P U Z Z L D

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THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS OF THE PUZZLD MOVEMENT

Version 2.0

Adopted by the Founder alongside

the Constitution of the Puzzld Movement, Version 2.0

The rights we hold to, and hold others to

Founded in the United Kingdom · Open to the world

PREAMBLE

We adopt this Charter of Rights in order to state, in one place and in plain terms, the rights upon which the Puzzld Movement is founded, the rights by which it measures the conduct of institutions, and the rights to which it holds its own conduct.

We recognise that rights written down are not rights secured. Every right set out in this Charter already exists in international law. The people whose dignity this Movement exists to defend are frequently denied those rights by institutions that have formally accepted them, and are denied them not by open repudiation but by delay, by threshold, by assessment, by process, and by the quiet rationing of what has already been promised. The distance between the right as written and the right as experienced is the territory in which the Movement works.

We recognise that this distance is rarely closed by argument alone. It is closed by evidence, by record, by the naming of the institution responsible, and by the patient refusal to let a question go unanswered. Those are the instruments the Constitution provides, and this Charter is the standard those instruments serve.

We affirm that rights belong to people because they are people. They are not earned by contribution, forfeited by unpopularity, granted by governments, or withdrawn by majorities. An institution that respects rights is meeting an obligation and not conferring a favour, and the language of generosity used by institutions about the things people are already owed is itself a small failure of this Charter.

We affirm that the rights in this Charter are indivisible. The right to speak is of limited value to a person who has nowhere to live. The right to vote is of limited value to a person who cannot read the ballot or reach the polling station. The Movement does not rank civil and political rights above economic, social, cultural and environmental ones, and does not accept arguments that one may be traded against another.

We affirm that rights are breached by systems as well as by individuals. A single official making a single unjust decision is a familiar kind of wrong and a comparatively easy one to name. A target, a threshold, an algorithm, a funding formula, or a backlog that produces the same wrong thousands of times without any individual intending it is harder to see, harder to attribute, and far more damaging. The Movement is built to make the second kind visible.

We affirm that the Movement is bound by this Charter in its own conduct. An organisation that demands rights from others while failing to practise them internally forfeits the standing to make the demand. Every provision of this Charter applies to how the Movement treats its own members, its own Team, and the people whose issues it carries.

We record that this Charter does not create rights. It states them, collects them, and commits the Movement to them. Its authority as a document derives from the Constitution of the Puzzld Movement, to which it is subordinate. The authority of the rights themselves derives from the people who hold them.

PART I: STATUS AND APPLICATION

Article 1 Status of this Charter

This Charter is a subordinate document of the Puzzld Movement within the meaning of Section 1.03 of the Constitution, and derives its authority from the Constitution.

Where this Charter and the Constitution conflict, the Constitution prevails, and the conflicting provision of this Charter is void to the extent of the inconsistency in accordance with Section 1.03.

This Charter gives detailed expression to the constitutional purposes set out in Section 2.01, and in particular to the purpose at clause (d), the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights as recognised by international law.

This Charter is interpreted by the Council, which is the authoritative interpreter of the Constitution under Article 60, and the Council's published interpretations of this Charter bind every governing body and officer of the Movement.

This Charter is published in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution and is freely available to the public at all times, in plain language as well as in full text, and in the languages most widely spoken within the Movement's membership.

Article 2 Sources

The rights stated in this Charter are drawn from the instruments of international, regional and domestic human rights law listed in Schedule A.

Where a right in this Charter is stated more briefly than in its source instrument, the source instrument governs its meaning. Nothing in the brevity of this Charter shall be read as narrowing a right as it exists in law.

Where the law of a jurisdiction protects a right more generously than this Charter, the more generous protection applies. This Charter sets a floor and not a ceiling.

Where a right in this Charter is not yet fully recognised in binding law in a particular jurisdiction, the Movement shall say so when it relies upon that right, and shall distinguish between what the law requires, what the better interpretation of the law supports, and what the Movement contends the law ought to be. That distinction is required by Article 5 of the Constitution and is not optional.

Where a source instrument is amended, replaced, withdrawn from, or authoritatively reinterpreted, the Human Rights and Advocacy sector shall report the development to the Council, which shall determine whether this Charter requires amendment under Article 56. The withdrawal of a jurisdiction from a source instrument does not remove the corresponding right from this Charter.

Article 3 To Whom this Charter Applies

This Charter applies in three distinct ways, and the distinction matters.

First, it binds the Movement. Every officer, every member of the Team, every governing body, every Regional Chapter, and every person acting in the Movement's name is bound by this Charter in the conduct of the Movement's work. A breach of this Charter by a person acting for the Movement is a constitutional matter for the Council under Section 23.03.

Second, it governs the platform. The rights in this Charter shape how accounts are received, how evidence is assessed, how submissions are prepared, and how members are treated, as set out in Part IV.

Third, it is the standard by which the Movement measures institutions. When the Movement states that an institution has failed in its obligations, the claim is made by reference to this Charter and to the instruments in Schedule A, and not by reference to the Movement's preferences. This is a deliberate constraint upon the Movement: it may not describe as a breach of rights something that is merely a policy it disagrees with.

This Charter does not create legally enforceable obligations upon any third party, and the Movement does not claim the authority of a court or a treaty body. It claims only the authority of an accurate public record, consistently maintained.

Article 4 Universality, Indivisibility and Interdependence

The rights in this Charter belong to every person without distinction of any kind.

They are indivisible. No right in this Charter is subordinate to another, and the Movement does not accept that civil and political rights are more fundamental than economic, social and cultural rights, or the reverse.

They are interdependent. The realisation of each right depends in practice upon the realisation of others, and an institution cannot claim to respect a right in form while making its exercise impossible in fact.

The Movement does not accept cultural, religious, traditional, economic, or security justifications offered as grounds for denying a right to a particular group of people. It accepts only the limitations permitted by Article 49.

Rights apply to people whose conduct is unpopular, whose claims are inconvenient, and whose manner in pursuing them is difficult. A right that attaches only to the sympathetic claimant is not a right but a reward, and the Movement shall apply this Charter in cases where it is uncomfortable to do so.

Article 5 The Three Obligations

Every right in this Charter imposes three distinct obligations upon a public authority, and the Movement assesses conduct against each of them separately rather than treating a right as a single undifferentiated duty.

(a) The obligation to **respect**: to refrain from interfering with the enjoyment of the right, directly or through the design of its own systems.

(b) The obligation to **protect**: to prevent third parties, including private companies, landlords, employers and other individuals, from interfering with the right, and to provide redress where they do.

(c) The obligation to **fulfil**: to take positive measures, legislative, administrative, budgetary and judicial, towards the full realisation of the right.

The obligations to respect and to protect bind immediately. A shortage of resources is never an answer to an allegation of interference, nor to a failure to regulate a private actor whose conduct breaches a right.

Where an institution responds to an issue by stating that the conduct complained of was that of a contractor, a private provider, a landlord, or another third party, the Movement shall assess the response against the obligation to protect, and shall record that the institution has not thereby answered the issue. The contracting out of a service does not contract out the obligation.

Article 6 Immediate Obligations and Progressive Realisation

The Movement recognises the distinction drawn in international law between obligations that bind immediately and obligations that a state is required to realise progressively to the maximum of its available resources.

Obligations of non-discrimination bind immediately and in full. Lack of resources is never a defence to discrimination.

Every right has a minimum core: a level of provision below which the right is not being realised at all rather than being realised imperfectly. A person with no shelter, no access to essential medicine, no means of obtaining food, or no access to clean water is below the minimum core of the rights in Articles 29 to 31, and the Movement treats evidence of such circumstances as engaging an immediate obligation rather than a progressive one.

Where a right requires resources to realise beyond its minimum core, the Movement assesses an institution against four questions: whether it is moving towards realisation rather than away from it; whether it has applied the maximum of its available resources; whether it has prioritised those in greatest need; and whether any backward step is justified by reference to the full range of rights and the use of all available alternatives.

A plan without a timetable, a consultation without an outcome, a strategy without a budget, and a pilot that is never scaled are not evidence of progressive realisation, and the Movement shall not record them as such.

Article 7 How the Movement Assesses a Breach

An allegation that a right has been breached is a serious statement about an institution, and the Movement makes it only where the evidence supports it.

Every investigation that asserts a breach of this Charter, and every finding that states one, shall be assessed against the framework in Schedule B, which requires the identification of the right engaged, the obligation engaged under Article 5, the institution responsible, the conduct complained of, the evidence relied upon, and any limitation the institution might lawfully rely upon under Article 49.

The Movement distinguishes between four findings, and uses the language of each precisely:

(a) a **breach**, where the evidence establishes that the right has been denied or interfered with and no lawful limitation applies;

(b) a **risk**, where the evidence establishes conditions in which a breach is likely to occur or is occurring but is not yet documented;

(c) a **failure of process**, where the outcome may be defensible but the person was not heard, not informed, not given reasons, or not given a route of challenge;

(d) a **concern**, where the Movement considers the conduct inconsistent with the spirit of this Charter but cannot establish a breach on the evidence available.

The Movement shall not describe a concern as a breach in order to strengthen a submission. The credibility of the record depends upon the accuracy of its weakest claim as much as its strongest, and an institution that can disprove one overstated allegation will use it to dismiss the rest.

Where the Movement has stated that a breach occurred and later evidence shows otherwise, the correction shall be made with the prominence required by Article 5 of the Constitution, and shall be recorded permanently alongside the original statement.

PART II: THE RIGHTS

Article 8 Human Dignity

Every person possesses equal and inherent dignity, which cannot be earned, forfeited, or withdrawn.

Dignity is the foundation of every other right in this Charter and the first constitutional principle of the Movement under Article 4 of the Constitution. Where another right in this Charter is unclear in its application, it is read in the way that best protects dignity.

The dignity of one person shall never be protected by denying the dignity of another. The Movement criticises power, institutions, policies and conduct. It does not dehumanise the individuals who exercise power, however severely it judges what they have done.

Dignity is breached by treatment as well as by outcome. A person may receive everything they were entitled to and still have been treated as a case number, a cost pressure, a risk score, or an administrative inconvenience. The Movement records such treatment as a failure of this Article even where no other right has been denied.

The following are indicators of a failure of dignity, and the Movement records them where evidence supports them:

(a) requiring a person to repeat a distressing account to successive officials who have not read the file;

(b) communicating a decision of serious consequence by standard template, without explanation and without a named contact;

(c) requiring a person to prove a permanent condition repeatedly;

(d) describing people in official documents in terms that reduce them to a cost, a burden, a caseload, or a category of risk;

(e) designing a process so that a person must become distressed, persistent, or publicly visible before they are assisted.

Article 9 Life and Security of the Person

Every person has the right to life and to security of the person.

This right imposes on public authorities not only a duty not to take life, but a duty to take reasonable steps to protect life where they know, or ought to know, of a real and immediate risk to an identified person or group.

The duty extends to systemic risk and not only to individual cases. Where an authority is on notice that a building is unsafe, that a ward is unsafe, that a road is unsafe, or that a service is failing in a way that is foreseeably fatal, the duty is engaged from the moment of notice and not from the moment of harm.

Deaths and serious harm arising from the failure of a public service, whether in housing, healthcare, detention, social care, policing, or safety regulation, engage this right, and the Movement treats evidence of such failures as among the most serious matters that can be raised on the platform.

Where a death has occurred in circumstances engaging this right, the Movement supports the right of the bereaved to an effective, independent and prompt investigation, to participate meaningfully in it, to legal representation on terms comparable to those available to the institution under scrutiny, and to the implementation of its findings. A recommendation made after a death and not implemented is a continuing matter under this Article, and the Movement records repeat findings across separate investigations as evidence of systemic breach.

Article 10 Freedom from Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment

No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

This right is absolute. It admits of no exception, no balancing against other interests, and no derogation in time of war, emergency, or public danger. No conduct by the person concerned, however grave, reduces its protection.

Degrading treatment is not confined to violence. Conditions of detention, of institutional care, of destitution deliberately imposed by policy, and of treatment that humiliates a person or breaks their resistance may each engage this right, as may the cumulative effect of conditions that would not individually reach the threshold.

Prolonged solitary confinement, restraint used as a management tool rather than as an immediate safety measure, the withholding of pain relief, and the housing of people in conditions known to be harmful because no alternative has been funded are each matters the Movement will raise under this Article.

The duty includes a duty to investigate. Where a credible allegation of treatment engaging this Article is made, the absence of a prompt, independent and effective investigation is itself a breach, independent of whether the original allegation is ultimately proved.

Article 11 Freedom from Slavery, Servitude and Forced Labour

No person shall be held in slavery or servitude, subjected to forced or compulsory labour, or trafficked.

This right is absolute and applies in private employment and domestic settings as fully as in public institutions.

Exploitation through debt bondage, the withholding of identity documents, threats relating to immigration status, the systematic non-payment of lawful wages, and the tying of accommodation to employment in a way that makes leaving impossible each fall within this Article.

Work required as a condition of receiving subsistence support, where refusal results in destitution, engages this Article and shall be assessed against it rather than treated as a matter of welfare policy alone.

The obligation to protect under Article 5 requires authorities to identify victims, to provide support that does not depend upon cooperation with a prosecution, and to refrain from penalising people for offences committed as a direct consequence of their exploitation.

Article 12 Liberty and Freedom from Arbitrary Detention

Every person has the right to liberty and security, and no person shall be deprived of liberty except on grounds and by procedures established in law.

Any person deprived of liberty has the right to be informed promptly, in a language and form they understand, of the reasons; to challenge the lawfulness of the detention before a court; to legal assistance; to have a person of their choosing informed; and to compensation where the detention is unlawful.

Detention without a time limit, detention for administrative convenience, detention arising from the unavailability of a more suitable placement, and the detention of children and of people in mental health crisis in settings not designed for their care are each matters of serious concern under this Article.

Deprivation of liberty is a question of substance and not of label. A person who is under continuous supervision and control and is not free to leave is deprived of their liberty whether the setting is described as a hospital, a care home, a supported placement, or a family arrangement, and the safeguards in this Article apply.

Article 13 People in Detention and Institutional Care

Every person deprived of liberty, and every person living in an institutional setting, retains every right in this Charter except those necessarily restricted by the fact of the detention or placement itself.

This includes rights to healthcare of a standard equivalent to that available in the community, to education, to family contact, to practise a religion, to privacy so far as the setting permits, to correspondence, to make a complaint without reprisal, and to be protected from violence by staff and by others.

The State owes a heightened duty of care to people it has placed beyond the ordinary means of protecting themselves. Where a person is harmed in detention or institutional care, the burden of explaining how the harm occurred rests with the institution.

Every such setting shall be subject to independent inspection with unannounced access, and every person within it shall have confidential access to that inspectorate, to a lawyer, and to an independent advocate. The absence of effective external scrutiny of a closed institution is itself a matter the Movement will raise.

The Movement records the pattern of findings across inspection reports, prevention of future death reports, and safeguarding reviews as evidence under this Article, since the repetition of a finding across years and institutions evidences a systemic failure that no single report establishes alone.

Article 14 Equality and Freedom from Discrimination

Every person is equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law without discrimination.

No person shall be discriminated against on grounds of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, ethnicity, national or social origin, colour, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, language, political or other opinion, property, birth, migration status, caste, health status, criminal record, care experience, or other status.

Discrimination takes several forms, each of which engages this Article:

(a) **direct** discrimination, where a person is treated less favourably because of a characteristic;

(b) **indirect** discrimination, where a rule, practice or design that is neutral on its face places people sharing a characteristic at a particular disadvantage and cannot be objectively justified;

(c) **failure to make reasonable adjustment**, where a person is disadvantaged because a barrier that could have been removed was not;

(d) **harassment**, where conduct related to a characteristic violates a person's dignity or creates a hostile environment;

(e) **victimisation**, where a person is treated detrimentally because they complained of discrimination or supported another who did.

Equality requires more than identical treatment. Where people are differently situated, treating them identically may itself produce inequality, and reasonable adjustment and positive action to redress disadvantage are consistent with this Article rather than exceptions to it.

Discrimination is frequently experienced in combination rather than singly. A person may be disadvantaged by the intersection of several characteristics in ways not captured by considering any one of them alone, and evidence presented on the platform shall be assessed with that in mind. Data that is not disaggregated cannot show this, and the Movement treats an institution's failure to collect and publish disaggregated outcome data as itself a matter capable of being raised under this Article.

Article 15 Privacy, Family Life, Home and Correspondence

Every person has the right to respect for their private life, family life, home and correspondence.

Interference by a public authority is permissible only where it is in accordance with the law, pursues a legitimate aim, and is necessary and proportionate, in accordance with Article 49.

This right protects not only against intrusion but the ability to form and maintain relationships, to live with one's family, to develop one's identity, to control information about oneself, and to be free from unjustified monitoring.

The right to a home protects the home a person occupies, whatever their legal tenure. The absence of ownership does not reduce the protection, and proceedings affecting a person's home require proportionality to be assessed in their individual circumstances rather than assumed.

The separation of a family by the State, whether through care proceedings, immigration enforcement, detention, or the placement of a disabled or older person far from their family, engages this Article and requires justification in each individual case.

Article 16 Data Rights and Protection from Surveillance

Every person has the right to control over information about themselves: to know what is held, by whom, and why; to obtain a copy; to have inaccuracies corrected; to have data erased where there is no lawful basis for retaining it; and to object to processing.

Mass, untargeted, or suspicionless surveillance of a population is incompatible with this Charter. Surveillance of an individual is permissible only where authorised by law, independently supervised, targeted, time-limited, and proportionate to a serious and specific purpose.

Data collected for one purpose shall not be used for a materially different purpose without a lawful basis and notice to the person concerned. The Movement treats the matching of datasets across public bodies for purposes of enforcement, where the data was given for purposes of support, as a matter engaging this Article, because it makes the seeking of help a risk.

Sensitive characteristics inferred from unrelated data are personal data, and the inference of health status, immigration status, sexuality, religion, or political opinion from behavioural data engages this Article as fully as the collection of that information directly.

The sale of personal data, the retention of data about people never suspected of anything, and the retention of data about children into adulthood are each matters the Movement will raise.

Article 17 Automated Decision-Making

Every person has the right not to be subject to a decision producing significant effects upon them that is based solely upon automated processing, without meaningful human involvement.

Where an automated or algorithmic system makes or materially influences a decision about a person's rights, entitlements, treatment, risk classification, or access to a service, that person is entitled:

(a) to be told that such a system was used;

(b) to an explanation of the logic involved and the main factors that produced the result, in terms they can understand;

(c) to see and correct the data about them that the system relied upon;

(d) to review by a human being with the authority, the information, and the time to reach a different conclusion;

(e) to challenge the outcome through the routes in Articles 25 and 26.

Human involvement is meaningful only where the person exercising it can in practice depart from the system's output. A process in which an official may in theory override a score but does so in a negligible proportion of cases, or lacks the information required to assess it, is automated decision-making and shall be recorded as such.

An automated system trained upon historic data reproduces the patterns in that data, including patterns of discrimination. The Movement treats evidence of disparate outcomes by protected characteristic as engaging Article 14 in addition to this Article, and treats the refusal to publish an equality impact assessment of such a system as a matter capable of formal submission.

Where a public authority declines to disclose how a system works on grounds of commercial confidentiality, the Movement records that the authority has placed a contractual arrangement above a person's ability to understand a decision made about their life.

Article 18 Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion

Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the right to hold, change, or abandon a belief, and to manifest a belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance, alone or in community with others, in public or in private.

The right to hold a belief is absolute. Only the manifestation of belief may be limited, and then only in accordance with Article 49.

This right protects religious and non-religious beliefs equally, protects the right not to believe, and protects the right not to be compelled to declare a belief.

Accommodation of belief in employment, education, healthcare and detention is part of the obligation to respect this right, and a refusal to accommodate requires justification rather than being the default position.

Article 19 Freedom of Expression

Every person has the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to hold opinions and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas without interference and regardless of frontiers.

This right extends to expression that offends, shocks or disturbs. A right to expression that protected only inoffensive speech would protect nothing of consequence.

The right carries responsibilities and may be limited in accordance with Article 49 where necessary to protect the rights of others, including to prevent incitement to violence, harassment of identified individuals, and advocacy of hatred constituting incitement to discrimination or hostility.

The Movement draws the line that Section 36.02 of the Constitution draws: criticism of what a person in power does is protected however sharply expressed; attack upon what a person inherently is, is not.

Expression is suppressed by means other than prohibition. Confidentiality clauses imposed upon departing staff, contractual terms restraining criticism by service providers, the cost of defending a legal claim, and the threat of professional consequence each chill expression without ever forbidding it, and the Movement treats their systematic use by a public body as engaging this Article and Article 48.

Article 20 The Right to Information

Every person has the right of access to information held by public authorities, subject only to limitations that are set out in law, necessary and proportionate.

Information held by a public body is held on behalf of the public. The burden of justifying non-disclosure rests upon the body withholding it and not upon the person requesting it.

The right includes a duty of proactive publication. Information about how public money is spent, how services perform, how decisions are made, and what an authority knows about risks to the public should be published as a matter of course rather than released only when demanded.

The routine use of exemptions, delay, cost thresholds, internal review periods, and procedural refusal to avoid disclosing embarrassing but non-sensitive information is a breach of this right in substance even where lawful in form. The Movement records response times, refusal rates, and the proportion of refusals overturned on appeal, and treats a sustained pattern as evidence under this Article.

The destruction, non-creation, or informal conduct of business in order to avoid the existence of a disclosable record is a serious breach of this Article, and the Movement will raise it as such.

Article 21 Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

Every person has the right to assemble peacefully and to associate freely with others, including the right to form and join a trade union and to take collective action.

An assembly does not lose its peaceful character because it is inconvenient, disruptive of ordinary business, or unwelcome to those in authority. It loses it only where there is violence or incitement to violence.

The acts of a small number of participants do not deprive the remainder of an assembly of the protection of this right.

Restrictions requiring advance permission rather than notification, conditions that render an assembly ineffective by moving it away from its object, penalties imposed upon organisers for the conduct of others, and the use of surveillance or data collection to deter participation each engage this right and shall be assessed under Article 49.

The right to associate includes the right of an organisation to exist, to set its own rules, to select its own officers, and to receive funding, free from interference designed to make its work impracticable.

Article 22 Freedom of Movement

Every person lawfully within a territory has the right to move freely within it and to choose their residence, and every person has the right to leave any country, including their own, and to return to the country of which they are a national.

Restrictions upon movement imposed as a condition of receiving support, as a condition of immigration status, or as a condition of release from detention shall be assessed under Article 49 and shall not be imposed as a matter of administrative routine.

The practical ability to move is part of this right. Where a person cannot reach work, healthcare, education or family because transport is unavailable, unaffordable, or inaccessible to them, the Movement treats the matter as engaging this Article together with the substantive right that is thereby placed out of reach.

Article 23 Participation in Public Life

Every person has the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to genuine, periodic elections by universal and equal suffrage and secret ballot.

Participation is not exhausted by voting. It includes the right to be consulted on decisions that materially affect one's life, to access the information necessary to participate meaningfully, to stand for office, and to organise with others in pursuit

of a shared concern.

Requirements that make voting harder for people without settled addresses, without conventional identity documents, with disabilities, or without reliable transport engage Article 14 in addition to this Article.

Consultation conducted after a decision has in substance been taken, framed so as to exclude the options people actually want, published in a form that the people affected cannot use, or concluded without any account of the responses received, is not participation, and the Movement shall say so.

People with direct experience of a service have a right to participate in decisions about its design, and not merely to be surveyed about their satisfaction with it. The Movement treats the systematic exclusion of service users from design decisions as a matter falling within this Article and Article 5 of the Constitution.

Article 24 The Right to Be Heard and to a Reasoned Response

Every person has the right to raise a concern with the institution responsible for it, and to receive a response that engages with the substance of what was raised.

This Article states the right that the Movement exists to serve. It is grounded in the right to participation under Article 23, the right to information under Article 20, and the right to an effective remedy under Article 26. The Movement states it separately because those three, taken together, amount to something that existing instruments rarely name directly, and because the absence of a name for it is part of why it is so easily denied.

A response satisfies this Article only where it:

(a) addresses the concern actually raised rather than a narrower or different one;

(b) states the institution's position and the reasons for it;

(c) identifies what, if anything, will change, by when, and who is accountable for it;

(d) explains what the person may do if they disagree;

(e) arrives within a period proportionate to the seriousness of the concern.

A response that acknowledges receipt without addressing substance, that answers a question not asked, that defers indefinitely, that recites policy without applying it to the facts, or that is never given at all, is a failure of this right. The Silence Protocol in Article 53 of the Constitution exists to record such failures permanently.

Non-response is not a neutral absence. Where an institution has been put on notice of a concern and does not answer, it cannot afterwards claim that it did not know, and the permanent record maintained under Article 35 of the Constitution exists to make that claim unavailable.

The right belongs to the person who raised the concern and is not satisfied by a general public statement that happens to touch upon the subject.

Article 25 Fair Hearing

Every person has the right to a fair and public hearing, within a reasonable time, by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law, in the determination of their civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge.

Fairness requires that a person know the case against them, have a genuine opportunity to answer it, have the assistance they need to do so, have equality of arms with the other party, and receive reasons for the decision.

The right applies in substance and not only in form. Where the cost of proceedings, the absence of legal assistance, the

complexity of a process, the time it takes, or the inaccessibility of the forum make a hearing practically unavailable, the right is engaged although a tribunal formally exists.

Internal decision-making by public bodies that determines a person's entitlements engages the principles of this Article even where no tribunal is involved. A person facing the withdrawal of support, the refusal of a service, or an adverse finding is entitled to notice, to be heard, and to reasons before the decision takes effect wherever that is practicable.

Delay is a denial in its own right. Where the time taken to determine a matter is such that the outcome can no longer repair the harm, the Movement records a breach of this Article regardless of the eventual result.

Article 26 Effective Remedy

Every person whose rights have been breached has the right to an effective remedy before a competent authority, notwithstanding that the breach was committed by a person acting in an official capacity.

A remedy is effective only if it is accessible in practice, capable of leading to a decision on the merits, able to provide redress proportionate to the harm, and enforced once granted.

An apology without correction, a finding without implementation, a compensation scheme that claimants cannot navigate, a complaints process administered by the body complained of with no independent stage, and a settlement conditioned upon silence are not effective remedies, and the Movement assesses them accordingly.

Remedy includes, where appropriate, restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction including public acknowledgement, and guarantees of non-repetition. The last of these is the one most often omitted, and the Movement treats the repetition of a breach already remedied in an individual case as evidence that the remedy was not effective.

Article 27 Victims of Crime, Abuse and Institutional Failure

Every person who has suffered crime, abuse, or serious harm through institutional failure has the right to be treated with respect, to be informed, to participate, to protection, and to redress.

This includes the right to have a report taken seriously and recorded, to be kept informed of progress, to be protected from the person responsible and from intimidation, to be supported through any process, and to be told the outcome and the reasons for it.

A person who reports abuse shall not be disbelieved by reason of their age, their disability, their mental health, their history, their status, or the position of the person they have accused. The Movement treats evidence that reports from a particular group were systematically disbelieved as engaging this Article together with Article 14.

Where harm has been caused by an institution, the people affected have the right to the truth about what happened. Defensive litigation strategies, the withholding of documents from inquiries, and the prioritising of reputation over disclosure each engage this Article, and the Movement records them.

Article 28 Legal Identity and Registration

Every person has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, to be registered at birth, to a name, and to the documents necessary to exercise their rights.

Every person has the right to a nationality and shall not be arbitrarily deprived of it or rendered stateless.

Where the exercise of a right is conditioned upon documentation, the State bears responsibility for ensuring that the documentation is obtainable. A requirement that a person produce a document they cannot lawfully obtain is a denial of

the underlying right, and the Movement records it as such rather than as an administrative difficulty.

Article 29 An Adequate Standard of Living

Every person has the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family, including adequate food, clothing, water, sanitation and energy, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and sufficient energy to heat and light a home is a right and not a commodity. Disconnection of a household from water or energy for reasons of inability to pay, and self-disconnection induced by prepayment arrangements, each engage this Article.

Food security is part of this right. Where people in a wealthy jurisdiction depend on charitable food provision to eat, the Movement treats that dependence as evidence of a failure of this right and not as evidence of charitable success, and treats the normalisation of such provision within public services as a matter capable of formal submission.

Adequacy is assessed against the actual cost of living in the place where the person lives, and not against a national average or a historic figure uprated by a measure that does not reflect the costs borne by the poorest households.

Article 30 Housing

Every person has the right to adequate housing. Adequacy has seven components, each of which must be satisfied:

(a) **security of tenure**, sufficient to protect against forced eviction and harassment;

(b) **availability of services**, including safe water, sanitation, energy, heating and refuse disposal;

(c) **affordability**, such that meeting housing costs does not prevent the satisfaction of other needs;

(d) **habitability**, meaning adequate space, structural safety, and protection from cold, damp, heat, and disease;

(e) **accessibility**, including for disabled people and for people in situations of disadvantage;

(f) **location**, permitting access to work, healthcare, education, and existing support networks;

(g) **cultural adequacy**, respecting the identity of the household.

Adequacy is not satisfied by the provision of shelter alone. Damp, disrepair, infestation, overcrowding, unsafe cladding, and temporary accommodation occupied for years are each failures of this right, and the placement of a household far from the area where they work, study, and have family engages component (f) even where the property itself is sound.

Forced eviction without due process, adequate notice, consultation and the provision of alternative accommodation is prohibited. Homelessness arising from the operation of policy rather than from individual circumstance is a matter the Movement treats as systemic.

The Movement recognises housing as among the clearest examples of a right formally accepted and routinely unmet, and treats sustained evidence of systemic housing failure as warranting the full escalation available under Articles 46 and 53 of the Constitution.

Article 31 Health

Every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and to healthcare that is available, accessible, acceptable and of adequate quality.

Accessibility has four dimensions, each of which the Movement assesses separately: whether the service exists at all; whether a person can physically reach it; whether they can afford it, including the indirect costs of travel and lost income; and whether information about it is available in a form they can use.

Mental health is not subordinate to physical health. Waiting times, thresholds for treatment, discharge practices, and standards of care that would be regarded as unacceptable in physical healthcare are equally unacceptable in mental healthcare, and the Movement will record them on that basis.

A waiting list is a form of rationing. Where a person deteriorates while waiting, the harm is attributable to the system that made them wait, and the Movement treats evidence of deterioration during waiting as evidence under this Article rather than as an unfortunate background fact.

Every person has the right to make informed decisions about their own treatment, to refuse treatment, to be supported in making decisions rather than having capacity removed, and to confidentiality in their health information.

The underlying determinants of health, including housing, nutrition, working conditions, air quality and water, fall within this right. A health policy that addresses treatment while ignoring the conditions producing the illness does not discharge the obligation to fulfil.

Access to healthcare shall not depend upon immigration status, ability to pay, postcode, or the willingness and capacity of a person to advocate persistently for themselves.

Article 32 Work, Fair Pay and Safe Conditions

Every person has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment.

Every worker has the right to remuneration sufficient to provide an existence worthy of human dignity for themselves and their family, to equal pay for work of equal value, to rest and reasonable limitation of working hours, to paid leave, to a safe workplace, and to form and join trade unions.

Insecure scheduling that leaves a worker unable to predict their income, classification arrangements that remove employment protections from people who are in substance employees, unpaid trial periods, the shifting of business costs onto workers, and pay below the level required to meet the cost of living each engage this Article.

Safety includes psychological safety. Workloads known to be unachievable, exposure to violence and abuse treated as an ordinary feature of a role, and the penalising of staff who raise safety concerns are each matters falling within this Article and Article 48.

The Movement applies this Article to itself as an employer, as Section 53.05 requires.

Article 33 Social Security and Support

Every person has the right to social security and to assistance in circumstances of unemployment, sickness, disability, bereavement, caring responsibility, old age, or other lack of livelihood beyond their control.

A social security system engages this right not only in the level of support it provides but in how it is administered. Delay in payment, waiting periods that create debt, sanctions imposed without adequate consideration of individual circumstances, assessment processes that fail to account for fluctuating or invisible conditions, deductions that leave a household below subsistence, and the design of systems in ways that deter legitimate claims are each matters falling within this Article.

The complexity of a system is a rights matter and not merely a design flaw. Where entitlement depends upon a person's capacity to navigate a process, the people least able to navigate it are the people most likely to need it, and the Movement treats take-up rates as evidence under this Article.

A person seeking support is entitled to be treated as a person in need of it and not as a suspected fraud. The Movement treats the framing of claimants in official communication and public statement as engaging Article 8.

Article 34 People in Poverty and Socioeconomic Disadvantage

Poverty is not a status that reduces a person's rights. It is, in large part, a consequence of the denial of them.

Every person has the right not to be discriminated against on grounds of socioeconomic status, and the Movement treats evidence that a policy, service, or practice systematically disadvantages people on low incomes as engaging this Article together with Article 14.

People in poverty bear costs that others do not, including higher unit prices for energy and credit, the cost of insecurity, and the time cost of navigating systems designed without regard to their circumstances. The Movement records these as rights matters rather than as market outcomes.

Public authorities should be required to consider the impact of strategic decisions upon people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage, and the Movement treats the absence of such consideration from a decision with foreseeable distributive effects as a matter capable of formal submission.

Article 35 Education

Every person has the right to education. Primary education shall be free and compulsory, and secondary, technical and higher education shall be made progressively accessible to all on the basis of capacity rather than means.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Every disabled child and young person has the right to education in an inclusive setting with the support they require. The absence of resources shall not be presented to a family as a judgement about their child's needs, and the Movement treats the gap between assessed need and provided support as documentary evidence under this Article.

Exclusion from education, whether formal, informal, or through the withdrawal of a place by negotiated departure, engages this right. The Movement treats disparities in exclusion rates by ethnicity, disability, and socioeconomic status as engaging Article 14.

Parents have the right to ensure the education of their children in conformity with their own convictions, subject to the child's own rights under Article 37.

Education includes civic literacy: the knowledge of how democratic institutions work and how to engage with them. The Movement treats the provision of that knowledge as a constitutional priority under Article 13 of the Constitution.

Article 36 Family Life and Family Formation

Every person of marriageable age has the right to marry or to form a civil partnership and to found a family, without discrimination, and no marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of both parties.

Every family has the right to protection and assistance, and to be separated only where necessary and proportionate in the interests of a member of it.

Where a child is removed from a family, the family is entitled to the support that might have prevented the removal having been offered first, to legal representation, to participate in decisions, and to contact unless contact is contrary to the child's interests.

Immigration rules, income requirements, and administrative delay that keep families apart engage this Article, and the Movement assesses them against Article 49 rather than treating them as matters of policy beyond the reach of rights.

Article 37 Children

Every child has the rights set out in this Charter, together with the additional protections owed to them by reason of childhood.

In every action concerning a child, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. This applies to decisions about budgets, services, and policy as much as to decisions about individual children.

Every child has the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, and to have those views given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity. A child's account of their own experience is evidence and not decoration, and the Movement treats it accordingly under Article 32 of the Constitution.

Every child has the right to protection from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, to family life, to play and leisure, to health and education, to privacy, and to an adequate standard of living.

Children in contact with the care system, the justice system, or the immigration system are entitled to be treated as children first. The Movement treats the application of adult procedures to children, and the treatment of older children as less deserving of protection than younger ones, as engaging this Article.

Where a child participates in the Movement's work, the Movement shall take particular care over consent, safeguarding, data protection, and the avoidance of any exposure that could place the child at risk, and shall not publish material identifying a child without the consent of the child and of a person with parental responsibility.

Article 38 Carers and Unpaid Care

Every person who provides unpaid care to another has rights of their own, and is not merely a resource in the care of someone else.

This includes the right to an assessment of their own needs, to support, to respite, to participate in decisions about the person they care for, to education and work on terms that accommodate their caring role, and to an adequate standard of living.

Young carers have the rights in this Article together with every right in Article 37, and the Movement treats the reliance of a public service upon the unpaid care of a child as a matter engaging both.

Unpaid care is substituted work. Where a service is withdrawn and the resulting need is met by a family member, the Movement records the withdrawal as a transfer of cost onto that person rather than as a saving, and treats sustained reliance upon it as evidence under Articles 31 and 33.

Article 39 Disabled People

Every disabled person is entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of all the rights in this Charter.

Disability arises from the interaction between a person's impairment and the barriers placed in their way by the design of the environment, of systems, and of attitudes. The Movement adopts that understanding and treats the removal of barriers as an obligation rather than as an accommodation granted as a favour.

Every disabled person has the right to reasonable adjustment, to accessible information and communication, to independent living and inclusion in the community, to support in exercising legal capacity rather than its removal, to

habilitation and rehabilitation, to work, to education in inclusive settings, and to participate fully in public life.

Institutionalisation, placement far from home because no local provision exists, and the long-term detention of people with learning disabilities and autistic people in assessment and treatment settings are each matters the Movement treats as engaging this Article together with Articles 12 and 13.

Repeated assessment of conditions known to be permanent, the loss of support during reassessment, and the design of application processes that are hardest for the people most in need of them are breaches of this Article in substance, whatever their lawfulness in form.

Nothing about a disabled person's life shall be decided without their involvement.

Article 40 Older People

Every older person is entitled to the full enjoyment of the rights in this Charter, and to live with dignity, independence, participation and security.

Every older person has the right to care that respects their autonomy, preferences and relationships; to protection from neglect and abuse in institutional and domestic settings; to freedom from age discrimination in employment, healthcare and the allocation of treatment; to an adequate income; and to participate in the decisions affecting them.

Decisions about the care of an older person shall not be made on the basis of the cost of the placement alone, and the Movement treats the separation of couples, the removal of a person from their community, and the imposition of a care setting against a person's expressed wishes as engaging this Article together with Article 15.

Article 41 Minorities, Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Rights

Every person belonging to a national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minority has the right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, without discrimination or interference.

Minority rights are not satisfied by non-discrimination alone. They require positive measures to enable the existence and the identity of minorities to be maintained and developed, and the effective participation of minorities in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life, including in the decisions that affect them.

Effective participation requires more than consultation. It requires that minority communities have a means of influencing outcomes, that representative bodies are chosen by the communities themselves rather than selected by the authority, and that participation is resourced.

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination, to their lands, territories and resources, to maintain their own institutions, to their own languages and knowledge systems, and to free, prior and informed consent in respect of measures affecting them.

Every person has the right to participate in the cultural life of their community, to enjoy the arts, to benefit from scientific progress, and to use their own language in dealings with public institutions where reasonably practicable. Interpretation and translation in healthcare, justice and public services are part of the obligation to respect this right and not an optional courtesy.

Article 42 Migration, Asylum and Statelessness

Rights in this Charter belong to every person within a jurisdiction, whatever their immigration status. A person does not become less of a person by crossing a border.

Every person has the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution, and no person shall be returned to a territory where they face a real risk of persecution, torture, or inhuman or degrading treatment. This prohibition is absolute.

No person shall be subjected to collective expulsion, to detention for the administrative convenience of immigration control, or to conditions of deliberate destitution intended to compel departure.

Asylum claims shall be determined within a reasonable time, by a process that is accessible, that provides interpretation and legal assistance, and that is capable of accommodating the difficulty a traumatised person has in giving a consistent account.

Where access to healthcare, education, housing or support is conditioned upon immigration status, or where public services are enlisted in immigration enforcement, the Movement treats the arrangement as engaging this Article together with the substantive right affected, since the effect is to deter people from seeking help to which they are entitled.

Article 43 Gender Equality and Freedom from Gender-Based Violence

Every person is entitled to the rights in this Charter without distinction of sex or gender.

Every person has the right to be free from gender-based violence, including domestic abuse, sexual violence, coercive control, harassment, stalking, and harmful practices. Public authorities are under a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent such violence, to investigate it effectively, to protect those at risk, and to provide redress and support.

The duty to protect is engaged by the pattern as well as by the incident. Where an authority is on notice of escalating conduct and does not act, the subsequent harm engages this Article together with Article 9.

Support services, including refuge accommodation, shall be available to every person who needs them, including people whose immigration status restricts access to public funds, and the Movement treats the exclusion of any group from protection as engaging Article 14.

Equality of outcome in pay, in access to public services, in representation, in health research and treatment, and in the distribution of unpaid care work is a legitimate subject of evidence and submission under this Charter.

Article 44 A Healthy Environment and the Rights of Future Generations

Every person has the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including clean air, safe water, healthy soil, a stable climate, and protection from toxic exposure and from avoidable noise.

Environmental harm falls unequally. The Movement treats evidence that the burden of pollution, flood risk, heat, or degraded environment falls disproportionately upon people already disadvantaged as engaging this Article together with Articles 14 and 34.

Every person has the right to environmental information, to participate in environmental decision-making, and to access justice in environmental matters on terms that are not prohibitively expensive.

Decisions taken now determine the conditions available to people not yet born, who cannot speak for themselves in any existing democratic process. The Movement treats the interests of future generations as a matter of right rather than of sentiment, in accordance with Article 13 of the Constitution and the ten-year assessment it requires.

A target set for a date beyond the term of those who set it, without an interim trajectory and without a mechanism of accountability, is not a commitment, and the Movement shall not record it as one.

Article 45 Property and Peaceful Enjoyment of Possessions

Every person has the right to the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions, and shall not be deprived of them except in the public interest, subject to the conditions provided for by law, and with fair procedure and compensation.

Possessions include entitlements that a person has accrued, and the removal of an established benefit or pension right engages this Article as well as Article 33.

Enforcement action for debt, including the recovery of overpayments caused by official error, shall be proportionate, shall leave the household with enough to live on, and shall be preceded by notice and an opportunity to dispute the sum claimed.

Article 46 Digital Access and Inclusion

Where a public service, an entitlement, or a route of challenge is available only or principally by digital means, access to the internet, to a device, and to the skills and support required to use them becomes a condition of exercising rights, and the Movement treats it as such.

Every person has the right to access public services by a non-digital route, maintained to an equivalent standard and not made deliberately inconvenient, and to assistance in using a digital route where they choose to.

Digital-only processes that are not accessible to disabled people, not usable on a low-cost device or a limited data connection, and not available in the languages of the community they serve engage Articles 14 and 39 in addition to this Article.

The Movement applies this Article to its own platform under Article 10 of the Constitution, and regards its own compliance as a precondition of raising the matter against others.

Article 47 Business, Private Power and Human Rights

Rights are affected by private power as well as by public power. Employers, landlords, utility and energy suppliers, financial institutions, insurers, technology platforms, care providers, and contractors delivering public services each make decisions that determine whether a person's rights are realised.

Business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights, to conduct due diligence sufficient to identify and address the human rights impacts of their operations and supply chains, and to provide or cooperate in remediation where they cause or contribute to harm.

The State's obligation to protect under Article 5 requires it to regulate effectively, to enforce, and to ensure that those harmed have access to remedy. Where a public service is delivered under contract, the commissioning authority remains answerable for the rights of the people receiving it, and the Movement directs submissions to the authority as well as to the provider.

Where a private body performs a public function, the Movement assesses it against this Charter in respect of that function.

Commercial confidentiality is not a sufficient answer to a question about how a person's rights were affected, and the Movement records a refusal on that ground as a refusal rather than as an explanation.

Article 48 Human Rights Defenders and Protection from Reprisal

Every person has the right to promote and strive for the protection and realisation of human rights, individually and in association with others, without reprisal.

No person shall suffer dismissal, demotion, loss of a service, exclusion, intimidation, surveillance, legal harassment, or any other detriment by reason of having raised a concern about the conduct of an institution.

Workers who disclose wrongdoing in the public interest are entitled to protection, to have the disclosure investigated, and to be informed of the outcome. The Movement treats the settlement of such a disclosure on terms of confidentiality, without investigation of the substance, as engaging this Article.

The use of litigation, disproportionate cost exposure, or the threat of either to deter legitimate public criticism is a breach of this Article, and the Movement will record such conduct on the platform where evidence supports it.

This Article protects people who give accounts to the Movement. Where a person faces reprisal for an account they have given, the Movement will say so publicly, will record the reprisal in the Permanent Archive alongside the investigation, and will consider whether the matter warrants escalation under Articles 46 and 53 of the Constitution.

PART III: LIMITATION, CONFLICT AND REGRESSION

Article 49 Limitation of Rights

Some rights in this Charter are absolute and may never be limited. These are the rights in Article 10 (torture and inhuman or degrading treatment), Article 11 (slavery and servitude), the right to hold a belief under Article 18, the prohibition on return to a territory where a person faces a real risk of persecution or torture under Article 42, and the right to recognition as a person before the law under Article 28.

Every other right may be limited only where the limitation satisfies all of the following, which the Movement applies as a sequence and not as a balance struck at large:

(a) it is prescribed by law that is accessible and sufficiently precise for a person to foresee its application;

(b) it pursues a legitimate aim recognised in the relevant source instrument;

(c) it is necessary to that aim, meeting a pressing need rather than being merely useful, convenient, or cheaper;

(d) it is the least restrictive means reasonably available of meeting that need;

(e) it is proportionate, in that the benefit secured outweighs the harm done to the right;

(f) it does not impair the essence of the right, leaving it theoretical rather than practical;

(g) it is not discriminatory in its design or in its effect.

The burden of justifying a limitation rests upon the institution imposing it. An institution that cannot say which aim a limitation serves, or why a less restrictive measure was not adopted, has not discharged that burden, and the Movement shall record that it has not.

Cost may be relevant to the question of what is reasonably available, but a limitation is not necessary merely because the alternative is more expensive. Where cost is the real reason, the Movement expects it to be stated as such rather than presented as a judgement about need, and records the substitution of one for the other as a failure of Article 24.

A limitation that is general in application requires justification as a general measure. The existence of a small number of cases in which a restriction is warranted does not justify applying it to everyone.

Article 50 Emergency and Derogation

In time of public emergency threatening the life of the nation, certain rights may be derogated from to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided the measures are not inconsistent with other obligations in international law and are not discriminatory.

No derogation is permitted from the absolute rights listed in Article 49, nor from the prohibition on retroactive criminal punishment, nor from the right to recognition as a person before the law.

A derogation shall be formally declared, publicly justified, limited in scope and duration, subject to independent review, and lifted when the emergency ends.

Emergency measures have a tendency to outlive the emergency that produced them. The Movement shall maintain in the Permanent Archive a record of measures introduced as emergency responses, the justification given, the date given for their expiry, and whether they were in fact withdrawn, and shall treat the persistence of such a measure after the emergency has passed as warranting formal submission.

Article 51 Conflict Between Rights

Rights in this Charter may come into genuine conflict, and the Movement does not pretend otherwise.

Where a conflict arises, it shall be resolved by reference to the specific facts rather than by a standing hierarchy between the rights in question, since no such hierarchy exists outside the absolute rights listed in Article 49.

The Movement shall identify the precise interests in tension, consider whether an accommodation exists that substantially preserves both, and where it does not, state openly which right has been preferred and why.

The resolution shall respect Article 8: a resolution that protects the dignity of one person by denying the dignity of another is not available.

Many apparent conflicts are not conflicts between rights at all but conflicts between a right and an administrative preference, a cost, or a convention. The Movement shall identify these for what they are, and shall not accord them the weight owed to a competing right.

Where the Movement cannot resolve a genuine conflict with confidence, it shall say so rather than assert a resolution it cannot defend, in accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution.

Article 52 No Regression

A measure that reduces an existing level of rights protection is presumed to be incompatible with this Charter.

That presumption may be displaced only where the institution demonstrates that the measure was adopted after consideration of all alternatives including revenue-raising ones, is necessary and proportionate by reference to the full range of rights, is temporary where circumstances permit, is subject to review, does not fall disproportionately upon people already disadvantaged, and does not reduce any right below its minimum core under Article 6.

Regression occurs cumulatively as well as in single decisions. A series of reductions, each defensible alone, may together place a right below its minimum core, and the Movement assesses the combined effect rather than each measure in isolation.

The withdrawal of a right from a particular group while retaining it for others engages Article 14 in addition to this Article.

PART IV: APPLICATION WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

Article 53 The Charter in the Movement's Own Conduct

Section 53.01 In Moderation

Moderation under Article 36 of the Constitution shall be conducted in accordance with Articles 8, 14 and 19 of this Charter.

The grounds for rejection in Section 36.02 of the Constitution are applications of this Charter and not additions to it. Where a moderation decision is disputed, the Charter is the standard against which consistency is tested.

Doubt in the application of Article 19 shall be resolved in favour of the content remaining published; doubt in the application of Article 8 shall be resolved in favour of dignity. Where both are engaged, the moderator shall seek clarification from the submitting member before removal wherever practicable.

Moderation decisions shall not be influenced by the identity, popularity, or past conduct of the member, nor by the discomfort the content causes to the Movement itself. A member who has criticised the Movement is entitled to exactly the treatment of any other member.

Section 53.02 In Evidence

Evidence shall be assessed in accordance with Article 32 of the Constitution and Schedule 4 to it, read with Articles 8, 14 and 37 of this Charter.

Lived experience evidence shall be treated with the respect owed to a person recounting their own life. It shall not be subjected to a standard of proof that no first-hand account could meet, nor shall the person submitting it be required to relive distressing detail in order to be believed.

Evidence concerning children, and evidence concerning people in situations of vulnerability, shall be handled with particular care for consent, anonymity, and the avoidance of harm arising from publication. Consent to publication shall be specific, informed, and withdrawable.

The Movement shall not solicit accounts of trauma for the purpose of persuasion. Evidence is gathered because it establishes something that must be established, and not because it is affecting.

Section 53.03 In Submissions

Every formal submission made under Article 34 of the Constitution that concerns a right in this Charter shall identify the right engaged, the obligation engaged under Article 5, and the source instrument from which the right derives.

Identifying the right converts a complaint into a claim that the recipient is obliged to address, and allows the response, or the absence of one, to be recorded against an objective standard rather than against the Movement's opinion.

The Movement shall not overstate the legal position. Where it asserts that conduct breaches a right, it shall distinguish clearly between what is established law, what is a reasonable interpretation, and what the Movement contends the law ought to be, and shall use the findings in Article 7 with precision.

A submission shall address the strongest answer the institution could give, and not only the weakest. An argument that survives its best counter-argument is worth making; one that does not should not be made at all.

Section 53.04 In Civic Action

Civic action authorised under Article 46 of the Constitution shall be conducted in accordance with Articles 9, 19 and 21

of this Charter, and in a manner that respects the rights of people who are not participating, including those who disagree.

The Movement shall not conduct or support action directed at the private homes, families, or children of individuals, however strongly it opposes their conduct in office.

Participants in civic action retain their own rights, and the Movement shall take reasonable steps to ensure that participation does not expose a person to reprisal, to the collection of their data, or to risks they have not been told about.

Section 53.05 As an Employer and as a Community

The Movement shall apply Articles 14, 32, 38, 39 and 43 of this Charter to its own employment and volunteering practice, including in recruitment, pay, adjustment, scheduling, progression, and the handling of grievances.

Remuneration paid by the Movement shall be sufficient to meet the standard in Article 32, and the Movement shall not engage people on terms it would criticise an institution for using.

The Movement shall not use confidentiality clauses to prevent a person from disclosing conduct inconsistent with this Charter, and any settlement it enters into shall say so expressly.

A pattern of internal conduct inconsistent with this Charter is a constitutional matter for the Council under Article 4 of the Constitution, and may be reported directly to the Council under Article 57 of the Constitution with the protection that Article provides.

Section 53.06 In Technology and Product

Articles 15, 16, 17 and 46 of this Charter apply to every product, tool and service developed by the Movement, and the assessment required by Article 7 of the Constitution before development begins shall address them expressly.

The Movement shall collect the minimum data necessary, shall not build profiles of members beyond what the platform's function requires, shall not deploy an automated system to make a decision affecting a member's membership, content or standing without human review available on request, and shall publish the role played by any automated system in moderation.

Section 53.07 In Partnerships and Funding

Before entering into a partnership, accepting a grant, or admitting an Institutional Member, the Movement shall consider whether the other party's conduct is consistent with this Charter, and shall record that consideration.

The Movement shall not accept funding or partnership from a body whose conduct it is concurrently raising as a breach of this Charter, and shall not refrain from raising a breach because of an existing relationship with the body concerned. Article 9 of the Constitution requires the second of these as much as the first.

Where a partner's conduct is found to be inconsistent with this Charter during the life of a partnership, the Movement shall raise it with the partner, shall disclose the matter in the Annual Accountability Report, and shall end the arrangement where the inconsistency is serious and unremedied.

Article 54 Complaints of Breach by the Movement

Any person, whether or not a member, may complain that the Movement has acted inconsistently with this Charter.

A complaint shall be made to the Council, shall be acknowledged within fourteen days, and shall be determined within ninety days with written reasons. Where the complaint concerns a member of the Council, that member takes no part in its consideration; where it concerns a majority of the Council, an independent person external to the Movement shall

investigate and report publicly.

No person shall suffer any detriment for making a complaint under this Article in good faith, and Article 48 of this Charter and Article 57 of the Constitution apply to them.

The number of complaints received under this Article, their subject matter, and their outcomes shall be published in the annual rights report required by Article 55, in a form that does not identify the complainant.

Where a complaint is upheld, the Movement shall state what went wrong, what has changed as a result, and by when, applying to itself the standard of response it requires of others under Article 24.

PART V: MONITORING, REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

Article 55 Monitoring and Review

The Human Rights and Advocacy sector established under Section 21.01(b) of the Constitution is responsible for monitoring this Charter.

That sector shall prepare an annual rights report, published alongside the Annual Accountability Report required by Section 55.01 of the Constitution, setting out:

(a) the rights in this Charter most frequently engaged by the accounts received during the year;

(b) the institutions most frequently the subject of those accounts, and their response record;

(c) the findings made under Article 7, by category, and the proportion of each that received a substantive response;

(d) any developments in the source instruments listed in Schedule A, including any withdrawal or weakening of protection in a jurisdiction in which the Movement operates;

(e) any respect in which the Movement's own conduct has fallen short of this Charter, the complaints received under Article 54, and the action taken;

(f) any right in this Charter that the Movement considers inadequately protected in a jurisdiction in which it operates at scale.

Clause (e) is not optional and shall not be omitted on the ground that nothing material arose. Where the Movement considers that it has met this Charter in full during a year, it shall say so expressly, so that the absence of a finding is a statement rather than a silence.

This Charter shall be reviewed in full by the Council at intervals of not more than three years, and the review shall consider whether any right requires fuller statement, whether any new right should be added, and whether the assessment framework in Schedule B is working in practice.

Article 56 Amendment

This Charter may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the Council, following a consultation period of not less than thirty days open to the whole Team and to all Verified Members, and following a report from the Human Rights and Advocacy sector on the effect of the proposed amendment.

No amendment shall reduce the protection given by this Charter below the level required by the source instruments in Schedule A, or below the level required by the Constitution.

No amendment shall remove a right from this Charter on the ground that it is difficult to realise, politically inconvenient, costly, or unpopular.

Every amendment, together with the text as it stood before amendment, shall be recorded in the Permanent Archive in accordance with Section 58.03 of the Constitution.

Article 57 Interpretation

In the interpretation of this Charter:

(a) the Charter shall be read as a whole, and consistently with the Constitution;

(b) where a provision is capable of more than one meaning, the meaning that gives the fullest protection to the right shall be preferred;

(c) regard shall be had to the source instruments in Schedule A and to the interpretations given to them by the courts and treaty bodies responsible for them;

(d) rights shall be interpreted as practical and effective rather than theoretical and illusory;

(e) the Charter shall be read as a living instrument, in the light of present-day conditions;

(f) the Preamble shall be used as an aid to interpretation;

(g) headings are included for convenience and shall not affect interpretation.

The Council is the authoritative interpreter of this Charter. Any member of the Movement or of the Team may request an interpretation under Article 60 of the Constitution.

SCHEDULE A: SOURCES

The rights stated in this Charter are drawn from the following instruments. The list is not exhaustive, and the Human Rights and Advocacy sector shall propose additions to the Council as the Movement's work extends into new areas.

International treaties and declarations

(a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);

(b) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and its Optional Protocols;

(c) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);

(d) the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965);

(e) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);

(f) the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) and its Optional Protocol;

(g) the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocols;

(h) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006);

(i) the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its 1967 Protocol;

(j) the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961);

(k) the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2000);

(l) the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992);

(m) the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007);

(n) the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (1998);

(o) the core conventions of the International Labour Organization;

(p) the United Nations General Assembly resolution recognising the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (2022).

Interpretive and guiding instruments

(q) the General Comments of the United Nations treaty bodies, in particular those of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the minimum core and on the rights to housing, health, water, work and social security;

(r) the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011);

(s) the Siracusa Principles on the Limitation and Derogation Provisions in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1984);

(t) the Maastricht Guidelines on Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1997);

(u) the Paris Principles relating to the status of national human rights institutions (1993);

(v) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights (2012).

Regional

(w) the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) and its Protocols, together with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights;

(x) the European Social Charter (revised 1996);

(y) the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (2011);

(z) the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (1998);

(aa) the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1995) and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992).

United Kingdom

(bb) the Human Rights Act 1998;

(cc) the Equality Act 2010, including the public sector equality duty;

(dd) the Data Protection Act 2018 and the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation;

(ee) the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004;

(ff) the Children Act 1989 and the Children Act 2004;

(gg) the Care Act 2014 and the Mental Capacity Act 2005;

(hh) the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998;

(ii) the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Where the Movement operates at scale in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom, the Human Rights and Advocacy sector shall identify the equivalent domestic instruments of that jurisdiction and propose their addition to this Schedule. The absence of an equivalent instrument in a jurisdiction does not reduce the rights in this Charter as the Movement applies them there.

SCHEDULE B: ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

This Schedule sets out the framework required by Article 7 for assessing whether an investigation or a finding discloses a breach of this Charter. It is applied by the Research sector with the support of the Human Rights and Advocacy sector, and its application is recorded with the investigation in the Permanent Archive.

A. The eight questions

(1) **Which right is engaged?** Identify the Article of this Charter and the source instrument behind it. If no right is engaged, the matter may still be a legitimate civic concern, but it shall not be described as a rights matter.

(2) **Who holds the obligation?** Identify the institution, and whether a second body shares responsibility through commissioning, funding, regulation, or oversight.

(3) **Which obligation is engaged?** Respect, protect, or fulfil, under Article 5. The answer determines what the institution had to do and therefore what it failed to do.

(4) **What is the conduct complained of?** State it as a specific act, decision, omission, policy, or pattern, with dates. A grievance that cannot be stated in this form cannot be submitted under Article 34 of the Constitution.

(5) **What is the evidence?** Identify each item, its category under Article 32 of the Constitution, and what it establishes. Distinguish what is documented from what is inferred.

(6) **Is this an individual case or a pattern?** Where several accounts show the same conduct by the same institution, record the pattern, since a pattern engages the obligation to fulfil in a way that a single case does not.

(7) **Could the institution lawfully justify this?** Apply Article 49 in sequence, and state the best justification available to the institution before concluding that none exists.

(8) **What finding does the evidence support?** Breach, risk, failure of process, or concern, under Article 7. Record the finding and the reasons for it.

B. Recording the assessment

The assessment shall be recorded in a form that a reader can follow without access to the underlying files, and shall be published with the finding. Where the Movement declines to characterise a matter as a breach, the reasons shall be given to the person who proposed the investigation, and the matter shall remain on the record as a civic concern unless it falls within Section 36.02 of the Constitution.

C. Review

An assessment may be reviewed on the application of the person who proposed the investigation, of the institution concerned, or on the Movement's own initiative where new evidence emerges. A revised assessment is recorded alongside the original and does not replace it, consistent with Article 35 of the Constitution.

D. Use in submissions

The assessment forms the basis of the formal submission made under Article 34 of the Constitution, and the finding it records is the claim the recipient institution is asked to answer. Where the recipient disputes the finding, its response is published in full under Article 52 of the Constitution and the assessment is reviewed under Part C of this Schedule.

SCHEDULE C: YOUR RIGHTS IN PLAIN TERMS

This Schedule states the rights in this Charter in everyday language. It is written for members and for anyone reading the Charter for the first time. It does not replace the Charter, and where the two differ, the Charter governs.

You matter because you are a person. Not because of what you earn, where you were born, what you believe, who you love, how old you are, or whether you are useful to anyone. Nobody has to grant you that, and nobody can take it away. Being treated as a case number, a cost, or a risk score is a failure even when you eventually get what you were owed.

You are safe. You have the right to life, to be free from violence and degrading treatment, and to be protected by the authorities whose job that is, including when the risk comes from a building, a ward, or a service rather than a person. Nobody may enslave you, traffic you, or lock you up without a lawful reason you are told about and can challenge.

If you are detained or in institutional care, you keep your rights. Healthcare as good as outside, family contact, privacy where possible, a complaint route that does not get you punished, and someone independent who can come in and look.

You are equal. You cannot be treated worse because of your race, disability, sex, gender, sexuality, religion, age, background, language, income, care experience, or status. That includes rules which look neutral but shut you out in practice, and it includes a failure to make an adjustment that would have let you take part.

Your life is your own. Your home, your family, your relationships, your correspondence, and your data belong to you. You can find out what is held about you, correct it, and object when there is no good reason for it.

A computer does not get the last word. If a system scores you, sorts you, or decides something about you, you can be told it was used, understand roughly how it works, see the data behind it, and have a real person look again who is actually able to reach a different answer.

You can think, believe and speak. You can hold any belief or none. You can say things others find uncomfortable. The line is violence, and attacking people for what they are rather than what they do.

You can gather, organise, move and take part. You can protest peacefully, join a union, form a group, travel, and have a say in decisions affecting your life. Being inconvenient to those in power is not a reason to stop you. A consultation after the decision has been made is not a say.

You can ask, and you are owed an answer. You can raise a concern with the institution responsible and expect a reply that deals with what you actually said, gives reasons, says what will change and by when, and tells you what to do if you disagree. If they say nothing, that silence becomes part of the permanent record and stays there.

You can get a fair hearing and a remedy that works. You can be heard properly, in reasonable time, with help if you need it, and get something done about it. An apology with nothing behind it, or a finding nobody implements, is not a remedy. Neither is a process so slow that the answer arrives too late to matter.

If something was done to you, you are owed the truth. If you report crime, abuse, or harm caused by an institution, you should be believed enough to be taken seriously, kept informed, protected, and told honestly what happened.

You can live decently. Food, clean water, energy, a home that is safe, secure, affordable and in a place you can actually live your life from, healthcare for your body and your mind, work that pays enough to live on, support when you cannot work, and an education. These are rights, not rewards, and there is a floor below which no shortage of money is an excuse.

Your circumstances do not reduce your rights. Being a child, disabled, older, a carer, poor, a migrant, seeking asylum, or part of a minority does not entitle you to less. In several of those situations you are owed more, not less.

Being online should not be the price of admission. If a service is digital only, you can still reach it another way, and that other way should not be made deliberately useless.

Private companies count too. Landlords, employers, energy firms, insurers, platforms and contractors running public services all affect your rights, and the public body that hired them stays answerable for what they do to you.

You are owed a liveable world. Clean air, safe water, a stable climate, and protection from pollution, including for people not born yet who cannot ask for themselves.

You can speak up without being punished for it. If you raise a concern, you should not lose your job, your service, or your standing. If that happens to you over something you raised through Puzzld, we will say so publicly and it goes in the archive next to the investigation it concerns.

These apply to us too. Everything here binds Puzzld: how we moderate, how we handle your evidence, how we pay and treat the people who work here, who we take money from, and what we build. You can complain about us to the Council, and we have to publish where we fell short.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Nothing in this Charter is new. Every right in it was written down decades ago, agreed by governments, and published in languages the people it protects can read.

The problem has never been the absence of the text. It has been the absence of consequence. A right breached in a council office, a waiting room, a detention centre, or a benefits assessment, and never recorded anywhere that lasts, is a right that exists only on paper.

Nor has the problem usually been a decision taken in bad faith. It is more often a threshold set where the money ran out, a target that rewards the closing of cases, a form that defeats the person who most needs it, and a process in which no one individual is ever quite responsible for the result. Those failures are invisible one at a time, and unmistakable once they are counted.

This Charter is adopted on the understanding that the Movement's contribution is not to restate these rights more eloquently than they have already been stated. It is to build the record that makes their breach visible, dated, attributable and permanent, and to hold ourselves to the same standard while we do it.

Piece by piece.

ADOPTION

This Charter was adopted by the Founder of the Puzzld Movement on the date set out below, as a subordinate document of the Constitution of the Puzzld Movement, Version 2.0, within the meaning of Section 1.03 of that Constitution.

Date of Adoption: _____

Founder and Signatory:

Krish Ramsaha-Southall _____

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