary

1. At the end of the hearings, the members of the Referendum Chamber shall deliberate in small groups of 5 to 8 citizens debating with a moderator limiting speaking time to 3 minutes and ensuring that speakers are not interrupted.
2. Each group shall prepare a report for the plenary assembly of a maximum of 10 minutes, summarising the arguments which have marked the group and giving the opinion of the group by one or two spokespersons.
3. At the end of the deliberations in small groups, the plenary assembly votes.

XI-11. Effect of votes of the referendum chamber

1. If a sufficiently consensual and informed majority votes 3 to 1 in favour of the initiative, then the agreement of the people, represented by the referendum chamber, is presumed to have been achieved and the proposal must be validated as if a referendum had been held.
2. If a sufficiently consensual and informed majority opposes the proposal by 3 to 1, it shall be rejected as if a referendum had been held.
3. In other cases, i.e. when the vote is inconclusive with a majority of 3 to 1, a referendum is held because there is not sufficient consensus to guarantee that the people would have voted in the same way.
4. An exception is made in the case of a proposal for a constituent RIC: in this case, it will be sufficient for 25% or more of the members of the referendum chamber to be in favour of it, for a referendum to be organised.

XI-12. New Initiative

1. As soon as an initiative has been decided, whether with or without a referendum, the next proposal, which is the most signed among the others, enters the examination process.

XI-13 Constitutional amendment

***Intent:** The Constitution cannot be changed without the support of the people. The filters intended to avoid a proliferation of divisive referendums are the same as for other initiatives, but the final validation can only be done by referendum. In this case, its opinion will only be advisory because the law of laws must be understood by all to establish the legitimacy of decisions that will be taken in the name of the people by the powers that the Constitution institutes.*

For constitutional changes, a referendum with a qualified majority of 60% of approvals and a minimum turnout of 60% is required. If a representative or an expert, elected or drawn by lot, wishes to amend the constitution, he or she must also go through the same process, as his or her status gives him or her favourable visibility, and there is no reason to benefit from any privilege in the process. In the context of their functions, the members of the constituent power, independent of the other powers, who make proposals benefit from the visibility given to them by the reports of their work, which will be institutionally mediated. An exception is made for the constituent RICs, for which the referendum must take place, regardless of the informed opinion that the referendum chamber will have to make.



XI-14 Citizens' Veto Referendum

Intention: No body other than the people can have the last word

If, despite the writing and validation of a new law or an executive decision taken by one of the six powers (parliamentary, executive, judicial, media, monetary or constituent), citizens want, by RIC, to exercise the right of veto of the people even before its entry into force, consequently, any citizen can launch a citizen veto initiative. Nevertheless, as it is not necessary to block decisions or laws responding to a manifest emergency (natural disaster, invasion of territory, etc.), it is up to the chamber of referendums, for each veto initiative, to specify and justify whether it assigns it the status URGENT after having been asked for a spokesman for the decision.

Otherwise, any request for a veto will result in a first freeze of 30 days in the implementation of the law or decision.

If such a deposit is made on the server (which presupposes, within 30 days, the deposit of 100 "formal" signatures for the holding of the veto referendum), the duration of the initial freeze is then extended to 90 days. The modalities of a veto initiative are different from the modalities of other initiatives:

1. For these, as soon as the initiative is on the server, the petitioning citizens are simultaneously invited to vote on the petition FOR or AGAINST the holding of the veto referendum.
2. The petition is publicized by invitations to sign are regularly covered by the media
3. If, before the end of the 90-day period, 60% or more of the signatories representing 3% or more of the citizens have signed FOR the referendum to take place, then it must take place within 2 months unless there is an agreement to override the decision.

XI-15 Associated referendums

Intent: A single question in a referendum does not allow for the formulation of an alternative proposal,

Citizens initiating referendums can, in the drafting of their initiative, propose several related questions to make voters choose between options and alternatives in a more subtle way than by a single binary answer.

XI-16 Financing of Referendums and Their Process

Intention: The best decisions cannot be made without coherence with the means available.

The RIC process produces budgetary costs which, like those related to the functioning of the State, are financed in Democs, the citizen currency described in Article 7 of the CPT page 10.



QR code pointing to the up-to-date pdf



APPENDIX 9: History of changes since version v1.0 http://lc.cx/CPT_v1

v1.01 Sections 2 and 17 v1.02 Appendix 1: Added "Representative" to the glossary.

v1.03 Annex 7: emergency measures, introduction of a mini universal income

v1.04 Article 5: role and missions of the executive power. Preamble. Update

v1.05 Article 13: Control of the executive power.

v1.06 Articles 13-3, 16 and 17 (Control of the Judiciary, Command, and State of Emergency) Annex 7: Creation of a universal income in Democs.

v1.07 Article 12 v1.08 Preamble: taking into account remarks v1.09

v1.10 Article 1: Centralization of the State v1.11 Cartridge: addition of

the motto, Intent of the preamble, Article 1 v1.12 Appendix 2: addition

of the electoral route v1.13 Appendix 3: clarification of the electoral

route v1.14 Article 5: clarification of the executive power v1.16 Article

1 amended, Article 8-4 added v1.17 Article 8-4 corrected v1.18

Lexicon: added to the definition of sovereignty.

v1.19 Article 3: Change of title.

v1.21 Article 11 : reformulation

v1.22 Article 8-4 corrected

v1.23 Addition of the word Republic in the lexicon in Appendix 1

v1.24 Reformulations in the intention on page 1 to facilitate voice reading.

V1.25 Rewording of the preamble to make it easier to read the voice.

V1.26 Article 2 reformulations to facilitate voice reading.

V1.27 Reformulations of Articles 3 and 4 to facilitate oral reading.

V1.28 Article 4 reformulations to facilitate oral reading.

V1.29-1.31 Article 5 reformulations to facilitate oral reading.

V1.32 Articles 6 to 6-2 corrected for oral reading.

V1.33 Article 7 corrected for oral reading

V1.34 Corrected Article 8 and 9 for oral reading

V1.35 & V1.36 Article 9 reformulated for oral reading V1.37 Article 10 reformulated for oral reading

V1.38 Article 13 reformulated for oral reading V1.39 Article 1 reformulated after a constituent workshop

and harmonized with the commentable version. V1.40 Change of logo V1.42 Link to simulate the draw:

http://wikicratie.fr/Documents/Tirages_au_sort.xlsx V1.43 The executive power is renamed "Executing

Power" throughout the document V1.44 Recasting Article 11 on the RIC and creation of Annex 8

describing it V1.45 Preamble: values/exercise of fundamental freedoms V1.46 Harmonization of the

executing power with the suggestions retained on http://lc.cx/edit_CPT V1.47 Replacement of references to

the CSA with references to Arcom V1.48 Addition of the veto referendum and associated referendums in

Annex 8. Amendment of the intent in Article 11.

V1.49 Addition of Article XI-16 in Schedule 8 to clarify funding for the ICN process



La page de la CPT : <http://cpt.wikicratie.fr>

La CPT en bref: <http://lc.cx/mini-CPT>

Answers to Common Objections FAQ: <http://lc.cx/faq-cpt>

La CPT en audio: https://lc.cx/yNwHijm_Y

To make the approach known: http://lc.cx/tract_CPT; <http://lc.cx/minitract-CPT>
<http://cpt.wikicratie.fr/affichetteCPT.pdf>

Some proposals and reactions: <http://lc.cx/Propos-CPT> To participate in constituent workshops and in the writing of the document: <http://ateliersconstituants.org>

Organize yourself constituent workshops on the CPT: <https://lc.cx/Atelier-CPT>
and put your proposals back on: http://lc.cx/edit_CPT Evaluate the statistical representativeness of an assembly drawn by lot:

https://fr.surveymonkey.com/mp/sample-size-calculator/?fbclid=IwAR00_hVBtEM8ph6HhBnc5---pasTQk2Kb-NfB4NLHbhBuFm_2Rv9WabI0ps Simulation de tirage au sort:
http://wikicratie.fr/Documents/Tirages_au_sort.xlsx

Thank you for sending us your comments, for submitting your proposals for writing articles or modifications, ... and join the team.

Once the text is complete, it will be important to make understandable "general public" summaries and also reformulations for different levels of language.

However, this text will continue to evolve in order to be able to gather the millions of citizens it will need to be enacted.

It is important to spread the link to this initiative <http://lc.cx/CPT-pdf>

Contact: cpt@ateliersconstituants.org

List of planned changes:

- Summarize the work of the constituent workshops in Annex 5 (constituent process)
- · Define the terms and conditions for the composition of the assemblies drawn by lot
- · Define the modalities of training, debate, and decision-making (sociocracy)
- · Introduce the modalities for the implementation of majority judgment for elections (Appendix 3)
- · Continue the summarized version of the text: <http://lc.cx/mini-CPT>
- More legal version (to the detriment of readability with articles divided into short articles of a few sentences)

Note:

Since version 1.0, this text considered as the first completed draft, this text continues to evolve. It is of course intended to evolve and become a reference in the public debate.

It is not in a commercial approach but in search of the common good, so any part of it can be copied on the sole condition of specifying the url address of the initial document and its version number: 1.43