



The 21st Century Act

The age of austerity is dead, long live the age of prosperity.

Version 0.8.3

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Short Title

This Act shall be referred to as the 21st Century Act.

Introduction

This Act serves as a foundational charter for the renewal of Canada, and as a profound act of hope. It is not a fanciful wishlist, but a response to the unprecedented challenges of the 21st Century, born from a conviction that a better future is possible, and that we can build it together. It establishes Human Dignity as the absolute and inviolable principle guiding all Canadian law, governance, and public life. It lays the blueprints for a society that ensures not only the survival but the flourishing of every person, and it begins the necessary work of rebuilding our common home on the foundations of reconciliation, justice, shared prosperity, Human Dignity, and tangible hope for a better tomorrow.

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Preamble

WHEREAS Canada, alongside the entire world, faces an unprecedented era of Polycrisis, where what was once thought immutable begins to show signs of collapse. Ecological Collapse. Economic Collapse. Democratic Institution Collapse. Culminating in Societal Collapse.

AND WHEREAS such collapse is evidenced by the accelerating degradation of Earth's biosphere and unravelling of planetary life-support systems; the erosion of trust in democratic institutions, fuelled by polarization and disinformation, the widening socio-economic disparity which denies dignity, security, and opportunity, undermining Canada's social contract.

AND WHEREAS Polycrisis is further compounded by the fraying of communal bonds, shared purpose, and civic engagement. All caused by unpredictable societal transformations wrought by unregulated technological advancement which outpaces regulation.

AND WHEREAS, to overcome such crises requires intentional rebuilding of social contracts; the cultivation of trust, resilient communities, and a shared national purpose grounded in dignity, care, active citizenship, and democracy.

AND WHEREAS, the well-being of not only current generations, but future generations, is dependent upon renewed commitments to collective action, environmental stewardship, and the rejection of austerity in favour of prosperity.

AND WHEREAS, a resilient and equitable future demands a shift from linear hierarchies to interlocking loops of care, feedback, and civic trust, which shall foster participatory and defensive democracy where every citizen can shape their and their country's future.

AND WHEREAS, the enduring strength of Canada comes not from its natural splendour but from its people. It is their ingenuity, compassion, and collective spirit, that will guide us forward, rebuilding the house of Canada for an uncertain world.

AND WHEREAS, this Act is not a fanciful wish list, but a work order for a nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, The Crown, The People, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Part I: General Provisions

Definitions, interpretations, purposes, and principles of the 21st Century.

Title I: Interpretations and Applications

Section 1: Title of Act

- (1) This Act may be cited as the 21st Century Act.

Section 2: Binding on His Majesty

- (1) This Act is binding on His Majesty in the right of Canada.

Section 3: Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) ‘@canadapost.ca email account’ means the secure, opt-in, and privacy-preserving email account established in Part XI of this Act, underpinned by the Digital Social Insurance Number (DSIN) and linked to the Canada Post infrastructure, designed to provide individuals in Canada with a trusted means of accessing federal government services and participating in digital civic life.
- (2) ‘21st Century Neighbourhoods’ means a community-scale development model established or supported under this Act that embodies the principles of accessibility, sustainability, care, and civic participation. 21st Century Neighbourhoods are characterized by:
 - (a) Mixed-income, affordable housing, including but not limited to Century Homes;
 - (b) Proximity-based access to essential services such as healthcare, education, elder and child care, transit, digital infrastructure, and food security;
 - (c) Integration of ecological design, active mobility (e.g., walking, biking), and climate resilience features such as green roofs, community gardens, and low-to-zero emission transit;
 - (d) Dedicated civic and cultural spaces designed to foster community connection, participatory democracy, and inclusive public life; and
 - (e) Embedded digital and social infrastructure to support Codeshare Civics, feedback loops, and real-time participatory governance.
- (3) ‘94 Calls to Action’ means the 94 Calls to Action made by Canada’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

- (4) ‘Adequate Housing’ means housing that provides more than just a roof and four walls. It includes at minimum:
- (a) Availability of services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure, including safe, clean drinking water, adequate sanitation, electricity and energy for cooking, heating, lighting, electronics use, and means of food storage;
 - (b) Affordability, ensuring that housing costs do not compromise the attainment of other basic needs, meaning housing costs (including bills) do not exceed 35% of an individual’s monthly income;
 - (c) Security of tenure, affording legal protection against forced eviction, harassment, and other threats;
 - (d) Habitability, providing for physical safety, comfort, adequate space, and protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, or other threats to health or structural hazards;
 - (e) Accessibility, taking into account the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups;
 - (f) Location, allowing access to nearby employment options, healthcare services, schools, child care centres, and other social facilities, and not being built on or in immediate proximity to polluted or sacred sites; and
 - (g) Cultural Adequacy, respecting and expressing cultural identities and ways of life.
- (5) ‘ActivityPub’ means an open, decentralized protocol for social networking developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). It enables interoperable communications between independent platforms and services, allowing users on different systems to follow, share, react to, and interact with one another across the open web. ActivityPub uses a federated model, where data and content remain distributed rather than centralized, and supports privacy, portability, and user agency. Under this Act, the Aurora civic platform shall be built using ActivityPub to ensure public interoperability, digital sovereignty, and citizen-controlled social infrastructure.
- (6) ‘Arctic Resilience’ means the capacity of Arctic ecological systems, Indigenous cultures, Northern communities, infrastructure, and governance frameworks to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and thrive amid environmental stressors, rapid climate change, socio-economic transformations, and geopolitics shifts. It emphasizes preserving ecological integrity, cultural vitality, community health, and strategic stability through holistic, collaborative, and Indigenous-centred approaches.
- (7) ‘Arctic Resilience Agency (ARA)’ means the Crown corporation established under Part XIII, Title III of this Act, responsible for leading Canada’s efforts in Arctic adaptation

and resilience, while supporting Northern communities and conducting environmental monitoring in the Arctic.

- (8) ‘Artificial Intelligence (AI)’ means a machine-based system, software, or process, autonomous or semi-autonomous, using current technologies, including such things as Large Language Models, or other technologies that create AI systems that are capable of analyzing inputs, learning patterns, generating content, or making decisions that influence physical or digital environments. AI, under this Act, is considered a tool, not subject to rights or agency, and is subject to human-centred governance, transparency obligations, and accountability frameworks to ensure alignment with Canadian democratic values. For further clarity, AI uses machine and/or human-based inputs to do such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Perceive, interpret, or process data from real and/or virtual environments;
 - (b) Construct models or abstractions of reality through automated or algorithmic analysis, including but not limited to machine learning; and
 - (c) Generate outputs, including decisions, predictions, recommendations, or actions that materially affect human experience, opportunity, or environment.
- (9) ‘Aurora’ or ‘Aurora Platform’ mean the national digital public square platform established and overseen by the Canadian Digital Public Square Corporation (CDPSC) under Part XI, Title VI of this Act. It serves not just as a social media platform but as a way to facilitate citizen engagement, cooperation, deliberative democracy, transparent governance, and the ethical co-creation of public value.
- (10) ‘Aurora Circle’ or ‘Circles’ means an either government-created or citizen-created digital forum, which is citizen moderated through, both through passive means like contribution (e.g., upvoting, downvoting, or awarding a Reaction Stamp to a post) as well as active moderation from Aurora Moderators. Each Circle is organized around a specific topic or geographic location, or shared interest, and designed to foster public discourse, participatory feedback, and civic organization. Aurora Circles may exist at any scale and are structurally nested within other Aurora Circles, such that each Circle may contain or be contained by another Circle. For example, the World Circle contains the Canada Circle, which contains 13 provincial and territorial Circles, which themselves contain numerous individual city Circles, which then further contain untold numbers of neighbourhood Circles. For the purposes of this Act, Aurora Circles shall:
- (a) Be open or restricted according to their moderation rules, but governed by platform-wide standards of dignity, transparency, and civic engagement;
 - (b) Enable posts, to be called ‘Loops’, crossposts from other Circles, comments, deliberation, and digital interactions (e.g., polls, upvotes, downvotes, awards);

- (c) Support structured feedback loops between local and higher-level circles (e.g., municipal Circles to national Circles), enabling bottom-up democratic influence and storytelling; and
 - (d) Serve as the digital substrate of the Circle Democracy model, where community conversations, civic proposals, and participatory structures organically scale through loops of connection.
- (11) ‘Aurora Moderator’ means a paid employee of the CDPSC, or provincial and municipal equivalents to actively moderate Aurora Circles’ posts and discussions. These moderators shall be chosen from the communities which they would then moderate (e.g., an active contributor of the Regina Circle, who lives in Regina, would be a likely candidate).
- (12) ‘Automated decision-making’ means a decision based solely on automated processing of personal data, without meaningful human involvement, that produces legal effects concerning a person or similarly significant effects.
- (13) ‘Bank of Canada Act’ means the Bank of Canada Act, R.S.C, 1985.
- (14) ‘Basic Necessities’ means the goods, services, and conditions essential for a life of dignity, including but not limited to:
- (a) Adequate housing, as defined in this section;
 - (b) Nutritious food;
 - (c) Clean water;
 - (d) Sanitation;
 - (e) Essential and nonessential health care;
 - (f) Education;
 - (g) Access to energy; and
 - (h) Access to high-speed internet connectivity.
- (15) ‘Broadcasting Act’ means the Broadcasting Act, S.C. 1991.
- (16) ‘Cadet(s)’ means a member of the Canadian Century Corps.
- (17) ‘Canada’ means the State of Canada as a continuing legal order for the purposes of this Act.
- (18) ‘Canada Digital Public Square Corporation (CDPSC)’ means the Crown corporation established under Part XI, Title VI of this Act, responsible for operating and governing Canada’s digital civic infrastructure, including Aurora, Guardian, and @canadapost.ca platforms, as public utilities.

- (19) ‘Canadian Century Corps (CCC)’ means the Crown Corporation and national program established under Part VIII, Title II of this Act, designed to provide Canadians of any age the opportunity to serve their country, part-time or full time, in different streams that address national priorities such as social well-being, community resilience, environmental stewardship, digital literacy and sovereignty, and democratic engagement, which will fostering skill development, civic responsibility, and national unity.
- (20) ‘Canadian Environmental Economics Agency (CEEA)’ means the independent body established under Part XIII of this Act, responsible for integrating environmental and economic data, conducting ecological economic analysis, valuing natural capital and ecosystem services, and advising on policies to promote sustainable development and ecological balance.
- (21) ‘Canada Post Corporation (CPC)’ means the Crown corporation known for delivering Canada’s mail, which will now have an extended and enhanced mandate found in Part XI, Title V.
- (22) ‘Canada Post Corporation Act’ means the Canada Post Corporation Act, R.S.C. 1985.
- (23) ‘Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)’ means the federal agency in charge of handling Canadians taxes, which will be given an expanded mandate to enforce fair taxation and economic responsibility, as renewed in Part X, Title II of this Act.
- (24) ‘Canada Revenue Agency Act’ means the Canada Revenue Agency Act, S.C. 1999.
- (25) ‘Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board (CGAB)’ means the Crown corporation established under Part IV, Title VI of this Act, mandated to ensure fair pricing, food security, and sovereign stewardship of Canada’s agricultural commons.
- (26) ‘Canadian Space Agency (CSA)’ means the agency responsible for all things space in Canada, with a renewed mandate and focus on sovereign satellites and launch capabilities, as renewed in Part XVI, Title IV.
- (27) ‘Canadian Space Agency Act’ means the Canadian Space Agency Act, S.C. 1990.
- (28) ‘Century Bank’ means the specialized financial institution established under Part IX, Title II of this Act, mandated provide patient capital and to steward long-term national investments, manage dedicated funds for dignity-related initiatives, and support the transition to a looped, regenerative, and equitable economy.
- (29) ‘Century Codes’ means the new building codes established by Century Homes, as detailed under Part IV of this Act. The aim of such codes is to exceed current national standards to meet the standards required for the 21st Century. These new codes and regulations shall at minimum promote:
- (a) Net-Zero Readiness / climate resilience (e.g., super-insulation, reversible heat pump / AC Units, passive cooling);

- (b) Clean, healthy indoor air, to be ‘pandemic and wildfire smoke ready’ (e.g., visible and accessible CO2 Monitors for each room, MERV13+ and/or HEPA filtration for each room, at least 15+ Air Changes per Hour (ACH) for each room);
 - (c) Universal Accessibility (e.g., for those in wheelchairs, walkers, braille and alarms for the blind etc.);
 - (d) Decentralized energy options (e.g., solar panels and batteries for them);
 - (e) Abundant sources of natural lighting, and healthy indoor lighting;
 - (f) Safe building materials with material passports, (e.g., fire-resistant, non-toxic, sustainable and recyclable materials);
 - (g) Efficient use of water, with grey-water recycling;
 - (h) Integration of open-source smart or assistive technology with privacy at the heart of its design;
 - (i) Accessible wiring as to be easily replaced or upgraded for future innovations;
 - (j) Biophilic design; and
 - (k) Acoustic comfort.
- (30) ‘Century GI Bill’ or ‘Tuition Voucher’ means the national educational benefit, established under Part VIII of this Act, that provides full tuition coverage for post-secondary education, trades certification or skills training, to all Canadian Century Corps (CCC) Cadets who complete one full year of honourable service, as defined by the CCC. The Century GI Bill may also be applied towards the repayment of outstanding student debts in lieu of new enrolment, at equivalent value. The Century GI Bill(s) awarded to Cadets upon completion of their service shall be tracked through the National Learning Wallet.
- (31) ‘Century Homes’ means the Crown corporation established under Part IV, Title IV of this Act, aimed at ensuring access to adequate, affordable, and sustainable housing for all Canadians, prioritizing innovative, community-focused, passive and ecologically sound housing solutions.
- (32) ‘Century Telecommunications’, otherwise known as ‘CenTel’ means the Crown corporation established under Part XI, Title II of this Act, with the mandate to build, own, and operate a universal, publicly owned, telecommunications network, delivering deeply affordable, high-speed internet access as a public utility across Canada, regulating the market through competition.
- (33) ‘Circle Democracy’ means a participatory governance model, in which decision-making authority, civic dialogue, and democratic feedback are organized through nested, interconnected circles, by it digitally or physically, representing people and communities of varying scale, from neighbourhoods, to the globe.
- (34) ‘Circle of Circles’ means the decentralized, multi-stakeholder governance body established under Part II, Title I of this Act, that serves as the primary governing

structure for institutions operating under ‘Loop Governance.’ A Circle of Circles replaces traditional executive leadership models (e.g., Chief Executive Officer, Chairperson) with a collaborative framework composed of peer ‘Circles Groups,’ as defined in this section, each focused on a specific domain of the institution’s mandate. For the purposes of this Act, a Circle of Circles:

- (a) Functions as a non-hierarchical alternative to an executive board, composed not of individual executives, with linear power, but of autonomous yet interdependent peer ‘Circles’;
 - (b) Peer Circles are composed of relevant experts, Indigenous leaders, practitioners, and other key stakeholders, that shall organize in such a way that distributes power and stewardship;
 - (c) Makes decisions by qualified consent, as defined in this section, whereby proposals are adopted unless a reasoned objection is raised and justified;
 - (d) Is supported by a Rotating Steward who is selected from among its peer Circle Groups; and
 - (e) Resolves disagreements through a structured reflection process, and if needed, by escalating matters to a Shared Wisdom Council composed of representatives from each Circle and relevant public delegates.
- (35) ‘Circular Economy’ means an economic model that aims to reduce waste and maximize the continued use of resources. Circular systems employ reuse, sharing, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, and recycling to create a closed-loop system, minimizing the use of resource inputs and the creation of waste, pollution, and carbon emissions, thereby supporting ecological balance and sustainable prosperity.
- (36) ‘Circle Group’ means a grouping within a ‘Circle of Circles,’ as defined in this section, composed of relevant experts, Indigenous leaders, practitioners, and other key stakeholders, that is focused on a specific domain of their institution’s mandate, organized in such a way as to share and distribute power and stewardship.
- (37) ‘Circular Representation’ means the hybrid democratic voting system for federal elections as detailed under Part VII, Title VI of this Act, which combines ranked-choice voting for local ridings with a proportional regional top up that is also ranked-choice.
- (38) ‘Citizens’ Assembly’ means a deliberative democratic body composed of ordinary citizens elected via civic lottery, as defined in this section, and convened to study, consult, deliberate, and make recommendations on complex public policy issues or constitutional questions. Citizens’ Assemblies shall be supported by independent facilitation, expert testimony, Indigenous and community engagement, and accessible public consultation processes. Assemblies may be convened at the national, provincial, territorial, or institutional level and are established throughout this Act as core instruments of participatory governance and legitimacy.

- (39) ‘Civic Infrastructure’ means the system of interconnected physical and digital platforms, institutions, processes, and resources established or supported by this Act, designed to facilitate and enhance secure, inclusive, and meaningful citizen engagement, participatory democracy, community deliberation, and equitable access to public services and information.
- (40) ‘Civic Lottery’ means a randomized, stratified selection process used to recruit citizens for participatory roles in public governance, oversight, or consultation, ensuring broad demographic representation across regions, age groups, genders, incomes levels, lived experience, and other relevant social indicators. Detailed further in Part II, Title I, for the purposes of this Act, Civic lotteries shall:
- (a) Be administered independently and transparently by a designated civic body or nonpartisan administrator;
 - (b) Be used to form Citizens’ Assemblies, advisory panels, evaluation juries, or oversight boards;
 - (c) Provide fair compensation, support, and training for selected participants to fully and meaningfully participate; and
 - (d) Serve as an institutional expression of dignity-first and Circular Democracy.
- (41) ‘Codeshare Civics’ means a model of participatory government whereby citizens collaboratively design, implement, and most importantly iterate on policies, services, and community solutions, sharing knowledge, resources, and responsibility. This will primarily be done through Aurora discussion and Pull Requests made on git.canada.ca.
- (42) ‘Community Wealth Building’ means a systematic approach to economic development that creates an inclusive, sustainable economy built on local roots and broad-based ownership, ensuring that wealth generated locally is recirculated within the community, benefiting local residents and institutions, municipally-owned enterprises, and procurement policies favouring local businesses.
- (43) ‘Comprehensive and Accessible Healthcare’ means a healthcare system that provides all medically necessary, services, including physical, mental, dental, pharmaceutical, reproductive (explicitly including abortion and reproductive services), and preventative care, to all citizens without financial, geographic, cultural, or administrative barriers for the purposes of this Act, healthcare is considered:
- (a) Comprehensive when it comes to the full continuum of care, from early preventions, to acute treatment, rehabilitation, and long-term support; and
 - (b) Accessible where all citizens can receive timely care regardless of income, identity, disability, location, or status, and where care is delivered in a culturally safe, linguistically appropriate, and physically reachable manner.

- (44) ‘Conditions of Flourishing’ means the set of material entitlements, opportunities, and societal conditions necessary for individuals to achieve their full potential, live a life of dignity, and participate meaningfully in society. For the purposes of this Act, the conditions of flourishing shall include, but not be limited to:
- (a) Access to safe, secure, and adequate housing, as defined in this section;
 - (b) Opportunities for lifelong education, meaningful work, and creative expression;
 - (c) Rest from work that is more than sufficient, allowing for true rest, relaxation, and the freedom of time to do as one pleases;
 - (d) Safety from violence, discrimination, exploitation, and undue deprivation;
 - (e) Liveable, healthy, natural environments with access to nature; and
 - (f) Community support so that no one feels they are an island.
- (45) ‘Constitution Act’ or ‘Constitution Act, 1982’ means the Constitution Act, 1982 being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982.
- (46) ‘Corporate Lobbyist’ means an individual, agent, or entity who, in exchange for compensation or material benefit seeks to influence public policy, legislation, regulation, or procurement decisions on behalf of a for-profit corporation or enterprise, industry group, or trade association. This definition excludes Non-Corporate Lobbyists as defined in this section. For the purposes of this Act the term includes:
- (a) Employees or contractors of lobbying firms hired by corporate clients or interests;
 - (b) In-house lobbyists acting on behalf of their employer corporation; and
 - (c) Third-party advocates whose activities are funded or directed by corporate interests.
- (47) ‘Continuity through Renewal’ means the foundational principle underpinning Canada’s transition to a domestic Head of State, affirming that national sovereignty is not inherited but must be continually co-created and reaffirmed through democratic, participatory, and treaty-honouring processes. It ensures symbolic institutions evolve with the people’s will while preserving ceremonial stability, dignity, and moral stewardship.
- (48) ‘Crown Corporation’ means an autonomous, publicly owned corporate entity established by statute, or executive decision to fulfill specific public policy objectives or deliver essential services. Such entities operate at arm’s length from direct government control, maintain financial and operational independence, and are accountable to Parliament through the responsible Minister. Upon Canada’s transition from a constitutional monarchy to a republic, or alternative form of government as specified in this Act, these entities shall continue under an equivalent designation reflecting the sovereignty and democratic authority of the Canadian

people, retaining all rights, responsibilities, and operational frameworks previously assigned under the Crown Corporation Status.

- (49) ‘Deep Fake’ means any audio, visual, or audiovisual content that has been synthetically generated, manipulated, or altered using artificial intelligence or machine learning techniques to convincingly misrepresent the identity, speech, or actions of a person, typically without their knowledge or consent.
- (50) ‘Democracy Watch Canada (DWC)’ means the independent civilian agency established under Part VII, Title III of this act, mandated to monitor, safeguard, and report on the health and integrity of Canadian Democracy.
- (51) ‘Digital Social Insurance Number (DSIN)’ means the unique, randomly generated sixty-four (64) character alphanumeric identifier established under Part XI, Title IV of this Act, assigned to eligible individuals for the purpose of securely administering and verifying their @canadapost.ca email accounts, and is distinct from the Social Insurance Number (SIN) used for employment and benefits.
- (52) ‘Digital Stamps’ means the federally recognized digital micropayment instruments established in Part XI of this act, including Email Digital Stamps, and Reaction Digital Stamps, designed to fund national infrastructure, affirm human origin in communications and enable civic feedback mechanisms.
- (53) ‘Digital Stamp Wallet’ means the digital wallet attached to citizens @canadapost Verified Digital ID, so that it may be attached to their identity no matter what email they are currently using or not using, that shall store the citizens Digital Stamps, as defined in this section.
- (54) ‘Digital Sovereignty’ means the right and capacity for a democratic state to govern, design, and protect its digital infrastructure, data, and public platforms in alignment with its constitutional values, human rights obligations, and national interests. For the purposes of this Act, Digital Sovereignty includes:
 - (a) The creation and control of public digital infrastructure, such as web browsers, civic platforms, secure communications, and verified digital identity systems, operated in the public interest;
 - (b) The ability to enforce democratic standards, transparency, and data protections, on technology used within Canada, regardless of its origin;
 - (c) The empowerment of citizens to participate in digital life as rights-bearing members of society, not as data-exploited users. Citizens, not users; and
 - (d) The prevention of foreign influence or corporate influence over Canada’s democratic discourse, informational ecosystems, and civic infrastructure.
- (55) ‘Dignity’ or ‘Human Dignity’ means the inherent and inviolable right, worth, and uniqueness of every individual, entitling them to:

- (a) The respect and protection of their fundamental human rights;
 - (b) The conditions necessary for flourishing, such as physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being;
 - (c) The freedom to make choices about their own lives and participate meaningfully in society;
 - (d) Protection from humiliation, degradation, and exploitation; and
 - (e) The conditions necessary to live a life of meaning, happiness, and purpose supported by the foundational rights and entitlements established in this Act.
- (56) ‘Dignity Audit’ means a systematic review process, conducted by or under the guidance of the Dignity Directorate or the Foundation Commission, to assess the impact of existing or proposed government policies, programs, and operational practices on Human Dignity, ensuring alignment with the principles of this Act.
- (57) ‘Dignity Commissioner’ means the chief officer appointed to lead the Dignity Directorate, responsible for the administration and executive oversight of the Directorate’s function as mandated under this Act, including the impartial supervision of Dignity Impact Assessments and Dignity Evaluation Frameworks.
- (58) ‘Dignity Directorate’ means the specialized oversight body established under Part III, Title II of this Act, responsible for developing methodologies for reviewing, and ensuring compliance with Dignity Impact Assessments and the Dignity Evaluation Framework, and providing expert advice to government bodies on upholding and enhancing Human Dignity in all federal actions.
- (59) ‘Dignity Dividend’ means the Negative Income Tax benefit given to all Canadians making under a certain threshold of yearly income, as defined in Part III, Title IV of this Act. It is to be delivered by the Canada Revenue Agency as a monthly benefit.
- (60) ‘Dignity Evaluation Framework (DEF)’ means the standardized system, including qualitative and quantitative metrics, benchmarks, and review processes, established under Part III of this Act, and maintained by the Dignity Directorate, for assessing, monitoring, and ensuring that federal programs, services, and policies achieve minimum threshold dignity levels and contribute positively to the conditions of flourishing.
- (61) ‘Dignity-First Framework’ means the framework that assesses whether something:
- (a) Advances, reinforces, or erodes Human Dignity;
 - (b) Advances, reinforces, or erodes ecological repair, democratic participation, or justice; and
 - (c) Can be understood and challenged by a non-expert.

- (62) ‘Dignity Hubs’ means accessible, community-based centres established and operated or supported under Part III of this Act, designed to provide integrated, dignity-affirming access to essential services, public information, digital infrastructure, civic engagement tools, and support for navigating the entitlements and programs of this Act and any other federal program.
- (63) ‘Dignity Impact Assessment (DIA)’ means a systematic process, mandated by this Act and overseen by the Dignity Directorate, to evaluate the potential effects of proposed legislation, policies, programs, projects, or significant administrative actions on Human Dignity, as defined in this Act, and on the rights and conditions of flourishing it seeks to guarantee. It requires consideration of impacts on various population groups, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized, and the exploration of less harmful alternatives.
- (64) ‘Ecocide’ means any unlawful or wanton act committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread, or long-term, or both, damage to the environment being caused by such acts, recognized as a punishable offence under this Act.
- (65) ‘Ecological Impact Assessment (EIA)’ means a systematic process, mandated under the National Ecological Stewardship Act found under Part XIII of this Act, to identify, predict, evaluate, and mitigate the potential impacts of proposed federal policies, and ecological balance, conducted in conjunction with Dignity Impact Assessments (DIA) where applicable, and incorporating scientific evidence, Indigenous knowledge, and public participation.
- (66) ‘Economic Democracy’ means a system of economic organization and policy-making in which citizens participate meaningfully in the decisions that shape their economic lives, ensuring the fair distribution of resources, dignity in work, and shared prosperity.
- (67) ‘Empowered Ethics Commissioner’s Office (EECO)’ means the strengthened and independent Office of Parliament established under Part VII, Title IV of this Act, with an expanded mandate to oversee the ethical conduct of all federal officials and political parties, and with binding enforcement authority.
- (68) ‘Essential Public Services’ means those services deemed critical for well-being, safety, and dignified existence of the population, including but not limited to:
- (a) Healthcare;
 - (b) Education;
 - (c) Emergency Services;
 - (d) Public Utilities (Water, Sanitation, Energy); and
 - (e) Public Transportation.

- (69) ‘Ethical Conduct’ means behaviour that upholds principles of honesty, integrity, fairness, respect for others, responsibility, and accountability, and that aligns with both the spirit and the letter of applicable laws, codes of professional practice, and the fundamental rights and dignity of individuals and communities.
- (70) ‘Fair Taxation’ means the standard of taxation that is fair for all Canadians. For the purposes of this Act, Fair Taxation describes the tax reforms made in Part X of this Act.
- (71) ‘Financial Administration Act’ means the Financial Administration Act, R.S.C, 1985.
- (72) ‘Food Security’ means the condition in which all individuals, at all times, have physical, economic, and culturally appropriate access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food that meets dietary needs, restrictions, or preferences. For the purposes of this Act, Food Security shall include:
- (a) The availability of food through sustainable local and national systems;
 - (b) Reliable access regardless of income, geographic location, or ability;
 - (c) Support for Indigenous Food Sovereignty, traditional harvesting, and land-based practices; and
 - (d) The resilience of food systems to economic shocks, to supply chain disruptions, and climate impacts.
- (73) ‘Foundation Commission’ means the independent oversight body established under Part VII, Title II of this Act, responsible for guiding, monitoring, and ensuring the effective implementation and evolution of this Act.
- (74) ‘Future Stewards’ means the proposed Canadian made, ceremonial Head of State intended to replace the Monarchy, as detailed under Part VI, Title II of this Act. The final composition of the new Head of State shall be determined only through partnership with Indigenous Peoples.
- (75) ‘git.canada.ca’ means the official public, version-controlled, repository of all federal law, statutes, regulations, and policies, allowing the public to track and view any and all changes, as well as contribute to the laws themselves through Pull Requests made from accounts using verified @canadapost.ca Digital ID.
- (76) ‘Gross global revenue’ means the consolidated gross revenue of an entity and its affiliates for its most recently completed financial year.
- (77) ‘Guardian’ means the publicly owned and operated, open source, ad-free, privacy first, web browser, made from a Firefox fork. It is run and managed by the Canadian Digital Public Square Corporation (CDPSC).
- (78) ‘Government’ means the Government of Canada.
- (79) ‘Governor in Council’ means the Governor General of Canada acting on the advice of the King’s Privy Council.

- (80) ‘Head-of-State institution’ means the institution established under Part VI to steward constitutional formalities formerly vested in the Monarch or Governor General.
- (81) ‘Human Capital’ means the collective knowledge, skills, creativity, health, experience, and potential of individuals within a society, recognized as a foundational source of value, productivity, and national well-being. In the context of this Act, the term affirms that the investment in education, training, care, dignity, and opportunity is essential to realizing the full civic, economic, and democratic contributions of all people.
- (82) ‘Independent Whistleblower Protection Agency (WPA)’ means the independent agency of Parliament established under Part VII of this Act, mandated to provide robust, proactive protection for public and private sector whistleblowers who expose wrongdoing.
- (83) ‘Indigenous Data Sovereignty’ means the inherent and inalienable right of Indigenous Peoples to govern, own, control, access, and possess data relating to their Peoples, communities, lands, resources, traditional knowledge, and cultural heritage. This includes the right to make decisions about the collection, use, application, dissemination, and preservation of such data, in accordance with their own laws, customs, and protocols, and consistent with the principles of self-determination and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- (84) ‘Indigenous Governing Body’ means a council, government, or other entity that is authorized to act on behalf of an Indigenous group, community, or people that holds rights recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
- (85) ‘Indigenous Law’ means the distinct and diverse legal orders, traditions, principles, customs, and governance systems of Indigenous Peoples, which are inherent to their cultures, languages, and relationships with their lands, waters, and resources, and which are developed and applied by Indigenous Peoples according to their own forms of governance and self-determination.
- (86) ‘Indigenous Peoples’ has the meaning assigned by the definition of Aboriginal peoples of Canada in section 35(2) of the Constitution Act.
- (87) ‘Intergenerational Equity’ means the principle, embedded throughout this Act, that requires current generations to act as stewards of the social, economic, and environmental inheritance of future generations, ensuring that decisions and actions taken today do not unjustly compromise the ability of those yet to come to meet their own needs, enjoy a healthy and sustainable planet, and live lives of dignity.
- (88) ‘Just Recovery’ means an approach to recovering from societal crises, including economic, environmental, or public health emergencies, that prioritize equity, justice, and sustainability by addressing pre-existing inequalities, investing in resilient communities, and systems, ensuring affected workers and populations are supported

through a Just Transition, and transforming societal structures to prevent future harms and enhance overall well-being.

- (89) ‘Just Transition’ means a framework of policies and practices designed to ensure that the transition towards a more sustainable and equitable economy is managed in a way that is fair and inclusive to all affected workers, communities, and regions, providing support for retraining, social protection, and investment in new, high-quality work opportunities.
- (90) ‘Labour Equity’ means a recognized financial and ownership interest within an enterprise that is derived from the contribution of labour, skill, and collective effort by its workers, rather than solely from capital investment. To affirm the value of labour as the primary contributor to economic value creation, it may manifest as, but is not limited to:
- (a) Cooperative shares;
 - (b) Profit-sharing rights; and
 - (c) Other forms of democratic control and ownership which entitle workers to a share of the enterprise, and a voice in its governance.
- (91) ‘Libraries Canada (LC)’ means the agency of the Government of Canada established under Part VIII, Title III of this Act, tasked with leading the national vision for library and information services as a proactive engine for civic literacy and participation, knowledge equity, and community care.
- (92) ‘Loop Governance’ means the non-hierarchical, dignity-centred, and participatory model of institutional stewardship established under Part II, Title I of this Act, designed to replace traditional top-down leadership with adaptive, collaborative, and accountable systems. It is characterized by distributed authority through peer-governed ‘Circles,’ decision-making based on qualified consent, and transparent processes for reflection and conflict resolution, including the use of a ‘Shared Wisdom Council’ and a ‘Rotating Steward’.
- (93) ‘Looped Economic Returns’ or ‘Loop Value’ or ‘Looped Return’ means an economic principle and metric, central to the operations of the Century Bank established in Part IX, Title II of this Act, focusing on the creation and equitable recirculation of the value within communities and ecosystems, rather than linear extraction and accumulation. It emphasizes investments that generate multiple co-benefits (social, ecological, economic), strengthens local resilience, minimizes waste and ensures that financial returns are reinvested to support further dignity-enhancing and sustainable activities.
- (94) ‘LoopLight’ means a web browser extension developed and maintained by Democracy Watch Canada that shall give citizens context on what they are seeing on the internet. It shall inform citizens about things such as funding behind

organizations or known people, context behind statements, articles, posts, and videos. It shall not prescribe what is true and what is not. It shall only give citizens context so they can make their own informed decisions and opinions on what they are seeing, reading, watching, and who is behind them.

- (95) ‘Loops’ means the name for Aurora posts, (i.e., Twitter’s ‘tweets’).
- (96) ‘Loop Yield Framework’ means a measure of financial return that is not only in Canadian Dollars but also in tangible outcomes such as housing units built, clean energy generated, child care spaces created, and emissions reduced.
- (97) ‘Meaningful human involvement’ means review by an appropriately trained person with authority to change the outcome, based on reasons and evidence, and not a mere rubber-stamp.
- (98) ‘Meaningful Work’ means work that is not only fairly remunerated but also provides a sense of purpose, dignity, and contribution, allowing for the development of skills, while being conducted in safe and respectful conditions, offering a degree of autonomy and voice to the worker.
- (99) ‘Minister’ means the federal Minister responsible for the administration of the provisions of this Act in which the term appears, or such other Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council.
- (100) ‘Office for the Future’ means the office within the Governor in Council established under Part XV of this Act, responsible for long-term strategic planning and foresight, coordinating intergenerational policy, and overseeing national resilience planning, while championing the interests of future generations of Canadians within the Government of Canada, Foundation Commissions, and the Future Stewards.
- (101) ‘National AI Governance Council (NAIGC)’ means the independent federal regulatory body established under Part XI, Title VII of this Act, responsible for the ethical oversight, auditing, guidance and regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Canada.
- (102) ‘National AI Registry’ means the registry, as established under Part XI, Title VII of this Act, which classifies and evaluates AI systems operating in Canada based on Risk levels, such as Low, Medium, High, and Existential.
- (103) ‘National Arctic Resilience Strategy’ means the comprehensive strategy co-managed with Indigenous peoples in the Arctic and in collaboration with territorial governments, that focuses on climate impacts and mitigation, sustainable infrastructure development, and the conservation and stewardship of the Arctic ecosystem.
- (104) ‘National Civic Curriculum’ means the new curriculum developed in partnership with all levels of government to teach students important civic lessons needed to navigate the world today. Further details can be found in Part VIII of this Act.

- (105) ‘National Co-operative Development Agency (NCDA)’ means the Crown corporation, established under Part IX, Title III of this Act, mandated to foster, promote, and provide comprehensive support for the development and growth of co-operative enterprises and community ownership models.
- (106) ‘National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency (NDDVA)’ means the Government agency established under Part IV of this Act, responsible for the managing and delivery of Canada’s universal pharmacare and dental care systems.
- (107) ‘National Food Strategy’ means a comprehensive federal policy framework, developed and implemented pursuant to this Act, aimed at ensuring universal food security, promoting sustainable, resilient, and regenerative agriculture and food systems, supporting local and Indigenous food sovereignty, reducing food waste, and guaranteeing access to nutritious, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for all people in Canada.
- (108) ‘National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency (NHSOA)’ means the independent agency of the Government of Canada, established under Part IV, Title IX of this Act, responsible for defining, monitoring, and publicly reporting on the core standards and outcomes of Canada’s universal healthcare system.
- (109) ‘National Learning Wallet’ means the secure, citizen owned digital credentialing and benefit tracking system, established under Part VIII of this Act, used to store, verify, and manage an individual’s education-related entitlements, achievements, certifications, and learning progress. For the purposes of this Act, the National Learning Wallet shall:
- (a) Record and track service-based entitlements such as the tuition vouchers earned through the Century GI Bill;
 - (b) Store micro-credentials and certifications obtained during Canadian Century Corps service;
 - (c) Interface with public post-secondary institutions, training providers, and Aurora Circles to facilitate seamless access, redemption, and verification of learning benefits; and
 - (d) Be administered in accordance with the principles of data sovereignty, privacy, portability, and interoperability with Canada’s broader public digital infrastructure.
- (110) ‘National Public Library’ means the nationwide digital and physical library system created by Libraries Canada, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act, that aims to develop and maintain a national platform that facilitates access to and discovery of collections held by participating Canadian Libraries.
- (111) ‘National Renewal Fund’ means the dedicated account established in the accounts of Canada under Part X of this Act, credited with revenues from the Act’s fair

taxation measures, to be used for funding the programs and institutions mandated herein.

(112) ‘Negative Income Tax’ means an income support mechanism through which individuals, earning below a certain threshold receive regular payments from the Government, rather than paying income taxes, ensuring a minimum level of guaranteed income. Under this Act, The Negative Income Tax Model hereby referred to as the ‘Dignity Dividend’ and its payments shall:

- (a) Provide automatic advanced monthly payments, calibrated to income levels reported either in their most recently filed Income Tax Return, or where available or feasible, reported through real-time mechanisms as defined by regulations;
- (b) Be formally known and referred in all documents and communications as the ‘Dignity Dividend’;
- (c) Phase out gradually as earned income increases, tapering to zero once income passes the defined benefit threshold;
- (d) Establish a baseline benefit of no less than \$25,000 CAD per year for citizens with no income, indexed to inflation to preserve real value over time;
- (e) Set the income eligibility threshold to no less than \$100,000 CAD per year, also indexed to inflation to preserve real value over time;
- (f) Be administered by the Canada Revenue Agency, using simplified and dignified systems accessible to all Canadians; and
- (g) Serve as the foundational element of Economic Democracy and a primary instrument of poverty reduction, meant to supplement ‘ but not entirely replace ‘ existing tax credits (e.g., the Disability Tax Credit), benefit programs (e.g., Old Age Security), or rebate systems as appropriate.

(113) ‘Net-Neutrality’ means the principle that all internet traffic must be treated equally by internet service providers (ISPs), without discrimination, blocking, throttling, paid prioritization, or differential pricing based on user identity, content type, application, platform, website or source. Net Neutrality ensures that the internet remains an open, accessible, and non-discriminatory public utility, protecting freedom of expression, innovation, and equal access to information. Under this Act, Net-Neutrality shall be legally enforced across all federally regulated networks and infrastructure.

(114) ‘Net-Neutrality Charter’ means the charter that states the Public Internet as Utility program, as detailed under Part XI of this Act, shall follow Net-Neutrality.

- (115) ‘Net-Zero Emissions’ means the state where anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere are balanced by the anthropogenic removals of the emissions over a specific period.
- (116) ‘Non-Corporate Lobbyist’ means any individual or representative who seeks to influence public policy, legislation, regulation, or procurement decisions on behalf of a non-profit, public-interest, charitable, labour, Indigenous, educational, or community-based organization and who is not compensated by, or acting on behalf of a for-profit corporation, enterprise, or trade association. Non-Corporate Lobbyists are subject to transparency and disclosure requirements, proportional to their public role, but distinct from stricter regulatory frameworks applied to Corporate Lobbyists. For the purposes of this Act, a Non-Corporate Lobbyist may include, but is not limited to:
- (a) Representatives of registered charities, public health organizations, or educational institutions;
 - (b) Delegates from Indigenous governments or organizations;
 - (c) Union officials or labour representatives; and
 - (d) Community organizers or advocates acting in a professional or volunteer capacity for public benefit.
- (117) ‘Open Research Trust’ means the trust containing all publicly funded research in Canada, co-managed by Canadian public Universities, ensuring broad and equitable access to knowledge.
- (118) ‘Participatory Democracy’ means a model of democracy that emphasized broad citizen participation in the direction and operation of political systems, extending beyond periodic voting to include direct involvement in decision-making, policy formulation, and civic action, often facilitated by mechanisms such as citizen’s assemblies, deliberative forums, and digital engagement platforms such as Aurora.
- (119) ‘Patient Capital’ means long-term, flexible, and mission-aligned financing that prioritizes broad public benefit, social and ecological outcomes, and sustainable economic development over short-term financial returns. It is characterized by a willingness to accept lower or slower financial returns in exchange for greater positive impact on human capital, community capital, and ecological health, and often involves risk-sharing and support for enterprises typically underserved by conventional financial markets.
- (120) ‘Personal Information’ has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Privacy Act.
- (121) ‘Planetary Boundaries’ means the scientifically-defined thresholds for critical Earth system processes which, if crossed could lead to large-scale, abrupt, and possibly irreversible environmental changes, endangering human civilization. This Act

requires federal policy and action, particularly concerning ecological stewardship and economic activity, to respect and strive to operate within these safe ecological limits.

- (122) ‘Polycrisis’ means the state in which multiple, distinct global crises interact in such a way that their overall impact is greater than the sum of their individual parts, creating complex and cascading risks to society stability.
- (123) ‘Precautionary Principles’ means that where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation or harm to human health.
- (124) ‘Privacy Act’ means the Privacy Act, R.S.C, 1985.
- (125) ‘Privacy-by-Design’ means an approach to the creation and operation of digital systems, services, and infrastructure that integrates privacy protections proactively, rather than reactively. It emphasizes embedding privacy controls and ethical data handling practices directly into the technical architecture, operational procedures, and organizational policies from the earliest stages of design and throughout the lifecycle of the system, ensuring privacy is the default and foundational setting rather than an optional feature.
- (126) ‘Privy Council Office’ otherwise referred to in this Act as simply the ‘Privy Council,’ means the central, non-partisan federal department that supports the Prime Minister and Cabinet in shaping and coordinating the government’s agenda. Led by the Clerk of the Privy Council, who is also the Secretary to the Cabinet of the Public Service, the Privy Council ensures coherent policy development, Cabinet decision-making, ministerial coordination, public service management, and implementation of government priorities.
- (127) ‘Profiling’ means any form of automated processing of personal data to evaluate personal aspects of a person, including to analyse or predict aspects concerning that person’s performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences or interests, reliability or behaviour, location or movements.
- (128) ‘Public Assets’ means all assets owned or controlled by the Crown, or its successor, or public institutions, including land, infrastructure, natural resources, data, and intellectual property, which are to be managed in the public interest for the benefit of present and future generations.
- (129) ‘Public Data Trust (PDT)’ means the secure, anonymized, and ethically-governed data repository established under Part XI of this Act, and stewarded by Statistics Canada, designed for public-use research, evidence-based policy development, and the training of publicly owned AI systems. The PDT shall operate on the strict principles of:
- (a) Privacy and Security by foundational design;

- (b) Ethical governance and transparency;
- (c) Accreditation and protection of intellectual property rights, and authorship rights; and
- (d) Indigenous Data Sovereignty, ensuring Indigenous Peoples have governance over their own respective data contributions.

(130) ‘Public Service Employment Act’ means the Public Service Employment Act, S.C. 2003.

(131) ‘Public Story Bills’ are plain-language, narrative explainers of legislation, showing through story what the legislation really does. However, Public Story Bills are strictly for illustrative and educational purposes only, and shall never be construed as law.

(132) ‘Public Utilities’ means essential services and infrastructure that provide for the basic need and well-being of the population, typically delivered through publicly owned, publicly regulated, or universally accessible systems. Public utilities under this Act may be delivered directly by government bodies such as Crown corporations or regulated cooperatives, and shall be governed by principles consistent with human rights, dignity, affordability, democratic oversight, and universal access. For the purposes of this Act, Public Utilities include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Electricity and energy distribution;
- (b) Water and wastewater services;
- (c) Broadband internet and telecommunications;
- (d) Public transit and mobility systems;
- (e) Postal and courier services; and
- (f) Digital civic infrastructure platforms (e.g., @canadapost.ca email, Guardian web browser, Aurora platforms), when operated in the public interest.

(133) ‘Qualified Consent’ means a decision-making process used by institutional governance structures established under this Act, in which a proposal is deemed approved unless a peer Circle, from a Circle of Circles, raises a reasoned objection based on specific criteria, including violations of dignity, safety, treaty rights, or statutory conflict. This model facilitates collaborative governance by prioritizing consent-by-default unless clear principled objections are documented.

(134) ‘QR Code’ means a type of matrix barcode that can be scanned using a smartphone or other digital device to quickly access digital content, such as a website, document, or service. QR stands for Quick Response referring to the codes abilities to be read instantly by a machine.

- (135) ‘Reconciliation’ means the ongoing process of establishing and maintaining respectful relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada, based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation, partnership, and addressing the historical and ongoing legacy of colonialism. This includes the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
- (136) ‘Regenerative Agriculture’ means a holistic farming system that focuses on improving soil health, biodiversity, water quality, and ecosystem resilience. Practices include minimizing soil disturbance, maintaining soil cover, promoting crop diversity and rotation, integrating livestock, and reducing reliance on synthetic inputs, with the aim of enhancing carbon sequestration, food security, and the overall health of agriculture landscapes.
- (137) ‘Regulations’ means regulations made by the Governor in Council, or by a Minister or body specifically authorized by this Act to make regulations, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions in this act.
- (138) ‘Relay Model’ or ‘Relay’ means the multi-year implementation framework in which Sprint Policy teams take turns leading key reforms, ‘legs’ while others work in the background. Each leg passes a ‘baton’ to the next, formally transferring knowledge and momentum. This ensures focused execution, cumulative learning, and sustained national renewal overtime.
- (139) ‘Renewal Commission’ means the unique, special purpose statutory commission established under Part XV, Title III of this Act, with the mandate to convene at long intervals for a fundamental review and renewal of this Act and its successors.
- (140) ‘Restorative Justice’ means an approach to justice that seeks to repair harm by focusing on accountability, healing, and community well-being rather than solely on punitive measures. This Act promotes the expanded use of restorative justice principles and mechanisms within the Canadian Justice System.
- (141) ‘Review Officer’ means a person designated by the Minister of Justice under the Title V of Part XVII of this Act, to conduct reviews.
- (142) ‘Right to a Healthy Environment’ means the right of every person, as affirmed in this Act, to live in an ecologically balanced and healthy environment, which includes the right to clean air, safe and accessible water, protected biodiversity, freedom from environmental discrimination, stable climate conditions, and access to environmental information, as well as public participation in environmental decision-making.
- (143) ‘Right to Disconnect’ means the right of workers to disengage from work-related communications and tasks outside of their designated working hours, free from adverse repercussions to protect their rest, personal time, and overall well-being.
- (144) ‘Right to Education’ means the fundamental right of every individual in Canada as affirmed in this Act, to equitable and inclusive high-quality education, skills training,

and learning opportunities throughout all stages of life, enabling personal development, civic engagement, meaningful work, and full realization of individual and societal potential.

- (145) ‘Right to Food’ means the fundamental right of every individual in Canada, as affirmed in this Act, to have continuous physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences, to promote a health life, achieved through systems that are socially just and ecologically sustainable.
- (146) ‘Right to Meaningful Work’ means the fundamental right of every individual in Canada as affirmed in this Act, to the type of work opportunities and conditions as defined in ‘Meaningful Work’ in this section.
- (147) ‘Right to Social Security’ means the fundamental right of every individual in Canada, as affirmed in this Act, to access a comprehensive system of social protection that provides benefits and support in circumstances such as unemployment, parent leave, sickness, disability, old age, and other life conditions that may affect their ability to secure a livelihood, ensuring a standard of living that is adequate for health, well-being, and dignity.
- (148) ‘Rotating Steward’ means an official selected on a rotating basis from among its peer circles that encompass their Circle of Circles for a defined term. The Rotating Steward shall have no unilateral executive authority beyond facilitatory duties such as:
- (a) Coordinate and convene the meetings for the Circles of Circles;
 - (b) Maintain continuity, change-logs, and reporting requirements; and
 - (c) Represent the institution in inter-agency matters.
- (149) ‘Shared Wisdom Council’ means a council composed of delegates from peer circles within Circles of Circles, as well as Indigenous representative, key public representatives, and other stakeholder communities, in order to resolve conflicts when no resolution can be reached in a Circle of Circles, as defined under Part II, Title I, of this Act.
- (150) ‘Sprint Governance’ means the agile, iterative, and participatory framework for policy development and implementation established under Part XVII of this Act, overseen by the Foundation Commission, characterized by clear benchmarks, transparent reporting, and continuous learning and adaptation to achieve the objectives of this Act.
- (151) ‘State Prerogatives of Canada’ means the powers, privileges, and immunities formerly known as the Royal Prerogative to the extent they continue under Canadian Law.

- (152) ‘Statistics Act’ means the Statistics Act, R.S.C, 1985.
- (153) ‘Statistics Canada’ means the national statistical office of the Government of Canada, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data to support evidence-based policy, public research, and democratic accountability. For the purposes of this Act, Statistics Canada has been further empowered to:
- (a) Serve as the steward of the Public Data Trust as established in Part XI of this Act;
 - (b) Ensure ethical anonymized, and privacy-protected data governance;
 - (c) Collaborate with Indigenous communities in support of Indigenous Data Sovereignty; and
 - (d) Provide infrastructure and expertise for the development, oversight, and auditing of public-sector AI systems, and digital platforms.
- (154) ‘Structured Reflection Process’ means the process enacted when there is a rising of a reasoned or qualified objection to a proposal from a peer Circle Group within a Circle of Circles, as detailed under Part II of this Act.
- (155) ‘Sustainable Development’ means the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, integrating economic, social, and environmental objectives.
- (156) ‘Systemic Discrimination’ means patterns of behaviour, policies, or practices that are part of the social or administrative structures of an organization or sector, and which create or perpetuate disadvantage for persons or groups based on prohibited grounds of discrimination.
- (157) ‘Treasury Board’ means the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.
- (158) ‘United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)’ means the comprehensive international instrument, adopted by the United Nations in 2007, which affirms the individual and collective rights of Indigenous peoples, including their right to culture, identity, language, education, self-determination, and traditional territories.
- (159) ‘Worker Cooperative’ means an enterprise or corporation that is democratically owned and controlled by its employees, who share in the profits and decision-making.
- (160) ‘Zero-Trust principles’ means a digital security framework premised on the assumption that no user or citizen, device, network connection, whether internal or external, should be automatically trusted. Instead, it mandates continuous verification, least-privileged access, strict identity authentication, explicit authorization, and robust monitoring for every access request and interaction within digital environments, minimizing data exposure and significantly reducing vulnerabilities to breaches or misuse.

Section 4: Interpretation

- (1) The provisions of this Act shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with:
 - (a) The Constitution Act, 1982;
 - (b) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
 - (c) International human rights law;
 - (d) The inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples; and
 - (e) Relevant principles of international environmental law and sustainable development.
- (2) In this Act, 'Indigenous Peoples' has the meaning assigned by subsection 35(2) of the Constitution Act, 1982.
- (3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from any existing aboriginal or treaty rights of aboriginal peoples of Canada recognized by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.
- (4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed or applied so as to abrogate or derogate from Canada's obligations under international law.
- (5) This Act, as a whole, and every provision herein shall be interpreted and applied in the manner that best upholds and gives maximum effect to the inherent right to Human Dignity as defined herein and as recognized as the foundational principle of this Act.
- (6) This Act shall be applied in a manner consistent with the Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982, including the division of legislative powers. Nothing in this Act alters the legislative authority of the provinces or territories.
- (7) For greater certainty, nothing in this Act is intended to displace ordinary principles of statutory interpretation. Where provisions of this Act interact with other Acts of Parliament, they are to be read, to the extent possible, harmoniously and in a manner that furthers the purposes set out in section 6.
- (8) The English and French versions of this Act are equally authoritative.
- (9) The purpose of this Act, as set out in section 6, shall be considered in the interpretation of all provisions of this Act.
- (10) The Governor in Council may make regulations providing for any transitional matters necessary for the effective implementation of this Act. Any references to provisions being made in regulation shall be made by the Governor in Council.

Title II: Purpose and Principles

Section 5: Purpose

- (1) This Act establishes overarching legal framework, foundational principles, inviolable rights, core institutional structures, and primary mandates. The detailed operational procedures, specific program parameters, technical standards, and administrative mechanisms necessary for the full implementation of the provisions of this Act shall be further prescribed by regulations, or other statutory instruments explicitly authorized herein. The purpose of the Act is to:
- (a) Establish Human Dignity as a fundamental principle of Canadian Law and governance;
 - (b) Ensure the conditions necessary for all individuals in Canada to live lives of dignity, security, self-determination, and flourishing;
 - (c) Modernize Canadian institutions, economic frameworks, and legal systems, including digital public infrastructure and data governance, to cultivate a dignity-centred, regenerative economy in a more just, equitable, and sustainable society;
 - (d) Foster a more inclusive, digitally enabled, and participatory democracy;
 - (e) Promote ecological sustainability and intergenerational well-being; and
 - (f) Advance reconciliation with Indigenous peoples through the affirmation of their inherent rights, the pursuit of truth and justice, the honouring of treaties, and the establishment of renewed nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-government relationships based on mutual respect and shared stewardship.

Section 6: Principles

- (1) This Act is founded on the following principles.
- (a) Dignity as a Right: Every individual has the inherent, inalienable, and inviolable right to dignity;
 - (b) Universality: Access to the conditions of dignity is a universal right, applicable to all individuals in Canada without discrimination based on such things as race, gender, sexuality, religion, disability, location, place of origin, or any other marginalization made upon a human being;
 - (c) Equity: The Act seeks to eliminate systemic barriers and promote equitable access, opportunities, and resources for all;
 - (d) Accountability: Public institutions are accountable for upholding and protecting the right to dignity and for achieving the purposes and objectives of this Act;

- (e) Participation: Individuals and communities have the right to meaningful participation in the design, implementation, evaluation, and ongoing evolution of policies and programs that affect their dignity and well-being;
- (f) Sustainability: The Act promotes ecological, economic, and social sustainability, ensuring the well-being of present and future generations;
- (g) Reconciliation: The Act is committed to advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples through the affirmation and implementation of their inherent rights and treaty rights, through self-determination, and the development of renewed nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-to-government relationships based on justice, mutual respect, and partnership;
- (h) Interconnectedness and Systemic Action: Recognizing the interconnected nature of social, economic, ecological, and democratic systems, this Act promotes holistic, integrated, and preventative approaches to address complex challenges and foster systemic resilience;
- (i) Precaution and Prevention: Consistent with the Precautionary Principle as defined under section 3 of this Act, where there are threats of serious or irreversible harm to Human Dignity, social well-being, or ecological integrity, proactive measures shall be taken to prevent such harm;
- (j) Adaptability and Iterative Governance: The implementation and evolution of this Act shall be guided by principles of continuous learning, evidence-based feedback, public deliberation through mechanisms such as Aurora, and agile adaptation to ensure its enduring effectiveness and responsiveness;
- (k) Intergenerational Equity: This Act affirms the profound responsibility to act as stewards for the future generations, ensuring that decisions made today protect and enhance their prospects for a life of dignity on a healthy and sustainable planet; and
- (l) Cooperation: Recognizing that none of this Act is possible without the good faith cooperation of Canadians across the nation, and in particular the provinces and territories.

Section 7: Principle of Non-Regression

- (1) The government of Canada shall not take any deliberately retrogressive measures, whether by legislation, policy, regulation, administrative action, or resource allocation, that would diminish or nullify the extent to which any of the rights, entitlements, or conditions of flourishing recognized, affirmed, or established under this Act are enjoyed by any individual or group.

Section 8: Dignity Based Federalism

- (1) The Government of Canada acknowledges and respects the constitutional division of powers and the distinct jurisdictions of provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governing bodies, recognizing that the full realization of this Act's vision requires deep and respectful collaboration.
- (2) For matters within this Act that intersect with provincial or territorial jurisdiction, the national standards and programs established herein shall serve as a benchmark and an open invitation for partnership.
- (3) The Government of Canada shall make available dedicated, long-term, and predictable funding to any province, territory, municipality, or Indigenous governing body that commits through formal agreement, to implementing programs and standards that meet or exceed the objectives for Human Dignity, ecological stewardship, and social well-being established under this Act.
- (4) The primary purpose of such federal funding is to support and enable provincial and territorial partners in delivering these essential services to the people they serve, fostering a harmonized approach to national well-being while respecting regional diversity and autonomy.

Section 9: Headings, Notes, and Poetic Devices

- (1) Let it hereby be affirmed that the headings, sidenotes, overviews, poetic devices and explanatory statements are for ease of reference only and do not form part of the law.

Section 10: Regulations

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act, including regulations respecting forms, notices, records, audits, reporting, and the designation of violations for the purposes of the Administrative Monetary Penalties Title as found under Title V of Part XVII of this Act.
- (2) The Governor in Council may make guidelines or regulations establishing means-adjustment tables or multipliers by income or revenue bands to assist in achieving equivalent deterrence.

Section 11: Severability

- (1) If any provision of this Act, or its application to a person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remaining provisions and their application are not affected.

Part II: A Bridge to Foundational Institutions

These are the beams that will hold our house high.

Title I: Introduction and Governance

Section 12: The Bridge

- (1) Let this Part of this 21st Century Act serve not only as an introduction, but a bridge to the rest of the Act. Herein shall be overviews of the main institutions that shall be further detailed and established in the relevant Parts of this Act as directed.
- (2) A primary mode of governance for many of the institutions throughout this Act shall be Loop Governance, as defined under section 3 of this Act, and further detailed in this Title.

Section 13: Application and Principles of Loop Governance

- (1) Loop Governance is a model of non-hierarchical, dignity-centred, and participatory stewardship. Its purpose is to distribute authority, foster collaboration, ensure robust accountability through transparent processes, and enable continuous adaptation.
- (2) The principles and structures defined in this Title shall apply to the governance of any institution within this Act that is explicitly mandated to be governed in accordance with Loop Governance.
- (3) Each institution shall have their own Circle of Circles, named appropriately, their own Rotating Stewards, and their own Shared Wisdom Councils, as detailed under this Title.
- (4) Institutions governed by this model shall not be led by a Chief Executive Officer, Chairperson, or any equivalent, single, linear hierarchical officer. All leadership functions shall be distributed and loop-based, accountable to the peer-governance structures defined herein, and through them to the public and communities they serve.

Section 14: The Circle of Circles

- (1) The primary governing body of an institution under Loop Governance shall be a Circle of Circles, as defined under section 3 of this Act and detailed herein, composed of five peer governance circles, called Circle Groups, each with a distinct mandate.
- (2) Each peer Circle Group shall self-organize through internal units to carry out its specific mandate and shall report on its progresses, challenges, and reflections to the full Circle of Circles on a regular basis.

Section 15: The Rotating Steward

- (1) Each institution's Circle of Circles shall have a Rotating Steward, selected on a rotating basis from among the peer Circles Groups for a defined term of no more than five years, without an option to renew.
- (2) The Rotating Steward shall:
 - (a) Facilitate plenary coordination and convene meetings of their Circle of Circles;
 - (b) Maintain continuity, changelogs, and reporting requirements;
 - (c) Represent the institution in designated inter-agency matters, such as reporting to the Foundation Commission; and
 - (d) Possess no unilateral executive authority beyond these facilitative duties.

Section 16: Decision-Making By Qualified Consent

- (1) The Circle of Circles shall operate on the principles of Qualified Consent, as defined under section 3 of this Act. Proposals shall be considered or adopted and will move forward unless a peer Circle Group raises a qualified objection.
- (2) A qualified objection may only be raised on one or more of the following grounds:
 - (a) The proposal violates the core dignity rights, human rights, reconciliation goals, or ecological principles of this Act;
 - (b) The proposal presents a material risk to life, public safety, treaty rights, or the fundamental mandate of the institution the Circle of Circles; and
 - (c) The proposal directly conflicts with the established mandate of the objecting Circle Group, or with existing statutory obligations.

Section 17: The Structured Reflection Process

- (1) The raising of a qualified objection shall immediately trigger a Structured Reflection Process, which shall consist of:
 - (a) A cooling off period of no less than 48 hours and no more than 10 days;
 - (b) A facilitated joint session between the dissenting Circle Group and the proposing Circle Group, mediated by the institutions Rotating Steward;
 - (c) Input from Elders, independent experts, or designated mediators whose interpretative guidance shall be included in the deliberation record; and
 - (d) The publication of the summary of points of divergence and convergence on a public platform such as Aurora, canada.ca or git.canada.ca.

Section 18: The Shared Wisdom Council

- (1) If consensus cannot be reached after two rounds of the Structured Reflection Process, the matter shall be then referred to the Shared Wisdom Council for their institution.

- (2) The specific composition of each institution's Shared Wisdom Council shall be detailed in its respective institution's Title found in Parts of this Act. It shall be composed of delegates from each peer Circle Group, and representatives of key public, Indigenous, and stakeholder communities.
- (3) The Shared Wisdom Council shall have the power to call upon independent experts, elders, or mediators to provide non-binding testimony or analysis to inform its deliberations.
- (4) Unless otherwise specified the Shared Wisdom Council shall deliver a public ruling within a timeframe prescribed by regulation. A two-thirds majority vote shall be required to adopt a binding resolution. If such a majority is not achieved, the proposal must be significantly revised and resubmitted, with a dignity-based rationale attached.

Section 19: Emergencies

- (1) During times of crisis and emergency, to prevent gridlock and paralysis, the Rotating Steward shall be granted executive power by their Circle of Circles and the Foundation Commission to make decisions necessary to address the crisis, while strictly adhering to the foundational principles of this Act.
- (2) Such powers shall only be granted in times when a crisis is declared by the Emergencies Act, or a situation that poses an immediate and grave threat to Circle of Circle's institution's ability to fulfill its core mandate.
- (3) To be granted this executive power the Rotating Steward must first issue an emergency declaration to the Circle of Circles and the Foundation Commission. This declaration must be accepted unless there is a qualified objection, at which point a vote must immediately take place, with the matter decided by a majority vote.
- (4) Such executive power and authority granted in subsection (1) shall only be in effect for no more than fourteen days at a time, with the Circle of Circles and the Foundation Commission having to approve an extension of emergency powers every time thereafter for the same emergency.
- (5) After such emergencies have concluded, a mandatory Share Wisdom Council meeting of the institution that was in crisis must take place to review any and all actions taken during the emergency, and to take any remedial action necessary should any review find misconduct of any kind.

Section 20: Civic Lottery

- (1) There is hereby established a Civic Lottery system, used for selecting citizens, either completely randomly from the general population, or from specific demographic groups, for designated roles in public service and governance.
- (2) Civic Lotteries shall be overseen by the Foundation Commission.

- (3) The Civic Lottery shall be a randomized, stratified selection process, used to recruit citizens for participatory roles in governance, oversight, and consultation, ensuring broad demographic representation across regions, age groups, genders, incomes levels, lived experiences, and other relevant social indicators. For the purposes of this Act, Civic Lotteries shall:
- (a) Be administered independently and transparently by a non-partisan administrator; and
 - (b) Provide fair compensation, support, and training for selected participants to fully and meaningfully participate in their lottery roles.

Title II: New Institutions

Section 21: The Foundation Commission

- (1) The Foundation Commission is a unique, special purpose statutory commission that is an independent body that operates at arms' length from the Government of Canada, with a mandate to provide the oversight, coordination, and implementation of this 21st Century Act.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Foundation Commission are to do such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Set annual and five-year targets under Sprint Governance, using the Relay Model, both as defined under section 3, of this Act;
 - (b) Require, receive, and review reports and other information from all bodies or entities responsible for any aspect of the implementation of this Act;
 - (c) Communicate clearly with the Canadian Public on the progress and status of the 21st Century Act;
 - (d) Ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the Act and its institutions by:
 - (i) Investigating and submitting inquiries on the systemic challenges regarding the implementation of this Act.
 - (ii) Issue binding resolutions to resolve inter-institutional conflicts or jurisdictional ambiguity.
 - (e) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.
- (3) The governance of the Foundation Commission shall be made up of the following 21 members, serving rotating five-year terms:

- (a) Seven members of Parliament chosen by the Governor in Council;
 - (b) Seven members that are randomly selected citizens, chosen by Civic Lottery as defined in this Title; and
 - (c) Seven members that are Indigenous Citizens appointed by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.
- (4) The establishment and more details on the Foundation Commission can be found in Part VII, Title II of this Act.

Section 22: Dignity Directorate

- (1) The Dignity Directorate is an Agent of Parliament, with the mandate of creating governmental accountability to Human Dignity, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Dignity Directorate are to do such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Develop and maintain the Dignity Impact Assessment and the Dignity Evaluation Framework, both as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) Review the Dignity Impact Assessments submitted by federal departments and agencies;
 - (c) Provide expert advice on how to enhance dignity outcomes;
 - (d) Oversee the operations of Dignity Hubs, as established in Part III of this Act;
 - (e) Collaborate with other institutions to ensure the application of dignity principles; and
 - (f) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.
- (3) The governance of the Dignity Directorate shall be composed of a Dignity Commissioner who shall be supported by a Dignity Council made up of seven citizen experts.
 - (a) The Dignity Council shall be composed of members with demonstrated knowledge in human rights laws, social policy, ethics, and Indigenous rights;
 - (b) The Dignity Commissioner shall be appointed through a rigorous, strictly non-partisan process for a single, non-renewable term of seven years; and
 - (c) The Dignity Commissioner shall have the full authority to employ such expert staff, researchers, and administrative personnel as are necessary for the timely and effective review of all Dignity Impact Assessments and the overall fulfillment of the Directorate's mandate.

- (4) The establishment of, and more details regarding, the Dignity Directorate, shall be found under Part III, Title II of this Act.

Section 23: The Canadian Century Corps

- (1) The Canadian Century Corps is a Crown corporation with a mandate to provide every eligible individual in Canada the opportunity to serve their country through dignified, paid, purpose-driven, community-based work.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Canadian Century Corps are to foster skills development, civic responsibility, national unity, educational achievement, and community support and belonging through the following streams of service:
 - (a) The Century Infrastructure Corps;
 - (b) The Environmental Conservation Corps;
 - (c) The Care and Community Corps;
 - (d) The Digital and Tech Corps;
 - (e) The Arts, Culture, and Heritage Corps;
 - (f) The Air and Space Corps;
 - (g) The Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps;
 - (h) The Administration and Logistics Corps; and
 - (i) The Agriculture and Aquaculture Corps.
- (3) The Canadian Century Corps shall be governed according to the Principles of Loop Governance as detailed under Title I of this Part.
- (4) The Canadian Century Corps shall be established and further detailed in Part VIII of this Act.

Section 24: Century Bank

- (1) The Century Bank is a Crown Corporation with a mandate to finance and back the major projects of this Act using sovereign capital tools, while preserving democratic oversight, intergenerational sustainability, and dignity-aligned returns.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Century Bank are to do such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Issue and sell Century Bonds in their different varieties;
 - (b) Provide patient capital, low-interest loans and loan guarantees, and direct financing of Century Homes, Canadian Century Corps operations, local clean energy projects, learning hubs, public transit, and more projects that are in the interest of society and environmental benefit, over immediate exorbitant returns;
 - (c) Maintain long-term reserves for the Dignity Dividend, as defined under section 3 of this Act; and

- (d) Provide no-fee bank accounts with essential everyday functions for all individuals in Canada; and
 - (e) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.
- (3) The Century Bank shall be 100% federally held to ensure its mandate aligns with the public good, and governed by a diverse governing board and a Governor.
- (4) The Century Bank shall be established and further detailed in Part IX of this Act.

Section 25: Century Energy

- (1) Century Energy is a Crown corporation with the mandate to responsibly manage and oversee nationalized fossil fuel assets in order to transition off of fossil fuels to renewable and clean energy sources, and to provide deeply affordable energy rates to all individuals in Canada during the process.
- (2) The powers and functions of Century Energy are such things as, but not limited to:
- (a) Operating the Fossil Fuel Transition Authority to manage the orderly sunsetting of legacy assets in line with the Fossil Fuel Sunset Plan;
 - (b) Financing and developing large-scale, publicly owned renewable energy projects;
 - (c) Leading the modernization of the national energy grid to support decentralized power and a national smart grid; and
 - (d) Using revenues from legacy assets to fund the Just Transition for workers and to subsidize affordable energy rates for the public;
 - (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (f) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) Century Energy shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Title I of this Part.
- (4) Century Energy is established and further detailed in Part XIII of this Act.

Section 26: Century Grocery

- (1) Century Grocery is a Crown corporation with a mandate to provide a public option for groceries, ensuring all individuals in Canada have access to high-quality, nutritious, fresh food at fair and affordable prices, and to regulate the market through competition.
- (2) The powers and functions of Century Grocery are such things as, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Establishing an operating a national chain of full-service grocery stores, including in-house bakeries, butchers, and other fresh-food services with read to eat meals available;
 - (b) Pioneering in-store food production through both rooftop greenhouses and indoor vertical farms to ensure hyper-local fresh food and ensure supply chain resilience;
 - (c) Partnering directly with the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board to create a vertically integrated, public farm-to-table supply chain; and
 - (d) Strategically locating stores in underserved communities to combat food deserts and ensure equitable access; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) Century Grocery shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance.
- (4) Century Grocery is established and further detailed in Part IV of this Act.

Section 27: Century Homes

- (1) Century Homes is a Crown corporation with a mandate to lead national efforts to build, retrofit, and reclaim housing as a human right and national public good.
- (2) The powers and functions of Century Homes are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property, for the purposes of providing housing;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, or other arrangements, related to housing development, retrofitting, research, and financing;
 - (c) Design, construct, commission, and oversee the development of housing projects and related infrastructure such as 21st Century Neighbourhoods;
 - (d) Establish and enforce new building codes to be known as Century Codes, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work and mandate; and
 - (f) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) Century Homes shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Title I of this Part.
- (4) Century Homes shall be established and further detailed in Part IV of this Act.

Section 28: Century Telecommunications

- (1) The Century Telecommunications, otherwise known as CenTel is a Crown corporation with the mandate to build, own, and operate a universal, publicly-owned fibre and satellite telecommunications network, delivering deeply affordable, high-speed internet access as a public utility across every region of Canada.
- (2) The powers and functions of CenTel are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Design, construct, acquire, lease, operate, maintain, and dispose of telecommunications infrastructure;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, and other agreements, related to broadband infrastructure development;
 - (c) To provide a public option for internet services that uses competition to drive down prices and improve service quality across the entire Canadian telecommunication market;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees that are necessary for the proper conduct of its work and mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) CenTel shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Title I of this Part.
- (4) CenTel shall be established and further detailed in Part XI, Title II of this Act.

Section 29: The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation

- (1) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation is a Crown corporation with a mandate to operate and govern Canada's public digital civic infrastructure as a public utility, ensuring it serves the public good and upholds Human Dignity.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Administering the technical backbone and infrastructure of Canada's digital public infrastructure such as:
 - (i) the @canadapost.ca email service and Verified Digital ID;
 - (ii) The Digital Social Insurance Number;
 - (iii) The Aurora social network;
 - (iv) The Guardian web browser; and
 - (v) The git.canada.ca platform.
 - (b) Operating the backend of the Digital Stamp economy, partnering with Canada Post for the front-end distribution and redemption;

- (c) Ensuring privacy-by-design and zero-trust principles of data security for all digital civic infrastructure;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work and mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Title I of this Part.
- (4) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation shall be established and further detailed in Part XI, Title VI of this Act.

Section 30: Libraries Canada

- (1) Libraries Canada, subsuming Library and Archives Canada, is an Agency of the Government of Canada with the mandate to facilitate universal and equitable access to knowledge, information, cultural heritage, and learning resources for all individuals in Canada, both online and offline, serving all regions and demographics for all ages.
- (2) The powers and functions of Libraries Canada are to do such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Co-develop and maintain the National Public Library, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) Collaborate and partner with provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments and their respective library systems;
 - (c) Lead negotiations for national or collective licensing agreements for e-books, audiobooks, journals, databases, and other digital content on behalf of participating libraries;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) Libraries Canada shall be governed by a Chief Librarian and Archivist of Canada, a high-level senior public servant accountable to the responsible Minister. The Chief Librarian and Archivist shall be supported by and required to consult with a National Libraries Council, composed of representatives from provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous library systems and partner organizations, ensuring collaborative and effective national cooperation.
- (4) Libraries Canada is established and further detailed in Part VIII, Title III of this Act.

Section 31: Democracy Watch Canada

- (1) Democracy Watch Canada is a uniquely independent and civilian Agent of Parliament, with a mandate to monitor, analyze, safeguard, and publicly report on the health and integrity of Canada's democracy.
- (2) The powers and functions of Democracy Watch Canada are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Act as a non-partisan, evidence-based watchdog to identify and deter threats to democratic processes;
 - (b) Use open-source information and transparent methods to find such threats to democratic processes;
 - (c) Produce and maintain the Information Context Window web browser extension known as LoopLight;
 - (d) Conduct research into and publish reports on disinformation networks;
 - (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (f) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) Democracy Watch Canada shall be led by a Director of Democratic Integrity, an independent Officer of Parliament appointed through an all-party process, to ensure its complete independence from the government of the day.
- (4) Democracy Watch Canada is established and further detailed under Part VII, Title III of this Act.

Section 32: The Whistleblower Protection Agency

- (1) The Whistleblower Protection Agency is an Agent of Parliament, with a mandate to provide robust, confidential, and proactive protection for public and private sector whistleblowers who expose wrongdoing, ensuring that individuals who speak truth to power are shielded from reprisal.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Whistleblower Protection Agency are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Provide confidential and secure reporting channels for whistleblowers and conduct investigations into disclosures of wrongdoing and complaints of reprisal against whistleblowers;
 - (b) Provide full legal immunity and protection for whistleblowers acting in good faith;
 - (c) Issue binding orders for remedies, including employee compensation, reinstatement, or transfer;
 - (d) Refer cases to federal prosecutors;

- (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (f) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The Whistleblower Protection Agency is governed by a Whistleblower Protection Commissioner, an independent Officer of Parliament appointed for a single, non-renewable term of seven years.
- (4) The Whistleblower Protection Agency is established and further detailed in Part VII of this Act.

Section 33: The National AI Governance Council

- (1) The National AI Governance Council, otherwise known as NAIGC, is an independent federal regulatory body, operating at arms' length from the Government of Canada, with a mandate to regulate, audit, and guide the development of Artificial Intelligence, as defined under section 3 of this Act, ensuring that AI foremost serves democracy, Human Dignity, public safety, and is aligned with fundamental human rights.
- (2) The powers and functions of the NAIGC are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Make requirements for the mandatory registration and classification of AI systems, including assessments on risk levels;
 - (b) Creating and enforcing new standards for the development and deployment of AI systems in Canada;
 - (c) Conduct investigations and inquiries into the development, deployment, or use of AI systems in Canada with powers to compel production of information, summon witnesses under oath, and enter premises for the purposes of inspection or audit;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The NAIGC shall be governed by the Chief AI Ethicist of Canada, a senior level public servant who is responsible for the day-to-day and overall direction of the NAIGC, who is supported by, and required to consult with, an AI Ethics Council.
- (4) The NAIGC is established and further detailed in Part XI, Title VII of this Act.

Section 34: The National Co-operative Development Agency

- (1) The National Co-operative Development Agency, otherwise known as the NCDA, is a Crown corporation with a mandate to foster and scale worker co-operatives,

community ownership models, and democratic enterprises across all sectors of Canada's economy.

- (2) The powers and functions of the NCDA are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Establish programs, provide financial assistance, and offer technical support and advisory services to any individuals in Canada seeking to form a co-operative consistent with its mandate;
 - (b) Facilitate access to things such as business planning, development strategies, training on co-operative operations;
 - (c) Provide assistance with legal and regulatory requirements;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work and mandate within the principles of Loop Governance; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The NCDA shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance, as set out in Title I of this Part.
- (4) The NCDA shall be established and further detailed in Part IX, Title III of this Act.

Section 35: The National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency

- (1) The National Drug, Dental and Vision Agency, also known as the NDDVA, is an Agency of the Government of Canada with a mandate to manage and deliver Canada's universal pharmacare, dental care, and vision care systems.
- (2) The powers and functions of the NDDVA are such thing as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Manage and maintain:
 - (i) The Universal Pharmacare program, which maintains a single-payer public drug plan for all individuals in Canada;
 - (ii) The National Formulary program, which includes essential and non-essential medications based on evidence of clinical effectiveness;
 - (iii) The Public Drug Price Transparency program, which creates and updates a national, open-access, database of covered drugs, their prices, and various interactions and substitutions;
 - (iv) The Universal Vision Care program, which shall cover all examinations, treatments, lenses, and high-quality frames; and
 - (v) The Universal Dental Care program, which shall cover all preventative, restorative, and emergency dental care.

- (b) Enter into agreements and partnerships with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments;
 - (c) Establish standards and guidelines, and criteria for the delivery of its services;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The NDDVA shall be governed by a Director General, a high-level senior public servant accountable to the responsible Minister. The Director General shall be supported by and required to consult with a National Health Services Council, composed of representatives from provincial, territorial, and Indigenous health authorities.
- (4) The NDDVA is established and further detailed in Part IV, Title X of this Act.

Section 36: The National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency

- (1) The National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency, otherwise known as NHSOA, is an Agency of the Government of Canada with the mandate to define, monitor, and publicly report on the core standards and outcomes of Canada's universal healthcare system.
- (2) The powers and functions of the NHSOA are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Develop, establish, and publish national health standards, benchmarks, and performance indicators related to the safety, quality, accessibility, timeliness, equity, and dignity of healthcare services in Canada;
 - (b) Monitor and publicly report on the performance of the Canadian healthcare system against the established benchmarks;
 - (c) Establish and manage systems for collecting and analyzing patient data including patient experience data;
 - (d) Make recommendations to federal, provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments and health authorities regarding measures to improve health standards and outcomes;
 - (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (f) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The NHSOA shall be governed by a Director General, a high-level senior public servant accountable to the Minister of Health. The Director General shall be supported by and required to consult with a National Health Standards Council,

composed of representatives from provincial, territorial, and Indigenous health authorities.

- (4) The NHSOA shall be established and further detailed under Part IV, Title IX of this Act.

Section 37: Canadian Environmental Economics Agency

- (1) The Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, otherwise known as the CEEA, is an independent, expert, Agent of Parliament, with the mandate to provide independent, evidence-based, advice and standards for valuing natural capital.
- (2) The powers and functions of the CEEA are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Develop and maintain methodologies, standards, and guidelines for the conduct of Ecological Impact Assessments established in Part XIII of this Act;
 - (b) Collaborate with Statistics Canada to develop and maintain the metrics for environmental economic data;
 - (c) Promote public understanding of ecological economics and the integration of environmental and economic well-being;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The CEEA shall be governed by a Chief Environmental Economics Commissioner, an independent Officer of Parliament. The Chief Environmental Economics Commissioner shall be supported by and required to consult with an Environmental Economics Council, composed of relevant experts, including Indigenous knowledge keepers.
- (4) The CEEA is established and further detailed in Part XIII, Title II of this Act.

Section 38: The Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board

- (1) The Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board, otherwise known as the CGAB, is a Crown corporation with the mandate to ensure fair pricing, food security, market access, and sovereign stewardship of the agricultural commons.
- (2) The powers and functions of the CGAB are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Establish programs such as the Fair Market Floor Program, the National and Strategic Agricultural Reserves, The Agrarian Transition Fund, and the Rural and Indigenous Agricultural Renewal Initiatives;
 - (b) Provide financial assistance to cooperative insurance systems;

- (c) Set standards and guidelines for programs it administers;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The CGAB shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance.
- (4) The CGAB is established and further detailed in Part IV, Title VI of this Act.

Section 39: The Arctic Resilience Agency

- (1) The Arctic Resilience Agency, also known as the ARA, is a Crown corporation, with the mandate to lead Canada's efforts in Arctic adaptation to climate change, support local sovereignty, and conduct comprehensive environmental monitoring in the Arctic region.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Arctic Resilience Agency are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Develop and implement climate adaptation strategies specific for the Arctic, including infrastructure resilience and community preparedness;
 - (b) Conduct continuous environmental monitoring and research to assess the impacts of climate change and industrial activity in the Arctic;
 - (c) Support self-determination, cultural vitality, and socio-economic well-being of Arctic communities;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its mandate; and
 - (e) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The ARA shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance.
- (4) The ARA is established and further detailed in Part XIII, Title III of this Act.

Section 40: The National Council for Reconciliation

- (1) The National Council for Reconciliation, also known as the NCR, is a new co-governed body, accountable to Parliament through the responsible Minister, and also to representatives of the Assembly of First Nations, the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council, to serve as the permanent operational engine of the nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-to-government relationship. The mandate of the NCR shall be to replace colonial-era structures of federal Indigenous relations and to facilitate the implementation of the rights and reconciliation frameworks established in this Act.

- (2) The powers and functions of the NCR are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Facilitation of the work of replacing the Monarchy, as detailed under Part VI of this Act;
 - (b) Coordination with all federal departments to support the implementation of their respective Reconciliation Action Plans; and
 - (c) Administering the Land Back Mechanisms and Reconciliation Fund in direction partnership with Indigenous nations;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work; and
 - (e) Do all such other things incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The NCR shall be governed by a Co-Governing Council composed of members appointed by the Governor in Council and members appointed by the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.
- (4) The NCR is established and further detailed in Part V, Title II of this Act.

Section 41: The Renewal Commission

- (1) The Renewal Commission is a unique, special purpose, independent statutory commission, operating at arms' length from the Government of Canada, with the mandate to convene at long intervals, such as 50 to 100 years, for a fundamental review and renewal of the 21st Century Act and its successors.
- (2) The powers and functions of the Renewal Commission are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Conduct comprehensive audits of the 21st Century Act's performance throughout its lifespan;
 - (b) Receive public submissions and host national consultations and Citizens' Assemblies, as defined under section 3 of this Act, as set out in Title I of this Part;
 - (c) Propose significant amendments, structural reforms, or the enactment of a successor Act, such as a 22nd Century Act, to Parliament and the people of Canada;
 - (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work; and
 - (e) Do all such other things incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.
- (3) The governance of the Renewal Commission shall be composed of the following 21 members:
 - (a) Seven Members from Parliament chosen by the Governor in Council;

- (b) Seven citizens chosen through civic lottery as set out in this Part; and
- (c) Seven members appointed by Indigenous governing bodies.
- (4) The Renewal Commission is established and further detailed in Part XV, Title III of this Act.

Title III: Reimagined Institutions

Section 42: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

- (1) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, otherwise known as the CBC, is a Crown corporation with a newly expanded public interest mandate to continue its current services, while expanding to become a lighthouse in the sea of misinformation and disinformation currently drowning the information ecosystem.
- (2) The new powers and functions of the CBC shall be guided by a this renewed public interest mandate, free from commercial influence, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Combating misinformation through a dedicated and expanded investigative journalism and fact-checking bureau;
 - (b) Strengthening local news capacity and coverage in underserved communities across Canada; and
 - (c) Making its entire digital and broadcast archive freely and publicly accessible in partnership with Libraries Canada.
- (3) The CBC shall be provided with stable, multi-year public funding to ensure its operational independence and its capacity to fulfill this expanded mandate without reliance on advertising revenue.
- (4) The CBC and its new functions shall be further detailed in Part VII of this Act.

Section 43: The Canada Post Corporation

- (1) The Canada Post Corporation, otherwise known as Canada Post, is a Crown corporation with a new expanded mandate to become a nationwide trust network, working in collaboration with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, providing secure email services for verifiably human communications using @canadapost.ca emails, backed by the DSIN.
- (2) The new functions of Canada Post are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Establishing and operating the @canadapost.ca email service;
 - (b) Issue and redeem Digital Stamps, as defined under section 3 of this Act; and

- (c) Transforming current Canada Post locations into Civic Access Hubs, staffed by Canada Century Corps Cadets alongside Canada Post Employees, becoming a place where citizens can onboard into the digital public infrastructure of Canada; and
 - (d) Issue Digital Social Insurance Numbers, otherwise known as DSINs after following security and verification protocols established in Part XI of this Act.
- (3) Canada Post shall not have changes in its governance, aside from additional governance requirements for their digital services branch.
 - (4) Canada Post and its new functions are further detailed in Part XI, Title V of this Act.

Section 44: The Canada Revenue Agency

- (1) The Canada Revenue Agency, otherwise known as the CRA, is an Agency of the Government of Canada with a new expanded mandate to fairly and transparently administer the new taxation system of Canada, particularly the Negative Income Tax model to be known as the Dignity Dividend, including measures for wealth taxation and the fair taxation of corporations.
- (2) The powers and functions of the CRA, with its expanded mandate, are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Efficiently and accessibly administer the monthly Dignity Dividend payments;
 - (b) Develop and provide pre-filled tax returns that encompass over 85% of Canadian taxpayers with simple incomes;
 - (c) Strengthen and create new dedicated specialized teams and resources for the robust auditing of wealth taxation, tax avoidance, and corporate tax compliance; and
 - (d) Fundamentally transform its service delivery model to emphasize proactive, supportive, and citizen-centred approaches.
- (3) The CRA shall not have changes in its governance.
- (4) The CRA and its new functions are further detailed in Part X, Title II of this Act.

Section 45: The Canadian Space Agency

- (1) The Canadian Space Agency, otherwise known as the CSA, is an Agency of the Government of Canada, with a new expanded mandate of expanding Canada's public infrastructure into low Earth orbit, prioritizing space as a service for climate monitoring, communication, and the common good.
- (2) The powers and functions of the CSA are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Developing and deploying public satellite constellations for climate monitoring and internet services;

- (b) Training the Canadian Century Corps Air and Space Corps Cadets in space-related education and implementation for national works like the satellite constellation;
 - (c) Collaborating with Indigenous knowledge keepers to explore Indigenous sky knowledge systems in parallel with modern astronomy; and
 - (d) The manufacturing of space related components for programs such as the public satellite constellation.
- (3) The CSA shall not have changes in its governance.
- (4) The CSA and its new functions are be further detailed in Part XVI, Title IV of this Act.

Section 46: The Office of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner

- (1) The Office of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner is an Agent of Parliament that is reaffirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate, with the office being renamed and reimaged as the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, otherwise known as EECO.
- (2) The new powers and functions of the EECO are such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Jurisdiction over the ethical conduct of all federal political parties, including their platforms and fundraising events;
 - (b) Jurisdiction over the digital manipulation and misinformation campaigns affecting federal elections or public discourse online, in partnership with Democracy Watch Canada;
 - (c) Jurisdiction over the ethical conduct of all federal officials, including parliamentarians, senators, judges, and senior public servants; and
 - (d) Binding enforcement authority to issue things such as fines, recommendations for disqualification from public office, referral to criminal prosecutors.
- (3) The EECO shall not have changes to its governance.
- (4) The EECO's new functions shall be further detailed in Part VII, Title IV of this Act.

Section 47: Statistics Canada

- (1) Statistics Canada is an Agency of the Government of Canada, with a new expanded mandate to encompass the collection, governance, anonymization, and activation of data for the public good.
- (2) The new powers and functions of Statistics Canada are such things as, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Create and maintain the Public Data Trust as a secure, anonymized, and ethically-governed data repository for public use-research, policy development, and training of public AI systems; and
 - (b) Create and maintain the Data Ethics Board to provide critical oversight of the Public Data Trust.
- (3) Statistics Canada shall not have changes to its governance.
- (4) Statistics Canada's new functions shall be further detailed in Part XI, Title VIII of this Act.

Part III: Human Dignity

Human dignity is the bedrock of all that we must strive towards.

Title I: The Right to Human Dignity and Flourishing

Section 48: Affirmation of Human Dignity

- (1) Human Dignity is hereby affirmed as a legal, moral, and operational cornerstone of all Canadian governance and public policy.
- (2) All federal legislation, policies, programs, and administrative actions shall be conceived, designed, implemented, and evaluated in a manner that upholds, protects, and fosters Human Dignity, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (3) The Government of Canada shall actively work to eliminate systemic barriers that impeded the realization of Human Dignity for any individual or group in Canada, with particular attention made to those historically underserved and denied their dignity.

Section 49: Entitlements to the Conditions of Flourishing

- (1) The right to Human Dignity, as articulated throughout this Act, includes entitlements to the conditions necessary for flourishing, which shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Adequate housing, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) Food Security, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (c) Clean Water and sanitation;
 - (d) Access to power, energy, heating and cooling;
 - (e) Comprehensive and accessible healthcare, as defined under section 3 of this Act.;
 - (f) Inclusive high-quality education and lifelong learning opportunities;
 - (g) Equitable digital literacy and access, including to high-speed internet;
 - (h) Meaningful community participation and dignified work opportunities; and
 - (i) More than sufficient free time to participate in life outside of work.
- (2) The Government of Canada shall take immediate and deliberate steps, to the maximum of its available resources, to ensure, at a minimum:
 - (a) For the entitlement of adequate housing:
 - (i) Access to basic shelter, protection against eviction, with or without cause, and safe and healthy living conditions preventing exposure to immediate threats to life or health.
 - (b) For the entitlement to food security:

- (i) Access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food to prevent hunger and malnutrition.
- (c) For the entitlement to comprehensive health care:
 - (i) Universal access to free comprehensive healthcare that is timely and easily accessible both physically and digitally.
- (d) For the entitlement to inclusive high-quality education and lifelong learning opportunities:
 - (i) Universal access to free and compulsory primary and secondary education; and
 - (ii) Equitable access to foundational literacy and numeracy programs for any age group.
- (e) For the entitlement to equitable digital access:
 - (i) Access to affordable and essential digital connectivity; and
 - (ii) Foundational digital literacy support for necessary participation in society and access to essential services.
- (f) For the entitlement to meaningful participation and dignified work opportunities:
 - (i) Protections are put in place against forced labour, child labour, and wage-theft; and
 - (ii) Supports are put in place for basic work opportunities and civic engagement.
- (3) Beyond the minimum core obligations specified in subsection (2), the full realization of all aspects of the entitlements listed in subsection (1) shall be progressively achieved by the Government of Canada, within its jurisdiction, through sustained legislative policy and programmatic measures, designed to ensure universal and equitable access. These measures shall be ambitious, time-bound where appropriate, and subject to regular monitoring and public reporting.
- (4) The Government of Canada shall, in collaboration with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments, develop and implement strategies to ensure that all individuals in Canada have access to the conditions of flourishing, and thus Human Dignity, respecting both the minimum core obligations and the progressive realization of these elements.
- (5) Such progressive realizations, as mentioned in subsection (4) of the entitlements of subsection (1) shall be either made in regulation of this Act or made explicit throughout this Act.

Title II: The Dignity Directorate

Section 50: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an Agent of Parliament to be known as the Dignity Directorate, who shall report directly to Parliament.

- (2) The mandate of the Dignity Directorate is to create governmental accountability to Human Dignity, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (3) Further to its mandate, the Dignity Directorate is responsible for ensuring that all federal public safety, security, and intelligence agencies operate in a manner that is fully consistent with the principles of Human Dignity.

Section 51: Powers and Core Functions

- (1) The core powers and functions of the Dignity Directorate are as follows:
 - (a) Developing and maintaining, including guidelines and methodologies for, the Dignity Impact Assessment (DIA) as further detailed in Title III of this Part;
 - (b) Developing and maintaining the Dignity Evaluation Framework as further detailed in Title III of this Part;
 - (c) Reviewing and scoring DIAs submitted by federal departments and agencies;
 - (d) Provide expert advice on how to improve DIA outcomes;
 - (e) Monitoring the implementation of dignity related policies and programs;
 - (f) Receive complaints from individuals or groups alleging systemic failures or significant individual breaches by federal entities of entitlements and rights set forth within this Act;
 - (g) Conduct investigations into such complaints or refer them to the appropriate investigative or adjudicative bodies;
 - (h) Facilitate mediation or other dispute resolution processes between those who claim their rights and entitlements to Human Dignity have been infringed and federal agencies;
 - (i) Oversee the operations of Dignity Hubs, as further detailed in Title V of this Part;
 - (j) Conducting public awareness campaigns on the importance of Human Dignity in public policy; and
 - (k) Collaborating with the Foundation Commission, Democracy Watch Canada, and other relevant institutions to ensure the comprehensive application of dignity principles;
 - (l) Conduct regular, independent, and systemic audits of federal policing and security agencies, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Armed Forces, and Canadian Security Intelligence Service, to ensure their policies, training, and conduct are consistent with the principles of this Act and of Human Dignity as established in this Act;
 - (m) Investigate serious incidents involving federal public safety officers, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and the Canadian Armed Forces, and to issue binding recommendations for

disciplinary action, up to and including termination, to the head of the relevant agency;

- (n) To consult on and provide ongoing oversight for the Dignified Assessment Protocol developed by Century Bank, ensuring its design and implementation are fully aligned with the principles of this Act;
- (o) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act; and
- (p) Do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate.

Section 52: Core Programs

- (1) The Dignity Directorate, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Dignity Impact Assessment, further detailed herein, which shall be created, managed, and overseen, by the Dignity Directorate who shall review every submission of a DIA, ensuring Dignity is upheld;
 - (b) The Dignity Evaluation Framework, further detailed herein, which shall create a dashboard and accountability framework that shows the government, and the public, the status of Dignity in Canada; and
 - (c) The Public Safety Oversight program, which shall be headed by a Director of Public Safety Oversight, appointed by the Governor in Council, possessing significant expertise in human rights law and police oversight, and shall have independent authority over all investigations pursuant to this Title.

Section 53: Governance

- (1) The Dignity Directorate shall be governed by a Dignity Commissioner and a supporting Dignity Council.
- (2) The Dignity Commissioner shall be appointed for a single, non-renewable, seven-year term, by an all-party, non-partisan, process, detailed in regulations, to ensure the absolute non-partisanship of the Commissioner. The Dignity Commissioner must be considered above day-to-day politics as they are the final say on Dignity Impact Assessments.
- (3) The Dignity Council shall be composed of seven members with demonstrated knowledge and credentials in human rights laws, social policy, ethics, and Indigenous rights.
- (4) The Dignity Commissioner must consult with the Dignity Council on all matters related to their mandate. The advice of the Dignity Council and the Dignity

Commissioner's response, must be published and made accessible to the public through platforms such as canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora.

- (5) In times where the Dignity Commissioner goes against the advice of the Dignity Council, the published response must include the reasons why, a Dignity Impact Assessment of their unadvised action(s), all of which must be tabled in Parliament for review.
- (6) Parliament may remove a Dignity Commissioner with a two-thirds majority vote.

Section 54: Accountability

- (1) The Dignity Directorate shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, and Parliament by directly reporting to the Speakers of both chambers of Parliament.
- (2) The Dignity Directorate shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Parliamentary committee for approval.
- (3) The Dignity Directorate shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall table it before Parliament at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.

Section 55: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the Dignity Directorate shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The Dignity Directorate shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations from the National Renewal Fund.

Section 56: Judicial Review

- (1) Any person directly affected by a decision or order of the Dignity Directorate under this Part may, within 30 days after the day on which the decision or order is made, apply for judicial review to the Federal Court.

Title III: Dignity in Government - The DIA and DEF

Section 57: Requirements for Dignity Impact Assessments

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), every proposed federal bill, regulation, and major policy initiative shall be accompanied by a comprehensive Dignity Impact Assessment, otherwise known as a DIA.
- (2) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, prescribe classes of proposed federal bills, regulations, or major policy initiatives that are exempt from the requirements

for a DIA, provided that such exceptions are justified by exceptional circumstances and does not undermine the principles of this Act.

Section 58: Content of a Dignity Impact Assessment

- (1) A DIA shall systematically assess the potential impacts of a proposed measure on Human Dignity, with particular attention to its effects on:
 - (a) Access to adequate housing, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) Food security, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (c) Quality of healthcare, access to healthcare, and healthcare outcomes;
 - (d) Educational opportunities and attainment;
 - (e) Digital access and inclusion;
 - (f) Meaningful work and economic security;
 - (g) Social inclusion and belonging;
 - (h) Physical and psychological integrity and safety;
 - (i) And the rights and well-being of vulnerable or marginalized groups, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) Indigenous Peoples.
 - (ii) Racialized communities;
 - (iii) Persons with disabilities;
 - (iv) Women.
 - (v) Children; and
 - (vi) Seniors.
- (2) A DIA shall include such things as:
 - (a) A detailed analysis of potential positive and negative effects on dignity, including any disproportionate effects on specific populations;
 - (b) Metrics and indicators for assessing potential harms or gaps in the areas specified in subsection (1);
 - (c) An identification of alternative approaches or mitigation measures that could enhance dignity or reduce negative impacts; and
 - (d) A summary of public and stakeholder consultations undertaken in relation to dignity impacts.

Section 59: Review and Publication of DIAs

- (1) All DIAs shall be publicly posted on git.canada.ca, canada.ca, and Aurora upon the introduction of the associated bill, regulation, or major policy initiative.

- (2) The Dignity Directorate shall review and score every DIA based on criteria established in regulations.
- (3) Regulations establishing criteria for scoring Dignity Impact Assessments under subsection (2) shall ensure that such criteria are:
 - (a) Publicly accessible and transparent; and
 - (b) Developed in consultation with the Dignity Directorate, the Foundation Commission, the National Council for Reconciliation, and other relevant stakeholders such as vulnerable groups as detailed under section 58 subsection (1)(i).
- (4) The Dignity Directorate shall provide its findings and recommendations to the relevant Minister and to the parliamentary committee responsible for the proposed measure.
- (5) No new federal budget line or legislation may proceed to final parliamentary vote without a DIA clearance from the Dignity Directorate.

Section 60: Establishment of the Dignity Evaluation Framework

- (1) The Dignity Evaluation Framework, otherwise known as DEF, is hereby established as a standardized system for assessing and ensuring federal programs and services meet minimum threshold dignity levels as defined by regulations.
- (2) The DEF shall be developed and maintained by the Dignity Directorate, in consultation with relevant federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous nations, and civil society organizations.
- (3) Minimum required scores shall be established by regulation for specific sectors including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Housing: 85+;
 - (b) Income: 85+;
 - (c) Food Security: 85+; and
 - (d) Digital Access: 85+.
- (4) The DEF shall include specific dignity benchmarks tailored for diverse communities, including rural, urban, northern, and Indigenous communities, recognizing their unique contexts and needs.
- (5) Programs and services that fail to meet the minimum required scores under the DEF shall be subject to mandatory review and corrective action plans as prescribed by regulations.
- (6) Regulations prescribing mandatory review and corrective action plans under subsection (5) shall:
 - (a) Establish clear, publicly accessible timelines for the development, public disclosure, and implementation of such plans; and

- (b) Require that such plans identify specific remedial actions, responsible parties, measurable targets, and resource allocations to identify and address deficiencies and achieve compliance with minimum dignity scores.

Section 61: Public Reporting and Accountability of the DEF

- (1) The Dignity Directorate shall publicly report on the results of the DEF evaluations yearly, including programs scores and identified areas for improvements through canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora.
- (2) The results of the DEF evaluations shall inform parliamentary oversight, budget allocations, and the continuous improvement of federal programs and services.

Title IV: Economic Dignity - The Dignity Dividend

Section 62: Establishment of the Dignity Dividend

- (1) The Dignity Dividend is hereby established as a national negative income tax system designed to guarantee a foundational level of universal basic income for all individuals in Canada eighteen years of age and older.
- (2) The Dignity Dividend shall be administered by the Canada Revenue Agency with the renewed mandate under Part X of this Act.
- (3) The Dignity Dividend funds shall be allocated from a dedication portion of the National Renewal Fund.

Section 63: Design and Implementation of the Dignity Dividend

- (1) The Dignity Dividend shall guarantee an annual income starting at no less than \$25,000 CAD for individuals with no other income, as reported to the Canada Revenue Agency.
- (2) The Dignity Dividend shall gradually taper to \$0.00 CAD as individuals income rises, fully phasing out at an annual income threshold of no less than \$100,000 CAD, as reported to the CRA.
- (3) Both the total benefit of the Dignity Dividend, and its maximum income threshold shall be indexed with inflation, as detailed in this Title, as to protect real value as time goes on.
- (4) The Dignity Dividend is tax-free.
- (5) Payments of the Dignity Dividend shall be delivered via direct deposit or cheque, without the need for an application process, utilizing existing tax and financial infrastructure.
- (6) The Canada Revenue Agency shall develop and implement the necessary systems to automatically determine eligibility and disburse payments based on the most recent

tax filing of any individual in Canada, minimizing administrative burden on recipients.

Section 64: The Child Dignity Dividend

- (1) There is hereby established the Child Dignity Dividend, a national universal benefit designed to uphold the dignity of every child in Canada and to directly combat child poverty.
- (2) The Child Dignity Dividend shall:
 - (a) Provide a monthly payment of no less than \$500 CAD, indexed to inflation as detailed in this Title, for each child in Canada starting from the month of their birth until the month of their eighteenth birthday;
 - (b) Be universal and not subject to any income testing;
 - (c) Be administered by the Canada Revenue Agency;
 - (d) Be resourced through the National Renewal Fund, just as the adult Dignity Dividend; and
 - (e) Be distributed monthly to the legal parent or guardian primarily in charge of the child's care and best interests, up until the month of their child's eighteenth birthday.
- (3) Upon the first of the following month past an individual's eighteenth birthday, their eligibility for the Child Dignity Dividend shall cease, and they shall automatically be eligible for the Dignity Dividend program as established in this Title.

Section 65: Legal Framework for the Dignity Dividend

- (1) The Income Tax Act and other relevant federal financial legislation shall be amended to enable the full implementation and ongoing administration of the Dignity Dividend and the Child Dignity Dividend, as detailed under Part XIX of this Act.
- (2) The Dignity Dividend and Child Dignity Dividend shall be recognized as a preventative public investment aimed at fostering Human Dignity, reducing poverty, and enhancing economic stability rather than solely as a social welfare program.

Section 66: Indexed to Inflation Annually

- (1) Beginning April 1 of each year, the amounts set out in this Title, including the baseline Dignity Dividend and Child Dignity Dividend amounts, income thresholds, phase-in/phase-out bands, and any fixed dollar limits, are indexed to inflation using the All-Items Consumer Price Index for Canada as published by Statistics Canada for the preceding calendar year.

- (2) Each amount is multiplied by the ratio of the CPI (All-Items, Canada) for the preceding calendar year to the CPI (All-Items, Canada) for the base calendar year (the calendar year immediately preceding the first April 1 on which this Title takes effect).
- (3) Adjusted amounts are rounded up to the nearest dollar.
- (4) If the calculation would decrease an amount, the amount for that year is not reduced.
- (5) The Minister shall publish the adjusted amounts on or before March 1 each year.
- (6) The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the method of indexation and rounding for the purposes of this section, consistent with subsections (1) to (5).

Title V: Community Dignity - Dignity Hubs

Section 67: Establishment of Dignity Hubs

- (1) Dignity Hubs are hereby established as public-facing, community centres designed to provide accessible, integrated, and dignity-affirming services to individuals and communities across Canada.
- (2) A majority of Dignity Hubs shall be co-located in existing facilities in partnership with all levels of government, including Indigenous governments, in such places as libraries, community centres, or post offices.
- (3) Some Dignity Hubs shall be stand-alone centres that provide all possible dignity-affirming services, while others shall be narrower, more focused sites or locations, such as community fridges.
- (4) Feasibility studies shall be conducted by the Foundation Commission and the Dignity Directorate on locations for Dignity Hubs across the country, including potential large-scale facilities such as repurposed malls.

Section 68: Services Provided by Dignity Hubs

- (1) Each Dignity Hub shall offer a range of services, as possible by location, designed to address the foundational conditions of flourishing, including but not limited to:
 - (a) Access to clothing and essential supplies like toiletries;
 - (b) Food access and preparation support, including connections to local food groups, co-ops, food banks, and Century Grocery locations;
 - (c) Electronics and mobile device repair services;
 - (d) Translation of, and assistance with, government or other institutional forms or applications, such as housing or utility aid, recognizing the complexities of such documents and the necessity to avoid mistakes;
 - (e) Access to public digital infrastructure including Aurora, Guardian, and @canadapost.ca emails, as well as digital literacy supports;

- (f) Connections to health and wellness resources, including mental health supports; and
- (g) Referrals to other federal, provincial, territorial, or local services.

Section 69: Staffing and Operation of Dignity Hubs

- (1) Dignity Hubs shall be staffed by Cadets from the Care and Community Corps of the Canadian Century Corps, established under Part VIII of this Act, alongside professional staff and community volunteers.
- (2) The operation of the Dignity Hubs shall be overseen by the Dignity Directorate, in collaboration with the Foundation Commission, the Canadian Century Corps, and other relevant federal departments and agencies.

Section 70: Integration and Policy Interfaces of Dignity Hubs

- (1) Dignity Hubs shall serve as key interfaces for the delivery and feedback loops of other initiatives under this Act including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The Dignity Dividend by providing information and support for recipients;
 - (b) The @canadapost.ca email sign-up process, including Digital Social Insurance Number issuance as detailed under Part XI of this Act, as well as other Canada Post services;
 - (c) Displaying dashboards from canada.ca to provide real-time information on local services and community needs; and
 - (d) Aurora Circles, as defined under section 3 of this Act, for each Dignity Hub facilitating community engagement and policy feedback.
- (2) The Dignity Directorate shall regularly review and adapt the services and operations of Dignity Hubs based on community needs, feedback loops from citizens and staff, and comments collected, with consent, through Aurora.

Title VI: Dignity in Public Safety - Policing Reform

Section 71: Affirmation of Principles

- (1) The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges the historical and present monopoly on the legitimate use of force held by federal, provincial, municipal, and territorial governments.
- (2) The Government of Canada hereby acknowledges and apologizes for the past and present harms done by the form of policing caused to its citizens, in particular done to Indigenous and racialized individuals in Canada.

- (3) The Government of Canada, affirms that implementing the Right to Human Dignity means the preservation of health and well-being as the highest value, meaning the use of force is always the absolute last resort.
- (4) The Government of Canada hereby refuses to let past and present harms be unchallenged and unchanged, and that the Government shall choose action in the face of tradition and old ways of thinking, to ensure the safety of its citizenry and that its policing is done by Guardians, not Warriors.

Section 72: Guardians not Warriors

- (1) The federal policing forces of Canada, in particular the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Armed Forces, and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, are hereby instructed to formally co-develop, with the Dignity Directorate, civilian bodies, human rights experts, experts in transformative justice and alternative models of public safety, and community groups, new policies on the use of force, enforceable by law, that require de-escalation as the primary and default tactic of policing, where force, especially lethal force, is strictly limited to extreme and unavoidable circumstances where there is imminent threat to life.
- (2) The co-developed policies on the use of force and new default policing tactic of de-escalation shall take effect immediately upon the completion of the co-development process.
- (3) There is hereby established a new requirement for eligibility for all new recruits joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Canadian Security Intelligence Service, which is a Bachelor degree in a Social Science, such as Sociology, ensuring they have a comprehensive understanding of the society, and the injustices of it, they so seek to police.

Section 73: Unbundling

- (1) There is hereby mandated a comprehensive review to be taken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on their use of military grade equipment, both publicly used and privately used, including intelligence gathering equipment.
- (2) The review set forth in subsection (1) above shall be submitted to the Dignity Directorate for review and subsequent binding recommendation on how to demilitarize, as the RCMP is mandated to be a domestic policing force, not a military one.
- (3) There is hereby mandated a comprehensive review to be taken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on each of their services and areas of expertise.

- (4) The review set forth in subsection (3) above shall be submitted to the Dignity Directorate for review and subsequent binding recommendation on how to unbundle these areas of expertise to ensure that the appropriate public service meet the specific need (e.g., mental health crises are responded to by unarmed mental health professionals rather than armed peace officers as primary response).

Section 74: Interprovincial Partnership

- (1) The Government of Canada invites all provinces and territories to meet or exceed these new policing standards as set forth under this Title, with grants being extended to help provinces or territories who make agreements.

Section 75: Data Transparency and Systemic Audits

- (1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Canadian Security Intelligence Service shall be required to collect and maintain standardized data on all public interactions, including but not limited to, wellness checks, traffic stops, any and all use-of-force incidents, and arrests.
- (2) This data shall be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, age, and location of the interaction, and shall be uploaded to the Public Data Trust for transparency, with the stipulation that any policing data may not ever be used in AI training.
- (3) The Dignity Directorate's Public Safety Oversight Division shall have the authority to conduct systemic audits of this data to identify patterns of systemic discrimination, and shall publicly report on its findings annually.
- (4) For greater certainty, access to the data collected under this section within the Public Data Trust shall be subject to heightened ethics and security review process administered by the Data Ethics Board, ensuring that any proposed research serves the public interest and upholds the dignity of the individuals and communities represented in the data.

Title VII: Upholding Dignity - Enforcement and Remedies

Section 76: Enforcement and Remedies

- (1) The rights and protections affirmed in this Part are legally enforceable.
- (2) A person who alleges that a right conferred by this Part has been infringed or denied by the Government of Canada may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a just and appropriate remedy.
- (3) A court may grant such remedies as it considers appropriate and just in the circumstances, including:

- (a) A declaration of infringement;
- (b) An order requiring a federal entity to cease an infringing act or to take positive steps to fulfill the right;
- (c) A structural order, including timelines, to ensure a systemic compliance; and
- (d) Monetary compensation for loss or injury suffered.

Section 77: Right of Action and Remedies

- (1) A person directly affected by an alleged breach of any statutory entitlement created by this Act or its regulations, or any minimum standard prescribed under this Act, may bring a civil proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction for appropriate relief.
- (2) A person or organization may commence a proceeding in the public interest where:
 - (a) there is serious justiciable issue;
 - (b) The claimant has a genuine interest; and
 - (c) The proceeding is a reasonable and effective means to bring the issue before the court.
- (3) The standard of review shall be thus:
 - (a) For statutory entitlements (e.g., eligibility and payment of the Dignity Dividend): the issue is compliance; and
 - (b) For programmatic obligations (e.g., taking reasonable measures to progressively realize access/coverage targets): the issue is reasonableness having regard to available resources, equality, non-discrimination, and non-retrogression.
- (4) Regulations made by the Governor in Council, may define minimum core standards for each right or program; failure to meet minimum core obligations without compelling justification is presumptively unreasonable.
- (5) The court may grant declaratory relief, mandamus, prohibitions, and structural orders, including timelines, reporting, and supervisory jurisdiction. Monetary damages are limited to amounts wrongfully withheld under a statutory entitlement and costs.
- (6) Once a claimant shows a prima facie breach, the onus shifts to the responding authority to show reasonableness and resource justification.
- (7) Applications respecting ongoing income or health-and-safety entitlements must be heard on an expedited basis; interim relief may be ordered to prevent irreparable harm.
- (8) This section is in addition to any right to seek judicial review or a Charter remedy.

(9) This Part shall be interpreted consistently with sections of the Constitution Act, 1982, and does not abrogate or derogate from Indigenous, Aboriginal, or Treaty Rights.

Part IV: Rights and Protections

How we fulfill the principles of Dignity in daily Canadian life.

Title I: Application of Principles

Section 78: Application of Part III Principles

- (1) The rights and protections affirmed and detailed in this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity and the entitlements to the conditions of flourishing as established in Part III, Title I of this Act.
- (2) All rights and protections in this Part shall be interpreted and implemented in a manner consistent with:
 - (a) The principles of Human Dignity as defined under section 3 of this Act, and affirmed in Part III, Title I of this Act;
 - (b) The framework of minimum core obligations and the progressive realization for entitlements, as prescribed in section 49 of this Act;
 - (c) The principle of non-regression, as affirmed in section 7 of this Act; and
 - (d) The mechanisms for enforcement and access to remedies as detailed under Part III, Title VII of this Act.
- (3) The Dignity Directorate's Dignity Impact Assessments and The Dignity Evaluation Framework, and other relevant institutional and procedural mechanisms established under this Act, shall apply to the realization and protection of rights set forth in this Part.

Title II: The Right to Human Dignity

Section 79: Affirmation of the Right to Human Dignity

- (1) The right to Human Dignity includes, but is not limited to, the affirmation and enabling found in Part III, Title I of this Act. The further inclusion and repetition of Human Dignity as a right is to align it with other fundamental rights given by the 21st Century Act, and to reaffirm that Human Dignity shall be the organizing principle, and cornerstone, behind all Canadian public policy, legislation, regulation, and any Government action henceforth.
- (2) This right shall serve as the foundational legal and moral basis for all federal legislation, policies, programs, and administrative actions.
- (3) The Government of Canada is hereby obligated to uphold, protect, and actively foster Human Dignity, through all its functions and to ensure that all public budgeting,

program design, and evaluations, are measured by their ability to achieve dignity-aligned outcomes.

- (4) In fulfilling the right to Human Dignity, the Government of Canada, shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of comprehensive Human Dignity work through the measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (5) For greater certainty, any act or omission by the Government of Canada that results in the systemic denial of the conditions of flourishing and Human Dignity, as specified in Part III and throughout this Act, shall be deemed an infringement upon the right to Human Dignity and thus a violation of human rights.

Title III: The Right to Adequate Housing

Section 80: Guarantee of Adequate Housing

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to adequate housing, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (2) This right is backed by the establishment of Century Homes, as detailed under this Part, and by the implementation of new housing codes to be known as Century Codes, as detailed section 3 of this Act.
- (3) The Government of Canada shall ensure such things as:
 - (a) Protections from evictions, with strict requirements for eviction that still respects the tenants dignity, which shall be defined by regulations by the Governor in Council, consistent with the principles of Human Dignity and procedural fairness;
 - (b) Access to safe, climate-resilient, and healthy homes, through enforcement of new Century Codes;
 - (c) The establishment and enforcement of national minimum building standards, Century Codes, for the maintenance and repair of rental housing to ensure ongoing habitability, health, and safety for tenants;
 - (d) Measures to promote and support diverse non-market housing options, rental affordability, and protection for tenants from excessive or unreasonable rent increases. Such measures shall include regulations stating rent cannot be increased more than inflation;
 - (e) The right of tenants to privacy within their rented dwellings, and to the quiet enjoyment of their homes, free from arbitrary interferences;
 - (f) Access for tenants to fair, timely, and effective dispute resolution mechanisms to address conflicts with landlords and enforce their rights under this Act and relevant tenancy laws;

- (g) Public accountability for housing wait-times and build targets; and
 - (h) The development and implementation of accessible pathways for tenants in social housing developed under this Act to build equity or benefit from shared ownership models, under terms and conditions established by Century Homes, or prescribed by regulation consistent with the principles of fairness, housing security and Human Dignity.
- (4) In fulfilling the right to adequate housing, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of adequate housing through the measures outlined in this section and other relevant provisions in this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (5) In fulfilling the right to adequate housing, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to identify, and eliminate systemic barriers to housing for marginalized groups, including but not limited to, Indigenous Peoples, racialized communities, persons with disabilities, seniors, 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals, and new Canadians.

Title IV: Century Homes

Section 81: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as Century Homes.
- (2) Century Homes is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of Century Homes shall be in Calgary, Alberta, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister responsible for Housing, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for Century Homes for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of Century Homes is to lead national efforts to build, retrofit, and reclaim housing as a human right and national public good, addressing the housing crisis at scale, setting new standards for livable, dignified, sustainable, and resilient housing, and ensuring equitable access for all. Furthermore, its mandate shall encompass the creation and oversight of modular home factories in every province, so that across Canada homes can be made, shipped, and built locally.
- (6) In fulfilling its mandate, Century Homes shall operate in direct partnership with the Canadian Century Corps (CCC). Century Homes shall collaborate on the design and operation of CCC staffed factories and shall integrate Cadets from the Century

Infrastructure Corps as a primary workforce for the on-site assembly, retrofitting, and skilled trades development.

- (7) Century Homes is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. Century Homes may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against Century Homes may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if Century Homes were not an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 82: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, Century Homes shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), Century Homes may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
- (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organizations in Canada or elsewhere, related to housing development, retrofitting, research, and financing;
 - (c) Enter into agreements with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies to facilitate and coordinate implementation of the national standards and objectives set forth in this Title, including through the provisions of conditional federal funding, technical support, and access to the resources of Century Homes;
 - (d) Design, construct, commission, and oversee the development of housing projects and related infrastructure;
 - (e) Establish and enforce new building codes, to be known as Century Codes, as defined under section 3, for all projects Century Homes undertakes or funds;
 - (f) Provide or facilitate access to financing, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other forms of financial assistance for housing projects that align with its mandate, in collaboration with Century Bank;
 - (g) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to sustainable, resilient, accessible, and affordable housing design, construction, and materials;
 - (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;

- (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 83: Core Programs

(1) Century Homes, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:

- (a) Construct high-quality, climate-resilient, Century Code ready, as defined under section 3 of this Act and further detailed herein, modular prefab housing units, to be known as Century Homes, designed for family housing, missing middle housing, intergenerational co-living spaces, accessible elder housing, and supportive transitional housing. Housing units shall be constructed and designed in a way that reflects regional styles, using local materials where possible, in local factories;
- (b) Century Codes, which are 21st Century building code additions that aim to strengthen existing standards to ensure all new-builds and old retrofits are ready for the 21st Century. Such codes shall at minimum promote:
 - (i) Net-zero readiness and climate resilience, using things such as:
 - (1) Superinsulation;
 - (2) Reversible Air Conditioner and Heat Pump, ensuring whole of home heating and cooling no matter the outdoor conditions.
 - (3) Passive cooling designs and passive architecture.
 - (ii) Clean, healthy, indoor air that is ready for the extremes of wildfire smoke or pandemics, where each room uses such things as:
 - (1) Accessible, visible CO2 Monitors;
 - (2) MERV13+ or HEPA filtration; and
 - (3) 15+ Air Changes per Hour (ACH).
 - (iii) Universal accessibility designs, ensuring consideration for:
 - (1) Those using wheelchairs or walkers;
 - (2) Those that are blind;
 - (3) Those that are deaf; and
 - (4) Those with disabilities not explicitly mentioned.
 - (iv) Decentralized energy, linked to the grid for stability, ready for emergencies, using technologies such as, but not limited to:
 - (1) Solar panels;
 - (2) Personal Vertical wind turbines; and
 - (3) Battery storage.

- (v) Abundant sources of natural lighting, and healthy indoor lighting that include:
 - (1) Easily changeable from warm to cool toned lighting depending on owner preference; and
 - (2) Skylights.
 - (vi) Safe, non-toxic, building materials that have material passports, and are:
 - (1) Fire-resistant;
 - (2) Ice-resistant;
 - (3) Sustainable; and
 - (4) Recyclable.
 - (vii) Efficiently use water, utilizing:
 - (1) Grey water recycling.
 - (2) Rain water recycling.
 - (viii) Integrates open-source smart or assistive technology, designed with privacy;
 - (ix) Accessible wiring practices and designs that are:
 - (1) Easily replaceable and upgradable;
 - (2) Easily accessed; and
 - (3) Child proof.
 - (x) Biophilic design; and
 - (xi) Acoustic comfort.
- (c) Retrofit existing public buildings, apartment units, and family housing units where requested, to meet new Century Codes, as defined under section 3 of this Act and as further established in regulation. The implementation of these retrofits shall be made publicly accessible and accountable, with consultations made with relevant stakeholders, experts, and citizens; and
- (d) Developing full, integrated neighbourhoods, to be known as 21st Century Neighbourhoods, designed around belonging, featuring mix-use density, green spaces, co-located Dignity Hubs, schools, clinics, and transit access. These neighbourhoods shall incorporate infrastructure hardening, urban green infrastructure development, nature-based solutions, emergency preparedness, universal EV/e-bike charging infrastructure and smart, local, grids. At a minimum, and further detailed in regulations, these 21st Century Neighbourhoods shall be characterized by the following:
- (i) Mixed-income, affordable housing, including but not limited to Century Homes.
 - (ii) Proximity based access to essential services such as healthcare, education, elder and child care, transit, digital infrastructure, and food security;

- (iii) Integration of ecological designs, active mobility, and climate resilience features such as green roofs, community gardens, and low to zero emission public transit;
- (iv) Dedicated civic and cultural spaces designed to foster community connection, participatory democracy, and inclusive public life.
- (v) Embedded digital and social infrastructure to support Codeshare Civics, as detailed under Part XII of this Act, feedback loops, and real-time participatory governance.

Section 84: Implementation and Ownership Models for Century Homes

- (1) Housing units developed by Century Homes may be owned, rented, or cooperatively governed, providing diverse tenure options.
- (2) Social housing tenants shall be provided a pathway to ownership of their home through a rent-to-own program, prescribed by Century Homes' regulations, with no less than 100% ownership after 40 years of residence, with any accrued equity being dispersed to the primary resident should they leave prior to 100% ownership.
- (3) All construction and retrofitting projects undertaken by Century Homes shall be tied to dignity outcomes, feedback mechanisms, and climate metrics, with transparent reporting as detailed under regulation made by the Governor in Council.
- (4) Special provisions shall be made for Indigenous housing self-determination and for builds on-reserve in collaboration with Indigenous nations and peoples.

Section 85: Governance

- (1) Century Homes shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) Century Homes' Circle of Circles shall be known as the Housing Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups' governance, subject to review and change, following consultation with relevant stakeholders:
 - (a) The Land and Title Circle Group;
 - (b) The Materials and Supply Circle Group;
 - (c) The Design and Architecture Circle Group;
 - (d) The Built and Retrofit Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.

- (5) Century Homes' Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
- (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative from the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation;
 - (c) One representative citizen who has lived experience with housing insecurity;
 - (d) One representative tenant who resides in a Century Home; and
 - (e) One representative citizen chosen at random by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act.

Section 86: Accountability

- (1) Century Homes shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Century Homes shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) Century Homes shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Century Homes' operations and its performance against its mandate, including housing units newly built or retrofitted, adherence to Century Codes, and progress of 21st Century Neighbourhoods.

Section 87: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Century Homes shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Century Homes may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for the financing of operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generated revenues from its housing portfolio.
- (3) Century Homes shall finance its projects through patient capital loans from the Century Bank, as established in Part IX of this Act.

Title V: The Right to Food Security

Section 88: Guarantee of Food Security

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to food security, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (2) This right shall be implemented through the operations of Century Grocery and the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board, both established and detailed within this Title.

- (3) The Government of Canada shall ensure at a minimum:
- (a) The maintenance of a strategic grain reserve to prevent food shortages and ensure price stability for essential foods;
 - (b) Support local and urban food sovereignty initiatives, including community gardens, local markets, and co-operatives;
 - (c) Support for Indigenous-led food restoration, traditional food systems programs, and exercise of Indigenous food sovereignty; and
 - (d) Regular dignity audits under the Dignity Evaluation Framework for hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity indicators with transparent reporting through relevant platforms to Dignity Directorate and the Foundation Commission.
- (4) In fulfilling the right to food security, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations specified under section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of comprehensive health care through the measures outlined in this Part, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (5) In fulfilling the right to food security, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to ensure equitable access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food for marginalized groups, addressing barriers related to income, geographic location, disability, and cultural needs.

Title VI: Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board

Section 89: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board, also known as the CGAB.
- (2) The CGAB is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown corporation within the meaning found in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of the CGAB shall be in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister for Agriculture, or other such Minister as designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for the CGAB for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of the CGAB is to ensure fair pricing, food security, market access, and sovereign stewardship of the agricultural commons, including the environmental protection of such commons, thereby promoting a circular, renewable, agricultural

economy rooted in dignity, ecological wisdom, Indigenous stewardship, and, most importantly, farmer agency.

- (6) The CGAB is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards, succeeding the Monarchy. The CGAB may sue or be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against the CGAB may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if the CGAB were not an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 90: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, the CGAB shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the CGAB may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organization in Canada or elsewhere, related to its mandate;
 - (c) Conduct or support research, innovation, and skills development related to sustainable, renewable, resilient, accessible agricultural techniques and practices;
 - (d) Partner directly with Century Grocery, as established in this Part, to create a vertically integrated, public, farm-to-table supply chain;
 - (e) Provide or facilitate access to financing, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other forms of financial assistance for farming and agricultural projects that align with its mandate, in collaboration with the Century Bank;
 - (f) Promote sustainable, resilient, and regenerative agriculture in all its business, with the goal of supporting local and Indigenous food sovereignty, reducing food waste, and guaranteeing access to nutritious, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for all people in Canada;
 - (g) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance;
 - (h) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (i) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 91: Core Programs

- (1) The CGAB in fulfilling its mandate shall implement the following core programs:

- (a) Establish a ‘National Food Strategy,’ as defined under section 3 of this Act. The National Food Strategy shall be a comprehensive framework aimed at ensuring universal food security and access, in collaboration with Century Grocery, to promote sustainable, resilient, and regenerative agriculture in all its business;
- (b) Establish the Fair Market Floor program, which sets minimum pricing of key Canadian crops to protect small producers from global commodity shocks. This pricing program shall include co-operative insurance systems and dignity-linked yield support;
- (c) Establish the National Strategic Agricultural Reserves, which shall expand and decentralize Canada’s grain reserves to ensure regional food security across the nation. Canadian Century Corps, otherwise known as the CCC, Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps Cadets shall be integrated into these reserves as to facilitate emergency response;
- (d) Establish the Agricultural Renewal Fund, with initial capital provided by parliamentary appropriations and further funding by Century Bonds from the Century Bank, which shall support climate-smart crop shifting, soil regeneration, seed saving networks, documenting grain histories and carbon-sequestering agricultural practices through grants and other financial incentives. CCC Agriculture and Aquaculture Corps Cadets shall be imbedded in farms to help with farming work and digitization, logistical help, and co-operative formation help; and
 - (i) Specified streams of funding from the Agricultural Renewal Fund shall go to providing rural and Indigenous farmers with special supports. This shall include support for Indigenous food sovereignty, Indigenous grain histories and Indigenous seed saving networks.

Section 92: Market Democracy and Transparency for the CGAB

- (1) The CGAB shall ensure transparency through open regional crop dashboards on canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora, all as established and detailed in Part XI of this Act.
- (2) All contracts and export deals entered into by the CGAB shall be published with narrative explainers on canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora.
- (3) Aurora Circles dedicated to regional farm governance proposals shall be made, facilitating citizen input into agricultural policy.

Section 93: Governance

- (1) The CGAB shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.

- (2) The CGAB's Circle of Circles shall be known as the Agricultural Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups, subject to review and change following consultation with relevant stakeholders:
 - (a) The Environment and Soil Health Circle Group;
 - (b) The Planting and Irrigation Circle Group;
 - (c) The Regenerative Agriculture Circle Group;
 - (d) The Farmer Labour Rights Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, agricultural, or other relevant skill groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) The CGAB's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative elected by registered agricultural producers;
 - (c) One representative expert in soil science or regenerative agriculture;
 - (d) One representative selected from Century Grocery; and
 - (e) One representative citizen chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act.

Section 94: Accountability

- (1) The CGAB shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CGAB shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The CGAB shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CGAB's operations and its performance against its mandate.

Section 95: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CGAB shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CGAB may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for the financing of operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generating revenues from its agricultural portfolio.

- (3) The CGAB shall finance its projects through patient capital loans from the Century Bank, as established in Part IX of this Act.

Title VII: Century Grocery

Section 96: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as Century Grocery.
- (2) Century Grocery is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown corporation within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The Head Office of Century Grocery shall be Regina, Saskatchewan, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) A Minister as designated by the Governor in Council is the appropriate Minister for Century Grocery for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of Century Grocery is to provide a public option for groceries, ensuring all individuals in Canada have access to high-quality, nutritious, fresh, and culturally appropriate food at fair and deeply affordable prices, ensuring market regulation by competition.
- (6) Century Grocery is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. Century Grocery may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against Century Grocery may be brought into any court that would have jurisdiction if Century Grocery were not an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 97: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, Century Grocery shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), Century Grocery may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organizations in Canada or elsewhere, related to food security, supply, and management;
 - (c) Partner directly with the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board to create a vertically integrated, public, farm-to-table supply chain;

- (d) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (e) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (f) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 98: Core Programs

- (1) Century Grocery, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) Establishing and operating a national chain of full-service grocery stores, to be known as Century Grocery stores, that includes such things as in-house bakeries, butchers, and other fresh-food services with ready to eat meals available;
 - (b) Pioneering in-store food production through both rooftop greenhouses and indoor vertical farms to ensure hyper-local, fresh food and ensure supply chain resilience;
 - (c) Locate Century Grocery stores all across the country, including strategically locating stores in underserved communities to combat food deserts and ensure equitable access; and
 - (d) Century Grocery stores shall be open 24 hours a day to ensure that food is always available.

Section 99: Governance

- (1) Century Grocery shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) Century Grocery's Circle of Circles shall be known as the Grocery Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups governance, subject to review and change following consultation with relevant stakeholders:
 - (a) The Store Management Circle of Circles;
 - (b) The Fresh Food and Ready Meals Circle of Circles;
 - (c) The Supply Chain and CGAB Circle of Circles;
 - (d) The Legal Circle of Circles; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle of Circles.
- (3) Membership within each Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills group.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) Century Grocery's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:

- (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
- (b) One representative from the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board;
- (c) One representative citizen who has lived experience with food insecurity;
- (d) One representative manager of a Century Grocery store; and
- (e) One representative citizen chosen at random by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act.

Section 100: Accountability

- (1) Century Grocery shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Century Grocery shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) Century Grocery shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Century Grocery's operations and its performance against its mandate, including total stores opened and number of citizens served.

Section 101: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Century Grocery shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Century Grocery may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations. For the financing of operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generated revenues from grocery sales.
- (3) Century Grocery shall also receive funding for the building of its stores with patient capital loans from the Century Bank, as established in Part IX of this Act.

Title VIII: The Right to Health and Wellness

Section 102: Guarantee of Health and Wellness

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to the highest attainable standard of full body health and wellness, encompassing physical, mental, and emotional well-being.
- (2) This right shall be realized through, at a minimum, the following measures:
 - (a) The progressive implementation of universal accessibility of the Universal Pharmacare system, and its National Formulary, the Universal Vision Care

- system and the Universal Dental Care system as managed by the National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency as detailed under this Part of this Act;
- (b) The establishment and operation of the National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency, otherwise known as NHSOA, as detailed under this Part of this Act, which shall monitor, report on, and enforce national health standards and outcomes, ensuring they align with the principles of this Act; and
 - (c) The implementation of the National Care Mobilization Plan as detailed under Part XIV, ensuring equitable and rapid deployment of care resources, particularly during public health emergencies.
- (3) Care provided under or promoted by this Act shall be proactive, preventative, person-centred, culturally safe, trauma informed, and equitably funded as an essential piece of infrastructure, prioritizing holistic well-being and addressing the social determinants of Health.
 - (4) Specific mental health dignity thresholds, access standards, and appropriate staffing rations for mental health services shall be established, monitored, and publicly reported on by the NHSOA.
 - (5) In fulfilling the right to health and wellness, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations specified under section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of comprehensive health care through the measures outlined in this Part, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
 - (6) In fulfilling the right to health and wellness, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to identify and eliminate systemic barriers to healthcare for marginalized groups. Such strategies shall ensure that care is delivered in a manner that is culturally safe, accessible, and free from discrimination for all individuals, including Indigenous Peoples, racialized communities, persons with disabilities, seniors, and 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals.

Title IX: The National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency

Section 103: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent Agency of the Government of Canada to be known as the National Health Standard and Outcomes Agency, otherwise known as the NHSOA, who shall be governed by a Director General who consults with a Health Standards Council, as detailed under section 107 of this Act.

- (2) The NHSOA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the NHSOA shall be in Winnipeg, Manitoba, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The NHSOA shall report to Parliament through the Minister of Health, who shall regularly be informed of the NHSOA's progress and status by the Director General of the NHSOA.
- (5) The mandate of the NHSOA is to define, create, monitor, and publicly report on the core standards and outcomes of Canada's universal healthcare system, ensuring that patient voices are amplified and that care is safe, just, culturally appropriate, timely, and human.
- (6) For clarity, the NHSOA shall operate in collaboration with Health Canada, which shall remain the primary federal body for the development and administration of national health policy, while the NHSOA shall serve as the independent authority solely responsible for establishing, monitoring, and publicly reporting on national health standards and outcomes.

Section 104: Powers and Functions

- (1) The NHSOA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) In consultation with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous governing bodies, healthcare providers, patient representatives, and other relevant experts, develop, establish, and publish national health standards, benchmarks, and performance indicators related to the safety, quality, accessibility, timeliness, equity, cultural appropriateness, and dignity of all healthcare services provided in Canada;
 - (b) Monitor and publicly report on the performance of all Canadian healthcare services against the established standards and outcomes, including the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health data, subject to privacy legislation and ethical guidelines;
 - (c) Conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to health system performance, patient experiences, health outcomes, as well as new research into innovative approaches to care delivery;
 - (d) Establish and manage systems for collecting and analyzing patient experience feedback through surveys, narrative reports, and dignity evaluations, as detailed under this Title;
 - (e) Make recommendations to all levels of government throughout Canada, including Indigenous governing bodies, their health authorities, and healthcare organizations, research institutions, patient advocacy groups, and other relevant

- entities regarding measures to improve health standards, outcomes, and patient experience;
- (f) Enter into agreements and partnerships with all levels of government throughout Canada, including Indigenous governing bodies, their health authorities, and healthcare organizations, research institutions, patient advocacy groups, and other relevant entities to support its mandate;
 - (g) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (h) Make formal recommendations to the Minister of Health regarding the conditional allocation of federal health transfers, to incentivize provincial and territorial adherence to the national standards and benchmarks established under this Title;
 - (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 105: Core Programs

- (1) The NHSOA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Health System Performance Dashboard, which shall establish a publicly accessible platform, hosted through canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora Circles, that tracks such things as, but is not limited to, the following; and
 - (i) Wait times for emergency rooms across the country;
 - (ii) The number of surgeries performed by day;
 - (iii) Number of specialists available by type;
 - (iv) Staffing levels and retention metrics;
 - (v) Preventative Care access completed such as screenings and vaccine uptake;
 - (vi) Patient safety in the healthcare system, including nosocomial infection rates;
 - (vii) Mental health and addictions care capacity, and deliver metrics;
 - (viii) Dental care uptake, preventive or restorative;
 - (ix) Vision care uptake;
 - (x) Cultural safety metrics;
 - (xi) Percentage of healthcare system trained in trauma-informed practices; and
 - (xii) Health sector labour metrics, including staffing to patient ratios, wage and benefit levels relative to cost of living, and rate of burnout and retention across the different health systems in Canada.
 - (b) The National Health Standards program, which shall establish Canada-wide standards and benchmarks for things such as emergency room capacity, staffing ratios and overall quality for long-term care facilities and child care facilities,

- primary care access, mental health and addictions care, and the trauma-informed and culturally safe practice of care; and
- (c) The Patient Experience Feedback Loop program, which shall implement real-time surveys, narrative reports, and anonymous dignity evaluations. These will be published live on the Health System Performance Dashboard, and collected by the Canadian Century Corps' Care and Community Corps Cadets in-person, and digitally by the Digital and Tech Corps Cadets staffed to help in care services. Should testimonials, gathered physically or digitally, attest to patterns of abuse, neglect, and inefficiency they will be brought forward and flagged to relevant health authorities and governments, and in extreme cases, local or federal authorities.

Section 106: Outcomes-Based Research Feedback Loops

- (1) The NHSOA shall conduct longitudinal studies on system gaps, burnout, and dignity-based care, including special streams for the impacts on Indigenous, rural, migrant, 2SLGBTQIA+, and disabled populations.
- (2) The NHSOA shall collaborate directly with such agencies as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The National Drug and Dental Agency for outcome correlation;
 - (b) The Office for the Future for intergenerational viability metrics; and
 - (c) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation for anonymized digital reporting.
- (3) The NHSOA shall hold an annual Dignity in Care congress to present findings and hear community voices.
- (4) The NHSOA shall use the findings from subsections (1), (2), (3) to evaluate their own metrics and goals for new standards of care, ensuring that there is a constant feedback loop from patient to provider.

Section 107: Governance

- (1) The NHSOA shall be headed by a Director General who shall be supported by, and required to consult with, a Health Standards Council.
- (2) The Director General, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and overall direction of the NHSOA, shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, following an open, merit-based, and transparent selection process.
- (3) The Health Standards Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups:
 - (a) Seven representative nurses, doctors, or public servants from provincial and territorial healthcare authorities, who have established histories of longstanding work in the Canadian healthcare system;

- (b) Seven representative citizens chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act, to represent real life patients of the healthcare system in Canada; and
- (c) Seven representatives with healthcare experience appointed by Indigenous Governments, to ensure their sovereignty and perspective is represented.

Section 108: Accountability

- (1) The NHSOA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, and Parliament through the Minister of Health.
- (2) The NHSOA shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the Minister of Health for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) The NHSOA shall submit an annual report to the Minister of Health who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the NHSOA's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 109: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the NHSOA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The NHSOA shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations from the National Renewal Fund, as defined under section 3, and detailed in Part X of this Act.

Title X: The National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency

Section 110: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent Agency of the Government of Canada to be known as the National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency, otherwise known as the NDDVA, who shall be governed by a Director General who consults with a Health Services Council, as detailed under section 114 of this Act.
- (2) The NDDVA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the NDDVA shall be in Winnipeg, Manitoba, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The NDDVA shall report to Parliament through the Minister of Health, who shall regularly be informed of the NDDVA's progress and status by the Director General of the NDDVA.
- (5) The mandate of the NDDVA is to manage and deliver Canada's universal pharmacare, vision care and dental care systems, ensuring safe, deeply affordable, and accessible medications, vision, and dental services are available, without profit gatekeeping,

thereby treating prescriptions, glasses and other vision care, and any dental work as foundational to a person's dignity.

Section 111: Powers and Functions

- (1) The NDDVA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Establish, manage, and operate the Universal Pharmacare program, Vision Care program and the Universal Dental Care program, including developing and maintaining a National Formulary, all further detailed in this Title;
 - (b) Negotiate prices and enter into agreements with manufacturers and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, dental suppliers, optometry suppliers, and related healthcare goods and services on a national basis;
 - (c) Enter into agreements and partnerships with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments for the coordinated delivery and funding of pharmacare vision care, and dental care services, respecting their own jurisdictions;
 - (d) Establish standards and guidelines and criteria for the delivery of services under its programs, in consultation with relevant professional bodies, patient groups, and health authorities;
 - (e) Fund or conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to the delivery of vision care, dental care and pharmacare services, public health outcomes, and the effectiveness and efficiency of its programs;
 - (f) Enter into agreements and partnerships with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies, their health authorities, and healthcare organizations, research institutions, patient advocacy groups, and other relevant entities to support its mandate;
 - (g) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (h) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (i) Do all such other things incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 112: Core Programs

- (1) The NDDVA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Universal Pharmacare program, which maintains a single-payer public drug plan for all individuals in Canada, which shall wholly cover all essential medications, and subsidize non-essential medications, as defined by the National Formulary, and shall negotiate directly with manufacturers for national bulk pricing and patent reform;

- (b) The National Formulary program, which shall be developed and regularly updated by the NDDVA to include both essential and non-essential medications based on evidence of clinical effectiveness, safety, value, and patient need, through a transparent process involving expert committees, and in consultation with healthcare providers, Indigenous groups, patient groups, and the public;
- (c) The Public Drug Price Transparency program, which shall create and update a national open-access database of covered drugs, prices, interactions, and substitutions of all drugs on the National Formulary. An Aurora Circle shall be made to enable citizens and providers to suggest updates, report issues, and request reviews;
- (d) The Universal Vision Care program, which maintains a single-payer public vision or optometry care plan for all individuals in Canada, which shall wholly cover preventative and restorative vision care, including examinations, prescription lenses, medically necessary contact lenses, and a wide range of high-quality frames, and shall partner with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies, their Health Authorities, and also co-operative clinics for its rollout; and
- (e) The Universal Dental Care program, which maintains a single-payer public dental care plan for all individuals in Canada, which shall wholly cover preventative, restorative, and emergency dental care services, and shall partner with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies, their Health Authorities, and also co-operative clinics for its rollout.

Section 113: Research, Safety, and Supply Chain of the NDDVA

- (1) The NDDVA shall fund research into public interest medications, generics, and drug reformulation.
- (2) The NDDVA shall conduct audits for pharmaceutical safety, ethical marketing, and prescription equity.
- (3) The NDDVA shall collaborate with Indigenous healing knowledge keepers to explore ethical integration and protection of traditional medicines or procedural practices.
- (4) The NDDVA shall work with Canada Post, as well as the Canadian Century Corps' Administration and Logistics Corps Cadets, for equitable delivery of medications, glasses, or other medical supplies, especially in rural or hard to reach areas.
- (5) The NDDVA shall build national emergency stockpiles and climate-resistant storage infrastructure across Canada, for essential medications, dental materials, basic frames, contacts and common lenses, and other essential healthcare supplies.
- (6) The NDDVA shall launch pilot projects for localized production of high-demand generics, optometry materials, and dental materials.

Section 114: Governance

- (1) The NDDVA shall be headed by a Director General who shall be supported by, and required to consult with, a Health Services Council.
- (2) The Director General, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day and overall direction of the NDDVA, shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, following an open, merit-based, and transparent selection process.
- (3) The Health Services Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups:
 - (a) Seven representative nurses, doctors, optometrists or senior public servants from provincial or territorial healthcare authorities;
 - (b) Seven representative citizens chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act, to represent real life patients of the healthcare system in Canada; and
 - (c) Seven representatives with healthcare experience appointed by Indigenous Governments, to ensure their sovereignty and perspective is represented.

Section 115: Accountability

- (1) The NDDVA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, and Parliament through the Minister of Health.
- (2) The NDDVA shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the Minister of Health for approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) The NDDVA shall submit an annual report to the Minister of Health who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the NDDVA's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 116: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the NDDVA shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The NDDVA shall receive funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations from the National Renewal Fund, as defined under section 3, and detailed in Part X of this Act.

Section 117: Federal Health Transfers

- (1) To support the universal and equitable delivery of the programs administered by the NDDVA, the Government of Canada shall provide increased, long-term, and predictable funding to the provinces and territories through the Canada Health Transfer.

- (2) The disbursement of this increased funding shall be conditional on provincial and territorial governments entering into agreements to adhere to the national standards for pharmacare, dental care, and vision care, established by the NDDVA, ensuring that federal funds are used to deliver comprehensive and accessible care to all residents.

Title XI: The Right to Lifelong Learning and Literacy

Section 118: Guarantee of Lifelong Learning and Literacy

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to lifelong learning and literacy, ensuring equitable and continuous access to knowledge, skills, and personal development opportunities throughout all stages of life.

Section 119: Fulfilling the Right to Lifelong Learning and Literacy

- (1) The right to lifelong learning and literacy shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The expanded and universally accessible public library system, delivered through Libraries Canada as established in Part VIII of this Act;
 - (b) The Canadian Century Corps as a means of accessible, lifelong skills development pathways, including vocational training and higher education, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act;
 - (c) Comprehensive digital literacy programs and supports, run out of local Libraries Canada participating libraries and Dignity Hubs, including navigational help with public and private digital infrastructure such as Aurora or other social network services, Guardian or other web browsers, the @canadapost.ca email service, or other email service providers, and digital IDs be they private ones such as Facebook, or public such as @canadapost.ca email accounts. Further details on public digital infrastructure shall be found in Part XI of this Act; and
 - (d) Free and Equitable access to foundational education, civic education, co-operative development resources, and other learning materials essential for active participation in society, such as elementary and high school course equivalents that can be credited to a citizens National Learning Wallet, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling the right to lifelong learning and literacy, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of comprehensive lifelong learning and literacy through measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions in this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.

- (3) In fulfilling the right to lifelong learning and literacy, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to eliminate systemic barriers to education and skills development for marginalized groups, ensuring equitable access to all learning opportunities established under this Act.

Title XII: The Right to Democratic Access and Expression

Section 120: Guarantee of Democratic Access and Expression

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to democratic access and expression, ensuring their ability to participate meaningfully in the democratic process, to access information relevant to public decision-making, and to express themselves freely on matters of public concern.

Section 121: Fulfilling the Right to Democratic Access and Expression

- (1) The right to democratic access and expression shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Federal elections, no matter which election system is in place, be it First Past the Post, or Circular Representation, as detailed under Part VII, Title VI of this Act, shall remain a paper-based system for ballots and counting, to ensure no foreign or domestic influence can be had on the process of voting;
 - (b) Voting in federal elections shall be mandatory, and as widely accessible as possible, including such things as increased voting timeframes and mail in ballots, as further detailed in Part VII, Title VI of this Act, to ensure every voice is heard and helps to shape Canada;
 - (c) The guarantee that no political party, public institution, or private entity acting in a capacity that significantly impacts public discourse, may unlawfully blacklist or unduly restrict verified citizens from participating in public democratic process or forums established under this Act, in particular Part XI;
 - (d) Equitable digital access through the use of @canadapost.ca email accounts for secure, verifiably human, participation in public forums, like Aurora and other democratic participation measures facilitated by digital means, such as git.canada.ca, all of which as detailed under Part XI, Title IV of this Act;
 - (e) Protected expression, as defined by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, shall too be protected online within public digital infrastructure, such as the Aurora forum and its Circles, as defined under section 3 and detailed in Part XI of this Act, which shall be free from arbitrary or undue censorship or manipulation; and

- (f) Terms of service governing such digital platforms established under the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, shall be transparent, publicly accessible, consistent with the principles of freedom of expression, and procedural fairness.
- (2) In fulfilling the right to democratic access and expression the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of democratic access and expression through the measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (3) In fulfilling the right to democratic access and expression, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to eliminate systemic barriers to the democratic process in Canada, ensuring equitable access to democracy for all.

Title XIII: The Right to a Healthy Environment

Section 122: Guarantee of a Healthy Environment

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to a healthy environment, ensuring that no one shall have to worry about if their air or water is clean, that they are not subject to constant, out of control wildfires each year, doing work to ensure biodiversity net gains, and contributing to the stabilization of the global climate.

Section 123: Fulfilling the Right to a Healthy Environment

- (1) The right to a healthy environment shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Access to high quality, real-time environmental outcomes metrics and data provided on canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora;
 - (b) The Protection and study of the Arctic region of Canada through the Arctic Resilience Agency, as established in Part XIII of this Act;
 - (c) The understanding and valuation of the economic impacts of the protection or neglect of the environment, its biodiversity, and more, through the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, otherwise known as the CEEA, as established in Part XIII of this Act. Such valuations shall be shown in dashboards on canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora;
 - (d) Sunsetting the fossil fuel industry through Century Energy, as established in Part XIII of this Act;
 - (e) The CEEA shall develop and maintain new standards to be known as the National Ecological Standards, further detailed in Part XIII of this Act, which mandate such things as, but is not limited to, the following:

- (i) Significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (ii) Restoration of degraded ecosystems;
 - (iii) Expansion of renewable energy; and
 - (iv) Development of green infrastructure in underserved, rural, and with the free, prior, and informed consent of such communities, Indigenous communities.
- (2) In fulfilling the right to a healthy environment, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of the right to a healthy environment through the measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (3) In fulfilling the right to a healthy environment, the Government of Canada shall ensure that all environmental protections and benefits in this Act and beyond are applied equitably, and shall develop specific strategies to address the disproportionate impact of environmental harms on Indigenous Peoples, racialized communities, and low-income groups.

Title XIV: The Right to Time and Labour Dignity

Section 124: Guarantee of Time and Labour Dignity

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has a right to their own time and labour dignity, ensuring that there is more than sufficient time for rest, leisure, care, community engagement, lifelong learning, democratic participation, dignity related work, or whatever else one chooses to do with their own free time.

Section 125: Fulfilling the Right to Time and Labour Dignity

- (1) The right to time and labour dignity shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Committing to fostering a societal and economic environment that respects and actively promotes a healthy work-life renewal for all individuals in Canada, enable them to reclaim time for aspects of their life beyond employment;
 - (i) This commitment shall be realized through progressive measures, including those detailed in this Title, aimed at reducing excessive working hours, promoting flexible work arrangements, and supporting initiatives that prioritize well-being, community vitality, and ecological sustainability alongside economic productivity;
 - (b) Transitioning all federal Crown agencies and departments to a 24-hour work week, with standard six-hour days of four days a week, including those established in this Act;

- (i) Pilot programs across various federal agencies and departments shall be started immediately upon the coming into force of this Act with the progressive realization of all federal employees onto the reduced work schedule over the following five years of the coming into force of this Act;
- (c) Ensure every employee, no matter their level or status, has the right to disconnected, as defined in section 3 of this Act, after defined work hours;
- (d) Overtime pay shall be required once an individual has worked more than six consecutive or non-consecutive hours during a 24-hour period or four days within a week, with the minimum overtime rate starting at 2.5x the individual's wage;
 - (i) Overtime itself shall never be a requirement or expectation of work in Canada, and shall never exceed more than an additional six hours of work or an additional day of the week, ensuring all individuals in Canada, even the hardest working, shall have time for rest, relaxation, and personal time as is their right;
- (e) The starting minimum wage shall be no less than \$55.00 per hour, indexed to inflation as of the moment this Act comes into force, ensuring a dignified wage even with the reduced hours;
- (f) An annual National Labour Negotiations Table is hereby established as a forum for ongoing dialogue and collaboration between labour unions, provinces, the federal government, public interest researchers, and private employers; and
 - (i) This Table shall be convened to track the voluntary adoption of this reduced work hour schedule standard across all sectors in Canada.
 - (ii) Promote and manage incentives and fair scheduling practices to private employers and provincial and territorial governments;
 - (iii) Ensure the continued expansion of labour rights, such as increased sick leave times and flexible work hours and arrangements;
 - (iv) Discuss universal hour caps, even after overtime pay, in high-stress sectors.
 - (v) Increasing workforces to match the reduced individual work schedule; and
 - (vi) Discuss potentially changes to operating hours to be twenty-four (24) hours, twelve (12) hours, or eighteen (18) hours with the schedule divided evenly among six-hour shifts for employees.
- (g) Develop the Labour Dignity Index, which shall be made by the National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency, in partnership with Statistics Canada and the Dignity Directorate, to provide comprehensive metrics on the quality of work and work-life balance in Canada. The Labour Dignity Index shall include such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) Time poverty metrics.
 - (ii) Job satisfaction;

- (iii) Psychological safety;
 - (iv) Community equity; and
 - (v) Career mobility, particularly for underrepresented groups.
- (2) In fulfilling the right to time and labour dignity, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities and labour organizations, develop and implement specific strategies to address systemic barriers to meaningful work and fair labour conditions for marginalized groups, including but not limited to, new Canadians, temporary foreign workers, and persons with disabilities.

Title XV: The Right to Basic Financial Inclusion

Section 126: Guarantee of Basic Financial Inclusion

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to basic financial inclusion, ensuring equitable access to, and effective use of, a range of appropriate and free financial products and services necessary for full participation in society.

Section 127: Fulfilling the Right to Basic Financial Inclusion.

- (1) The right to basic financial inclusion shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) The phased implementation and universal accessibility of the Dignity Dividend, as detailed under Part III of this Act, ensuring a foundational income for all;
 - (b) Simplified and automatic tax filing processes administer by the Canada Revenue Agency, as detailed under Part X of this Act;
 - (c) Guaranteed access to banking services such as Century Bank Accounts from the Century Bank, offering no-fee banking services that includes essential functions such as free transfers between accounts, including transfers to outside accounts via platforms such as Interact e-transfer, and other basic necessary financial services, as detailed under Part IX of this Act;
 - (d) Support for financial literacy programs and accessible advisory services from the Century Bank, established in Part IX of this Act, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups, to also be facilitated through Dignity Hubs, and participating Libraries Canada libraries across Canada, administered by Canadian Century Corps Cadets; and
 - (e) It is hereby affirmed that no individual in Canada shall be denied access to basic financial inclusion on any prohibited ground of discrimination as defined in the Canadian Human Rights Act, nor on the basis of their income source, including social assistance or the Dignity Dividend, nor on their history of poverty, debt, or bankruptcy.

- (2) Democracy Watch Canada, as established under Part VII of this Act, in collaboration with the Dignity Directorate, as established under Part III of this Act, and Statistics Canada, shall monitor and report on barriers to basic financial inclusion and the effectiveness of measures implemented under this section ensuring alignment with the principles of this Act.
- (3) In fulfilling the right to basic financial inclusion, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of basic financial inclusion through the measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.
- (4) In fulfilling the right to basic financial inclusion, the Government of Canada shall, in consultation with affected communities, develop and implement specific strategies to address systemic barriers to financial inclusion for marginalized groups.

Section 128: Prohibition of Financial Scoring and Rating Systems

- (1) The Government of Canada, in fulfilling the right to basic financial inclusion, hereby prohibits any and all creation, use, or sale, of any system that assigns a score to an individual based on their financial history for the purposes of determining access to credit, housing, insurance, or employment.
- (2) For further clarity, subsection (1) above explicitly bans credit scores and traditional credit scoring and prevents any further social credit scoring of an individual in Canada.
- (3) The Governor in Council shall, by regulation, establish a period of no more than 24 months from the coming into force of this section, during which all federally regulated entities must cease reliance on prohibited scoring systems.

Section 129: Dignified Assessment Protocol

- (1) In the absence of financial scoring systems, all federally regulated entities, including Century Bank, shall assess an individual's eligibility for basic financial products, rental housing, and essential services based solely on a transparent and respectful assessment of their present-day capacity and stability.
- (2) This assessment shall be limited to the following factors:
 - (a) Verifiable income and assets, including but not limited to employment income, the Dignity Dividend, and other forms of social security; and
 - (b) A documented history of meeting essential payment obligations, such as rent, student loans, utilities, or other relevant regular payment obligations.

- (3) Century Bank, in consultation with the Dignity Directorate, shall develop and publish a standardized, plain-language application and assessment protocol, based on these principles for its own use and as a model for other federally regulated entities.

Title XVI: The Right to a Non-Corrupt Government

Section 130: Guarantee of a Non-Corrupt Government

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to be governed by a non-corrupt government, ensuring power is used for the public good, that officials are free from conflict of interest, that all decision-making from legislation, to budgeting, to lobbying is as transparent as possible, and to ensure public confidence that government acts in the public interest.

Section 131: Fulfilling the Right to a Non-Corrupt Government.

- (1) The right to a non-corrupt government shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Should any wrong doing occur, whistleblowers reporting such wrongdoing shall be protected by the Whistleblower Protection Agency, as established in Part VII of this Act;
 - (b) Parliamentarians and all federal government employees shall be subject to the oversight of the newly empowered Office of the Conflicts of Interest and Ethics Commissioner, to be renamed as the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, otherwise known as EECO;
 - (c) Corporate lobbying shall be banned outright, with Non-Corporate lobbying allowed with heavy restrictions, as detailed under Part VII of this Act; and
 - (d) A new watchdog, to be known as Democracy Watch Canada, otherwise known as DWC, shall be established in Part VII of this Act, who shall monitor the health of Canadian democracy.
- (2) In fulfilling the right to a non-corrupt government, the Government of Canada shall prioritize the immediate realization of the minimum core obligations as specified in section 49(2) of this Act, and shall progressively realize all other aspects of the right to a non-corrupt government through the measures outlined in this section, and other relevant provisions of this Act, to the maximum of its available resources.

Title XVII: The Right to Social Security

Section 132: Guarantee of Social Security

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that every individual in Canada has the right to Social Security, ensuring that everyone can live a dignified life, no matter their life circumstance,

acknowledging that Canadians individual circumstances may require greater support than the Dignity Dividend alone.

Section 133: Fulfilling the Right to Social Security

- (1) The right to Social Security, as defined under section 3 of this Act, shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Ensuring the Dignity Dividend is a Tax-Free payment;
 - (b) Ensuring that nothing in this Act or future legislation, including the Dignity Dividend shall be used to replace, reduce, or diminish any benefit provided by the Old Age Security Act, the Canadian Pension Plan Act, or any federal disability support program; and
 - (c) For greater certainty, and notwithstanding any other Act, any payment received by an individual under the Dignity Dividend Program, or the Child Dignity Dividend, shall not be included or assessed as income or an asset by any provincial, territorial, or federal government or agency for the purposes of determining eligibility for any other benefit or service.

Title XVIII: The Rights of the Child

Section 134: Guarantee of the Rights of Children

- (1) The Government of Canada recognizes children, as in individuals younger than 18 years of age, as a distinct marginalized minority group in need of rights, protections, and entitlements to the conditions of flourishing.

Section 135: Fulfilling the Rights of the Child

- (1) The rights of children shall be fulfilled by the Government of Canada in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Officially recognizing children as an oppressed class;
 - (b) Requirements to fulfil the same rights as explicitly mentioned within this Part, and the entirety of Part III, ensuring that children are in mind for each right, and that implementation considers how to ensure children are guaranteed the same right;
 - (c) In addition to all the rights and entitlements to the conditions of flourishing granted in this Part and Part III, children shall specifically have additional rights such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) The Right to be Heard and Speak Freely:

- (1) Children have the right to speak for themselves and express their views freely in all matters that affect them, and for such views to be given due weight and consideration.
 - (2) The Right to be Heard and Speak Freely shall also protect children from undue influence on their speech or opinion.
- (ii) The Right to Play and Leisure:
 - (1) Children must be given more than sufficient time to play, explore, rest and have time for their own leisure.
 - (2) The Right to Play and Leisure shall include the right to play outdoors, with spaces designed for children with safety and play in mind as required by this section.
- (iii) The Right to Protection from Harm:
 - (1) Children have the right to be shielded from all real forms of physical or mental violence, injury, neglect, or exploitation.
 - (2) The Right to Protection from Harm shall not be construed as to enable censorship of any kind on difficult subjects, including sexual education, from children, who as this Part grants, have a right to knowledge and education through the Right to Lifelong Learning and Literacy.
 - (3) The Right to Protection from Harm explicitly grants protection from exploitation, which includes exploitation of body, labour, and mind.
 - (4) The Right to Protection from Harm, includes protection from labour exploitation, which explicitly includes the rights of children in entertainment industries who shall not have their right to education, rest, play or dignity violated in any way.
- (d) The paramount consideration for all implementation for the rights of children shall be the best interests of the child, and all work of Parliament that involves children must first consider what is in the best interests of the child.

Title XIX: Enforcement and Remedies

Section 136: Application of Remedies

- (1) The rights and protections affirmed and granted in this Part are legally enforceable.
- (2) A person who alleges that a right conferred by this Part or Part III has been infringed may apply for a court of competent jurisdiction for:

- (a) A declaration of right;
- (b) An order in the nature of mandamus, prohibition, or other just and appropriate remedy, including a structural order with timelines where necessary to secure compliance. Monetary penalties under Title V of Part XVII of this Act do not apply to infringements of this Part unless expressly provided; and
- (c) In granting relief, the court shall respect budgetary choices except to the extent necessary to remedy the infringement.

Section 137: Right of Action and Remedies

- (1) A person directly affected by an alleged breach of any statutory entitlement created by this Act or its regulations, or any minimum standard prescribed under this Act, may bring a civil proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction for appropriate relief.
- (2) A person or organization may commence a proceeding in the public interest where:
 - (a) there is serious justiciable issue;
 - (b) The claimant has a genuine interest; and
 - (c) The proceeding is a reasonable and effective means to bring the issue before the court.
- (3) The standard of review shall be thus:
 - (a) For statutory entitlements (e.g., eligibility and payment of the Dignity Dividend): the issue is compliance; and
 - (b) For programmatic obligations (e.g., taking reasonable measures to progressively realize access/coverage targets): the issue is reasonableness having regard to available resources, equality, non-discrimination, and non-retrogression.
- (4) Regulations made by the Governor in Council, may define minimum core standards for each right or program; failure to meet minimum core obligations without compelling justification is presumptively unreasonable.
- (5) The court may grant declaratory relief, mandamus, prohibitions, and structural orders, including timelines, reporting, and supervisory jurisdiction. Monetary damages are limited to amounts wrongfully withheld under a statutory entitlement and costs.
- (6) Once a claimant shows a prima facie breach, the onus shifts to the responding authority to show reasonableness and resource justification.

- (7) Applications respecting ongoing income or health-and-safety entitlements must be heard on an expedited basis; interim relief may be ordered to prevent irreparable harm.
- (8) This section is in addition to any right to seek judicial review or a Charter remedy.
- (9) This Part shall be interpreted consistently with sections of the Constitution Act, 1982, and does not abrogate or derogate from Indigenous, Aboriginal, or Treaty Rights.

Part V: Indigenous Reconciliation

Hand in hand, forward, together.

Title I: Application of Dignity Principles and Reconciliation

Section 138: Application of Dignity Principles

- (1) The work of reconciliation must be done with the principles of this Act, acknowledging the inherent Human Dignity and rights of Indigenous peoples.
- (2) Every institution and action belonging to the Government of Canada must be made with Reconciliation and Human Dignity at heart as they are inseparable from each other, and from the future of this country.

Section 139: Enshrinement of UNDRIP

- (1) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, otherwise known as UNDRIP, is hereby affirmed as declared to be a universal international human rights instrument with application in Canadian Law.
- (2) The Government of Canada shall take all measures necessary to ensure that the laws of Canada are consistent with UNDRIP.
- (3) All new federal legislation, projects, and Crown land policies shall be developed and implemented in a manner consistent with UNDRIP, including and especially the principle of free, prior, and informed consent.

Section 140: Upholding Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

- (1) The free, prior, and informed consent of affected Indigenous peoples shall be required for all legislative policy measures, or resource development projects, going forward, that may affect the rights, territories, waters, lands, languages, or self-government and self-determination of Indigenous peoples.
- (2) The process of obtaining free, prior, and informed consent shall be co-developed with Indigenous governing bodies and shall respect the diverse decision-making processes of Indigenous nations.

Section 141: The 94 Calls to Action

- (1) The Government of Canada hereby accepts and recommits to the full implementation of all 94 Calls to Action issued by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada as a foundational framework for advancing national reconciliation.

- (2) The implementation of the 94 Calls to Action shall be understood not as a discretionary policy choice, but as a solemn and binding obligation of the Crown, or whatever may follow, that is essential for addressing the legacy of genocide committed by the Government of Canada through residential schools and other immense harms done to Indigenous communities and people, and is essential for building a new, just, and respectful partnership with Indigenous peoples.

Title II: The National Council for Reconciliation

Section 142: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a unique independent oversight and administrative body, co-developed and co-governed between Crown and Indigenous nations, to be known as the National Council for Reconciliation, also known as the NCR.
- (2) The NCR is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the NCR shall be in Ottawa, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the co-governing parties, with recommendations from the Governor in Council.
- (4) The NCR shall report to Parliament and the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council, through both the Minister responsible for Indigenous-Crown relations, or other such Minister chosen by the Governor in Council, and a representative elected by the three Indigenous governing bodies listed above.
- (5) The mandate of the NCR is to administer and oversee the provisions laid out in this Part of this Act, facilitating the rights and reconciliation frameworks established therein, and to serve as the operating engine of the nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown, and government-government relationship and the work that must be done.
- (6) Further to its mandate, the NCR is hereby designated as the lead independent oversight body responsible for monitoring, coordinating, and ensuring the timely and effective implementation of all provisions related to reconciliation in this Part and found throughout this Act.

Section 143: Powers and Functions

- (1) The NCR may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Oversee the work of reconciliation for every institution in this Act and across other various departments, agencies, and other bodies of the Government of Canada, ensuring the implementation processes are consistent with the principles of partnership, co-development, Human Dignity, and self-determination;

- (b) Require every federal Minister to prepare and publicly release a detailed Reconciliation Action Plan, which outlines how their ministry will implement the 94 Calls to Action relevant to their mandates and daily operations, including specific timelines, budgetary allocations, and performance metrics;
- (c) Establish and oversee the effective use of Reconciliation Action Plans for all ministries;
- (d) Employ the capital resources available through the dedicated Reconciliation Stream of the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under Part X of this Act;
- (e) Conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to the implementation of the reconciliation measures and provisions made in this Part and throughout the Act;
- (f) Make recommendations, as well as binding recommendations, to all levels of government, their various bodies, agencies, departments, and other relevant entities to improve reconciliation outcomes, or on other matters related to the reconciliation provisions outlined in this Part and throughout this Act;
- (g) Enter into agreements and partnerships with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies, research institutions, Indigenous advocacy groups, non-profits, and other relevant entities to support its mandate;
- (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the conduct of its work;
- (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and the exercise of its powers.

Section 144: Core Programs

- (1) The NCR, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Reconciliation Action Tracker, which shall provide plain language updates on the status of each of the 94 Calls to Action, the ongoing implementation of UNDRIP, as related to federal institutions such as those created or renewed in this Act. The Foundation Commission shall co-develop the report to ensure Parliamentary oversight. The Reconciliation Action Tracker shall include such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) The lead departments responsible for the implementation of reconciliation measures in each institution and federal body.
 - (ii) Progress reports and key achievements;
 - (iii) Funds allocated and expended from the National Renewal Fund's Reconciliation Stream; and
 - (iv) Any identified barriers to the implementation of the reconciliation measures outlined in this Part, and throughout this Act, and the Government of Canada's plans to address them.

- (b) The Reconciliation Report Card, using data from the Reconciliation Action Tracker, shall be a report made by the NCR that independently assesses the Government of Canada's progress on reconciliation. This report shall be made in partnership with the Foundation Commission to ensure Parliamentary oversight. The NCR will then make binding recommendations to any federal body that does not pass, or meet expectations of the Reconciliation Report Card, even going so far as to hold public inquiries should there be systemic and fundamental failures to meet Reconciliation goals;
- (c) Facilitating the work of replacing the Monarchy with a new, domestic, co-developed between the Government of Canada and Indigenous governing bodies, Canadian Head of State, as detailed under Part VI of this Act;
- (d) The Treaty Renewal Council, a permanent body responsible for overseeing the review, interpretation and modernization of historical and modern treaties;
 - (i) The Council shall be composed of representatives from the Crown and an equal number of Treaty Keepers, who shall be designated representatives appointed by their respective Treaty Nations to act as custodians of their treaty's spirit and intent.
 - (ii) The work of the Council shall be to ensure all treaties are honoured as sacred, living documents, through a continuous process of co-developed partnership and dialogue.

Section 145: Governance

- (1) The governance structure of the NCR shall be a Co-Governing Council, with representation from Indigenous nations and members of Parliament. The final composition, selection process, and terms of reference for this Council must be formally co-developed and agreed upon by the Government of Canada and Indigenous nations such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council within two years of the coming into force of this Act.

Section 146: Accountability

- (1) Each subsection in this section shall be subject to review and change following co-development discussions between the Government of Canada and Indigenous governing bodies.
- (2) All reports, audits, and budgets for the NCR must also be submitted to Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council, for their free, prior, and informed consent.
- (3) The NCR shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, the Minister responsible for Indigenous-Crown relations, the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.

- (4) The NCR shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the Minister responsible for Indigenous-Crown relations for the record of the Treasury Board, as well as submitted to the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council for their free, prior, and informed consent before approval.
- (5) The NCR shall submit an annual report to Indigenous governing bodies, and the Minister responsible for Indigenous-Crown relations, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the NCR's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 147: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the NCR shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The NCR shall be funded through a direct statutory transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be calculated annually at \$2 Billion CAD, indexed to inflation, with the NCR tasked with budgeting that each year in their annual Agency plan and budgets submitted to the Indigenous governing bodies and the Treasury Board.
- (3) The funding described in subsection (2) above shall be administered by the Co-Governance Council to ensure operational independence from the annual parliamentary budget cycle.

Title III: Co-Governance and Legal Recognition

Section 148: Representation

- (1) Permanent Indigenous representation shall be established on-the-governing and strategic boards of all new and reimagined institutions and government bodies in this Act, if not already specifically included in their establishing Title.
- (2) The selection process for Indigenous representatives shall be determined in collaboration with Indigenous nations and organizations, respecting Indigenous law and governance structures.

Section 149: Recognition of Indigenous Law

- (1) Indigenous law is hereby recognized as a parallel and distinct legal framework within Canada's jurisprudence, with inherent authority over matters within the jurisdiction of Indigenous Nations.
- (2) The Government of Canada shall support the revitalization, development, and application of Indigenous legal systems through the following methods:
 - (a) Funding Indigenous-led legal education programs;

- (b) Supporting the establishment and operations of Indigenous court systems and dispute resolution mechanisms; and
- (c) Facilitating the integration of Indigenous legal principles into Canada's legal education.

Section 150: National Review of Past Actions

- (1) The Government of Canada shall undertake a national review of past federal actions that have adversely affected Indigenous human, land and language rights.
- (2) The review shall be conducted in collaboration with Indigenous nations and shall include:
 - (a) An assessment of historical injustices and genocide and their ongoing impacts;
 - (b) Recommendations for redress, including restitution, compensation, and the return of lands; and
 - (c) Measures to prevent future infringements of Indigenous peoples' rights.
- (3) The findings and recommendations of the review shall be made public and shall inform future policy, legislative, and budgetary developments.

Section 151: Intergenerational Guarantees

- (1) Cadets in the Canadian Century Corps shall be required to undergo comprehensive Indigenous history and governance training, ensuring their ongoing endurance in the history of Canada.
- (2) Every Aurora Circle representing a geographical location, such as a city, treaty land area, province or territory, must include Indigenous representation, and history in its local story and history archive.
- (3) Full tuition and mentorship shall be provided via a Century GI Bill, as detailed under Part VIII for Indigenous youth pursuing education without the need for service in the Canadian Century Corps.

Section 152: Expanded Role of Libraries Canada

- (1) Libraries Canada, as established and detailed in Part VIII of this Act, shall expand its role to be a primary repository of Indigenous languages and oral histories in Canada, in collaboration with Indigenous nations, communities, and knowledge keepers.

Section 153: Indigenous Space Sovereignty Program

- (1) An Indigenous Space Sovereignty program shall be established within the Canadian Space Agency, which is further detailed in Part XVI of this Act, and co-developed with Indigenous governing bodies.

- (2) Such an Indigenous Space Sovereignty program shall support Indigenous-led initiatives in space technology, including satellite monitoring of traditional territories, and foster Indigenous participation in space science and exploration.

Section 154: Co-Design and Co-Ownership of Century Homes Projects

- (1) All Century Homes projects, as established in Part IV of this Act, that are located in or directly impact Indigenous communities must be co-designed and co-owned by the relevant Indigenous nation and the Century Homes Crown corporation.

Title IV: Material Action

Section 155: Land Back Mechanisms

- (1) The Government of Canada, through the National Council for Reconciliation, shall establish a dedicated Land Back Mechanism to fund and accelerate the transfer of lands to Indigenous communities, including urban territories.
- (2) The Land Back Mechanism shall be further defined in regulation, to be co-developed with Indigenous governing bodies, but shall at minimum:
 - (a) Support the restoration of cultural and ecological spaces on transferred land; and
 - (b) Ensure such land transfers are done in both relevant Colonial and Indigenous languages, with interpreters for both present at every meeting, ensuring that never again shall a language barrier allow an unfair advantage in land agreements.
- (3) The Urban Treaty Land Registry shall be created in partnership with municipal governments and Indigenous governing bodies to document and facilitate the recognition of Indigenous land interests within urban areas, ensuring equitable transfers between previous owners and the new Indigenous stewards.

Section 156: MMIWG Inquiry

- (1) The Government of Canada, through the National Council for Reconciliation, shall establish a dedicated inquiry task force into the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls crisis.
- (2) The scope and scale of the inquiry shall be determined solely by the National Council for Reconciliation's Co-Governance Council, knowing that this Act hereby states any and all resources, including collaboration needs with other federal bodies, needed for this inquiry shall always be available without limit, ensuring that answers are found and justice is achieved.

Part VI: The Post-Monarchy Head of State

Power shared is power secured.

Title I: Framework for Transition

Section 157: Affirmation of a Sovereign Future

- (1) This Act affirms that Canada's sovereignty is not something to be inherited, but something to be created and continually renewed through shared, democratic, and co-developed processes.
- (2) The framework for the transition to a Canadian Head of State, as further detailed in this Part, particularly in Title II concerning the Office of the Future Steward, is established as a deliberate, ceremonial, and democratic process guided by the principle of continuity through renewal, as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (3) This transition shall ensure that any symbolic office embodies Canadian sovereignty with humility, service, and moral courage, flowing from the people.

Section 158: Eight-Year Transition Timeline

- (1) An eight-year transition plan for the new Head of State framework shall commence upon the coming into force of this Act, facilitated and co-managed by the National Council for Reconciliation, as established in Part V of this Act, in partnership with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies.
- (2) The structure, sequencing, and specifics of this transition shall be primarily established in regulation, recognizing the need for comprehensive co-development and partnership with Indigenous nations, elders, youth, knowledge keepers, and Treaty organizations across Canada in any such regulation development.
- (3) The transition shall include, at minimum, the following components:
 - (a) The convening of a Citizens' Assembly, facilitated by the National Council for Reconciliation in every province and territory, composed of:
 - (i) Citizens selected via Civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this act; and
 - (ii) Indigenous representatives selected by the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.
 - (b) A comprehensive public learning and deliberation process to educate Citizens' Assemblies, and all citizens on:
 - (i) The meaning and purpose of the transition to a domestic, ceremonial, Head of State.
 - (ii) The proposed models outlined under this Part of this Act; and

- (iii) The principles of continuity through renewal, circular democracy, and Indigenous-led constitutional symbolism.
- (4) The primary object of the eight-year transition shall be to enable Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians to co-develop a new ceremonial institution, rooted in shared sovereignty and democratic humility, to succeed the Crown as the symbolic Head of State.
- (5) A final vote on constitutional reform shall occur no later than the eighth year of this Act coming into force, subject to Indigenous consultation, provincial and territorial collaboration, and the entrenchment processes detailed in Part XVIII of this Act.

Title II: The Office of the Future Steward

Section 159: Affirmation of the Office

- (1) An office to serve as Canada's new Head of State, provisionally referred herein to as the Office of the Future Stewards, otherwise known as the Future Stewards, as defined under section 3 of this Act, is proposed as the successor to the Office of the Governor General, and the Monarchy overall, with its final name, nature, and functions to be submitted to Parliament by the National Council for Reconciliation, following the completion of the co-development process.
- (2) The Future Stewards shall serve as a symbolic custodian of Canada's long story, embodying the values of dignity, democracy, care, and circular governance.

Section 160: Composition and Selection

- (1) The precise composition and selection process for the Future Stewards shall be finalized through the broad national consultation and co-development processes mandated by this Part, facilitated by the National Council for Reconciliation, and shall be subject to constitutional amendment as outlined in Part XVIII of this Act.
- (2) Potential models for the Future Stewards include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) A Youth and Elder Council Model, composed of:
 - (i) Nine youths, aged 16-27 years, selected through transparent civic processes.
 - (ii) Nine elders, aged 60 years and above, selected through transparent civic processes; and
 - (iii) Two Treaty Keepers, in rotating positions selected from every treaty nation, ensuring Indigenous leadership and knowledge integration.
 - (b) A Stewardship Council Model, a small body composed of:
 - (i) One or more Elder or Knowledge Keeper.
 - (ii) One or more citizen chosen by civic lottery;
 - (iii) One or more Civic historian(s) or Scholars;

- (iv) One or more Treaty Keeper(s), selected by and from the Treaty Renewal Council established in Part V of this Act.
- (c) A model similar to the Loop Governance model, detailed in Part II, Title I of this Act.

Section 161: Proposed Powers, Duties, and Limitations

- (1) It is envisioned that the Future Stewards will be entrusted with specific, carefully circumscribed powers and duties, designed to safeguard constitutional principles and democratic integrity without impinging upon the supremacy of the elected Parliament.
- (2) A core proposed ceremonial and constitutional tool for consideration is a ‘Pause and Reflect,’ power as described in section 3 of this Act. This power shall include:
 - (a) The capacity to delay assent to legislation deemed to fundamentally violate core constitutional principles or the dignity provisions of this Act, triggering the ‘Pause and Reflect’ power, where Parliament ‘Pauses,’ such legislation, which is a mandatory period for parliamentary reconsideration for no less than six months, after which a supermajority of two-thirds of Parliament voting in favour is required to pass the bill again, overriding the delayed assent;
 - (b) When the ‘Pause and Reflect’ power is triggered, during the ‘Pause’ there shall be ‘Reflection’ with the legislation being sent to the Supreme Court of Canada for an advisory opinion on its constitutionality, as well as its effect on Human Dignity in Canada, which must be published within six months, as to be ready for Parliament to review before another vote on such legislation; and
 - (c) Mechanisms to be co-developed that protect core democratic institutions or processes from egregious executive or legislative overreach, potentially triggering national deliberations or review processes.
- (3) The duties of the Future Stewards shall be primarily symbolic, ceremonial, and custodial in nature, including acting as a symbol of national unity, a guardian of Canada’s national story, and its democratic evolutions. They shall be an embodiment of the values of Human Dignity, democracy, care, and circular governance. It is explicitly envisioned that the Future Stewards shall not govern, initiate policy, or possess independent executive power, and shall not be able to veto duly enacted legislation indefinitely.
- (4) The cultural role and democratic legitimacy of the Future Stewards shall include presiding over national civic ceremonies, issuing forms of national recognition, maintaining symbolic public spaces for reflection and civic dialogue, and fostering youth engagement in democracy. The specifics of these roles shall be co-developed in regulation with Indigenous nations.

- (5) The precise powers, duties, limitations, and cultural roles of the Future Stewards shall be finalized through consultative co-development and constitutional amendment processes outlined in Part XVIII of this Act, ensuring they reflect broad national consensus and deep partnership with Indigenous Nations.

Title III: Transitional Continuity

Section 162: Continuity of the State and Law

- (1) The State of Canada continues as the same legal order notwithstanding the replacement of the Monarch with the Head-of-State institution established under this Part.
- (2) All laws, rights, obligations, powers, privileges, immunities, and duties that, immediately before the coming into force of this Part, were vested in or enforceable by or against the Crown in right of Canada continue without interruption and are enforceable by or against Canada in accordance with this Part.

Section 163: Substitution of References

- (1) Unless the context requires otherwise, a reference in any Act, regulation, instrument, contract, deed, writ, pleading, or other document to ‘Her Majesty’, ‘His Majesty’, ‘The Sovereign’, or ‘the Crown’ in right of Canada shall be read as a reference to Canada, as stewarded by the Head-of-State institution established under this Part.
- (2) Unless the context requires otherwise, a reference to the ‘Governor General’ shall be read as a reference to the office or body designated under Title II of this Part to exercise equivalent formal functions.
- (3) A reference to the ‘Royal Prerogative’ shall be read as a reference to the State Prerogatives of Canada continued under Title II of this Part, with no enlargement of scope.

Section 164: Crown Corporations and Other Bodies Continue

- (1) Every Crown corporation, agency, commission, or other body established under an Act of Parliament continues as the same legal person as it was immediately before the coming into force of this Part.
- (2) A change of style or name made under this Part, or regulations made under this Part, does not:
 - (a) Affect the body’s rights, obligations, assets, liabilities, or legal proceedings;
 - (b) Require the re-execution of any instrument or contract; and
 - (c) Invalidate any act done or to be done in relation to the body.

- (3) All officers and employees continue in office or employment on the same terms until changed in accordance with the law.

Section 165: Property, Contracts, Liabilities, and Proceedings

- (1) All real and personal property vested in His Majesty in right of Canada immediately before the coming into force of this Part vests in Canada.
- (2) All contracts, causes of action, claims, and proceedings by or against His Majesty in right of Canada may be continued, enforced and defended by or against Canada as if commenced or made in that name; no new filing or substitution order is required.
- (3) Any style of cause that, before this Part, would have been **R. v. [Accused]**, shall henceforth be styled **Canada v [Accused]**.

Section 166: Commissions, Warrants, Oaths

- (1) Every commission, warrant, appointment, or authorization issued in the name of the Monarch and in force immediately before the coming into force of this Part continues according to its tenor as if issued in the name of Canada.
- (2) Every oath or affirmation taken to the Monarch before the coming into force of this Part is deemed to be an oath or affirmation to the Constitution of Canada and to the laws duly enacted thereunder.

Section 167: Seals, Symbols, and Styles

- (1) The Great Seal and other state seals, emblems, and styles may continue in use until replaced.
- (2) The replacement of any seal, emblem, or style does not affect the validity of any instrument issued before the replacement.

Section 168: State Prerogatives

- (1) The prerogative powers, privileges, and immunities of the Crown in right of Canada continue as the State Prerogatives of Canada, exercisable by officers or bodies designated under this Part.
- (2) Nothing in this section enlarges the scope of any prerogative; they continue only to the extent consistent with the Constitution and Acts of Parliament.
- (3) Parliament may limit or abolish any prerogative by express enactment.

Section 169: Transitional Designations and Regulations

- (1) For the limited purpose of ensuring continuity, the Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, make regulations:

- (a) Designating the office or body that performs any formal function previously performed by the Governor General or Monarch;
 - (b) Prescribing interim styles of cause, titles, seals, and forms; and
 - (c) Prescribing the new styles or names of Crown corporations and other federal bodies, following co-development with the Future Stewards under this Part.
- (2) A regulation under this section may prescribe a default style of cause for criminal proceedings and civil matters involving the State of Canada.
- (3) Regulations made under this section are transitional and cease to have effect on the earlier of (a) their replacement by Act of Parliament, or (b) the date specified in the regulation, which shall be no later than 36 months after this Title comes into force.

Section 170: Co-Development of Permanent Names and Symbols

- (1) Permanent styles, names, and symbols for state offices and bodies shall be co-developed with the Future Stewards in accordance with this Part and brought into force by Act of Parliament.

Section 171: Provincial Autonomy

- (1) Nothing in this Title affects the constitutional status, offices, or symbols of any province. The federal government shall invite provinces and Indigenous governments to co-develop coordinated transitions where they so choose.

Section 172: Evidence of Substitution

- (1) A certificate of the Minister of Justice stating that a specified office, body, style, or instrument has been validly designated or substituted under this Title is admissible in evidence and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, is proof of its contents.

Section 173: Interpretation in Harmony

- (1) For greater certainty, this Title is to be read harmoniously with other Acts. It provides interpretive substitutions and continuity only, and does not by itself alter the substance of any other Act unless expressly stated.

Part VII: Democratic Renewal and Institutional Integrity

Democracy, like our country, is not just something inherited, it is something tended.

Title I: Purpose and Dignity Principles

Section 174: Application of Dignity in Democracy

- (1) The institutions and reforms established and set forth in this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, and the entitlements to the conditions of flourishing, as established in Part III, Title I of this Act.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that democratic institutions around the world are eroding and that such decay is a foundational threat to Canadian Democracy, as well as the rules based democratic world order.
- (3) After such acknowledgement as found in subsection (2) let it be known that Canada shall choose not to abandon our democratic institutions to the rising tide of fascism seen around the world, but instead shall build and reinforce them as walls to weather the storms of the 21st Century.
- (4) In choosing action, the Government of Canada will do so through the lens of Human Dignity and the foundational principles of this Act, detailed under section 6, ensuring that Canada will meet the moment standing tall, together, ready, and on guard.

Title II: The Foundation Commission

Section 175: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent body, operating at arm's length from the Government of Canada, to be known as the Foundation Commission, which shall be a unique, special purpose statutory commission with no set end date.
- (2) The 21st Century Act is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the Foundation Commission shall be in Ottawa, Ontario, or a location other than be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Foundation Commission, through their Chairperson, shall submit all reports and findings directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table the report in their respective chambers at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.

- (5) The mandate of the Foundation Commission is to provide central oversight, strategic planning, and coordinated implementation of the entire 21st Century Act, ensuring its long-term alignment with its core principles as set out in section 6 of this Act.
- (6) The Foundation Commission shall act as the primary accountability conduit to Parliament and the public for the Act's overall implementation and health.

Section 176: Powers and Functions

- (1) The Foundation Commission may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Require, receive, and review reports, data, and other information from all federal ministries, Crown corporations, agencies, and other bodies responsible for the implementation of any aspect of this Act, concerning their progress, challenges and adherence to its provisions and principles;
 - (b) Publish a quarterly ledger to a dashboard on to canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora detailing progress, expenditures, and outcomes across all provisions of this Act;
 - (c) Investigate and issue binding resolutions to resolve inter-institutional conflicts or jurisdictional ambiguities or overlaps among bodies established or reimagined under this Act as well as any ambiguities or overlaps regarding existing federal bodies;
 - (d) Summon and enforce the attendance of persons and compel them to give oral and written evidence, under oath, and to produce such documents, and things as the Foundation Commission deems requisite to the full investigation of matters within its mandate, in the same manner to and to the same extent as a superior court of record;
 - (e) Host periodic public assemblies, both physically and digitally, to gather citizen feedback on the implementation of the 21st Century Act;
 - (f) Conduct periodic reviews of the 21st Century Act's effectiveness and propose necessary amendments, ensuring there is a feedback loop, and continuous improvement opportunities for the entire Act;
 - (g) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (h) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (i) Do all such other things incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 177: Core Programs

- (1) The Foundation Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:

- (a) The Sprint Governance program, which shall set annual and five-year relay sprint benchmarks and targets for the implementation of this Act's provisions, in accordance with Sprint Governance and the Relay Model as defined under section 3 and detailed in Part XVII of this Act;
- (b) The Oversight program, which shall oversee and manage all the institutions established or reimagined in this Act, whether they are in an active sprint or not. To ensure focused oversight the Foundation Commission shall structure itself into subcommittees such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Dignity and Equity.
 - (ii) Digital Sovereignty;
 - (iii) Indigenous Reconciliation;
 - (iv) Infrastructure and Housing.
 - (v) Intergenerational Ethics; and
 - (vi) Education, Knowledge, and Service.

Section 178: Governance

- (1) The Foundation Commission shall consist of 21 members, serving rotating 5-year terms.
- (2) The composition of the 21 members of the Foundation Commission shall be as follows:
 - (a) Seven Members of Parliament chosen by the Governor in Council;
 - (b) Seven Citizens chosen through civic lottery as defined under section 3 of this Act; and
 - (c) Seven Indigenous Citizens appointed by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.
- (3) The Foundation Commission shall be headed by a Chairperson, appointed by the Governor in Council, from the 21 members of the Foundation Commission.
- (4) A member of the Foundation Commission may only be removed from office for just cause, based on reasons of incapacity, misconduct, or failure to perform the duties of office, following an open and independent inquiry by Parliament, Indigenous Governing Bodies, with an opportunity for the offending member to be heard.

Section 179: Accountability

- (1) The Foundation Commission, through its Chairperson, shall report to Parliament directly to the Speakers of both chambers.
- (2) The Foundation Commission shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Parliamentary committee for approval.

- (3) The Foundation Commission shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons who shall table it before Parliament at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.
- (4) The Chairperson of the Foundation Commission shall appear before the committees of the Senate and the House of Commons, as required, to answer questions regarding the reports, administration, and expenditures of the Foundation Commission.
- (5) The Foundation Commission shall conduct a review and complete a report of the Act and its implementation, the successes and failures, and what was learned, which shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons to table it before Parliament at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.

Section 180: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the Foundation Commission shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The Foundation Commission shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.

Title III: Democracy Watch Canada

Section 181: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a uniquely independent, civilian, Agent of Parliament, to be known as Democracy Watch Canada, otherwise known as DWC, who shall be governed by a Director of Democratic Integrity.
- (2) Democracy Watch Canada is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (6).
- (3) The head office of Democracy Watch Canada shall be in Ottawa, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) Democracy Watch Canada, through their Director of Democratic Integrity, shall submit all reports and findings directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table the report in their respective chambers at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.
- (5) Democracy Watch Canada shall publish its reports and findings independently, outside of Parliament, at the same time as it is delivered to the Speakers, ensuring broad dissemination and that no report shall be hidden from public view.
- (6) The mandate of Democracy Watch Canada is to monitor, analyze, safeguard, and publicly report on the health and integrity of Canada's Democracy.

Section 182: Powers and Functions

- (1) Democracy Watch Canada may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Act as a non-partisan, evidence-based, watchdog to identify and deter threats to democratic processes;
 - (b) Conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to democracy and democratic health in Canada and around the world;
 - (c) Independently publish various reports and indexes of trust data metrics. Such reports shall relate to democracy in Canada and democracies around the world, their health and the threats they face, using evidence-based research and data;
 - (d) Make recommendations to all levels of government, including Indigenous governing bodies, and the various institutions and bodies of the federal government on matters of democratic practices and democratic health;
 - (e) Partner with other federal institutions such as Statistics Canada and the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as well as press organizations to ensure the accuracy of its data, information, and findings;
 - (f) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (g) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (h) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 183: Core Programs

- (1) Democracy Watch Canada, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) Canadian and World Democracy Report, an annual report which shall detail and establish metrics on democratic health in Canada and how it compares to democratic health world-wide, and shall be published every six months. The report must be published independently through DWC's own means, while also being published and easily accessible on canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora in the form of easy to understand and interactive dashboards. Such metrics will be established in regulations, but must, at a minimum, include such metrics as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) Electoral Fairness.
 - (ii) Civic Knowledge;
 - (iii) Civic Participation;
 - (iv) Public Engagement on social Media Platforms.

- (v) AI or Other Machine Engagement on Social Media Platforms.
 - (vi) Voting Access and Update;
 - (vii) Voting Suppression; and
 - (viii) Institutional Trust.
- (b) Issue Trust Crisis Alerts, which are public alerts requiring a public response from the Government of Canada whenever issued. Such alerts shall be for such matters that threaten civil liberties such as grave institutional mandate violations, electoral integrity breaches, and other matters of national democratic health importance; and
- (c) LoopLight, which is a web browser extension for the Guardian web browser, as detailed under Part XI of this Act. LoopLight shall be an Information Context Window as defined under section 3 of this Act. The purpose of LoopLight is to provide context on what they are seeing online. LoopLight shall be co-developed with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as established in Part XI of this Act, who shall provide the technical ability, and Democracy Watch Canada providing the informational context.

Section 184: Governance

- (1) Democracy Watch Canada shall be governed by a Director of Democratic Integrity.
- (2) The Director of Democratic Integrity shall be chosen by an all-party process, as defined in regulation, ensuring absolute impartiality and integrity for a sacred role.

Section 185: Accountability

- (1) Democracy Watch Canada shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Democracy Watch Canada shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Parliamentary Committee for approval.
- (3) Democracy Watch Canada shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Democracy Watch Canada's operations and performance against its mandate.
- (4) The Director of Democratic Integrity shall appear before committees of the Senate and the House of Commons, as required, to answer questions regarding the reports, administration, and expenditures of Democracy Watch Canada.
- (5) Democracy Watch Canada shall exercise only those powers and functions conferred upon it by this Act. Its actions are subject to review by the courts to ensure it acts within its legislated mandate.

- (6) The Director of Democratic Integrity may only be removed from office for cause, including incapacity or misconduct, by a resolution of the Senate and the House of Commons.

Section 186: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Democracy Watch Canada shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Democracy Watch Canada shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.
- (3) The Director of Democratic Integrity shall prepare an annual budget for Democracy Watch Canada. This budget shall be submitted to the Treasury Board for inclusion in the main estimates, as shall be referred to a designated parliamentary committee for review before being voted on by the House of Commons.

Title IV: The Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office

Section 187: Reaffirmation and Expanded Mandate

- (1) The Office of the Conflicts of Interest and Ethics Commissioner, as established under the Conflicts of Interest Act, is hereby reaffirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate, with the office renamed and reimagined to be the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, otherwise known as the EECO.
- (2) Without taking away from the original mandate, the expanded mandate of what is now known as the EECO shall be to proactively promote a culture of ethical, non-corrupt, transparent, and dignity focused governance across all federal branches, departments, agencies, or other bodies under federal jurisdiction, though new and expanded powers.

Section 188: New Powers and Functions

- (1) The EECO may, for the purposes of fulfilling its expanded mandate, have such expanded powers and new functions as the following:
 - (a) Oversight of the ethical conduct of federal political parties, both inside and outside Parliament, including their platforms and specifically their fundraising measures;
 - (b) In partnership with Democracy Watch Canada, as established in this Part, and the Canadian Digital Public Square Corporation, as established in Part XI of this Act, monitor and issue alerts about digital manipulation and disinformation campaigns affecting federal elections or public discourse on platforms such as Aurora;

- (c) Oversight of the overall ethical conduct of all federal officials, senior federal public servants, senators, judges, Governor in Council members, and any other officer or official of the federal government;
- (d) Binding enforcement authority, including the powers to do things such as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) Issue fines, suspensions, and public sanctions for ethical breaches.
 - (ii) Disqualify or remove from public office, or federal employment, any federal Parliamentarian, official, or employee.
- (e) Issue regular reports on the ethical conduct and its compliance within the federal government;
- (f) Enforce new mandatory transparency and ethical conduct systems that require all public officials to disclose any and all assets, holdings, gifts, travel, hospitality, Corporate and non-corporate lobbying attempts, and outside affiliations with data publicly published and easily accessible, searchable, and updated monthly; and
- (g) Investigate allegations of intergenerational ethical breaches, wherein a public office holder is alleged to have made a decision that knowingly and without sufficient public justification creates a significant and foreseeable harm to the well-being, security, or dignity of future generations.

Section 189: Governance

- (1) The current governance structure of EECO, previously the Office of the Conflicts of Interest and Ethics Commissioner, shall not change, only expanded to include reporting and enforcement structures found in this Title.

Section 190: Accountability

- (1) The EECO shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The EECO shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant parliamentary committee for approval.
- (3) The EECO shall submit an annual report to Parliament, through the Speaker of the House of Commons. This report shall include a comprehensive account of the EECO's operations and performance against its current and expanded mandate.

Section 191: Finances

- (1) The finance statements of the EECO shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The EECO shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.

Section 192: Judicial Review

- (1) Any person directly affected by a decision or order of the EECO under this Part may, within 30 days after the day on which the decision or order is made, apply for judicial review to the Federal Court.

Title V: The Whistleblower Protection Agency

Section 193: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a uniquely independent Agent of Parliament, operating at arm's length from the Government, to be known as the Whistleblower Protection Agency, otherwise known as the WPA, who shall be governed by Whistleblower Protection Commissioner.
- (2) The WPA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the WPA shall be Ottawa, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The WPA, through their Whistleblower Protection Commissioner, shall submit all reports and findings directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table the reports in their respective chambers at the earliest opportunity, whether they are sitting or not.
- (5) The mandate of the WPA is to offer real, proactive, and permanent protection for public servants, workers, and individuals who expose wrongdoing across both the public and private sectors, ensuring that individuals who speak truth to power are shielded, not silenced.

Section 194: Powers and Functions

- (1) The WPA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Received and conduct investigations into disclosures of wrongdoings, or complaints of reprisal for reporting wrongdoing, of any sector in Canada, public or private;
 - (b) Publicly publish findings on whether wrongdoing or reprisal has occurred and publish reports with recommendations for corrective actions, which may include recommending disciplinary measures, systemic reforms, and remedies for whistleblowers;
 - (c) Summon and enforce the attendance of persons before the Whistleblower Protection Commissioner and compel them to give oral or written evidence under oath and to produce such documents and things as the Whistleblower Protection

Commissioner deems requisite to the full investigation and consideration of matters within their jurisdiction, in the same manner and to the same extent as a superior court of record;

- (d) Issue orders for remedies, including but not limited to the reinstatement of the whistleblower(s), compensation for loss of earnings and other damages, and cessation of any retaliatory actions. Such orders shall be enforceable in the same manner as an order of the Federal Court;
- (e) Refer matters to various institutions such as to law enforcement agencies, when necessary, the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, Democracy Watch Canada, or other relevant authorities where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence or serious breach of other standards has been committed;
- (f) Enter into agreements and partnerships with all levels of government, including Indigenous governing bodies, or other, open-source, non-profit watchdog organizations;
- (g) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
- (h) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (i) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 195: Core Programs

- (1) The WPA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Reporting Process, which shall be the program that intakes the reporting of wrongdoing. It shall have multiple means of access, all of which must be private and secure, such as using Canada Post to deliver anonymous, no return sender, mail;
 - (b) The Protection program, which shall grant full legal immunity to whistleblowers who act in good faith, and provide other protections as needed; and
 - (c) Public Awareness Campaigns, to ensure the public is fully aware of their rights and protections to blow the whistle and report on wrongdoings as an act of civic duty.

Section 196: Governance

- (1) The WPA shall be governed by a Whistleblower Protection Commissioner.
- (2) The Whistleblower Protection Commissioner shall be chosen by an all-party process, as defined in regulation, ensuring absolute impartiality and integrity.
- (3) The Whistleblower Protection Commissioner shall be appointed for a single, seven year, once renewable term.

Section 197: Accountability

- (1) The WPA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The WPA shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant parliamentary committee for approval.
- (3) The WPA shall submit an annual report to Parliament through the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall table it before Parliament for review. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the WPA's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 198: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the WPA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The WPA shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.

Section 199: Judicial Review

- (1) Any person directly affected by a decision or order of the WPA under this Part may, within 30 days after the day on which the decision or order is made, apply for judicial review to the Federal Court.

Title VI: Electoral Reform

Section 200: Commitment to Proportional Representation

- (1) Canada hereby proposes Circular Representation, otherwise known as CR, as its federal electoral system, to be implemented according to the timeline specified in this Title. CR is a hybrid democratic voting system combining ranked choice voting for local ridings with ranked choice voting for a proportional top up.
- (2) The Government of Canada is committed to developing a detailed implementation plan for CR that ensures public consultation, education, and proposal of any necessary refinements to the model outlined herein.
- (3) CR is to be used for federal elections by at most the fifth year of the coming into force of this Act.
- (4) The minister of Democratic Institutions, or another designated Minister, shall, within twelve months of the coming into force of this Act, initiate and oversee comprehensive public consultations and Citizens' Assemblies to discuss and refine CR as needed to best support Canadian Democracy.
- (5) The final model for CR shall be ratified through a national referendum, to be held no later than the fourth year of the coming into force of this Act.

- (6) The core mechanics of CR are as follows:
- (a) Voters shall cast two ranked votes on a paper ballot; and
 - (i) The first vote shall be the local representative vote, where voters rank candidates contesting election in their local electoral district to elect a local Member of Parliament (MP).
 - (ii) The second vote shall be the regional vote, where voters rank candidates from an open list of candidates, include the same local candidates available to vote on in the first vote, contesting election in their designated multi-member region to elect regional top-up Members of Parliament.
 - (b) Parliament shall be formed by:
 - (i) Locally elected Members of Parliament per the local vote, with the total number of local Members of Parliament determined by Elections Canada, but shall not be less than 338.
 - (ii) A variable number of regional top-up MPs, allocated to ensure that the overall distribution of seats in Parliament proportionally reflects national party support, calculated based on regional votes.
 - (c) Regional lists shall be open, allowing voters to rank individual candidates rather than only political parties as traditionally seen with Mixed Member Proportional electoral systems. Nomination processes for both local and regional candidates shall be established by regulations, but must be transparent and democratically managed.
- (7) The principles of CR shall be supported by, and integrated with, the civic engagement structure infrastructures established in this Act, including:
- (a) Citizen deliberation mechanisms found in Aurora, Dignity Hubs, and Libraries Canada libraries;
 - (b) Loop-based feedback systems to ensure continuous democratic legitimacy and responsiveness; and
 - (c) A societal understanding of democracy as a continuous, participatory governance, moving beyond elections as isolated events.
- (8) The security, trust, and accessibility of the CR electoral model shall be ensured in the following ways:
- (a) Federal-elections, under Circle Representation (CR), or otherwise, shall use paper ballots, to be cast and counted by hand, with rigorous audit procedures;
 - (b) Digital technology related to elections shall only be employed for educational purposes such as electoral system simulations that compare First Past the Post, Circle Representation, and other electoral systems around the world. Such digital technology shall not be used for casting, tabulation of votes, or any other critical electoral process, ensuring the integrity of Canadian federal election; and

- (c) Voting shall hereby be mandatory in all federal elections and national referenda for all citizens of voting age, with exceptions for conscientious objection or incapacity, as defined in regulation.

Section 201: Youth Enfranchisement

- (1) The Canadian Elections Act shall be amended, as detailed under Part XIX of this Act, to lower the federal voting age to 16 years.
- (2) The Minister of Education and Higher Education, or a Minister with the equivalent portfolio, shall, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, integrate comprehensive civic education and participatory budgeting into K-12 school curricula across Canada, along with other new curricula items as detailed under Part VIII of this Act.

Title VII: Transparency and Parliamentary Reform

Section 202: Parliamentary Reform

- (1) The Parliament of Canada shall greatly expand its nonpartisan research staff to enhance the capacity for evidence-based policy making and legislative scrutiny.
- (2) The Government of Canada shall introduce Public Story Bills, as defined under section 3 of this Act, which are plain language explanations and narrative contextual summaries of required to be attached to all legislative proposals, publicly accessible on platforms such as canada.ca, git.canada.ca, and Aurora.
- (3) A Renewal Registry shall be established as a digital, open-source, crowdsourced inventory of outdated federal laws and institutions identified for reform, linked to the Aurora platform for public input and prioritization.

Section 203: Canada's Digital Public Square and Civic Commons

- (1) Aurora, as established and detailed under Part XI of this Act, shall act as a digital forum for, among other things, civic discussion and collaborative policy making through links to and discussion around legislation found on git.canada.ca.
- (2) git.canada.ca, as established under Part XI of this Act, shall be the main public repository, as defined under section 3 of this Act, for all Canadian legislation, policy, regulation, and legal documentation. This repository shall be readable by default. Forking and pull requests, as defined under section 3 of this Act, can be made by verified Canadian individuals by using their @canadapost.ca email accounts as established and detailed in Part XI of this Act.

Section 204: Lobbying Reform

- (1) The Lobbying Act shall be amended, as detailed under Part XIX of this Act, to mandate the public disclosure of all meetings, communications, and financial transactions of any kind between federal government officials, including, but not limited to, Ministers, parliamentarians secretaries, and senior public servants and Corporate Lobbyists, Non-Corporate Lobbyists, both as defined under section 3 of this Act, and their organizations or benefactors.
- (2) The Guardian web browser, as established and detailed in Part XI of this Act, shall use a web extension to be known as LoopLight, which will be an Information Context Window, as defined under section 3 of this Act, to display and post summaries, timelines, and influence chains of any Lobbyist activities as found online.
- (3) A ten-year cool off period is hereby established, prohibiting former federal employees from engaging in lobbying activities and former lobbyists from holding political office or senior public service positions for a period of ten years following their departure from their respective roles.
- (4) A five-year framework, to outright ban any and all Corporate lobbying in its entirety, shall be developed and implemented, with Non-Corporate lobbying as defined under section 3 of this Act, being allowed under heavy restrictions and transparency measures.
- (5) Permitted Non-Corporate lobbying activities shall be subject to specific regulations designed to ensure robust transparency, accountability, and the clear articulation of the public interest being served. Such regulations, to be established under the amended Lobbying Act, and overseen by the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, shall include, at a minimum:
 - (a) Mandatory public registration of entities undertaking such lobbying, their specific policy objectives, and their primary funding sources;
 - (b) Detailed public logging of all communications and meetings with public officer holders and Non-Corporate lobbyists, consistent with the highest possible standards of disclosure;
 - (c) Clear guidelines to prevent the misrepresentation of broad public sentiment or the co-optation of public interest channels for narrow or undeclared private advantage; and
 - (d) Mechanisms for public scrutiny and complaint regarding such lobbying activities through platforms such as Aurora, with oversight provided by the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, and Democracy Watch Canada.

Title VIII: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Section 205: Reaffirmation and Expansion of Mandate

- (1) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as established by the Broadcasting Act, otherwise known as the CBC, is hereby reaffirmed, strengthened and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate.
- (2) Without taking away from the original mandate, the expanded mandate of the CBC shall now include such things as:
 - (a) Transforming the Corporation into a lighthouse to shine a light in the sea of misinformation and disinformation that floods the information ecosystem Canadians live in;
 - (b) Strengthen Canadian Democracy by providing all peoples of Canada with free, open access to trusted, high-quality, and independent journalism, indiscriminate of platform be it radio, television, streaming, or social media websites, that fosters local and national conversation;
 - (c) Reflect vast cultural, linguistic and regional diversity of the nation; and
 - (d) Be free from all commercial or partisan pressure or influence, which for further clarity means the CBC's services must be ad free always.

Section 206: New Powers and Functions

- (1) The CBC may, for the purposes of fulfilling its newly expanded mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Digitize its entire broadcast and paper archives and make them freely and easily available to the public;
 - (b) Collaborate with Democracy Watch Canada to provide reliable and timely contextual information for their LoopLight Guardian web browser extension;
 - (c) Professionally moderate, operate, host and oversee the official CBC Aurora Circle, and CBC Aurora accounts;
 - (d) Significantly expand news gathering and reporting, with a particular focus on establishing or reestablishing bureaus in underserved, rural, northern and Indigenous communities;
 - (e) Establish, operate, and maintain a robust, independent capacity for in-depth investigative journalism, data analysis, and fact checking, thereby equipping it to serve as a trusted source of context and verification in the public interest; and

- (f) To expand its international presence by establishing new foreign bureaus and enhancing its global reporting capabilities, ensuring Canadians have access to a distinct Canadian perspective on world affairs.

Section 207: Governance and Independence

- (1) The current board of directors and governance of the CBC shall be changed to safeguard its journalistic and operational independence, with the replacement being the Public Broadcasting Trust Council.
- (2) The Public Broadcasting Trust Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups:
 - (a) Seven representatives chosen by the Governor in Council for their expertise in Journalism, Broadcasting, Journalistic Ethics, and other relevant groups of their choosing;
 - (b) Seven representative citizens chosen by civic lottery, as described in Part II, Title I of this Act; and
 - (c) Seven representatives chosen by Indigenous Governing Bodies who are experts in Indigenous storytelling, Indigenous culture and heritage, and other relevant experts of their choosing.

Section 208: Accountability

- (1) The CBC shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, and Parliament through the same Minister as prescribed in the Broadcasting Act.
- (2) The CBC shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) The CBC shall submit an annual report to the relevant Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CBC's operations and performance against its newly expanded mandate.

Section 209: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CBC shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CBC shall be funded through a statutory transfer from the National Renewal Fund, established on a five-year cycle and calculated on a per-capita basis, indexed to inflation, to ensure predictable, stable, and sufficient funding.

- (3) For greater certainty, the CBC is hereby prohibited from selling advertising or engaging in commercial sponsorship on any of its broadcast, or digital platforms. All operations shall be funded through public appropriation.

Title IX: Office of the Auditor General

Section 210: Expanded Mandate and Resourcing

- (1) For greater certainty, and in addition to all other duties under the Auditor General Act, the Auditor General of Canada is the auditor of every Crown Corporation, agency, Agent of Parliament, and other body established or reimagined under this Act.
- (2) The Office for the Auditor General shall be provided with more than sufficient and sustained resources, as determined through an independent review process established by regulation, to ensure it has the full capacity to fulfill its expanded mandate under this Act without compromising its other statutory duties.

Part VIII: Lifelong Learning and the Human Capital Engine

Reimagining learning as an active process, one serving the self and the community, no matter your age or circumstance.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Lifelong Learning

Section 211: Commitment to Dignity Principles

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the right to lifelong learning and literacy, as detailed under Part IV, Title XI of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles of this Act, found in section 6, and Human Dignity as detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitments, detailed in subsection (1), the Government of Canada shall establish a Human Capital Engine, feedback looped method of developing human capital and using it to produce the work needed for national renewal, empowering the people learn and grow into who they wish to be, and to then make the world they want to see.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that education across the country, while a provincial matter, is under threat by lack of funding and political will, and that such threats are National Security Threats to the nation at large and its peoples, both in the present and the future.
- (4) The Government of Canada shall choose action and do so through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, detailed in section 6, ensuring Canada shall be a prosperous, highly-educated, highly-skilled, and well-off society, able to not only choose its own future, but manifest it by the skill and will of its own peoples.

Title II: The Canadian Century Corps

Section 212: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as the Canadian Century Corps, otherwise known as the CCC, with the following foundational streams or Corps of the CCC, all staffed by what shall be known as Cadets:
 - (a) The Century Infrastructure Corps;
 - (b) The Environmental Conservation Corps;
 - (c) The Care and Community Corps;
 - (d) The Digital and Tech Corps;

- (e) The Arts, Culture, and Heritage Corps;
 - (f) The Air and Space Corps;
 - (g) The Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps;
 - (h) The Agriculture and Aquaculture Corps; and
 - (i) The Administration and Logistics Corps.
- (2) The CCC is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
 - (3) The head office of the CCC shall be in Regina, Saskatchewan, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
 - (4) A new Minister of the Human Capital Engine, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for the CCC for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
 - (5) The mandate of the CCC is to provide every eligible individual in Canada the opportunity to serve their country through dignified, well-paid, purpose-driven, community-based, work.
 - (6) The specific mandates and structures of the Foundational Corps streams shall be further defined by the CCC themselves, with the possibility of new streams arising over time.
 - (7) The establishment of the CCC shall be conducted in a phased manner. The Administration and Logistics Corps shall be the first Corps to be established and made operational, and it shall be responsible for developing the administrative, educational, logistical, and human resources infrastructure necessary to support the subsequent establishment and operation of all other Foundational Corps streams.
 - (8) The CCC is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. The CCC may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against the CCC may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if the CCC were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 213: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, the CCC shall have the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the CCC may have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;

- (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operatives, unions or other labour organizations, or non-profit organizations in Canada;
- (c) Enter into agreements with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies to facilitate and coordinate implementation of the national standards and objectives set forth in this Title, including through the provisions of conditional federal funding, technical support, and access to the resources of the CCC;
- (d) Issue credentials and micro-credentials in the relevant skills learned and demonstrated during service in the different Corps;
- (e) Enter into formal partnership agreements, with the listed relevant entities in subsection (2)(b), for the use of CCC Cadets in other projects outside of the 21st Century Act's implementation, using a cost sharing arrangement that splits the cost of labour between those responsible for the finances of the outside project and the Government of Canada;
- (f) Do the work, the actual labour, required to make the 21st Century Act a reality in all its provisions and goals;
- (g) Allow for the service to one's country without the need to go to war;
- (h) Provide first-choice employment to all eligible individuals in Canada;
- (i) Foster skills development, national unity, community support, and educational achievement through its established Corps streams;
- (j) Develop training programs and educational pathways for each Corps, hiring expert staff to create such programs and teach incoming CCC Cadets in each Corps;
- (k) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (l) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (m) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and the exercise of its powers.

Section 214: Core Programs

- (1) The Foundational Corps Streams, the 9 initial Corps of the CCC, as detailed herein, which shall serve as the gateway to lifelong learning, achievement, and higher education in Canada. Each Corps shall have its own training and education pathway, using on-the-job training. The founding Corps, at a minimum, shall include the following:
 - (a) The Century Infrastructure Corps, which shall encompass and lead to such things as, but not limited to the following:

- (i) Purpose: Building and retrofitting homes, public buildings, and clean energy grids, supporting the 21st Century Neighbourhoods development; and
 - (ii) Education: Carpentry certifications, civil technology diplomas, and other skilled trades certifications needed for building and retrofitting homes, public buildings, and clean energy grids, and other public infrastructure.
- (b) The Environmental Conservation Corps which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Reforestation and wildfire mitigation efforts, watershed restoration, and ecological monitoring, all with deep Indigenous partnership; and
 - (ii) Education: Certifications in reforestation, wildfire mitigation, watershed restoration, ecological monitoring and analysis, and more.
- (c) The Care and Community Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Support for child care, eldercare, community health, disability care, outreach, food security, and shall staff Dignity Hubs, as detailed under Part III of this Act; and
 - (ii) Education: Early Childhood Education certifications and qualifications, Community Health Worker certifications, disability outreach and eldercare certifications, and food preparation and security training.
- (d) The Digital and Tech Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Support the Canada Digital Public Square Corp, as established in Part XI of this Act, with their Aurora, Guardian, as well support the Canada Post Corporation to provide their email services and digital identification systems, and also supporting digital literacy programs, and repair labs found in Dignity Hubs, as detailed under Part III of this Act; and
 - (ii) Education: Cybersecurity certifications, software development qualifications, IT qualifications, open data management expertise, data science certifications, and digital literacy qualifications.
- (e) The Arts, Culture, and Heritage Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Engaging in public artworks, community programming, heritage research and preservation, journalistic supports, UI and UX support for the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation and Canada Post's digital efforts; and
 - (ii) Education: Public arts management certification, journalist training and ethics certifications.
- (f) The Air and Space Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:

- (i) Purpose: Work with Transport Canada, and the Canadian Space Agency on national projects, STEAM outreach, aerospace design and assembly, and other projects such as Canadian or Indigenous sovereign space programs; and
 - (ii) Education: STEAM qualifications and certifications, aerospace assembly skills, and other sovereign space initiative development skills.
- (g) The Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Special training for rapid deployment for climate, public health, or other public crisis, including such things as wildfire suppression and mitigation, flood suppression and mitigation, and other natural disaster scenarios; and
 - (ii) Education: Certifications in flood management, wildfire management, and other natural disaster response management and action skills.
- (h) The Agriculture and Aquaculture Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: Support Canada's food sovereignty and right to food programs, as well as climate resilience by revitalizing rural economies, advancing regenerative farming, soil conversion, land management, planting defences from dust storms, and reinforcing and expanding sustainable aquaculture initiatives to ensure a stable ecosystem by land or by water; and
 - (ii) Education: Certifications in regenerative agriculture, permaculture, aquaculture and food systems management.
- (i) The Administration and Logistics Corps, which shall encompass and lead to the following:
 - (i) Purpose: The backbone of the entire CCC, providing and coordinating things such as staffing, transport, scheduling, communications, IT support with the help of the Digital and Tech Corps, and provisioning for cross-Corps wraparound supports within the CCC;
 - (ii) Partnership: With the Care and Community Corps, as well as partnerships with relevant, professional, service providers, shall ensure the provisions of comprehensive wraparound supports for all CCC Cadets, including access; and
 - (iii) Education: Certifications in transport logistics, Human Resources, scheduling, and IT support.

Section 215: Cadet Participation Model

- (1) Eligibility for the CCC shall be open to any individual in Canada aged 17 years and above, with no upper age limit, and shall accommodate all status and abilities.

- (2) Cadets shall commit to terms of one to four years, with renewable options as prescribed by regulations.
- (3) Cadets shall receive a high standard of living wage, the level of which shall be determined by regulation, based on principles of adequacy, fairness, and regional consideration, indexed to inflation, as well comprehensive benefits, which shall be established by regulation, and all of which are reviewed periodically to ensure compensations do not fall below the rising costs.
- (4) Cadets shall receive an educational guarantee called a Century GI Bill, which is detailed in this Part.
- (5) Cadets shall wear uniforms, the specific design and colours, such as emerald green and prairie gold, shall be determined by regulation, with Corps-specific variation and identifier badges or insignias.
- (6) All Cadets must take a pledge, the wording of which shall be established by the CCC Circle of Circles, reflecting the value of service, Human Dignity, care, and commitment to the people of Canada.

Section 216: Unionization

- (1) Every individual member of the CCC, across all Corps, shall have the right to union representation and collective bargaining, with membership of the union mandatory for all Cadets.
- (2) A unified, democratically governed umbrella union shall be established by the CCC to represent all CCC Cadets nationally and shall be referred to as the CCC Union Federation.
- (3) The CCC Union Federation shall:
 - (a) Operate in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance, with each peer Circle Group being each of the Corps' streams. The CCC Union Federation shall be an umbrella union that consists of autonomous peer unions that represent each Corps stream, specifically for their own relevant working situations and needs, that negotiates on behalf the entire CCC for general outside matters and work conditions;
 - (b) Be co-developed, to ensure partnership, with national labour organizations and youth worker groups; and
 - (c) Be supported by appropriate legislation, regulatory, and financial frameworks to ensure operational independence and collective power.
- (4) The right to unionize and bargain collectively, as the entire CCC or as a specific Corps, shall be enshrined as a protected entitlement to all CCC Cadets, staff, trainees, and employees of any kind.

- (5) The CCC Union Federation shall be formally recognized under federal labour law and granted the same status and protections as other national labour organizations, with specific accommodations as needed to reflect the service oriented, intergenerational, and public interest nature of the CCC.

Section 217: Governance

- (1) The Canadian Century Corps shall be governed in accordance with the Principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) The CCC's Circle of Circles, to be known as the CCC Circle of Circles, shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups:
 - (a) The Overall Strategic Direction Circle Group;
 - (b) The Stewardship Circle Group, which shall be responsible for finances and assets;
 - (c) The People Circle Group, which shall be responsible for Cadet well-being and Human Resources;
 - (d) The Mission Circle Group, which shall be responsible for the general operations and Corps management; and
 - (e) The Commons Circle Group, which shall be responsible for public engagement and partnerships.
- (3) Membership within each peer circle group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, and other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) The CCC Circle of Circles shall develop five-year strategic plans to be approved by Parliament.
- (6) The CCC's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative active CCC Cadet, elected by the CCC Union Federation;
 - (c) One representative CCC alumnus, where possible, selected by the alumni network; and
 - (d) One representative from a national labour organization outside the CCC Union Federation.

Section 218: Accountability

- (1) The CCC shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CCC shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.

- (3) The CCC shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CCC's operations and its performance against its mandate.

Section 219: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CCC shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CCC may receive funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations, specifically from the National Renewal Fund.

Title III: Libraries Canada

Section 220: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) The institution known as Library and Archives Canada, established under the Library and Archives of Canada Act, is hereby, subsumed and continued under the new name of Libraries Canada, who shall be an Agency of the Government of Canada tasked with the new and expanded mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (2) Libraries Canada, both a new and renewed institution, is tasked with transforming and leading the national vision for library and information services, moving beyond traditional archival functions to become a proactive national engine for civic literacy, knowledge equity, lifelong learning, democratic participation, and community care. They are to be a hub, a democratic commons, for such things as lifelong learning, civic participation, and access to public knowledge and education.
- (3) The head office of Libraries Canada shall be Ottawa, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) Libraries Canada shall report to Parliament through a new Minister of Knowledge, or another relevant Minister as determined by the Governor in Council, who shall regularly be informed of Libraries Canada's progress and status by the Chief Librarian and Archivist of Canada.
- (5) The mandate of Libraries Canada is to facilitate universal and equitable access to knowledge, information, cultural heritage, and learning resources for all individuals in Canada, both online and offline, serving all regions and demographics of all ages.
- (6) A central responsibility of Libraries Canada's mandate shall be the strategic leadership in the co-development, standardization, funding, and ongoing evolution of a National Public Library, as defined under section 3 of this Act, and its infrastructure and services, further detailed in this Title, ensuring seamless and equitable digital access to diverse public knowledge and cultural resources for all individuals in Canada.

- (7) Libraries Canada shall carry out its mandate in full cooperation and partnership with provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governing bodies, and their respective library systems, recognizing and respecting existing jurisdictions while fostering a national coherence, resource sharing, interoperability, and the collective achievement of the objective outlined in this Title.
- (8) In fulfilling its mandate, Libraries Canada shall be guided by the principles of open access intellectual freedom, privacy, digital inclusion and literacy, cultural diversity, reconciliation including the promotion of Indigenous languages and knowledge systems, and community responsiveness.

Section 221: Powers and Functions

- (1) Libraries Canada may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Co-locate libraries into Dignity Hubs, as detailed under Part III of this Act;
 - (b) Invest in the creation, digitization, preservation, and promotion of Canadian digital content, including publicly funded research, heritage materials, and works in the public domain;
 - (c) Support research and pilot projects exploring innovative and sustainable models for digital lending and access that respects the rights of creators and rights holders while maximizing and prioritizing public benefit;
 - (d) Advocate for and advise the government on legislative and policy reforms necessary to support equitable access to digital information and cultural works, including modernizing copyright provisions as they pertain to libraries and digital lending, with the goal of ending such practices as limitations on lending quantities on digital products that by definition cannot be scarce;
 - (e) Construct and maintain a national digital portal, a Libraries Canada website, to contain reading lists, book recommendations, local library stock and information and more as defined in regulation, in partnership with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation;
 - (f) Conduct research, studies, and evaluations related to library systems, knowledge systems, and the dissemination of high-quality knowledge;
 - (g) Enter into agreements and partnerships with all levels of government, including Indigenous governing bodies, their library systems, and university systems, to support its mandate;
 - (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and

- (j) Do all such other things incidental and conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 222: Core Programs

- (1) Libraries Canada, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The National Public Library, which shall be an online digital public library that is accessible Canada wide, to facilitate access to and discovery of digital books, papers, and more held by participating local libraries, utilizing geofencing to ensure no one library is overburdened, all with federated search and interoperable systems;
 - (b) Copyright and License Work Groups, which shall lead negotiations for national or collective licensing agreements for e-books, audiobooks, journals, databases, and other digital files and content and behalf of participating libraries, aiming to secure favourable terms and broader access rights for Canadians; and
 - (c) Host local programs for civic engagement, such as Codeshare Civics groups, as detailed under Part XII of this Act;
 - (d) Create and operate Learning Cards, serving as national library cards to be accepted at any participating library, that will have other capabilities built in such as linking it to a Digital Social Insurance Number, otherwise known as a DSIN, as established in Part XI of this Act, and its learning wallet, as detailed under this Part;
 - (e) Repositories shall be developed, allowing digital civic documents, such as bills, reports, historical texts, and other public knowledge and information, to be searchable, particularly for local public reference;
 - (f) The National Open Education Commons, which shall be a publicly owned digital library of high-quality, open-source, educational resources, hosted on git.canada.ca, including:
 - (i) A comprehensive and adaptable set of curricula for Kindergarten to Grade 12, co-developed in partnership with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies and educational entities;
 - (ii) Foundational first-year university level course materials, developed in partnership with Canadian post-secondary institutions; and
 - (iii) All materials within the Commons shall be made available to any person, school, or institution in Canada at no cost, under licenses that permit them to be freely used, adapted, and shared, fostering a culture of continuous and collaborative improvement in education.

Section 223: Governance

- (1) Libraries Canada shall be governed by a Chief Librarian and Archivist of Canada, who shall be supported by, and required to consult with, a National Libraries Council.
- (2) The Chief Librarian and Archivist, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and overall direction of Libraries Canada, shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Knowledge, or other relevant chosen Minister, following an open, merit-based, and transparent selection process.
- (3) The National Libraries Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups;
 - (a) Seven representative current or retired librarians who have a demonstrated record of long-held honourable service in a library in Canada;
 - (b) Seven citizens chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act, to represent real life libraries goers in Canada; and
 - (c) Seven representatives with knowledge keeping experience appointed by Indigenous governing bodies.

Section 224: Accountability

- (1) Libraries Canada shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Libraries Canada shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) Libraries Canada shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Libraries Canada's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 225: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Libraries Canada shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Libraries Canada shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.

Title IV: The Century GI Bill

Section 226: Establishment and Purpose

- (1) The Century GI Bill is hereby established as a national educational benefit program for all qualifying Cadets in the Canadian Century Corps.

- (2) The purpose of the Century GI Bill is to honour and reward public service, to eliminate financial barriers to higher education and skilled trades, to build a high skilled and civic minded public, and to create seamless pathways from national service to higher education, lifelong learning, and meaningful work opportunities.

Section 227: Eligibility and Accrual of Benefits:

- (1) For each year of honourable service completed in the Canadian Century Corps shall earn a Cadet a Century GI Bill, otherwise known as a Tuition Voucher as defined under section 3 of this Act.
- (2) This Century GI Bill shall be equivalent to one full academic year of post-secondary education or trades equivalent education.
- (3) A full Academic Year shall be defined as two full-time academic terms, or the equivalent in a recognized trade or vocational program.
- (4) Cadets are not required to take full-time studies to redeem the Century GI Bill, and could instead do part-time studies taking the equivalent amount of classes of two-full time academic terms, or the equivalent in the trades or vocational programs, over a longer period of time.
- (5) There shall be no maximum accrual of Tuition Vouchers, as the need for service and lifelong learning shall be, as it says, lifelong.
- (6) To be eligible for the Century GI Bill, a Cadet must have completed their term of service honourably, as defined by regulations established by the Canadian Century Corps.

Section 228: Administration and Scope of the Century GI Bill

- (1) The Century GI Bill, otherwise known as a Tuition Voucher, shall be administered by the Government of Canada through a designated department or agency in collaboration with the Canadian Century Corps.
- (2) A Tuition Voucher shall cover the full cost of tuition, books, transit passes, and mandatory fees at any accredited public post-secondary institution in Canada, including universities, colleges, polytechnics, and trades and vocational schools, up to a maximum annual value equivalent of one standard deviation above the national average cost of tuition, books, transit passes, and other mandatory fees, for a full-time student in a comparable program, as determined annually by Statistics Canada.
- (3) The administering body shall make direct payments to educational institutions on behalf of the eligible veteran Cadet upon their confirmed enrolment. The educational institution must include the full costs of schooling, which includes such things as books, transit passes, and other mandatory fees, as to not have the veteran Cadet need to worry about any not included additional schooling costs.

Section 229: Portability, Flexibility and Integration

- (1) All earned Century GI Bills, otherwise known as Tuition Vouchers, shall be tracked and managed within an individual's National Learning Wallet, as established under this Part.
- (2) Tuition Vouchers may be redeemed at any time, and shall not expire, ensuring the individual's service to their country is always recognized.
- (3) The Tuition Voucher may be used for full or part-time studies, with the value of the voucher remaining the same as a full-time two term academic year.
- (4) The Tuition Voucher may be used for either new education or towards the forgiveness or payment of previous existing student loan debt, be it federal, provincial or territorial, or private student debt, under terms and conditions to be established by regulation.

Title V: The National Learning Wallet

Section 230: Establishment and Purpose

- (1) The National Learning Wallet, as defined under section 3 of this Act, is hereby established as a secure digital plugin linked to an individual's Digital Social Insurance Number, displayed in the citizen's account through Guardian, or found in their account settings, as established in Part XI of this Act.
- (2) The National Learning Wallet shall provide individuals with a personalized Learning Loop dashboard found in Guardian, which shall track such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Courses taken, certifications and diplomas earned from recognized educational institutions and vocational programs;
 - (b) Service hours, micro-credentials and achievements within the Canadian Century Corps, or other approved public service initiatives; and
 - (c) Accrued and redeemed benefits under the Century GI Bill.
- (3) The National Learning Wallet shall serve as a verifiable civic portfolio that can be utilized for Canadian Century Corps advancement and placement, co-operative membership, University admissions, bank loans, and employment opportunities.
- (4) The National Learning Wallet shall operate under stringent data protection, privacy, and security standards, as consistent with this Act (e.g., using privacy-by-design, and zero-trust principles) which will be established in regulation, but shall be consistent with the advice of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada.
- (5) Individuals shall retain full ownership and control as well as the right to privacy over their personal data within the Wallet, including the right to access, correct, and

determine the sharing rights and terms of their information with third parties, such as universities.

Title VI: Education as a Right and Open Research

Section 231: Education as a Right

- (1) In concurrence with the right to lifelong learning and literacy, as established in Part IV of this Act, so too is established the right to access post-secondary education, hereby codified as a guaranteed federal right for all eligible individuals in Canada.
- (2) Tuition, books, transit passes, and mandatory fees for post-secondary education shall be fully covered for:
 - (a) Individuals redeeming a Century GI Bill, otherwise known as a tuition voucher, having received such voucher by completing at least one year of honourable service within the Canadian Century Corps;
 - (b) Individuals from low-income households, as defined and regularly updated by regulations, ensuring financial barriers do not impede access to education;
 - (c) Indigenous Peoples, as defined under section 3 of this Act; and
 - (d) Individuals pursuing studies in priority fields, which shall be identified by the Office for the Future, in consultation with relevant sectors which shall be publicly accessible and subject to periodic review. Such priority fields may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Climate Science and related fields;
 - (ii) Care Professions, such as Nurses, Doctors, ECEs, eldercare specialists;
 - (iii) Civic and Sociological Studies;
 - (iv) Digital Technologies in the public interest;
 - (v) Sustainable Architecture and Construction; and
 - (vi) Co-operative Economics.
- (3) In fulfilling the necessity to assess post-secondary education, the Government of Canada shall ensure the immediate implementation of funding and support measures specified in subsection (2) for the designated groups. The progressive realization of universal and equitable access to affordable and high-quality post-secondary education for all other eligible individuals shall be pursued through sustained federal investment, strategic partnerships with provincial and territorial governments, and the development of comprehensive national standards and supports systems where appropriate within federal jurisdiction.

Section 232: Support for Indigenous Post Secondary Education

- (1) Full tuition, via Tuition Vouchers, and comprehensive mentorship shall be provided for any Indigenous peoples, as defined under section 3 of this Act, pursuing post-secondary education and training. Emphasis will be placed on fields critical to Indigenous self-determination and community well-being, including law, land stewardship and ecological studies, climate adaptation, and sociological studies, and digital sovereignty.
- (2) The support shall be provided in collaboration with the free, prior, and informed consent with Indigenous nations and educational institutions, respecting Indigenous approaches to learning and knowledge transmission.

Title VII: The National Civic Curriculum Framework

Section 233: Integration of Civic Education into K-12 Curricula

- (1) The Government of Canada, recognizing that education falls within provincial and territorial jurisdiction, hereby invites all provinces, territories, and Indigenous governing bodies, to enter into a partnership to co-develop and adopt a new National Civic Curriculum Framework, designed to equip all young people in Canada with the knowledge necessary for democratic participation in the 21st Century.

Section 234: The Education Transfer

- (1) To support such a partnership, there is hereby established an Education Transfer, as defined under section 3 of this Act. The Government of Canada shall make this funding available to any province, territory, or Indigenous governing bodies' educational authorities or Ministries that commits to implementing curricula consistent with the core principles of and learning outcomes of the National Civic Curriculum Framework.
- (2) The Education Transfer must go directly to the educational authorities or Ministries of the partner provinces, territories, or Indigenous Governing Bodies, not to the provincial, territorial, or Indigenous governing bodies' general funds, ensuring federal Education Transfers do not fund anything but education.

Section 235: Authorities of Education Council

- (1) There is hereby established an Authorities of Education Council, co-chaired by a chosen responsible federal Minister, newly established or from existing Ministers, and rotating provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing body co-chairs. This Council shall be mandated to co-develop and periodically update the National Civic Curriculum Framework.

Section 236: The National Civic Curriculum

(1) The final co-developed National Civic Curriculum shall include, but not be limited to the following core components:

(a) Modern Civics and Democratic Engagement:

(i) A comprehensive understanding of Canadian and Indigenous governance structures, including municipal, provincial, federal, and Indigenous, as well as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the responsibilities of being a citizen, protection of such rights, and participatory budgeting.

(b) Human Dignity:

(i) Education on the concept of Human Dignity as a foundational lens, its legal implications, its every day application, and potential uses in public policy.

(c) Codeshare Civics:

(i) Practical education on the principles of open-source governance, including the concepts of forking, branching, and making pull requests as applied to law and policy, rather than code, and utilizing public repository platforms such as git.canada.ca. Codeshare Civics is further detailed in Part XII of this Act.

(d) Climate Literacy, Science, Ecology, and Sustainability:

(i) A comprehensive modern science-based education on things such as ecological principles, biodiversity, and sustainable practices, relating to students' everyday life.

(e) Labour Rights, History, and Economic Democracy:

(i) A comprehensive review of the historical context of labour movements, the evolution of workers' rights, and how exactly they were attained without whitewashing, the rationale behind fair labour standards, and principles of Economic Democracy as detailed under Part IX of this Act.

(f) Digital and Media Literacy:

(i) Comprehensive critical thinking lessons and skills building needed for navigating the physical and digital worlds of modern life, identifying misinformation and disinformation with the causes and actors behind it, understanding data privacy and why it matters, ethical digital citizenship, navigating public digital infrastructure such as Aurora, Guardian, and @canadapost.ca emails.

(g) Indigenous History and Governance:

(i) Co-developed with local Indigenous knowledge keepers of each region in Canada, educators, and nations as a whole, to compose an extensive curriculum on Indigenous histories, cultures, treaty relationships, the legacy of residential school and genocide, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights

of Indigenous Peoples, the 94 Calls to Action, and the contemporary realities of Indigenous life and governance.

Part IX: Economic Democracy

Building an economic system for the 21st Century, not the 18th.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Economic Democracy

Section 237: A New Century with Dignity in Economics

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the Right to Time and Labour Dignity, as detailed under Part IV, Title XIV of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles of this Act, found in section 6, and Human Dignity as detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitments detailed in subsection (1), the Government of Canada shall enact Economic Democracy, an economic system made for the 21st Century that allows citizens to meaningfully participate and make decisions that shape their economic and working lives, ensuring the fair distribution of resources, dignity in work, and shared prosperity.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that we are in the later stages of Capitalism, with the system crumbling, soon to collapse in on itself, due to it only serving the few, rather than the public at large, and that the Government of Canada has an obligation to create an economy that serves every Canadian, no matter their wealth or background, and that the prosperity of Canada must be shared by the Canadian workers who create it.
- (4) The Government of Canada shall choose action in the face of such oncoming economic systemic collapse, and will take such actions through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, ensuring that all individuals in Canada have access to economic opportunities and democratic decision-making in how their work is done.

Section 238: Fiscal Accountability

- (1) All economic programs and institutions established under this Act shall operate with a framework of fiscal responsibility and long-term sustainability, while keeping in mind the external costs of austerity.
- (2) If, in any fiscal year, total expenditures under this Act are projected to exceed the total revenues credited to the National Renewal Fund and the Consolidated Revenue Fund by more than a prescribed percentage no less than 35%, the Minister of Finance must, within 90 days, table in each House of Parliament a revised fiscal outlook and plan to ensure long-term sustainability, which may include adjustments to spending, revenue or both.

Title II: The Century Bank

Section 239: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as Century Bank.
- (2) Century Bank is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of Century Bank shall be in Toronto, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister of Finance, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for Century Bank for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of Century Bank is to finance and back the major projects of this Act using sovereign capital tools, while preserving democratic oversight, intergenerational stability, and dignity-aligned returns, while also providing individual Canadians with all purpose, everyday banking services, such as personal accounts that are strictly and completely no-fee that still include all the expected features of a modern banking platform, which shall be updated regularly to keep in line with the ever updating modern standards and expectations of banking services for Canadians.
- (6) Further to its mandate, Century Bank shall measure financial success not by profit generated, but by the circulation of its money throughout the economy, ensuring that every dollar spent cycles through the Canadian economy at least twice before returning to the Century Bank.
- (7) Century Bank is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. Century Bank may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against Century Bank may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if Century Bank were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 240: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, Century Bank shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges, of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), Century Bank may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;

- (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operatives, or non-profit organizations for the purposes relating to banking services of any kind relating to Century Bank's mandate;
- (c) Where appropriate, consult and collaborate with the Bank of Canada on matters of shared interest concerning financial stability, while maintaining full operational independence in the fulfillment of its distinct mandate under this Act;
- (d) Provide capital, specifically patient capital, to all federal bodies and institutions that are a part of enacting any part of this Act;
- (e) Provide direct financing and low-interest, patient, loans to co-operatives, community land trusts, non-profits, individuals, Indigenous nations and municipalities launching public ventures;
- (f) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to looped economics, Economic Democracy, and the financial instruments and programs envisioned by this Act;
- (g) Develop, publish, and maintain the Dignified Assessment Protocol, in consultation with the Dignity Directorate, as the sole public-interest model for assessing financial reliability, pursuant to Part IV, Title XV of this Act;
- (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work;
- (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 241: Core Programs

- (1) Century Bank, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) Personal Bank Services, otherwise known as Century Accounts, which will provide such things as individual, no fee, full service, fully featured digital bank accounts to any individual in Canada. The personal banking services division of Century Bank shall also offer business loans, with patient capital and low-interest agreements for co-operatives, Indigenous governing bodies and municipalities launching public ventures;
 - (b) Century Bonds, which are bonds, issued by the Century Bank, sold to domestic, international, and individual investors, credit unions, banks, unions, pension funds, municipalities, provinces, states, Central Banks, and whoever else believes in Canada with 25-year terms sold to average investors, and 50-to-100-year terms for long-term or institutional investors, each with purpose linked yields, marketed

as patriotic acts of investment in Canada and Canadian renewal. Century Bonds shall be sold in different variations including, but not limited to, the following:

- (i) Climate Century Bonds.
 - (ii) Green Infrastructure Century Bonds;
 - (iii) Housing Century Bonds;
 - (iv) Dignity Century Bonds.
 - (v) Reconciliation Century Bonds.
 - (vi) Human Dignity Century Bonds;
 - (vii) CCC Century Bonds;
 - (viii) Maglev Network Century Bonds;
 - (ix) Satellite Constellation Century Bonds.
- (c) Long-Term Reserves, which shall be funded by revenues from the personal banking services, and a small portion of each Century Bonds sale, shall be held to ensure that there are necessary emergency funds for programs like the Dignity Dividend, as well as for emergency situations;
- (d) The Loop Yield Framework program, which measures looped economic returns on every dollar spent by Century Bank and how it is circulated through the Canadian economy, and how many times it circulates before it returns to Century Bank in forms such as repayment. Such framework shall measure the returns on its investments not just in dollars spent and circulated, but by tangible outcomes such as housing units built, clean energy generated, child care spaces created, elder care homes created, and emissions reduced;
- (e) The Century Bond Portal, which shall be a dashboard purchasers of Century Bonds will have access to, displaying their personal investment's Loop Yield as detailed under subsection (1)(d);
- (f) The Domestic Manufacturing and Supply Chain Resilience Program, where the Century Bank shall, in collaboration with the NCDA, and other relevant agencies, develop and finance a national strategy to re-shore and expand domestic explicitly eco-friendly, net-zero, manufacturing capacity in critical sectors, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (i) Renewable energy components.
 - (ii) Telecommunications hardware; and
 - (iii) Pharmaceutical production.
- (g) The Small Business Wage Parity Program, which shall give grants and financial assistance to small businesses who apply and make accounts with Century Bank, helping them meet and compete with the new federal standards for wages and

working hours established in this Act. Century Bank shall establish regulations for this program to define what a small business is for this program.

Section 242: Governance

- (1) Century Bank shall be managed by a Governing Board who chooses a Governor of Century Bank to represent Century Bank in its affairs.
- (2) The Governor of Century Bank, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and overall direction of Century Bank, shall be appointed by the Governing Board, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.
- (3) The Governing Board of Century Bank shall be composed of the following 21 member representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups:
 - (a) Seven member representatives chosen by the Governor in Council for their expertise in such fields as, but not limited to:
 - (i) the field of economics.
 - (ii) risk management; and
 - (iii) Fiscal/monetary policy.
 - (b) Seven member representatives chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (c) Seven member representatives chosen by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and Métis National Council;
 - (d) The Governing Board shall be supported by a Technical Advisory Committee, composed of experts in relevant fields, who shall be responsible for advising the Governing Board on areas relevant to their roles as members of said Board, ensuring that even a layperson chosen by civic lottery will be able to fully participate in their role, and learn on the job; and
 - (e) The ownership stake of Century Bank shall be 100% federally held, ensuring the money of the people remains the people's.

Section 243: Accountability

- (1) Century Bank shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission, and Parliament through the Minister of Finance.
- (2) Century Bank shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the Minister of Finance for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) Century Bank shall submit an annual report to the Minister of Finance who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Century Bank's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 244: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Century Bank shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Century Bank shall receive its initial funding through parliamentary appropriations.
- (3) Century Bank shall be further funded through the ongoing issuance of Century Bonds, and self-generated revenues from its personal banking division.

Title III: The National Co-operative Development Agency

Section 245: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as the National Co-operative Development Agency, otherwise known as the NCDA.
- (2) The NCDA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5), and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of the NCDA shall be in Regina, Saskatchewan, or in a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) A new Minister for Co-operatives, or other Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for the NCDA for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of the NCDA shall be to foster and scale-up work co-operatives, community ownership models, and democratic enterprises across all sectors of Canada's economy, thereby rebalancing economic structure and promoting shared ownership, community wealth, and Economic Democracy.
- (6) The NCDA is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. The NCDA may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against the NCDA may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if the NCDA were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 246: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, the NCDA shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the NCDA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:

- (a) Acquire, hold, lease, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
- (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government, including Indigenous governing bodies or co-operatives;
- (c) Establish programs, provide financing through grants or loans, and offer technical support and advisory services consistent with its mandate;
- (d) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to co-operative development and stewardship, community wealth building, the effects of the aforementioned topics, and Economic Democracy as a whole;
- (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (f) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (g) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 247: Core Programs

- (1) The NCDA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Co-Op Development program, which shall support the formation and growth of new and existing worker co-operatives, in ways such as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) Facilitating access to business planning and development strategies.
 - (ii) Providing startup capital through partnership with the Century Bank;
 - (iii) Providing relevant literature and references for their co-operative through partnership with Libraries Canada;
 - (iv) Fast track consumer co-operative development of consumer co-operatives for key sectors such as healthcare, housing, energy, and agri-food, to enhance public access, affordability, and resilience.
 - (v) Offering training and mentorship programs on co-operative principles and development, democratic worker governance, and financial management; and
 - (vi) Assisting in navigating legal and regulatory requirements.
 - (b) The Land Trust Development program, which shall support the formation and growth of new and existing Land Trusts through the same methods detailed in subsection (1)(a).

Section 248: Workplace Democracy Measures

- (1) The NCDA shall support the implementation of measures to enhance workplace democracy through, but not limited by, the following measures:

- (a) Supporting the establishment and effective exercise, within federal jurisdiction, of a legal right for employees to request co-determination processes or employee ownership transition plans in companies employing more than 100 employees, and promoting the adoption of similar rights within provincial and territorial jurisdictions;
 - (b) Supporting the establishment and effective exercise, within federal jurisdiction, of a right to first refusal for employees when a company decides to sell or close the business, to facilitate potential employee-led buyouts, and promoting the adoption of similar rights within provincial and territorial jurisdictions; and
 - (c) Providing grants and tax incentives for businesses, and their owners, to employee ownership, co-determination models, or Employee Stock Ownership Plans otherwise known as ESOPs.
- (2) The NCDA shall ensure worker representation on relevant advisory boards on the Century Bank and other institutions established or renewed under this Act.

Section 249: Governance

- (1) The NCDA shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act, and with the internationally recognized principles of co-operation.
- (2) The NCDA Circle of Circles shall be known as the Co-operative Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer circle Groups, subject to review and change following consultation with relevant stakeholders:
 - (a) The Labour and Workers Circle Group;
 - (b) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group;
 - (c) The Industry Experts Circle Group;
 - (d) The Co-operative Legal Expertise Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Funding Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) The NDCA's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative elected by the Canadian Co-operative sector;
 - (c) One representative from the unionized labour sector; and

- (d) One representative worker-owner of a co-operative within Canada, chosen by civic lottery.

Section 250: Accountability

- (1) The NCDA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The NCDA shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance or Co-operative, equivalent plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The NCDA shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the NCDA's operations and its performance against its mandate, including numbers of newly formed co-operatives, and the overview of new and existing co-operatives in Canada, their successes and struggles.

Section 251: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the NCDA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The NCDA shall receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for the financing of operational and capital resources.

Title IV: Workplace Democracy and the National Ownership Transition

Section 252: The Right to Time and Labour Dignity in Co-operatives

- (1) Let it be hereby reaffirmed that all individuals in Canada have the right to their own time and labour dignity, as detailed under Part IV, Title XIV of this Act.
- (2) Co-operatives set up and developed or financed in any way by the NCDA must enact the right to time and labour dignity through the reduced work hours standard of six-hour days and four-day work weeks, with overtime options available, with worker-owner consent, as detailed under Part IV, Title XIV of this Act.

Section 253: Establishment of the National Transition Fund

- (1) The National Ownership and Transition Fund, herein referred to as the Fund, is hereby established as a public fund with an initial capitalization of \$5 Billion through parliamentary appropriations.
- (2) The purpose of the Fund is to facilitate the transition of businesses into worker-owned entities or other forms of democratic ownership where such transitions serve the public interest and prevent severe economic disruption.

Section 254: Criteria for Fund Utilization

- (1) The Fund may be utilized to purchase or assist the transition of businesses into worker-owned entities in such circumstances as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Current owners are retiring and seeking a succession plan that preserves local jobs and community assets;
 - (b) The business is facing imminent bankruptcy, and employee ownership offers a viable path to continuity and job retention; and
 - (c) The closure or sale of a business, especially those that pose a high risk to community stability, such as in factory towns, or for Indigenous owned supply chains.
- (2) The NCDA shall administer the Fund and establish detailed criteria and processes for evaluating applications and disbursing of those funds, ensuring transparency, through the public disclosure of such criteria and processes, and alignment with the principles of Economic Democracy, as defined under section 3 of this Act.

Part X: Fair Taxation

Pay your fair share, share in fair pay.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Fair Taxation

Section 255: Dignity in Taxation

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the right to basic financial inclusion as detailed under Part IV, Title XV of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles found in section 6, and Human Dignity as detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitments detailed in subsection (1), the Government of Canada shall enact Fair Taxation, a system of taxation that increases taxes on those with the most and removes taxes on those with the least, ensuring that every Canadian can lead a life of dignity, funded by the wealth this country generates, which shall no longer be hoarded by the few.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that the hoarding of wealth is a threat to National Security that could tear apart the social fabric of Canada, and that the Government of Canada has an obligation to act.
- (4) The Government of Canada, in choosing action in the face of such power, wealth, and status, reasserts the position of the people, through their Government, above corporations and wealthy elites, and shall do so through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, ensuring all individuals in Canada have the resources to create a life of dignity.

Title II: The Canada Revenue Agency

Section 256: Establishment, Mandate, and Guiding Principles

- (1) The Canada Revenue Agency, as established under the Canada Revenue Agency Act, otherwise known as the CRA, is hereby reaffirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate.
- (2) Without taking away from the original mandate, the expanded mandate of the CRA shall now include such thing as:
 - (a) The fair, efficient, and transparent administration of the new taxation system for both individuals and corporations or co-operatives in Canada, as detailed under this Part;
 - (b) Overseeing and delivering the Dignity Dividend, as detailed under Part III of this Act;

- (c) Implementing and managing a system of automatic tax filing for the vast majority of individuals in Canada, simplifying compliance and ensuring timely access to benefits; and
 - (d) Actively contributing to economic justice, public understanding of the fiscal systems they encounter in their day-to-day, and the realization of Human Dignity in all CRA functions, roles, and duties.
- (3) The CRA shall undertake a comprehensive overhaul of its operations, culture, and service delivery functions to be a dignity first fiscal engine for the nation, with the ability to achieve its newly expanded mandate as detailed under subsection (2).
- (4) The guiding principles of this renewed CRA shall be such things as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) Treating all individuals in Canada with fairness, respect, and empathy, recognizing their inherent Human Dignity in all interactions and processes;
 - (b) Ensuring the tax and benefit systems are as simple, understandable, and accessible as possible for all individuals, regardless of their circumstances, utilizing plain language and providing proactive support;
 - (c) Administering Tax laws impartially and progressively, actively working to reduce systemic barriers and ensure equitable outcomes;
 - (d) Communicating clearly with the public about new and old tax benefit systems, the use of public funds, and the CRA's performance in achieving dignity-aligned outcomes;
 - (e) Striving for excellence in service delivery, employing modern tools and approaches to maximize efficiency while maintaining a human-centred approach; and
 - (f) Upholding the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and impartiality, in the administration of its duties.

Section 257: Powers and Functions

- (1) The CRA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its newly expanded mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
- (a) Efficiently and accessibly administer the monthly Dignity Dividend payments, as detailed under Part III of this Act, ensuring automatic monthly disbursements, integrated with the CRA website's dashboard, using the latest Income Tax Returns as eligibility intake, along with real-time reporting in case income situations drastically change, all in a way that minimizes stigma, unnecessary bureaucratic forms, and delay;
 - (b) Develop and provide automatic, pre-filled tax returns that encompass over 85% of Canadian taxpayers with simple incomes, utilizing the Record of Employment

already sent by their employer, enabling easy review and confirmation for Canadian taxpayers;

- (c) Strengthen and create dedicated, specialized, teams and resources for the robust auditing and forensic analysis of wealth taxation, inheritance declaration, corporate tax compliance, and for the comprehensive crackdowns on offshore tax avoidance, aggressive tax planning, and particularly high-value tax evasion;
- (d) Enter into formal operational partnership with the Canadian Century Corps., otherwise known as the CCC. Such partnerships shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (i) The deployment of the CCC's Care and Community Corps' Cadets, who shall be trained by the CRA, to Dignity Hubs and participating libraries to help with in-person tax filing and benefits navigation.
 - (ii) The deployment of the CCC's Administration and Logistics Corps' Cadets to local CRA offices to help with the processing of benefits, taxes, and other such duties as deemed necessary by the CRA to achieve their mandate.
- (e) Develop and maintain a publicly accessible, personal, Your Taxes At Work dashboard, available on a citizen's CRA account website, that shall illustrate individual taxpayer contributions into investments in public services and national renewal, fostering transparency and civic understanding of taxation. A yearly summary of the Your Taxes At Work shall be included in an individual's Notice of Assessment returned upon completion of their yearly Income Tax Return;
- (f) Make recommendations to all levels of government, including Indigenous governments, concerning tax collection measures;
- (g) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with other tax collecting bodies and governments in Canada and outside of Canada to ensure the proper enforcement and collection of taxes owed to the Canadian people;
- (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work fulfilling its newly expanded mandate;
- (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 258: Integration with Outside Institutions

- (1) The CRA shall establish formal protocols for collaboration and data sharing, consistent with privacy legislation and the privacy principles found within this Act. Such partnerships shall be with, but not limited to, the following institutions:

- (a) Century Bank, as established under Part IX of this Act, for forecasting related Dignity Dividend disbursements and other dignity-aligned fiscal flows;
- (b) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as established under Part XI of this Act, for ensuring seamless and secure citizen access to tax information, benefit platforms, and reminder systems through their @canadapost.ca email; and
- (c) Statistics Canada, as detailed under Part XI of this Act, for the purposes of analyzing the impacts of the new tax and benefits policies on equity, poverty reduction, and other dignity indicators, mediated through anonymized data provided by the CRA to the Public Data Trust, as detailed under Part XI of this Act.

Section 259: Governance

- (1) The current governance structure of the CRA shall not change, only expand to include the new provisions detailed in this Part.

Section 260: Accountability

- (1) The CRA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CRA shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) The CRA shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CRA's operations and performance against its newly expanded mandate.

Section 261: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CRA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CRA shall receive its funding through parliamentary appropriations.

Title III: Core Philosophy

Section 262: Loop Based Investment Principles

- (1) The 21st Century Act hereby redefines the goal of federal budgeting to be a loop-based investment strategy, where each public dollar is intended to circulate through the economy at least twice.
- (2) Such circulation of public dollars as mentioned in subsection (1) shall demonstrably return value in the form of, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Job creation and skill development;
 - (b) Increased taxable value;

- (c) Enhanced well-being outcomes for individuals and communities; and
 - (d) Prevention of crises, including those of climate, care, housing, and economic instability.
- (3) The core principle of this funding philosophy shall be that wealth created in Canada must cycle through and back into Canada, through public systems that uphold life, liberty, belonging, reconciliation, and ultimately Human Dignity, thereby replacing austerity principles with prosperity as the primary economic headwind.

Title IV: Revenue Streams

Section 263: Negative Income Tax Model

- (1) Effective for the fiscal year commencing two years after the coming into the force of this Act, a new progressive income tax model is hereby established. The marginal annual income tax rates are as follows:
- (a) Any income of \$0.00 CAD to \$100,000.00 CAD, a Marginal Tax Rate of 0%:
 - (i) If annual income does not pass \$100,000 CAD, then the taxpayer is eligible for the Dignity Dividend as detailed under Part III, Title IV.
 - (b) Any income of \$100,001.00 CAD to \$150,000.00 CAD, a Marginal Tax Rate of 10%;
 - (c) Any income of \$150,001.00 CAD to \$250,000.00 CAD, a Marginal Tax Rate of 20%;
 - (d) Any income of \$250,001.00 CAD to \$500,000.00 CAD, a Marginal Tax Rate of 30%;
 - (e) Any income of \$500,001.00 CAD to \$1,000,000.00 CAD; a Marginal Tax Rate of 40%;
 - (f) Any income of \$1,000,001.00 CAD to \$1,500,000.00 CAD; a Marginal Tax Rate of 50%; and
 - (g) Any income of \$1,500,001.00 CAD and above, a Marginal Tax Rate of 60%.
- (2) This new progressive income tax model shall ensure that the highest earners contribute a proportionate share of the public wealth they benefit from, while middle to lower income Canadians benefit from 0% taxes and net gains from the Dignity Dividend, as detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (3) The Income Tax Act shall be amended to reflect this new progressive personal income tax model as detailed under Part XIX of this Act.

Section 264: Capital Gains

- (1) To fund such things as the Dignity Dividend, and other public priorities, the inclusion rate of Capital Gains shall be amended to be subject to a tiered system, designed to ensure greater equity between income earned by real labour, and income from capital. The tiers are as follows:
- (a) For annual capital gains up to \$100,000.00 CAD, an inclusion rate of 0%;

- (b) For annual capital gains of \$100,001.00 CAD to \$250,000.00 CAD, an inclusion rate of 20%;
 - (c) For annual capital gains of \$250,000.00 CAD to \$500,000.00 CAD, an inclusion rate of 50%;
 - (d) For annual capital gains of \$500,001.00 CAD to \$2,000,000.00 CAD, an inclusion rate of 75%; and
 - (e) For annual capital gains of \$2,000,001.00 CAD and above, an inclusion rate of 100%.
- (2) Business exceptions shall be narrowed, and holding loopholes shall be closed to prevent tax avoidance.
 - (3) A Luxury Consumption Tax shall be applied to high-value, non-essential goods and services valued above \$25,000 CAD.
 - (4) Anti-avoidance measures shall be implemented to deter holding loopholes, capital flight, and offshore sheltering, with enforcement facilitated by the Canada Revenue Agency, as detailed under this Part.
 - (5) The necessary amendments to relevant legislation to implement such reforms shall be detailed in Part XIX of this Act.
 - (6) All revenues generated from these new taxation measures shall be pooled into the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under this Part.

Section 265: The National Wealth Tax

- (1) A national wealth tax shall be applied annually to net assets, designed to rebalance generation wealth and address the structural accumulation of economic power.
- (2) The annual wealth tax rates shall be applied to net wealth ranges as follows:
 - (a) Net wealth under \$5,000,000.00 CAD, an annual wealth tax rate of 0%;
 - (b) Net wealth of \$5,000,001.00 CAD to \$9,999,999.99, an annual wealth tax rate of 0.25%;
 - (c) Net wealth of \$10 Million CAD to \$19.99 Million CAD, an annual wealth tax rate of 0.5%;
 - (d) Net wealth of \$20 Million CAD to \$99.99 Million CAD, an annual wealth tax rate of 1.0%;
 - (e) Net wealth of \$100 Million CAD to \$999.99 Million CAD, an annual wealth tax rate of 2.0%; and
 - (f) Net Wealth of \$1 Billion CAD and above, an annual wealth tax rate of 3.99%.
- (3) Net wealth shall be calculated on real, international, and unrealized holdings, with full enforcement and forensic audit capacity provided by the Canada Revenue Agency.

The CRA shall be empowered to establish robust valuation and reporting mechanisms.

- (4) Exemptions and protections from the National Wealth Tax shall include:
 - (a) Primary residences, capped at a value of \$5 Million CAD;
 - (b) One primary vehicle per adult;
 - (c) Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) and Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) while in plan; and
 - (d) Active farming and small business operations, ensuring the wealth tax only targets passive accumulation, not the hard-working productive Canadian Farms and small business owners.
 - (e) What constitutes active farming and a small business operation shall be defined by regulations made by the Governor in Council.
- (5) Any individual assets worth more than \$10,000 CAD must be reported to the CRA to be tabulated for an individual's total wealth.
- (6) The necessary amendments to relevant legislation to implement such reforms shall be detailed in Part XIX of this Act.
- (7) All revenues generated from these new taxation measures shall be pooled into the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under this Part.

Section 266: Corporate Tax Changes

- (1) The combined federal and provincial or territorial corporate income tax rate shall be standardized at 45% for all for-profit corporations with a gross annual revenue exceeding \$25 Million CAD.
- (2) The combined federal and provincial corporate income tax rate of 45% shall be shared equally, with the Government of Canada setting the federal corporate tax rate to 22.5% under the expectation the partner province or territory shall set the provincial or territorial corporate tax rate at the matching 22.5%.
- (3) The Government of Canada shall actively seek intergovernmental agreements with the provinces and territories to achieve the combined federal and provincial or territorial corporate tax rates outlined in subsection (2), with the understanding made clear that should provinces or territories choose not to match the federal corporate tax rate, the federal government shall increase the federal portion of corporate taxes raised in their province or territory to ensure the standardized rate of 45% is met, using the extra revenue generated to fund the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under this Part.
- (4) The necessary amendments to relevant legislation to implement such reforms shall be detailed in Part XIX of this Act.

- (5) All revenues generated from these new taxation measures shall be pooled into the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under this Part.

Section 267: Automation Tax

- (1) There is hereby established an Automation Tax, to be levied on corporations that derive a significant portion of the economic value from automated systems rather than human labour.
- (2) The purpose of this tax is to ensure that the economic benefits of automation are shared broadly across society, to fund the social safety net in a transitioning economy, and create a fiscal incentive for corporations to invest in human capital alongside technological capital.
- (3) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and in consultation with the Canada Revenue Agency shall make regulations to:
 - (a) Define the thresholds for what constitutes a ‘significant portion’ of economic value derived from automation;
 - (b) Establish a tax rate and basis for its calculation; and
 - (c) Provide for any necessary exemptions for small businesses or co-operatives.
- (4) All revenues generated from the Automation Tax shall be credited to the National Renewal Fund.
- (5) The Automation Tax shall be enacted no later than two years after the coming into force of this Act.

Section 268: Century Bonds Affirmation

- (1) It is hereby reaffirmed that Century Bank, established in Part IX of this Act, shall have the right to issue Century Bonds for the use of funding specific parts of the enabling of this Act.
- (2) Century Bonds are long-term, purpose-driven public investment instruments, designed for generational climate, care, and community investment. Bonds shall come in different varieties to align investor capital with investor conscience and values.
- (3) These Century Bonds shall allow Canadians and institutions to voluntarily back the Act’s most ambitious projects, including renewable energy grids, Century Homes new builds or retrofits, or moonshots such as an ultra-high-speed maglev train network across the country, and satellite constellations.
- (4) For greater certainty, the proceeds raised from the issuance of Century Bonds shall be managed by the Century Bank for the exclusive purpose of funding long-term capital projects as authorized under this Act. These proceeds shall be accounted for

separately and shall not be credited to the National Renewal Fund, thereby maintaining a clear distinction between capital investments and operational or program spending.

- (5) More details about Century Bonds shall be found in Part IX of this Act.

Section 269: Digital Micro-Economies

- (1) Digital Stamps, as defined under section 3, and detailed in Part XI of this Act, shall introduce a micro-economy where micropayments fund digital infrastructure directly through citizens purchasing and gifting Digital Stamps.
- (2) Revenues generated from Reaction Stamps, as defined under section 3 and detailed in Part XI of this Act, shall be split equally, with half the value allocated to platform upkeep, and the other half as the redeemable value of the Reaction Stamp.
- (3) Income from Reaction Stamp redemption shall be considered taxable income that must be reported to the Canada Revenue Agency. The Canada Post Corporation, which is responsible for the distribution and redemption of Digital Stamps, shall provide citizens with appropriate tax-slips every February that provide a total value of redeemed stamps for the previous year.
- (4) Digital Stamps shall not replace legal tender but shall create an opt-in civic contribution culture and digital service self-funding model.
- (5) More details about Digital Stamps shall be found in Part XI of this Act.

Title V: Revenue Recycling

Section 270: Looping a Circular Economy

- (1) All revenue generated from Digital Stamps, or Digital Civic Platform licensing fees, as detailed under Part XI of this Act, shall be recycled directly back into the upkeep and development of the digital public infrastructure of Canada.
- (2) Aurora's economic loop, the digital micro-economy detailed under Part XI of this Act, shall allow for cash-out mechanisms of Reaction Stamps received or purchased for all citizens, allowing those who contribute high-quality content to the platform to be rewarded for doing as such.
- (3) Public Services such as Dignity Hubs, shall operate partly on regularly held participatory budgets, where communities have a direct say in how a portion of funds are allocated and recycled within their local ecosystem and communities.
- (4) The wealth tax and other fair taxation measures established under this Part allow for wealth to circle back into the community via the National Renewal Fund, as detailed under this Part, allowing for the full funding of the various provisions and projects of this Act, including and particularly the Dignity Dividend.

- (5) Century Bonds act as a tool for intergenerational wealth circulation, spreading the burden of debt across up to 100 years, allowing investments made today in housing, infrastructure, care, and climate to be repaid through the shared prosperity created over the next century, and not burden a single generation with debt.
- (6) Procurement standards under the Act shall favour circular, ethical, and local supply chains, allowing public contracts to generate value not just in delivery but in strengthening domestic industry and ecological resilience.

Title VI: The National Renewal Fund

Section 271: Establishment of the National Renewal Fund

- (1) There is hereby established in the accounts of Canada an account to be known as the National Renewal Fund.
- (2) Amounts appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of this Act are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and credited to the National Renewal Fund.
- (3) The following may be credited to the National Renewal Fund:
 - (a) Amounts appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of this Act;
 - (b) Proceeds of bonds or other instruments issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament for the purposes of this Act;
 - (c) Gifts, bequests and other voluntary payments lawfully received; and
 - (d) Any other amounts prescribed by regulation.
- (4) The National Renewal Fund shall be managed by the Minister of Finance in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) Money standing to the credit of the National Renewal Fund may be used only for the purposes of this Act.
- (6) The Minister of Finance may establish sub-accounts within the National Renewal Fund and set terms for their operation.

Section 272: Principles of Allocation

- (1) The first priority for allocations from the National Renewal Fund shall be the full, ongoing, and uninterrupted funding of the Dignity Dividend program, as established in Part III of this Act.
- (2) A percentage, with the specific amount determined by regulation, of the National Renewal Fund shall be dedicated strictly to the work of reconciliation as detailed under Part V of this Act.
- (3) All other allocations from the National Renewal Fund shall be made through the annual federal budget process and shall be guided by, but not limited to, the following principles and guidelines:

- (a) The overarching principles and purposes of this Act, as detailed under section 6;
- (b) The strategic priorities and implementation benchmarks established by the Foundation Commission;
- (c) Their contribution to comprehensive societal well-being, beyond traditional economic indicators; and
- (d) Fiscal sustainability and intergenerational equity.

Section 273: Reporting on Funding Allocation and Impacts

- (1) The Minister of Finance shall, as part of the annual budget documentation tabled in Parliament, include a dedicated 21st Century Act Funding Report. This report shall detail the following:
 - (a) The total revenues credited to the National Renewal Fund from the measures outlined in this Part;
 - (b) The allocation of funds from the National Renewal Fund, again prioritizing the funding for the Dignity Dividend, to the various institutions, programs, and provisions mandated by this Act; and
 - (c) An assessment, developed in collaboration with the Foundation Commission and Statistics Canada, of how these allocations are contributing to the achievement of the Act's objectives and looped economic returns.
- (2) The Foundation Commission shall provide an independent annual review to Parliament of the adequacy and effectiveness of the funding allocations made towards the implementation of this Act.

Part XI: Digital Sovereignty

We shall not cede cyberspace.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Digital Sovereignty

Section 274: Digital Dignity

- (1) The institutions, both new and renewed, within this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, and the application of the principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6, in all spaces, which must include cyberspace.
- (2) The Government of Canada is committed to creating a digital commons for all individuals in Canada online, planting the Canadian flag in cyberspace, to ensure there is a place for all Canadians to participate in digital life without concern for their privacy and safety.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that cyberspace is currently dominated by private tech companies, ruled by tech oligarchs, and such total dominion over cyberspace is an unacceptable threat to Canadian National Security and the rights and freedoms of individual Canadians.
- (4) In choosing action, the Government of Canada will do so through the lens of Human Dignity and the foundational principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6, ensuring that Canada will meet the moment standing tall, together, ready, and on guard.

Title II: Century Telecommunications

Section 275: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as Century Telecommunications, otherwise known as CenTel.
- (2) CenTel is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5), and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of CenTel shall be Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) A new Minister for Digital Sovereignty, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for CenTel for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.

- (5) The mandate of CenTel is to provide universal, deeply affordable, and high-speed fibre internet access, delivered as a public utility, across every region in Canada, coast to coast to coast, regulating the telecommunications market through competition.
- (6) CenTel is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. CenTel may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against CenTel may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if CenTel were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 276: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, CenTel shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), CenTel may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organization in Canada or elsewhere, related to telecommunications and broadband service and delivery;
 - (c) Provide internet access services for both home and cell through fibre optic cable, satellite constellation, cell towers, or other new and emerging broadband and telecommunications technologies, to the public through wholesale access to its networks, ensuring regulation of other major telecommunications companies is fostered through CenTel providing real, affordable, and aggressive competition;
 - (d) Establish and enforce technical standards for network performance, speeds, security, and overall service quality for networks owned or operated by CenTel, consistent and exceeding national standards set by relevant authorities;
 - (e) Develop new and innovated service solutions and standards for underserved communities, public institutions, and essential services;
 - (f) License internet services through other providers until such time as CenTel is capable of using its own built network;
 - (g) Compete directly in the telecommunications market;
 - (h) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to advanced telecommunications technologies, digital inclusion, and the effective and sustainable deployment of broadband infrastructure;

- (i) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (j) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (k) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and the exercise of its powers.

Section 277: Core Programs

- (1) CenTel, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Public Internet Utility program, which offers non-tiered internet access priced at deeply affordable rates, with no artificial limits to internet speed, meaning the speed should be as fast as the internet technology, be it fibre, satellite or a new technology, allows;
 - (b) The Digital Access Hub program, which establishes digital access hubs in every Canada Post Office, Dignity Hubs, and participating libraries, where possible, across the country, offering free Wi-Fi, with Canadian Century Corps' Cadets providing device set up and repair as well as operate digital literacy workshops;
 - (c) The Physical Digital Infrastructure program, which shall build out CenTel's internet network such as the fibre cables, starting from scratch, across the country, coast to coast to coast. It shall be designed from the ground up to be ultra secure, upgradable, be it for further bandwidth or new technologies, and climate resilient, integrating with Century Homes and 21st Century Neighbourhoods; and
 - (d) The Net-Neutrality Charter, developed, maintained, and operationalized by CenTel, which shall legally enshrine the principle of net-neutrality for all services provided by CenTel. The Charter shall, at minimum, prohibit the practices of blocking, throttling, paid prioritization, or discriminatory treatment of internet traffic based on content, user, citizen, platform, or application, ensuring the internet remains an open, accessible, and non-discriminatory public utility for all Canadians. A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act.

Section 278: Governance

- (1) CenTel shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) CenTel's Circle of Circles shall be known as the Telecommunications Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups' governance, subject to review and change following consultation with relevant stakeholders.
 - (a) The Connective Devices Circle Group;
 - (b) The Speed, Reliability, and Bandwidth Circle Group;

- (c) The Sales and Distribution Circle Group;
 - (d) The Physical Infrastructure Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) CenTel's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
- (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative from the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission;
 - (c) One representative from a local or remote municipality who historically experiences insecure or poor-quality internet access; and
 - (d) One representative citizen chosen at random by civic lottery, as defined under section 3.

Section 279: Accountability

- (1) CenTel shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) CenTel shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) CenTel shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of CenTel's operation and its performance against its mandate, including new telecommunications infrastructure built and citizens served.

Section 280: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of CenTel shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) CenTel may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for financing and operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generated revenues from its telecommunications services portfolio.

Title III: Automated Processing and Profiling

Section 281: General Prohibition

- (1) No person subject to this Act shall engage in profiling or automated decision-making in respect of a person.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the processing is permitted under a section in this Title and all safeguards in this Title are met.

Section 282: Strictly Necessary Permitted Purposes

- (1) Profiling or automated decision-making is permitted only to the extent strictly necessary for:
 - (a) Detection and reporting of known child sexual abuse material using industry-standard hash-matching techniques required or authorized by law;
 - (b) Protection of the security and integrity of a network, information system, or service, including detection and blocking of spam, malware, and fraud;
 - (c) Safety-critical functions for accessibility or imminent harm-prevention;
 - (d) Compliance with a court order or other legal obligation; and
 - (e) Any additional purpose prescribed by regulation that satisfies the necessity and proportionality test in subsection (2).
- (2) The controller must demonstrate that the stated purpose cannot reasonably be achieved by less intrusive means and that the benefits outweigh the risks to privacy and dignity.

Section 283: Safeguards

- (1) Before commencing processing under the Permitted Purposes, the controller shall complete a Data Protection Impact Assessment, addressing risks, mitigations, alternatives considered, and why the processing is strictly necessary and proportionate. A summary shall be made public, with sensitive details redacted.
- (2) Any automated decision that produces legal or similarly significant effect requires meaningful human involvement and a documented reasons review.
- (3) Data used shall be relevant, accurate, and limited to what is strictly necessary; retention shall be limited to the minimum period needed for the permitted purpose.
- (4) Results of processing under section 281(1)(a) shall not be used for advertising, personalization, or training unrelated models, and shall not be disclosed except as required by law.

- (5) Processing that results in unlawful discrimination is prohibited.
- (6) Deceptive design patterns are prohibited; where consent is relied upon, it must be explicit, informed and unambiguous.
- (7) Controllers shall keep records sufficient to audit compliance with this Title and shall make them available to the Privacy Commissioner on request.

Section 284: Children

- (1) Profiling of a person under 18 years of age is prohibited, except for safety, security, or CSAM detection under this Title.
- (2) Services reasonably likely to be accessed by children shall configure defaults to the highest privacy settings and shall not engage in behavioural advertising in any way.

Section 285: End-to-End Encryption

- (1) Nothing in this title requires, authorizes, or should be construed in any way the weakening of end-to-end encryption.

Section 286: Procurement and Responsibility

- (1) Where a controller uses a vendor or third-party system, the controller remains responsible for compliance with this Title.
- (2) Contracts for such systems shall require compliance with this Title and provide for audit rights.

Section 287: Enforcement

- (1) A contravention of this Title is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII, Administrative Monetary Penalties.
- (2) Remedies under this Title are in addition to any other remedy available at law.

Title IV: Foundational Digital Infrastructure

Section 288: The Digital Social Insurance Number

- (1) Every individual in Canada is hereby eligible for a secure, strictly opt-in, and privacy preserving digital identity known as a Digital Social Insurance Number, otherwise known as a DSIN.
- (2) The DSIN is hereby established to serve as the unique, secure, and strictly private foundational identifier used to create such things as @canadapost.ca email accounts, which are then used to create secure digital accounts for other platforms such as Aurora.

- (3) Each DSIN shall be a unique, randomly generated, alphanumerical identifier of no less than sixty-four (64) characters, assigned to an individual upon their own in-person application for a DSIN at participating locations such as Canada Post Offices, Dignity Hubs, and Service Canada offices.
- (4) Each DSIN shall, through privacy-by-design principles, not be shared with its associated citizen unless specifically requested, to ensure absolute security. Instead, citizens will be given a metal card, known as their DSIN Card, with a QR code engraved on it at the time of first application.
- (5) Acquiring a DSIN and DSIN Card shall be done through various service providers, primarily Canada Post Offices, Service Canada Offices, and eligible Dignity Hubs. The full application process shall be prescribed by regulations, but shall, at a minimum, include the following:
 - (a) The requirement to show the officer distributing the DSIN and DSIN Card, the applying individual's SIN Card and then a government issued photo ID which must be copied and securely stored and tied to the DSIN for future verification purposes;
 - (b) The asking and creation of unique security questions and their answers for the individual applying; and
 - (c) The issuance of a metal DSIN Card, which shall be laser engraved with a personal QR code, as defined under section 3 of this Act, on-site at time of successful application.
- (6) Upon scanning a citizen's DSIN Card's QR code the individual will be taken to a personal, individually tied to a citizen's DSIN, secure, and private webpage, created and run by the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as detailed under this Part, that prompts the citizen to either create a new @canadapost.ca email, to reset the password of an already established @canadapost.ca email, or change the identification information, such as photo ID, provided upon initial application. Each option requires the citizen to go through the Dignified Identity Verification Protocol.
- (7) The Dignity Identity Verification Protocol will be further detailed in regulations, but shall include at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) A high-quality photograph of the applicant that does not have any obstruction to their entire face;
 - (b) A series of security questions, made and answered by the applying individual when first applying in-person for a DSIN;
 - (c) Human authentication measures such as reCAPTCHA or similar programs;
 - (d) A mandatory video call with a reviewing officer, before the end of the process, that requires the applying citizen to do the following:

- (i) Follow the instructions of the officer conducting the call, which may include physical movements or verbal confirmations, ensuring the applying individual is a living human being and not a deepfake AI.
 - (ii) Showing a government issued photo identification to the reviewing officer, ensuring it matches with what was put on file during the initial application or any subsequent updates to such identification.
- (e) After ensuring they are not only human, but the matching human to the DSIN the citizen will be verbally and visually given a code to write down, which is then used on the website to allow the citizen to complete either a password reset or create a new email account, or change identification information;
- (f) Specific procedures to ensure a dignified, respectful, and affirming process for individuals updating their person information, including their name, gender marker, or photograph, for verification or personal purposes, with the primary purpose being the presentation of a new valid legal documentation and photo identification. Such procedures shall require that:
 - (i) Verification officers receive mandatory training on cultural sensitivity, gender diversity, and trauma-informed practices.
 - (ii) Should the newly presented photo identification and legal documentation indicate an individual has transitioned genders, the reviewing officer shall not deny the update solely based on perceived visual mismatches between the new photograph and old photograph of an individual; and
 - (iii) Individuals shall have a right to an immediate review by a senior officer if their update request is denied, and a clear, simple process for review and appeal.
- (8) The DSIN shall be distinct from and not replace the Social Insurance Number, issued under the Department of Employment and Social Development Act. The DSIN shall be exclusively used for the purposes of digital identity, linking things such as a citizen's National Learning Wallet, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act, or the @canadapost.ca email accounts created from said DSIN.
- (9) The DSIN shall not be used for any other purpose, unless explicitly authorized by subsequent primary legislation that includes commensurate privacy and security safeguards, and a comprehensive Dignity Impact Assessment, reviewed by the Dignity Directorate.
- (10) For greater certainty the DSIN shall not be required, requested, or utilized by any private corporate, for-profit or non-profit entity, for any purpose.
- (11) A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act.

- (12) The creation, back-end design, management, security, and revocation of the DSIN, and its associated @canadapost.ca email accounts, shall be the responsibility of the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as detailed under this Part, in partnership with Canada Post.
- (13) The regulations governing the DSIN system shall be developed by the responsible Minister in consultation with the Privacy Commissioner and the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation. Such regulations shall, at a minimum, establish:
- (a) Eligibility criteria and the application process for obtaining a DSIN in participating locations, with the criteria specifically stating applications must be done in-person to receive a DSIN and DSIN Card;
 - (b) Robust technical and operational standards for the generation, secure storage, encryption, access control, and lifecycle management for DSINs, ensuring their confidentiality and integrity;
 - (c) Strict purpose limitation, data minimization, and enforcement of the privacy-by-design and zero-trust principles for any data associated with the DSIN;
 - (d) Procedures for individuals to access, verify, correct, or request revocation of their DSIN and or associated @canadapost.ca emails and their data; and
 - (e) Requirements for regular, independent security and privacy audits of the DSIN system; and
 - (f) Requirements that any access to the central DSIN registry by a government body for administrative or law enforcement purposes requires a judicial warrant.
- (14) A DSIN shall remain constant throughout a citizen's lifetime, with exceptions made for times when a DSIN has been compromised.
- (15) Citizens may create and manage multiple @canadapost.ca email addresses or accounts for distinct purposes, but all emails shall be linked to their singular DSIN.
- (16) As prescribed by regulations, certain public-interest service providers, such as government bodies like the CRA or healthcare providers, but never private interests, or for-profit corporations of any kind, may be authorized to deliver essential communications directly to a citizen's DSIN. Such messages shall appear in all active inboxes of email addresses associated with that DSIN, ensuring important messages are not missed due to disuse of a particular email address.
- (17) The DSIN, and its associated features, such as the @canadapost.ca email accounts, shall be designed with privacy-first, privacy-by-design, security-by-design, and zero-trust principles and architectures, ensuring that the DSIN provides a secure backend identifier, individual can manage their public-facing @canadapost.ca email account addresses and associated profile information with appropriate levels of privacy and pseudonymity where permissible and desired. A citizen's DSIN must never be shared

or publicly exposed or required outside of specified situations found in this Act or detailed in new primary legislation.

- (18) The Privacy Commissioner of Canada shall have full oversight and audit powers with respect to the DSIN system and the associated @canadapost.ca email accounts to ensure compliance with this Act and all applicable privacy legislation.
- (19) The Governor in Council may make regulations to establish a secure and dignified remote verification protocol for individuals who, due to disability, geographical remoteness, or other exceptional circumstances, are unable to apply for a DSIN in-person. Such a protocol must meet or exceed the security standards of in-person verification.

Section 289: The @canadapost.ca Email Service

- (1) Let it hereby be established, with further details about legislation amended as in Part XIX of this Act, that public email services, and the emails created therein shall be considered to be the same as physical mail, thereby given all the same rights and protections citizens enjoy in their physical communications, digitally.
- (2) A secure, accessible, citizen-facing email service, to be known as the Canada Post Email, operated under the domain @canadapost.ca, is hereby established and shall be administered by the Canada Post Corporation in partnership with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as part of the core digital public infrastructure of this Act.
- (3) Canada Post Email shall be offered to all individuals in Canada who opt-in for a DSIN, as detailed under this Title.
- (4) Canada Post Email shall strictly adhere to the principles of privacy-by-design, zero-trust architecture, open interoperability, and long-term public stewardship.
- (5) Canada Post Email shall provide, at a minimum, but not limited to, the following core services:
 - (a) Receive and send end-to-end encrypted email by default for communications between @canadapost.ca email addresses, and transport layer security for all external messages;
 - (b) The ability to switch between email address accounts if individuals have created multiple using their DSIN Card as detailed under this Title;
 - (c) Redirect and forwarding support for email addresses that are no longer used;
 - (d) A modern personal digital calendar, with import capabilities from other digital calendars, regularly updated;
 - (e) To-do lists creation and tracking, with integration into the calendar and email services, regularly updated;
 - (f) Full integration with public services digital login methods, including by not limited to, the following:

- (i) Service Canada.
 - (ii) Canada Revenue Agency;
 - (iii) Provincial and Municipal platforms; and
 - (iv) Aurora and Guardian, as detailed in this Part.
- (g) Digital Stamp based authentication and pricing systems for outgoing messages, ensuring human origin verification, structural funding, and spam deterrence, as detailed under this Part;
- (h) Seamless digital-to-physical mail routing, including the ability to convert outgoing email to printed letters via Canada Post's physical infrastructure, subject to privacy conditions and citizen opt-in;
- (i) A secure, fast, elegant, and intuitive website and app, regularly updated, that works both on desktop and mobile devices, for the use of all Canada Post Email services, including such things as receiving and sending emails, storage preferences, either local or cloud based, retention policies, and all other standard and expected features of a modern email service, which naturally will evolve and require updating of the service to match over time;
- (j) Each citizen who opts-in to receiving a DSIN shall be given one (1) terabyte of cloud storage to be used for all person digital information, such as the National Learning Wallet, or the storage of emails in that DSIN's associated email accounts. Further cloud storage options shall be made available by Canada Post for purchase at reasonable rates;
- (k) Strict and comprehensive anti-spam features and blocking features, ensuring citizen safety;
- (l) Advanced security features, including robust, built-in phishing and malware protection, and multifactor authentication options;
- (m) Full compliance with the highest accessibility standards to ensure the service is useable by all individuals in Canada, regardless of ability;
- (n) A strict data residency guarantee, ensuring all user data is stored exclusively on secure servers located within Canada;
- (o) Data portability and export in machine-readable formats using open standards, ensuring no barriers in or out of the public system;
- (p) Reasonable interoperability with other services using open protocols; and
- (q) User interfaces free of deceptive or purposefully addicting design patterns.
- (6) The block feature shall block inbound emails or communications entirely, with options to remove such block. While blocked no emails from the blocked entity may reach the individual who initiated the blocking. Canada Post Email shall return an undeliverable message to the sender.

- (7) Inbound emails shall never cost the citizen receiving them, however outbound emails shall cost a single Email Digital Stamp, as detailed under this Part of this Act.
- (8) Canada Post Email shall not collect any data, analytics, read receipts, or do any targeting or tracking of any kind, ensuring the same privacy citizens enjoy with physical mail.
- (9) The only information Canada Post Email shall collect or have available to it is ensuring DSIN verification in the backend. Any name, address, or other personal identifying information shall be strictly optional information shared with specific Canada Post Email addresses, ensuring citizens can create multiple email addresses with varying levels of pseudonymity and information available or attached.
- (10) The Privacy Commissioner shall retain full audit and enforcement authority with respect to the operation of Canada Post Email.
- (11) A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act.

Section 290: Digital Stamps

- (1) There are hereby established a Digital Stamps system to fund national digital infrastructure, enhance trust and verification within public communications, and enable civic feedback mechanisms across digital platforms.
- (2) There is hereby established a Digital Stamp Wallet, linked with an individual's DSIN, that tracks and collects the individuals purchased or gifted Digital Stamps of both varieties, with functionalities allowing for the exchange of Digital Stamps between individuals or from Canada Post, or the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation's Digital Stamp Exchange detailed herein.
- (3) Digital Stamps shall be issued, sold and redeemed by Canada Post, as federally recognized micro-payments in the following two primary forms:
 - (a) An Email Digital Stamp, otherwise known as an Email Stamp, fixed at a value of \$0.01 CAD, shall be required for the transmission of all outgoing electronic mail from verified national accounts with addresses using @canadapost.ca email domains. This requirement is intended to affirm the human origin of such correspondence and to economically disincentivize spam;
 - (i) The ensure equitable access and prevent undue hardship, regulations made under this section shall establish a transparent and accessible mechanism for individuals whose income falls below a certain threshold. The Canada Revenue Agency shall automatically distribute Email Digital Stamps at a value of \$25 per month to individuals who qualify under these regulations, ensuring adequate email capacity;
 - (b) A Reaction Digital Stamp, otherwise known as a Reaction Stamp, fixed at a value of \$0.02 CAD, shall be optionally applied by citizens on the Aurora platform to

award or acknowledge posts or reposts, positively or negatively, through predefined digital emoji Reaction Stamp markers displayed on the post or response on Aurora (e.g., 👍👍✅👏!?!🤔). The value of each Reaction Stamp shall be apportioned as follows:

- (i) Half the value, \$0.01 CAD shall, upon purchase, be allocated immediately to the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, for the maintenance and operational costs of federally run public digital infrastructure.
 - (ii) Half the value, \$0.01 CAD, shall, upon purchase, be credited as the redeemable value of the stamp. Individuals can redeem their Reaction Stamps through Canada Post for CAD. When a Reaction Stamp is given to a post or a response on Aurora, that stamp is transferred from the giver's Digital Stamp Wallet, to the receiver's Digital Stamp Wallet, where the stamp is stored, and total value shown. The particular chosen Reaction Stamp emoji shall then also be shown as attached to the receiver's post or response on Aurora, acknowledging to the public the exchange and reaction to said post.
- (4) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as detailed under this Part, shall establish, maintain, and operate, a transparent digital marketplace, to be known as the Digital Stamp Exchange for the issuance, exchange, and auction of rare or seasonal Reaction Stamps, valued higher than that of a regular emoji Reaction Stamp, that are occasionally requisitioned by the government from Canadian artists, which can be displayed on individual citizen's profiles on Aurora.
 - (5) Digital Stamps shall be made available for purchase and redemption online on Canada Post's website, and in-store at Canada Post's offices.
 - (6) While Canada Post shall be responsible for the issuance, sale, and redemption of Digital Stamps, the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation shall partner with Canada Post to provide the technical backend to ensure all promised functionalities operate smoothly for Canadians.
 - (7) Canada Post must issue tax slips yearly to those who have redeemed more than \$500.00 CAD in Reaction Stamps, as it shall be treated as other income for income tax purposes.

Section 291: Aurora - The Digital Agora

- (1) Aurora is hereby established as a public, ActivityPub-based, digital public forum, for discussion of any and all topics, geographical areas, legislative drafting, and collaborative policy making.
- (2) Account creation for Aurora shall only be granted to individuals using an @canadapost.ca domain email address, which shall allow individuals to create an Aurora account with a chosen, pseudonymous or otherwise, username and password,

ensuring that an Aurora account and a Canada Post Email Account, and the associated DSIN are separate, but reinforcing, entities.

(3) Aurora shall feature, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Nested 'Circles' for topics, geographic areas, policy initiatives, legislation, and anything else imagined, allow for granular and organized civic engagement;
 - (i) For further clarity, nested Circles shall mean individual Circles based on the categories previously listed, nested within other Circles. To give an example, the geographical Circles would all be nested in the World Circle. The World Circle contains Countries' Circles, including the Canada Circle, which contains thirteen provinces and territories' Circles, which each contain Cities' Circles, which further contain Neighbourhood Circles, going as granular as wanted or needed;
- (b) The ability to post content to the platform, such as photos, videos, audios, or any other digital content, be it original content which shall be hosted on Aurora's servers, or links to outside content such as another post found on somewhere else on the internet. In this way it shall be an aggregate of content, original and not, and discussion on the internet;
- (c) Freely Up-rank and Down-Rank posts to allow for citizen engagement on post quality and relevancy with no cost;
- (d) The ability to make community-based notes on posts that give further context to said posts;
- (e) Paid Reaction Stamps, emojis or otherwise, framed in a stamp icon, are used to enable further and deeper feedback and engagement on posts or responses;
- (f) Mechanisms for public co-authorship and deliberation on policy proposal that can escalate from local to federal review;
- (g) Customizable profiles that can display things such as awarded stamp count or rare Reaction Stamps bought at the Digital Stamp Exchange;
- (h) Full compliance with the highest accessibility standards to ensure the service is useable by all individuals in Canada, regardless of ability;
- (i) A strict data residency guarantee, ensuring all user data is store exclusively on secure serves located within Canada;
- (j) Data portability and export in machine-readable formats using open standards, ensuring no barriers in or out of the public system;
- (k) Reasonable interoperability with other services using open protocols; and
- (l) User interfaces free of deceptive or purposefully addicting design patterns.

(4) Future legislation shall be created to allow for international citizens who wish to gain access to Aurora, doing so in cooperation with international partners with the understanding that they must do so through the same verifiably human and dignified

processes outlined in this Act, locally, using their national post office to run email address domains (e.g., @lepost.fr, @usps.usa).

- (5) The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, as established under this Part, shall be responsible for the development, maintenance, moderation, operations and governance of the Aurora platform. Such governance shall include the development of transparent, plain-language, and publicly accessible terms of service and moderation policies that uphold the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, while ensuring civic safety, preventing manipulation, and are consistent with the principles of this Act.
- (6) A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act.

Section 292: Guardian - A Public Web Browser

- (1) Guardian is hereby established as a public web browser, built on an open-source foundation of a fork of Mozilla's Firefox web browser, designed to prioritize security, accessibility, and ad-free digital spaces.
- (2) Guardian shall natively integrate with federal platforms such as Aurora, Canada Post Email, the National Learning Wallet, the Digital Stamp Wallet, or the websites and dashboards for Service Canada or the Canada Revenue Agency, providing seamless citizen experience for civic participation, and general internet usage.
- (3) Guardian shall feature such things as, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) A secure, privacy-by-design with zero-trust architectures, web browsing experience where, by design, citizen data is not collected nor their usage tracked in any way, thus making it impossible to accidentally share such information with third parties, which shall be strictly prohibited;
 - (b) The telemetry for data production and tracking capabilities shall be stripped from the codebase of Guardian, in such a way that still allows optimal function, to ensure total privacy;
 - (c) Basic, anonymized data production and tracking services may be added back to Guardian strictly as additive code, not activation of latent code, as an optional, off by default, opt-in service that will share such anonymized data with Statistics Canada's Public Data Trust, as detailed under this Part. In turn, the citizen who opts-in to sharing their personal anonymized data shall be compensated in the form of Digital Stamps, with the rates of compensation determined in regulation, but shall be based on type and quantity of data shared;
 - (d) A strong, secure, ultra-private, regularly updated, ad-blocker web browser extension, enabled by default;
 - (e) Real-time markup and saving of webpages as files of individual's choosing;
 - (f) LoopLight, an Information Context Window as defined under section 3 of this Act, enabled by default, created by Democracy Watch Canada, which shall, in a side

- window, give contextual information, using a combination of Human and AI methodologies, to that which is on screen, such as organization ownership details, author history, historical biases, or other relevant information individuals should have access to when browsing the web;
- (g) Full compliance with the highest accessibility standards to ensure the service is useable by all individuals in Canada, regardless of ability;
 - (h) A strict data residency guarantee, ensuring all user data is store exclusively on secure serves located within Canada;
 - (i) Data portability and export in machine-readable formats using open standards, ensuring no barriers in or out of the public system;
 - (j) Reasonable interoperability with other services using open protocols; and
 - (k) User interfaces free of deceptive or purposefully addicting design patterns.
- (4) To reiterate, Guardian shall adhere to strict, privacy-by-design, and zero-trust architecture principles, ensuring no data tracking or sharing is possible unless explicit, opt-in consent is given by the citizen for sharing exclusively with the Public Data Trust and never private companies.
- (5) The Canada Digital Public Square shall be responsible for the development, maintenance, governance, and operation of Guardian. Such governance shall include the development of transparent, plain-language, and publicly accessible terms of service and moderation policies that uphold the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, while ensuring civic safety, preventing manipulation, and are consistent with the principles of this Act.
- (6) A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act.

Section 293: git.canada.ca - Legislation by The People for The People

- (1) The digital civic platform git.canada.ca is hereby established, to be developed and maintained under the stewardship of the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, in collaboration with relevant parliamentary bodies, modelled after open-source version control systems such as GitHub, and adapted for the unique requirements of government.
- (2) git.canada.ca shall serve as the central repository for all federal legislation, regulations, policies, and other relevant federal documents.
- (3) The Standing Orders of the House of Commons shall now include a provision that all works created by Parliament must be mirrored exactly to git.canada.ca, including all work such as revisions, amendments, comments, and the contributing stewards, as detailed under this section, and further detailed in Part XII of this Act.

- (4) The Parliament of Canada Act shall be amended, as described in Part XIX of this Act, to enforce the rule established in subsection (3).
- (5) `git.canada.ca` shall serve as the authoritative public record of the legislative process, ensuring that all works of Parliament of any kind are mirrored on `git.canada.ca`.
- (6) Relevant documentation to all works of Parliament shall be uploaded and available alongside the relevant work's repository (e.g., Parliamentary Budget Officer's reports on legislation shall be contained with that legislation, or research papers from the Library of Parliament or legal opinions from legal counsels).
- (7) Each piece of work from Parliament shall be mirrored to a `git.canada.ca` repository of the same name, and vice versa where work done on `git.canada.ca` must be reflected in the real world. `git.canada.ca` shall include, but not be limited to, the following features:
 - (a) Commit history, which is a transparent log detailing who changed when, when, and why for every revision, no matter how small;
 - (b) Forking, which is the ability for any citizen, Member of Parliament, or educational institution to propose alternative versions or amendments in parallel personal branches;
 - (c) Issue threads, meaning dedicated links to Aurora Circles, or forums, for citizens and Members of Parliament to raise concerns, identify what would traditionally be referred to as 'bugs,' or in this case, spelling mistakes, grammatical errors, or unintended consequences in policy, and propose solutions;
 - (d) Pull Requests, which means a mechanism for any citizen, Member of Parliament, or other group to submit formal proposals for legislative changes or improvements, requiring an account made on `git.canada.ca` strictly using `@canadapost.ca` email domains only;
 - (e) Merging, which means the merging of proposed changes into the main repository, saving said changes, making them into law if they are being merged into already passed works, or adding the changes to proposed works tabled in Parliament. Merge rights are strictly the responsibility of Members of Parliament, no unelected citizens can make merges, and no merges of existing laws can be made unless the proposed changes are passed in Parliament; and
 - (f) A 'stewards' file system, inspired by the typical CODEOWNERS file found in repositories, shall be implemented, required every work of Parliament mirrored to `git.canada.ca` to include a transparent log of authorship, revisions, or citizen or Aurora Circle level contributors, enabling accountability, co-authorship recognition, and pathways for Indigenous legal orders to assert stewardship over relevant jurisdictions.
- (8) Any individual in Canada shall have the ability to receive notifications about any such changes to items of their choosing, or all times, found on `git.canada.ca`, through public

digital infrastructure like Aurora or Canada Post Email, or through other email address or means of notification.

- (9) The Canada Digital Public Square shall be responsible for the development, maintenance, governance, and operation of git.canada.ca. Such governance shall include the development of transparent, plain-language, and publicly accessible terms of service and moderation policies that uphold the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, while ensuring civic safety, preventing manipulation, and are consistent with the principles of this Act.
- (10) Further detail on the use of git.canada.ca shall be found under Part XII of this Act.

Title V: The Canada Post Corporation

Section 294: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) The Canada Post Corporation, otherwise known as Canada Post, as established under the Canada Post Corporation Act, is hereby reaffirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate.
- (2) Without taking away from the original mandate, the expanded mandate of Canada Post, shall now include such things as:
 - (a) Fulfilling their role as a nationwide high-trust network for secure communications in physical mail services in the 21st Century by dividing operations in two, where one is focused on the physical and one is focused on the digital, ensuring the same mandate of secure, universal, collection, transmission, and delivery of communications is brought into the digital world;
 - (b) In partnership with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, provide an ultra-secure and private email communications service and platform for all individuals in Canada, with the requirement of a Digital Social Insurance Number, otherwise known as DSIN as detailed under this Part, to create an account, ensuring that all @canadapost.ca emails are verifiably human run and accountable; and
 - (c) Provide in-store services that allow for the distribution and creation of DSINs, only after rigorous human verification, and then further provide services to help individuals use those DSINs to create @canadapost.ca emails.
- (3) The Canada Post Corporation Act shall be consequently amended as detailed under Part XIX of this Act.

Section 295: New Powers and Functions

- (1) Canada Post may, for the purposes of fulfilling its newly expanded mandate, have such additional powers and functions as the following:

- (a) Collaborate with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation to provide backend services of the new digital infrastructure and services of Canada Post;
- (b) Facilitate, manage, administer and oversee the creation and operation of an ultra-secure and private email service, available on all platforms, further detailed in this Title, that shall not collect, thus making it impossible to share, any data about the citizen using such service, ensuring it is as private, if not more, than physical mail;
- (c) Facilitate, manage, administer and oversee the operations and creation, sale, both physical and digital, and redemption of Digital Stamps in both its forms, as detailed under this Part;
- (d) Establish, administer, and maintain the Dignified Identity Verification Protocol, which shall include, at a minimum, in-person identity proofing, the issuance of secure physical tokens, and live video verification to ensure all digital identification is tied to a verifiably real human being; and
- (e) Create new, and expand existing, Canada Post Offices, transforming them into Civic Access Hubs that shall assist citizens with setting up their DSIN as defined under section 3, and detailed in this Title of this Act, and their digital stamp wallets, as detailed under this Part, and guides on how to access the email services, and other public digital infrastructure such as Aurora, including kiosks in-store that allow for the set up and use of such digital services available for public use.

Section 296: Governance

- (1) The current governance structure of Canada Post shall not change, only expand to include the new provisions detailed in this Title.

Section 297: Accountability

- (1) Canada Post's digital operations shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Canada Post shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) Canada Post shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Canada Post's operations and performance against its newly expanded mandate.

Section 298: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Canada Post shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada.

- (2) Canada Post shall receive additional funding through parliamentary appropriations to achieve its expanded mandate.

Title VI: The Canada Digital Public Square Corporation

Section 299: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, otherwise known as CDPSC.
- (2) The CDPSC is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of CDPSC shall be in Vancouver, British Columbia, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister responsible for Technology and Innovation, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for the CDPSC for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of the CDPSC is to oversee, govern, and operate Canada's digital public infrastructure as a public utility, ensuring it serves the public good, upholds Human Dignity, promotes participatory democracy, and operates in accordance with the principles of this Act, rather than for private profit or partisan interests.
- (6) The CDPSC is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. The CDPSC may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against the CDPSC may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if the CDPSC were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 300: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, the CDPSC shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the CDPSC may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organization in Canada or elsewhere, related to public digital infrastructure and the related services therein;
 - (c) Design, build, regularly update, and release, public digital infrastructure projects, such as Digital Stamps, Aurora, Guardian, Canada Post Email, and git.canada.ca;

- (d) Moderate such public digital infrastructure in accordance with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
- (e) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to software engineering and maintenance, cybersecurity, Digital Dignity, and other relevant topics;
- (f) Conduct regular public audits on algorithms used by the CDPSC or other commonly used algorithms found in internet services, with reports on these audits publicly published and easily accessible;
- (g) Prohibit algorithmic profiling, unless under specific circumstances as further detailed in this Part;
- (h) Intervene or mandate changes to platform architecture, no matter the difficulty of the fix, when there are major issues in security found;
- (i) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (j) Employ white-hat hackers, who specialize in hacking for the public good, to ensure the system is robust and secure;
- (k) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (l) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers; and
- (m) License the software and frameworks of Canada's digital public infrastructure to other nations under terms that are consistent with open-source principles and the promotion of democratic, dignity aligned, values.

Section 301: Core Programs

- (1) The CDPSC, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The Public Digital Infrastructure program, which administers, operates, manages, and oversees the deployment and use of public digital infrastructure such as Aurora, Guardian, Digital Stamps, Canada Post Email, and git.canada.ca, all as detailed under this Part, exclusively utilizing privacy-by-design principles and zero-trust architectures, while prioritizing accessibility, interoperability, and system resilience, all consistent with ever evolving best practices;
 - (b) The Moderation Program, which shall operate on a multi-layered model, entirely guided by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, to protect public discourse from such things as spam, trolling, or harmful content, including:
 - (i) Citizen-led moderation tools, such as community notes, upranking and downranking, content flagging or reporting.

- (ii) Trained, paid, citizen moderators, selected from active communities to provide local context and oversight;
- (iii) Professional staff employed by the CDPSC responsible for handling escalated cases and ensuring platform-wide consistency;
- (iv) A transparent, human-led appeals process for all significant moderation decisions, including account suspensions, overseen by an independent review board.
- (v) Artificial Intelligence, or machine learning, with human oversight, to automatically detect spam, CSAM / CSE, nudity, or harmful content;
- (c) The Digital Stamp Economy program, which is operating the backend and tracking of Digital Stamps, such as exchanges between Digital Stamp Wallets, while partnering with Canada Post who shall be responsible for the issuance and redemption of any Digital Stamps; and
- (d) The 21st Century ToS program, which shall develop and implement transparent, publicly accessible and easily understandable and readable terms of service and moderation policies for Aurora and other public digital infrastructure platforms under its purview, bringing Dignity to online agreements and setting a new bar for Terms of Service world-wide.

Section 302: Moderation Principles and Citizen Rights

- (1) All content moderation actions undertaken by the CDPSC shall be guided by the principles of necessity, proportionality, and respect for freedom of expression, as guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
- (2) The Principle of Proportionality: The CDPSC shall, by their regulation, establish a clear and transparent system of graduated sanctions. Permanent account suspension, otherwise known as ‘deplatforming’ shall be reserved exclusively for the most severe cases, including repeated violations of terms of service, illegal activity, or conduct that poses a demonstrable threat to public safety.
- (3) The Right to Due Process: Before any significant sanction, such as an account suspension, is applied, an individual has the right to:
 - (a) Timely notification detailing the specific content alleged to have violated the terms of service;
 - (b) A clear explanation of which specific rule of policy was violated; and
 - (c) A meaningful opportunity to appeal the decision to the transparent, human-led appeals processes, as set forth in this Title.

- (4) Right to Data Portability: Any individual whose account is permanently suspended shall be provided with a reasonable opportunity to download an archive of their personal data and original content or comments posted to the platform.
- (5) Clarity on Prohibited Content: For the purposes of this program, ‘harmful content’ shall be strictly defined in regulation made by the CDPSC, with a primary focus on content that is illegal under Canadian law, such as hate speech as defined in the Criminal Code, harassment, incitement to violence, or the distribution of child sexual abuse material.

Section 303: Governance

- (1) The CDPSC shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) The CDPSC’s Circle of Circles shall be known as the Digital Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups’ governance, subject to review and change, following consultation with relevant stakeholders.
 - (a) The Platform and Protocols Circle Group;
 - (b) The Trust, Safety, Accessibility, and Equity Circle Group;
 - (c) The Civic Engagement Circle Group;
 - (d) The Data and Privacy Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) The CDPSC’s Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, or their delegate;
 - (c) One representative Indigenous sovereignty expert, with respect to Data and Digital, designated by Indigenous governing bodies; and
 - (d) One representative chosen at random by civic lottery.

Section 304: Accountability

- (1) The CDPSC shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CDPSC shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible

Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.

- (3) The CDPSC shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CDPSC's operations and its performance against its mandate.

Section 305: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CDPSC shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CDPSC may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for the financing of operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generated revenues through Digital Stamps or the licensing of its digital civic tech stack.

Title VII: The National AI Governance Council

Section 306: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent federal regulatory body to be known as the National Artificial Intelligence Governance Council, otherwise known as the NAIGC.
- (2) The NAIGC is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5), and shall operate at arm's length from the Government of Canada in the exercise of its powers and performance of its regulatory duties and functions.
- (3) The head office of the NAIGC shall be in Vancouver, British Columbia, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The NAIGC, through their Chief AI Ethicist, shall report to Parliament directly through the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table the report in their respective chambers at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.
- (5) The mandate of the NAIGC is to regulate, audit, and guide the development, deployment, and use of Artificial Intelligence, otherwise known as AI, as defined under section 3 of this Act, systems in Canada, including the independent oversight of the Government of Canada's own procurement, development, and deployment of AI systems in all federal bodies, including CSIS and the RCMP, ensuring that AI foremost serves Human Dignity, democracy, public safety, and is aligned with fundamental human rights, Indigenous reconciliation, ecological sustainability, intergenerational justice, and the principles of this Act, found in section 6.

Section 307: Powers and Functions

- (1) The NAIGC may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organizations in Canada or elsewhere, related to AI and its governance;
 - (c) Make regulations, subject to the Statutory Instruments Act and other applicable requirements for the private sector and Parliamentary oversight, respecting:
 - (i) The classification of AI systems, used physically or digitally, based on things such as risk levels, including criteria for identifying Low, Medium, High, and Existential Risk AI systems.
 - (ii) The requirements for the mandatory registration of AI systems in the National AI Registry, as detailed herein, including information to be provided by developers and deployers of AI;
 - (iii) Standards for the development, deployment and use of AI systems in Canada, including fairness, non-discrimination, accreditation, privacy, data governance, and accountability;
 - (iv) Requirements and procedures for conducting algorithmic audits, including the Algorithmic Audit program, as detailed herein, to access necessary information and systems, subject to appropriate safeguards.
 - (v) The operational procedures and evidentiary rules for the Public Risk Tribunal, as detailed herein.
 - (vi) Ethical guidelines and codes of practice of AI development and deployment, including adherence to the principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6;
 - (vii) Make recommendations and regulations respecting the control, restriction, or prohibition of profiling and automated decision-making consistent with Title III of this Part, including additional safeguards for high-risk contexts;
 - (viii) Any other matters necessary for carrying out the NAIGC's mandate and the public good.
 - (d) Conduct investigations, and inquiries into the development, deployment, use, or impact of an AI system in Canada, including the power to:
 - (i) Compel the production of information, documents, records, and data from any person or entity involved in the AI lifecycle.
 - (ii) Summon and examine witnesses under oath; and

- (iii) Enter premise, other than a dwelling house that is not also being used as a place of business operation, for the purposes of inspection or audit, subject to reasonable notice, or where entry is refused or in urgent circumstances, a warrant issues by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (e) Issue orders to persons or entities involved in the development, deployment, or use of AI systems, including orders to:
 - (i) Cease or modify the development or deployment of an AI system that poses an unacceptable risk, or fails to comply with this Act or regulations therein.
 - (ii) Take corrective measures to mitigate risks to ensure compliance;
 - (iii) Provide redress to individuals or groups harmed by an AI system; and
 - (iv) Publicly disclose information regarding the risks or performance of an AI system.
- (f) Impose Administrative Monetary Penalties for contraventions of this Act, or regulations made by the NAIGC, in accordance with the scheme to be established by regulation, which shall include provisions for due process, rights of appeal, and criteria for determining penalty amounts that are strictly percentages of the market value of the infringing entity;
- (g) Recommend to the Attorney General of Canada the initiation of proceedings for offences under this Act or other relevant statutes;
- (h) Establish standards and issue certifications or accreditation for AI systems, developers, deployers, or auditors who meet specified ethical, safety, environmental, and technical requirements;
- (i) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to AI, its development, governance, ethics, alignment, and societal impact or other such matters relevant to NAIGC's mandate;
- (j) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
- (k) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (l) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 308: Core Programs

- (1) The NAIGC, in fulfilling its mandate shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The National AI Registry program, which shall establish and maintain a registry for all AI systems operating or available in Canada, requiring classification and evaluation based on risk, awarding certification to the systems which pass the standards and risk levels criteria as set out by the NAIGC, a public facing dashboard shall be available on git.canada.ca, canada.ca, and Aurora;

- (b) The Algorithm Audit program, which shall assess AI systems for biases, explainability, data provenance, alignment with human rights and dignity protections, algorithmic harms such as algorithmic profiling of any kind, and long-term ecological risk; and
- (c) The Public Risk Tribunal program, which shall subject High and Existential risk AI systems and their developers to public hearings, co-hosted by the Dignity Directorate and Democracy Watch Canada, with participation from civil society and academic experts.

Section 309: Governance

- (1) The NAIGC shall be headed by a Chief AI Ethicist, appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operations and overall direction of the NAIGC.
- (2) The Chief AI Ethicist shall be supported by, and required to consult with, an AI Ethics Council, who shall not govern, but provide expert advice and recommendations to the Chief AI Ethicist, which must be made publicly accessible on git.canada.ca. Should the Chief AI Ethicist choose not to follow the recommendation given by the AI Ethics Council, they must give a written justification as to why, also published to git.canada.ca, which is subject to Parliamentary review.
- (3) The AI Ethics Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups.
 - (a) Seven representatives chosen by the Governor in Council, which must include experts in AI, AI ethics, and computer science;
 - (b) Seven representatives chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 and detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act; and
 - (c) Seven representatives chosen by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.
- (4) The AI Ethics Council shall be supported by the AI Expertise Panel, which shall be composed of experts in education, AI, AI ethics, ethics, and computer science, to give expert and timely advice to the AI Ethics Council in such a way that ensures even a layperson chosen by civic lottery shall be able to learn and participate.

Section 310: Accountability

- (1) The NAIGC shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The NAIGC shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted the relevant Parliamentary Committee for approval.

- (3) The NAIGC shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the NAIGC's operations and performance against its mandate.
- (4) The Chief AI Ethicist of Canada shall appear before committees of the Senate and the House of Commons, as required, to answer questions regarding the reports, administration, and expenditures of the NAIGC.
- (5) The NAIGC shall exercise only those powers and functions conferred upon it by this Act. Its actions are subject to review by the courts to ensure it acts within its legislative mandate.
- (6) The Chief AI Ethicist of Canada may only be removed from the office for cause, including incapacity or misconduct, by a resolution of both the Senate and the House of Commons.

Section 311: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the NAIGC shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The NAIGC shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.
- (3) The Chief AI Ethicist of Canada shall prepare an annual budget for the NAIGC. This budget shall be submitted to the Treasury Board for inclusion in the main estimates, and shall be referred to a designated parliamentary committee for review before being voted on by the House of Commons.

Section 312: Judicial Review

- (1) Any person directly affected by a decision or order of the NAIGC or its Public Risk Tribunal under this Part may, within 30 days after the day on which the decision or order is made, apply for judicial review to the Federal Court.

Title VIII: Statistics Canada

Section 313: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) Statistics Canada, as established under the Statistics Act, is hereby affirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate.
- (2) Without taking away from the original mandate, the expanded mandate of Statistics Canada shall now include the encompassing of the collection, governance, anonymization, and activation of data for the public good, in service of Human Dignity, democratic loops, AI training and alignment, and the ethos that data should be treated as public water, not private oil.

Section 314: New Powers and Functions

- (1) Statistics Canada may, for the purposes of fulfilling its newly expanded mandate, have such powers and functions as the following.
 - (a) Create, operate, maintain, and regularly update, the Public Data Trust, as a pool of all public data given with consent, that shall be used strictly for public good uses, like statistical studies, or public use AI training under strict guidelines defined in regulation;
 - (b) Create and maintain robust partnerships and data sharing agreements with all federal bodies or entities to store anonymized data in the Public Data Trust;
 - (c) Create API access to anonymized public data sets from the Public Data Trust to all individuals in Canada, particularly places like universities and schools; and
 - (d) Expand traditional economic and social metrics and statistics to include dignity indicators, citizen participation, climate resilience, and care equity.

Section 315: The Data Ethics Board

- (1) There is hereby established, within Statistics Canada, a new oversight body to be known as the Data Ethics Board.
- (2) The Data Ethics Board shall provide independent ethical oversight of the Public Data Trust, the collection of data, with consent, for the Trust, and all related data governance activities undertaken pursuant to the expanded mandate of Statistics Canada in this Act.
- (3) The composition of the Data Ethics Board shall be made of the following 21 members:
 - (a) Seven members chosen by the Governor in Council for their expertise and knowledge in data, data ethics, privacy, privacy law, and human rights;
 - (b) Seven members chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act; and
 - (c) Seven members chosen by Indigenous governing bodies for their expertise in Indigenous sovereignty.

Section 316: The Public Data Trust

- (1) The Public Data Trust, which shall be maintained as secure, anonymized, and ethically-governed data repository for public-use research, data-backed policy development, and the training of public AI systems. Such data must be collected ethically and with consent, with the upfront communication that once it is anonymized and put into the data pool of the Public Data Trust, there is no way to retrieve it, as it is anonymous.
- (2) It is prohibited to attempt to re-identify data held by the Public Data Trust, or to cause or permit such re-identification.

- (3) Data held by the Public Data Trust shall not be used for law-enforcement or immigration-enforcement purposes in any way, except pursuant to a warrant or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) A contravention of this section is a violation for the purposes of Title V of Part XVII of this Act and may also constitute an offence prescribed by regulation.

Section 317: Governance

- (1) The current governance structure of Statistics Canada shall not change, only expand to include the new provisions detailed herein.

Section 318: New Accountability

- (1) Statistics Canada shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.

Section 319: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Statistics Canada shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Statistics Canada shall receive further funding through parliamentary appropriations as to achieve its further and expanded mandate.

Part XII: Codeshare Civics

Democracy as a shared codebase.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Collaborative Governance

Section 320: Dignity in Democratic Participation

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the right to democratic access and expression, as described in Part IV, Title XII, and the right to a non-corrupt government, as described in Part IV, Title XVI of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles of this Act, as described in section 6, and Human Dignity as detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitments detailed in subsection (1), the Government of Canada shall enact Codeshare Civics, a method of collaborative and participatory governance made for the 21st Century, allowing individuals in Canada to see legislation in real-time, and even suggest changes or new laws entirely, shaping the laws they themselves follow, giving dignity to legislation.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that backroom deals, lobbyist interests, and lack of transparency pose a risk to the social fabric of Canadian society, dismantling trust in the system meant to protect and provide for Canadians.
- (4) The Government of Canada chooses action in the face of such challenges, and will take such actions through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, ensuring that all individuals in Canada have a say in the laws that govern them.

Title II: Overview and Core Principles

Section 321: Reimagining Public Legislation

- (1) Codeshare Civics is hereby established as a foundational approach to public participation in Canadian governance, reimagining civic engagement in the legislative process as iterative, transparent, and collective in authorship.
- (2) This approach affirms that democracy is a shared codebase with governance that must be open-source, where every citizen is invited to be a contributor.

Section 322: Core Principles

- (1) Codeshare Civics shall operate on the following core principles:

- (a) Transparency as default, which means all legislative and policy development processes, including drafting, amendments, and budgeting, shall be transparent and publicly logged in real-time;
- (b) Collaboration over consultation, which means citizens shall not merely respond to proposals they hear about through separate channels, but shall be empowered to actively participate and propose, iterate, and contribute to policy development through git.canada.ca, as detailed under Part XI of this Act, using Canadians@canadapost.ca emails to create accounts online to contribute;
- (c) Accountability through version history, which means no change to legislation, policy, or public data shall be lost, hidden, or undocumented, ensuring a complete and accessible audit trail;
- (d) Diff view by default, which means that Diff View, as defined under section 3 of this Act, shall be implemented by default for all works on git.canada.ca, ensuring that any changes made can be easily seen through visual markers; and
- (e) Public interest commits, which means every legislative action shall be accompanied by a clear changelog, rationale, and mechanism for public and Parliamentary feedback and review.

Title III: Legal Integration and Parliamentary Procedure

Section 323: Integration of git.canada.ca and Parliament

- (1) The digital civic platform, git.canada.ca, as established under Part XI of this Act, shall serve as the central repository for all federal legislation, regulation, policies, and publicly funded research.
- (2) All items tabled in the Parliament of Canada shall be required to be mirrored exactly, or originate from, git.canada.ca.
- (3) Any changes or amendments to proposed legislation during the parliamentary process shall be accompanied by plain-language commit summaries on git.canada.ca, explaining the rationale behind the change, no matter how small.
- (4) Commit authors, or stewards, including Members of Parliament, and public servants, shall be required to include Dignity Impact Assessments for their proposed changes before legislation proceeds to the final vote.
- (5) Popular legislative proposals, found online through platforms like Aurora, or offline through signed petitions, can be brought to the Parliament by Members of Parliament who wish to sponsor said proposals. Such proposals shall be mirrored, if not already, to git.canada.ca where those proposing the changes shall be all labeled as

contributing stewards, with proper accreditation and compensation, including monetary.

- (6) Aurora Circles shall be set up to directly discuss and contribute to legislation found on git.canada.ca.
- (7) Audit trails generated by git.canada.ca shall be legally admissible and subject to oversight by Parliament, and Democracy Watch Canada.

Title IV: Civic Engagement and Education

Section 324: Codeshare Civics Education

- (1) Codeshare Civics education shall be a part of the new K-12 curricula made in partnership with the provinces and territories, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act, ensuring that children will know how to participate in their governance as they come of age, with particular focus given to ensuring by voting age individuals are comfortable and capable of navigating and making proposals on git.canada.ca.
- (2) Codeshare Civics shall be taught to new Canadian Century Corps Cadets, ensuring those who serve their country have a say in how it operates.
- (3) All education material on Codeshare Civics must include hands on practice, in education specific forks or branches of the main git.canada.ca, and its various items, as to ensure individuals in Canada are comfortable with the actual use and practice of Codeshare Civics.

Section 325: Public Engagement

- (1) Dignity Hubs, as established in Part III of this Act, and participating Libraries Canada libraries, as described in Part VIII of this Act, shall run weekly workshops, ‘Patching the Law’ which shall provide citizens with hands-on opportunities to engage with legislative drafting, amendments, and making forks or pull requests, all on git.canada.ca.
- (2) The Canadian Century Corps’ Digital and Tech Corps’ Cadets shall host regional periodic Civic Hackathons to encourage collaborative problem-solving and the development of innovative solutions to public policy challenges using open-source tools.

Title V: Safeguards and Platform Integrity

Section 326: Verification and Security for Codeshare Civics

- (1) All educational or public engagement use of git.canada.ca shall be on separate branches that do not affect the main works found in git.canada.ca, as such power is

reserved exclusively for Members of Parliament, or eligible public servants described by regulations.

- (2) In order to participate in Codeshare Civics using git.canada.ca, individuals must create an account using their @canadapost.ca email address domains, which requires in-person, human, authentication, ensuring accountability. For clarity, git.canada.ca shall remain read-only without an account, which allows all individuals to clearly and easily see the laws and works that govern them.
- (3) Harmful content, abuse, or attempts at misinformation or disinformation on git.canada.ca shall trigger rapid ethical triage by the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation.
- (4) Democracy Watch Canada shall have the ability to oversee and recommend changes to git.canada.ca through partnership with the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation.

Section 327: Diff View Democracy

- (1) A Diff View feature, as defined under section 3 of this Act, is hereby mandated for integration across Canada's legislative infrastructure, including and in particular git.canada.ca.
- (2) This Diff View feature shall allow anyone to clearly see the differences between drafts, legislative versions, and institutional changes over time, shown with authorship and metadata such as time and date, ensuring that governance is legible, accountable, iterative, and trackable.
- (3) Diff View will clearly show the changes through symbolic and colour-coded means, such as '--' for removals with red highlighting, and '++' for additions with green highlighting, in a side-by-side manner, ensuring easy understanding of the changes made or proposed.
- (4) Every proposed law, amendment, regulation, policy, or any legislation submitted to git.canada.ca repositories shall be subject to Diff View.

Part XIII: Ecological Stewardship

Our home, our responsibility.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Ecological Stewardship

Section 328: Ecological Dignity

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the right to a healthy environment, as described in Part IV, Title XIII of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles of this Act, described in section 6, and Human Dignity, described in Part III of this Act.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that the Earth's biosphere is nearing collapse, and that such collapse is not only a fundamental National Security threat to Canada, but an unprecedented global threat to all life on Earth.
- (3) After such acknowledgment found in subsection (2), let it be known that Canada shall not cower in the face of adversity never before seen by humanity, and shall instead choose action, no matter the cost, to protect Canadians, humankind, and all life on the planet we call home.
- (4) In choosing action, the Government of Canada will do so through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, as described in section 6, ensuring that Canada meets the moment, tall, together, ready, and on guard.

Title II: The Canadian Environmental Economics Agency

Section 329: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent federal regulatory body to be known as the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, otherwise known as the CEEA.
- (2) The CEEA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5), and shall operate at arms' length from the Government of Canada in the exercise of its powers and performance of its regulatory duties and functions.
- (3) The head office of the CEEA shall be in Halifax, Nova Scotia, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The CEEA, through its Chief Environmental Economist, shall report to Parliament directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table any such reports in their respective chambers at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.

- (5) The mandate of the CEEA shall be to provide independent, expert, evidence-based advice, and enforceable recommendations to Parliament and the private sector, using standards and best practices developed by the CEEA, ensuring that Canadian economic policy, fiscal planning and federal and private actions are integrated within ecological limits, and sustainability objectives, while valuing natural capital, and formally recognizing the costs of pollution and ecological degradation not as externalities, but as unrecorded debts owed to the public and to future generations, thereby guiding the nation toward a regenerative circular environment and economy.

Section 330: Powers and Functions

- (1) The CEEA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers, and functions as the following:
- (a) Acquire, hold, lease, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operatives, or non-profit organizations in Canada or elsewhere, related to climate, the environment, or environmental economics;
 - (c) Enter into agreements with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies to facilitate and coordinate implementation of the national standards and objectives set forth in this Title, including through the provisions of conditional federal funding, technical support, and access to the resources of the CEEA;
 - (d) Make regulations, subject to the Statutory Instruments Act and other applicable requirements, such as national targets for the private sector and Parliamentary oversight, respecting:
 - (i) The significant reduction, elimination, and eventual reversal, of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (ii) The evaluation of natural capital and its related natural ecosystem economics;
 - (iii) The restoration of degraded ecosystems, including wetlands, forests, and grasslands, to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience;
 - (iv) The expansion of renewable energy capacity and associated grid infrastructure, including both local and regional power generation and storage; and
 - (v) The development of and implementation of green infrastructure solutions in urban and rural areas;
 - (e) Create binding targets and timelines for the enactment of environmental policy;
 - (f) Conduct investigations, and inquiries into contraventions of National Environmental Standards, as detailed herein;

- (g) Conduct public promotion campaigns promoting national understanding of environmental costs and economics, with the integration of environment and economic well-being;
- (h) Collaborate with other government bodies such as Statistics Canada to formulate specific climate economic metrics;
- (i) Create, administer, and review submitted Environmental Impact Assessments, otherwise known as EIAs, and publicly make recommendations for improvements, with feedback on each EIA;
- (j) Issue orders to persons or entities involved in contraventions of the National Environmental Standards, as detailed herein;
- (k) Impose Administrative Monetary Penalties for contraventions of this Act, or regulations made by the CEEA, in accordance with the scheme to be established by regulations, which shall include provisions for due process, rights of appeal, and criteria determining penalty amounts that are strictly percentages of annual income or market value of the infringing entity;
- (l) Conduct and support research, innovation, and skills development related to the environment, environmental economics, and new sustainability tools or metrics;
- (m) Conduct research and evaluations to establish a comprehensive and legally defensible valuation of the damages caused by pollution and its resulting ecological degradation, thereby creating a formal account of the unrecorded ecological debt, currently borne by the nation;
- (n) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
- (o) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (p) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 331: Core Programs

- (1) The CEEA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall implement the following core programs:
 - (a) The National Environmental Standards program, which shall establish national environmental standards that are regularly reviewed, progressively strengthened, and legally binding. The standards shall be prescribed in regulation, and subject to ongoing review and change, but must be bold, ambitious, science-based, data-backed, publicly reported, easily accessible, be subject to independent review, and must include the following:
 - (i) Targets for the steep reduction, eventual elimination and recapture of greenhouse gases.

- (ii) Targets for the expansion of renewable or clean energy such as wind, solar, and nuclear;
 - (iii) Targets for the restoration and rewilding of degraded ecosystems, including wetlands, forests, and grasslands, enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience;
 - (iv) Targets for green infrastructure development and deployment, particularly in urban and rural areas.
 - (v) Provisions for monitoring compliance, and strict penalties for violations.
 - (vi) The incorporation of traditional Indigenous environmental practices and knowledge, particularly regarding land restoration, wildfire management, agricultural practices, and resource management.
- (b) The Environmental Pricing program, which shall legally reframe ecological externalities as unrecorded debts. The program will, after conducting rigorous research and evaluations, establish a price for the damages caused by pollution, down to the dollar per molecule of greenhouse gas, and create the mechanisms to assign these costs as formal liability on the balance sheets of polluting entities.

Section 332: Governance

- (1) The CEEA shall be headed by a Chief Environmental Economist, appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operations and overall direction of the CEEA.
- (2) The Chief Environmental Economist shall be supported by, and required to consult with, an Environmental Economics Council, who shall not govern, but provide expert advice and recommendations to the Chief Environmental Economist, which must be made publicly accessible on git.canada.ca. Should the Chief Environmental Economist choose not to follow the recommendation given by the Environmental Economics Council, they must give a written justification as to why, also published on git.canada.ca, which is subject to Parliamentary review.
- (3) The Environmental Economics Council shall be composed of the following 21 representatives, in rotating five-year terms, from three distinct stakeholder groups.
 - (a) Seven representatives chosen by the Governor in Council, which must include experts in environment and economic policy, risk assessment and management, and environmental science;
 - (b) Seven representatives chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act; and
 - (c) Seven representatives chosen by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council.

- (4) The Environmental Economics Council shall be supported by the Environmental Economics Expertise Panel, which shall be composed of experts in education, environmental and economic policy, risk assessment and management, and environmental science, to give expert and timely advice to the Environmental and Economics Council in such a way that ensures even a layperson chosen by civic lottery shall be able to learn and participate.

Section 333: Accountability

- (1) The CEEA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CEEA shall prepare an agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant Parliamentary Committee for approval.
- (3) The CEEA shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CEEA's operations and performance against its mandate.
- (4) The Chief Environmental Economist shall appear before committees of the Senate and House of Commons, as required, to answer questions regarding the reports, administration, and expenditures of the CEEA.
- (5) The CEEA shall exercise only those powers and functions conferred upon it by this Act. Its actions are subject to review by the courts to ensure it acts within its legislative mandate.
- (6) The Chief Environmental Economist may only be removed from office for cause, including incapacity or misconduct, by a resolution of both the House of Commons and the Senate.

Section 334: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CEEA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CEEA shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.
- (3) The Chief Environmental Economist shall prepare an annual budget for the CEEA. This budget shall be submitted to the Treasury Board for inclusion in the main estimates, and shall be referred to a designated Parliamentary Committee for review before being voted on by the House of Commons.

Section 335: Judicial Review

- (2) Any person directly affected by a decision or order of the CEEA under this Part may, within 30 days after the day on which the decision or order is made, apply for judicial review to the Federal Court.

Title III: The Arctic Resilience Agency

Section 336: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as the Arctic Resilience Agency, otherwise known as the ARA.
- (2) The ARA is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of the ARA shall be split in three, with offices in Whitehorse, Yukon, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and Iqaluit, Nunavut, or another singular location as chosen by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister for Northern and Arctic Affairs, or other such minister as designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for the ARA for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of the ARA shall be to lead Canada's efforts in Arctic sovereignty and adaptation to climate change, conducting comprehensive environmental monitoring in and of the Arctic region of Canada.
- (6) In fulfilling its mandate, the ARA shall uphold and promote the rights of the Indigenous peoples of the Arctic, ensuring their perspectives, traditional knowledge, and self-determination are central to its operations and strategies, consistent with the 94 Calls to Action, UNDRIP, and the principles of this Act.
- (7) The ARA is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. The ARA may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against the ARA may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if the ARA were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 337: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, the ARA shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the ARA may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding, or other arrangements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organizations in Canada or elsewhere, related to Arctic development, climate science, and sovereignty;

- (c) Develop, maintain, and implement climate adaptation strategies specific to the Arctic, including infrastructure resilience, and community preparedness;
- (d) Ensure the free, prior, and informed consent of any Indigenous population of the Arctic that would be affected by its work, ensuring there are co-developed programs with Arctic communities that enhance local sovereignty;
- (e) Recruit and train Canadian Century Corps Cadets from across all Corps to support Arctic sovereignty, and climate adaptation and monitoring work;
- (f) Ensure all programs or initiatives are compliant with Dignity Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments;
- (g) Conduct and support the continuous research, innovation, and skills development related to sustainable Arctic development, climate change and its management, or other topics related to its mandate, ensuring collaboration and data gathering from Indigenous knowledge keepers;
- (h) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as detailed under Part II, Title I of this Act;
- (i) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
- (j) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 338: Core Programs

- (1) The Arctic Sovereignty and Environmental Monitoring Program, which shall ensure the absolute clarity and enforcement of Canada's borders in the Arctic through the regular monitoring of the region, watching not only for sovereignty or border incursions, but the ongoing changes to the Arctic environment from shifting and melting ice, forest fire observation and tracking, and other innovative features grown out of the partnership and co-development with Arctic communities.
- (2) The Northern Infrastructure program, which shall bring 21st Century infrastructure to the northern regions and territories of Canada, through deep partnerships with the Century Bank, Canadian Century Corps, Century Homes, CenTel, Century Energy, Century Grocery, the NCDA, and other federal and local institutions and entities, to bring things like local food security, local high-speed internet, and workers to help build.
- (3) The Northern Cultural Resilience program, which shall provide grants, in partnership with Century Bank, for community-led projects that focus on food security, cultural preservation, language revisitation and sustainable economic development.

Section 339: Governance

- (1) The ARA shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) The ARA's Circle of Circles shall be known as the Arctic Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups:
 - (a) The Arctic Stewardship Circle Group;
 - (b) The Climate Monitoring and Science Circle Group;
 - (c) The Arctic Communities Circle Group;
 - (d) The Adaptation Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.
- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, or other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) The ARA's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative from each of the Premiers' offices of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut;
 - (c) One representative citizen residing in the territories of Canada, chosen by civic lottery;
 - (d) One representative Arctic specialized climatologist; and
 - (e) One representative from the Parliament of Canada.

Section 340: Accountability

- (1) The ARA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The ARA shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operational and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The ARA shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the ARA's operations and performance against its mandate.

Section 341: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the ARA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.

- (2) The ARA may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations.

Title IV: Century Energy

Section 342: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a Crown corporation to be known as Century Energy.
- (2) Century Energy is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5) and shall operate as a parent Crown company within the meaning defined in the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) The head office of Century Energy shall be in Calgary, Alberta, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Minister of Environment and Climate Change, or other such Minister as may be designated by the Governor in Council, is the appropriate Minister for Century Energy for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act.
- (5) The mandate of Century Energy is to generate, purchase, and provide power and energy, through its acquired and built energy portfolio, to the provinces as a wholesaler, while also overseeing major programs like the Fossil Fuel Transition Authority to transition Canada away from fossil fuels into clean energy, the Clean Baseload Power program which shall build clean and renewable power generation, and the Clean Federation Initiative which shall provide funding for co-developed clean power and energy generation in every province and territory.
- (6) The mandate given to Century Energy, as described in subsection (5), is made under the grave understanding and acknowledgement, made in Title I of this Part, that the Earth's biosphere is nearing irreversible collapse, and it is not only within the federal government's jurisdiction, it is the very responsibility of the Government of Canada to act to protect all Canadians from such crisis, and do all that must be done to prevent such collapse.
- (7) With the considerations made in subsection (6) it is hereby proclaimed that any and all fossil fuel extraction and its subsequent power generation in the nation of Canada, is now and forevermore under the jurisdiction of and operation of the Government of Canada. Further details about the nationalization of the fossil fuel sector shall be detailed in Title V of this Part.
- (8) Century Energy is for all purposes an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy, in right of Canada, and may exercise its powers only as an agent of His Majesty, or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy. Century Energy may sue and be sued in its own name, and any action or proceeding by or against Century Energy may be brought in any court that would have jurisdiction if Century Energy were not an agent of His Majesty or the Future Stewards succeeding the Monarchy.

Section 343: Powers and Functions

- (1) In carrying out its mandate, Century Energy shall have the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), Century Energy may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Acquire, hold, lease, develop, manage, and dispose of real and personal property;
 - (b) Enter into contracts, agreements, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding or other agreements with any person, entity, level of government including Indigenous governing bodies, co-operative, or non-profit organization in Canada or elsewhere related to energy, and energy production;
 - (c) Enter into agreements with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governing bodies to facilitate and coordinate implementation of the national standards and objectives set forth in this Title, including through the provisions of conditional federal funding, technical support, and access to the resources of Century Energy;
 - (d) Design, construct, commission, and oversee the development of new clean and renewable energy projects and related infrastructure;
 - (e) Establish the sale of wholesale power and energy, sold directly to the provinces and territories' provincial energy and power providers, and never to strictly for-profit entities, that shall be priced based on type of energy and its generation source, with fossil fuels being priced at higher rates, which must increase at an annual rate until completely sunsetted;
 - (f) Provide or facilitate access to financing, grants, loans, loan agreements, and other forms of financial assistance for energy projects, in collaboration with Century Bank;
 - (g) Sunset the operational use of fossil fuels within a prescribed period of 25 years after the coming into force of this Act;
 - (h) Facilitate and oversee the Fossil Fuel Transition Authority, as detailed herein;
 - (i) Facilitate and oversee the Clean Baseload power program, as detailed herein;
 - (j) Facilitate and oversee the Clean Federation Initiative, as detailed herein;
 - (k) Conduct and support research, innovation and skills development related to sustainable, resilient energy production;
 - (l) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, consistent with the principles of Loop Governance, as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act;
 - (m) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (n) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate or exercise of its powers.

Section 344: Core Programs

- (1) The Fossil Fuel Transition Authority, also known as the FFTA, which shall be a distinct arm of Century Energy with the focus on sunsetting fossil fuels entirely within the prescribed period. The FFTA shall be responsible for overseeing the selection of and transfer of assets to the federal government, and the operation of those assets for the prescribed period before sunset, with more details found in Title V of this Part.
- (2) The Clean Baseload Power program, which shall be a distinct arm of Century Energy, established to build clean power generation throughout the country for the exclusive use of Century Energy to sell to the provinces, with a particular focus on nuclear power generation being created for every provincial and territory, ensuring baseload power is always available throughout the country.
- (3) The Clean Federation Initiative program, which shall be a distinct arm of Century Energy that shall promote cooperation and partnership with the provinces in relation to clean energy generation, co-developing such generation together, ensuring each province has more than enough clean energy supply. This program shall also help build out a 21st Century clean and smart power grid that is both local and regional, allowing any power generated in Canada to be used anywhere in Canada, even between provinces.
- (4) Manage the Clean Energy Transition and Innovation Centre in Fort McMurray, as detailed herein.

Section 345: Just Transition

- (1) The Government of Canada hereby guarantees all workers and communities directly affected by the FFTA, and the overall transition to public stewardship of the fossil fuel sector, shall receive comprehensive support through the Just Transition Fund and the FFTA.
- (2) Such support guaranteed by subsection (1) shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) Priority access to skills training and education programs, including pathways into renewable energy, ecological restoration, sustainable green infrastructure, and other sectors aligned with this Act, facilitated by the Canadian Century Corps, and other relevant agencies or education institutions;
 - (b) Tuition Vouchers, as detailed under Part VIII of this Act, for education and retraining, without needing to serve in the Canadian Century Corps;
 - (c) Income support including an exceedingly well funded pension bridging program and relocation assistance when requested and necessary; and
 - (d) Mental Health and well-being support for any affected workers and their families.

- (3) A Just Transition Fund is hereby established in the accounts of Canada, capitalized by a portion of the revenues from the nationalized fossil fuel assets, parliamentary appropriations, and contributions from the Century Bank through the sale of Century Bonds.
- (4) The Just Transition Fund shall finance the measures outlined in this section.
- (5) The governance of this fund, prescribed by regulation, must include representation from affected workers, communities, Indigenous governing bodies, and other relevant governmental bodies.

Section 346: The Fort McMurray Clean Energy Transition Centre

- (1) A minimum of \$15 Billion CAD shall be invested in the establishment of the Fort McMurray Clean Energy Transition and Innovation Centre, otherwise known as the CETIC, which shall be run by Century Energy.
- (2) The CETIC shall serve many roles, including as a hub for research, innovation, development, and deployment of clean energy technologies, including carbon capture utilization and storage, geothermal energy, sustainable resource management, and innovative approaches to land remediation and ecological restoration in post-extraction landscapes. The CETIC shall also serve as one of Canada's main clean energy production and energy storage hubs, producing and storing up to five (5) GW (Gigawatt) of energy.
- (3) The CETIC shall prioritize worker retraining programs partnerships with local educational institutions, Indigenous communities, industry, and the Canadian Century Corps, to foster a skilled workforce for the clean energy economy.
- (4) Further details such as governance of the CETIC shall be established under regulation after consultation and co-development with relevant stakeholders, including local Indigenous nations, ensuring their free, prior, and informed consent.

Section 347: Governance

- (1) Century Energy shall be governed in accordance with the principles of Loop Governance as set out in Part II, Title I of this Act.
- (2) Century Energy's Circle of Circles shall be the known as the Energy Circle of Circles, and shall be composed of the following five peer Circle Groups' governance, subject to review and change following consultation with relevant stakeholders:
 - (a) The Land and Title Circle Group;
 - (b) The Fossil Fuel Circle Group;
 - (c) The Clean Energy Circle Group;
 - (d) The Clean Federation Circle Group; and
 - (e) The Staffing and Logistics Circle Group.

- (3) Membership within each peer Circle Group shall reflect a balance of regional expertise, lived experience, and scientific, technical, logistical, and other relevant skills groups.
- (4) Each peer Circle Group shall include Indigenous representation as a standing requirement.
- (5) Century Energy's Shared Wisdom Council shall be composed of the following:
 - (a) One delegate from each of the five peer Circle Groups;
 - (b) One representative from Parliament of Canada, chosen by the Governor in Council;
 - (c) One representative executive from relevant industry;
 - (d) One representative worker from the relevant industry; and
 - (e) One representative citizen chosen by civic lottery, as defined under section 3 of this Act.

Section 348: Accountability

- (1) Century Energy shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) Century Energy shall prepare a corporate, or Loop Governance equivalent, plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board, in accordance with the Financial Administration Act.
- (3) Century Energy shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of Century Energy's operations and its performance against its mandate.

Section 349: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of Century Energy shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) Century Energy may receive funding through parliamentary appropriations for the financing of its operational resources, which may be further funded by self-generated revenues from the energy portfolio.
- (3) Century Energy shall finance its major projects through patient capital loans from the Century Bank, as established in Part IX of this Act.

Title V: Nationalization

Section 350: Expropriation

- (1) The Government of Canada hereby expropriates the entirety of the fossil fuel extraction and power generation sector as operated within Canada, with the specific entities determined by the Fossil Fuel Transition Authority arm of Century Energy.

Section 351: The FFTA

- (1) The Fossil Fuel Transition Authority, otherwise known as the FFTA, is hereby tasked with conducting the transition of fossil fuel assets from private entities, into public hands.
- (2) The FFTA shall do fair research and evaluation of all fossil fuel entities operating within Canada and without bias, select the extractive and energy production entities for expropriation based on the simple criteria of whether they extract fossil fuels, or if they use fossil fuels to generate energy.
- (3) The FFTA shall make recommendations for expropriation to the Government of Canada within thirty-six (36) months of the coming into force of this Act.

Section 352: The Fair Compensation Formula

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to the fair compensation for those entities which are expropriated.
- (2) The Government of Canada hereby tasks the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency to evaluate both the maximum market valuation of expropriated entities and the total valuation on the damage such entities have wrought on the environment felt in the present and the future, ensuring that such damage costs are accredited to pollution generated by the expropriated entity and their long-term ramifications.
- (3) The final Fair Compensation Formula shall be as follows:
 - (a) The Maximum Value of the Expropriated Entity - The Total Damage Cost of that Entity's Pollution or Activities to Canada's Environment = Total Compensation;
and
 - (b) Should the Total Compensation result in a negative balance, meaning the Expropriated Entity owes the Government of Canada financial compensation for damages to Canada's environment, the Government of Canada shall offer not to pursue owed compensation if the Expropriated Entity agrees not to seek legal action regarding the expropriation.

Title VI: Adaptation and Restoration

Section 353: Local Power Programs

- (1) The Local Power Program is hereby established as a joint venture between Century Energy, Century Bank, and the Canadian Century Corps, to fund and build municipal and Indigenous-owned renewable power systems, including solar, wind, geothermal, local battery storage, and more to be determined by regulations. Eligibility criteria and allocation priorities for this program shall be established by regulation, emphasizing projects that maximize local community benefit, Indigenous self-determination in energy, ecological integrity, and alignment with the principles of this Act.
- (2) The Local Power Program shall include grants for energy storage solutions and support for neighbourhood battery banks to enhance local energy resilience.
- (3) The Canadian Century Corps Cadets shall be deployed to build and maintain these systems, and provide training for local communities.
- (4) The Century Bank shall back loans for Local Power Programs projects and guarantee price stability through federal and provincial grid integration.

Section 354: The National Rewilding and Reforestation Renewal Plan

- (1) A National Rewilding and Reforestation Renewal Plan, otherwise known as the NRRRP, is hereby established with the target of planting and protecting at minimum 2 billion trees across Canada.
- (2) The NRRRP shall prioritize Indigenous-led cultural burning practices and wildfire management strategies to enhance forest health and reduce wildfire risk.
- (3) The NRRRP shall establish new wildfire corridors crossing provincial and territorial boundaries to protect and support biodiversity gain and ecological connectivity.
- (4) The NRRRP shall be operated by and led by the Canadian Century Corps Cadets.

Section 355: Watershed Management

- (1) Watershed Stewardship boards shall be created for all major watersheds by the CEEA, with mandatory Indigenous representation and co-governance mechanisms.
- (2) Floodplain integrity shall be rebuilt through strategic land buyouts, wetland restoration and the establishment of green buffer zones to enhance natural flow mitigation and ecological health.

Title VII: Ecocide

Section 356: Offence of Ecocide

- (1) Every person who, with knowledge or being reckless as to the substantial likelihood of causing severe and either widespread or long-term environmental damage, commits an act or omission that causes such damage is guilty of an indictable offence and liable:
 - (a) In the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years, or to a fine, or to both; and
 - (b) In the case of an organization or entity, to a fine in an amount the court considers appropriate, including up to the greater of \$100,000,000 or 20% of gross global revenue for its most recently completed financial year.
- (2) In addition to any penalty under subsection (1), the court may make any remedial, restitution, prohibition, or forfeiture order that is just in the circumstances, including an order to fund or perform restoration, monitoring and long-term stewardship.

Section 357: Sentencing Factors

- (1) In determining sentence, the court shall consider, among other aggravating factors, whether the offence:
 - (a) Involved willful or reckless disregard of known risks;
 - (b) Produced harm affecting an Indigenous community, protected ecosystem, or culturally significant site;
 - (c) Generated material economic benefit for the offender;
 - (d) Impeded or frustrated restoration; and
 - (e) Occurred in breach of an order, compliance agreement, or license condition.

Section 358: Proportionality and Ability to Pay

- (1) In imposing a fine on an organization, the court shall ensure the amount is proportionate to the gravity of the offence, including the time and cost required for remediation, and the organization's ability to pay and continue lawful operations, and shall consider whether disgorgement and remediation orders adequately remove any economic benefit of the offence.

Section 359: Disgorgement and Remediation

- (1) In addition to any fine or term of imprisonment, the court may order disgorgement of any monetary benefit obtained from the offence and make such remediation, restoration, and monitoring and stewardship orders as are just.

Section 360: Corporate and Officer Liability

- (1) For the purposes of this Title, acts or omissions of a senior officer are deemed to be those of the organization.
- (2) A director or officer who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the commission of the offence is a party to the offence and liable on conviction to the punishment provided for the offence.

Section 361: Jurisdiction

This offence is deemed to be committed in Canada if there is a real and substantial connection to Canada, including where the person is a Canadian citizen or organization, the conduct occurred in whole or part in Canada, or the harm occurred in whole or in part in Canada.

Section 362: Clarifications by Regulation

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations:
 - (a) Prescribing indicators and thresholds for ‘severe’, ‘widespread’, and ‘long-term’ damage, including by reference to scientific standards;
 - (b) Listing protected ecosystems or areas for the purposes of this Title; and
 - (c) Prescribing evidentiary rules and defences consistent with this Title.
- (2) For greater certainty, a regulation under this section does not create an offence or increase a maximum beyond that set out in this Title.

Part XIV: National Preparedness

The future is coming, ready or not.

Title I: Purpose and Principles

Section 363: Dignity in Preparedness

- (1) The programs and initiatives found within this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, and the application of the principles of this Act, as set out in section 6, during times of crisis.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that such times of crisis are happening more often, with climate related disasters an increasingly common occurrence, and future crises are on the horizon such as population decline, further, more extreme, climate disasters, or another worldwide public health event.
- (3) After such acknowledgment as in subsection (2) above, let it be known the Government of Canada has the obligation to prepare for and prevent further crises in Canada, and will take the necessary actions to do so.
- (4) In choosing action, the Government of Canada will do so through the lens of Human Dignity, and the foundational principles of this Act, ensuring that Canada will be ready to meet the moment as it arrives.

Title II: Ecological Crisis Response

Section 364: The National Climate Adaptation Strategy

- (1) The Government of Canada shall be prepared for the future of our climate, and as such hereby enacts the National Climate Adaptation Strategy, otherwise known as NCAS.
- (2) The NCAS shall mandate and provide for the following three-pronged approach consisting of the following programs:
 - (a) National Environmental Pricing Framework, which shall be overseen and operated by the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, with the mandate of putting a dollar amount on pollution and the past, present, and, most importantly, future damage costs associated with said pollution, down to the dollar per molecule;
 - (b) National Environmental Monitoring System, which shall actively monitor the climate of Canada, looking for changes and warning signs. This shall be achieved through partnership between the Canadian Century Corps' Environmental Conservation Corps, for widespread, on-the-ground observation and reporting, the

Canadian Space Agency for high-definition climate monitoring via satellite, and the Arctic Resilience Agency for Arctic on-the-ground reporting; and

- (c) The National Ecological Restoration Plan, which shall be employed for large-scale ecological restoration projects all over Canada, done through the labour of the Canadian Century Corps, in particular their Century Infrastructure Corps and the Environmental Conservation Corps.

Section 365: The Natural Disaster Response Program

- (1) The Natural Disaster Response, which shall be a program designed to coordinate and operationalize a whole of government response to natural disasters, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The deployment of the CCCs' Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps;
 - (b) The deployment of CCCs' Century Infrastructure Corps working in partnership with Century Homes for the rapid deployment of modular housing and emergency shelter; and
 - (c) The consistent communication of the facts and updates during ongoing, dynamically changing situations, through platforms like Aurora, with the help of the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation.

Title III: Public Health Security

Section 366: National Care Mobilization Plan

- (1) A National Care Mobilization Plan is hereby established to ensure rapid and effective deployment of care resources during emergencies, such as public health crises, demographic shifts or other national health related emergencies.
- (2) The National Care Mobilization Plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following provisions:
 - (a) A standby force of Canadian Century Corps' Care and Community Cadets, deployable for elderly supports, pandemic response, or to alleviate hospital or care home overflow;
 - (b) The management of the National Strategic Health Reserve, with the NDDVA overseeing the procurement and quality of supplies, and the CCC's Administration and Logistics Corps managing the physical stockpiles and deployment logistics; and
 - (c) Protocols for rapid training and certification of emergency and non-emergency care providers.

- (3) The Government of Canada shall actively seek and enter into agreements with provincial and territorial governments to ensure the effective and coordinated implementation of the National Care Mobilization Plan across all jurisdictions, respecting constitutional divisions of power while promoting shared standards for emergency care preparedness and response.

Section 367: National Strategic Health Reserve

- (1) There is hereby established a National Strategic Health Reserve, managed by the National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency, which shall have stockpiles all across the country of essential medications, personal protective equipment, dental equipment, and vision supplies, ensuring Canada shall never go without no matter the circumstances.

Section 368: Pandemic Ready Infrastructure

- (1) In partnership with Century Homes, following their Century Codes for buildings, the Government of Canada shall ensure that the country is comprehensively prepared for pandemics or other public health crises.
- (2) To achieve the goal stated in subsection (1) above, all federally owned and funded buildings, particularly medical facilities, must meet new national air quality and ventilation standards in line with Century Codes, as defined under section 3 of this Act, including visible indoor CO2 monitors indicate a healthy range in every room, and that the ventilation of each room reaches over fifteen air changes per hour.
- (3) The Government of Canada shall seek agreements with provincial and territorial governments to adopt these standards as a condition of federal health and infrastructure funding.

Title IV: Socio-Economic Stability

Section 369: National Strategic Food Reserve

- (1) There is hereby established the National Strategic Food Reserve, a decentralized network of food and grain stockpiles throughout the country, which shall be maintained by the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board, and is designed to be continuously renewed, ensuring there is always fresh food ready nearby in case of emergency.

Section 370: The Future Security Fund

- (1) The Future Security Fund is hereby established and shall be administered by the Century Bank, as established in Part IX, Title II of this Act.

- (2) The Future Security Fund shall be capitalized through dedicated allocations by Century Bank, with a starting capitalization of \$50 Billion CAD.
- (3) The Future Security Fund shall serve as a financial safety net to mitigate the economic impacts of major shocks on intergenerational security by funding such things as, but not limited to:
 - (a) Guaranteed post-disaster income replacement for affected individuals, families, and communities; and
 - (b) Dignity Dividend reserves to stabilize payments during economic downturns or crises.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, major shocks shall be defined by regulation made by the Governor in Council.

Title V: Democratic Resilience

Section 371: Civic Continuity Protocols

- (1) Open-source documentation for civic action in case of federal paralysis or significant national disruption is hereby mandated for development and maintenance on git.canada.ca and canada.ca.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, federal paralysis, or significant national disruption refers to extraordinary circumstances, such as a catastrophic natural disaster, widespread critical infrastructure failure, or other severe national emergencies that demonstrably incapacitate the ordinary functioning of the federal government's legislative or executive branches for a sustained period. The precise conditions for activating civic continuity protocols shall be further detailed within regulations and the protocols themselves, subject to oversight by the Office for the Future and Democracy Watch Canada.
- (3) Emergency Circle governance protocols and participatory continuity plans shall be developed and made publicly accessible on Aurora to ensure the continuation of democratic functions and citizen engagement during crises.
- (4) The Emergency Circle governance protocols developed under subsection (3) are intended to provide a framework for maintaining essential democratic deliberation, communication, and coordination during periods of profound crisis when ordinary governmental functions are severely impaired. Their legal status and the authority of any decisions arising from them shall be contingent upon the nature and severity of the crisis and shall be subject to subsequent parliamentary validation or enabling emergency legislation, consistent with constitutional principles and the principles found within this Act.

- (5) The Office for the Future, in collaboration with Democracy Watch Canada shall regularly review and update these protocols to ensure their effectiveness and adaptability.

Part XV: The Office for the Future

To know our future is to know our chains. To break our chains is to make our future.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Intergenerational Equity

Section 372: Dignity Owed to The Future Generations

- (1) The Office and programs established and set forth in this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, and the entitlements to the conditions of flourishing, as established in Part III of this Act.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that the lives, and the quality of those lives, of future generations depend upon the actions of today, knowing that a tree planted today shall someday shade the house you no longer live in decades from now, that the social programs funded today means the productive, happy, healthy, population of tomorrow.
- (3) After such acknowledgement in subsection (2), let it be known that the Government of Canada has an obligation to act in the best interest of all Canadians, present and future.
- (4) In choosing action, the Government of Canada will do so through the lens of Human Dignity and the foundational principles of this Act, detailed in section 6, ensuring that Canada will see any moment, now or in the future, standing tall, together, ready and on guard.

Title II: The Privy Council's Office for the Future

Section 373: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established a new office within the Privy Council to be known as the Office for the Future, which shall operate at arms' length from the Governor in Council to ensure its independence.
- (2) The Office for the Future shall be led by an Officer for the Future, chosen by the Governor in Council after a merit-based, wide ranging selection process as prescribed in regulation.
- (3) The mandate of the Office for the Future, and its head Officer for the Future, shall be the protection and promotion of intergenerational equity, ensuring that prosperity created today is shared with tomorrow.

Section 374: Powers and Functions

- (1) The Office of the Future, in the attainment of its mandate, shall have the following powers and functions:
 - (a) Conduct and commission long-range futures analysis, horizon scanning, and scenario planning to identify potential future challenges and opportunities;
 - (b) Prepare and publish, at least once per year, a national Horizon Report, as detailed herein;
 - (c) Develop, promote and oversee methodologies for conducting Intergenerational Impact Assessments, known as an IIA, to evaluate the potential effects of proposed legislation, major policies, and significant public investments on future generations. All IIAs must come with a plain-language, narrative summary to ensure everyone can read and understand the assessment;
 - (d) Ensure, in accordance with regulations, that comprehensive IIAs are conducted and made publicly available for all proposed legislation, major policies, and significant public investments;
 - (e) Provide advice and formal recommendations to Parliament, parliamentary committees, and government departments, bodies, or agencies on the long-term implications of their work and on measures to uphold intergenerational equity;
 - (f) Convene the Renewal Commission, as detailed herein, and support its work by providing foundational research, foresight analysis, and logistical support for its periodic reviews of this Act or its successors;
 - (g) Promote public dialogue, education, and engagement on long-term issues and the importance of intergenerational fairness;
 - (h) Collaborate with international organizations and other nations on matters of global futures, systemic risk mitigation, and intergenerational justice;
 - (i) Monitor the implementation of policies intended to benefit future generations and report on their effectiveness;
 - (j) Undertake own-motion investigations into systemic issues, policies, or proposed actions that may pose a significant adverse risk to the well-being of future generations; and
 - (k) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and exercise of its powers.

Section 375: Core Programs

- (1) The Horizon Report, which shall be an annual report that shall be delivered to both the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate who shall table it in their respective chambers at the earliest possible opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not. This report shall be a barometer on the future. The

Horizon Report will show Canadians, and the world, what to expect should no action be taken, if some action taken, or if comprehensive action is taken, and shall be a comprehensive, stark, account of, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Population Stability;
 - (b) Biosphere Stability;
 - (c) Democratic Stability;
 - (d) Economic Stability;
 - (e) Societal Stability; and
 - (f) Geopolitical Stability.
- (2) The Intergenerational Impact Assessment Review Board, which shall review Parliament's Intergenerational Impact Assessments, otherwise known as IIAs, which are hereby required to be included with every major work of Parliament after the coming into force of this Act, describing the intergenerational impact of said work. IIAs must include statements for the following:
- (a) A 10-year impact statement;
 - (b) A 25-year impact statement;
 - (c) A 50-year impact statement; and
 - (d) A 100-year impact statement.

Section 376: Interdepartmental Cooperation

- (1) All federal government departments, agencies, or other bodies, shall cooperate with the Office for the Future to the fullest extent possible, provide access to information, data, and expertise necessary to fulfilling the Office's mandate, subject to applicable law.
- (2) All such cooperation and information sharing shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the principles of data sovereignty, privacy, and ethical data governance as found within this Act.

Section 377: Resourcing

- (1) Parliament and the Governor in Council shall ensure that the Office for the Future are provided with more than sufficient and sustained resources to fulfill its mandate and responsibilities under this Act effectively and independently.

Title III: The Renewal Commission

Section 378: Establishment and Mandate

- (1) There is hereby established an independent body, operating at arms' length from the Government of Canada, to be known as the Renewal Commission, which shall be a

unique, special purpose, statutory commission, convened by the Office for the Future no earlier than 50 years after the coming into force of this Act, and no later than 100 years, then every 50 years thereafter, of the coming into force of this Act, with a set timeframe of no more than 12 years to complete their work.

- (2) The Renewal Commission is established for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate set out in subsection (5).
- (3) The head office of the Renewal Commission shall be in Ottawa, Ontario, or a location to be determined by the Governor in Council.
- (4) The Renewal Commission, through their chairperson, shall submit all reports and findings directly to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Speaker of the Senate, who shall table such reports or findings in their respective chambers at their earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.
- (5) The mandate of the Renewal Commission shall be to fundamentally and comprehensively review, assess, and then begin the renewal of the 21st Century Act, creating a successor, potentially a 22nd Century Act.

Section 379: Powers and Functions

- (1) The Renewal Commission may, for the purposes of fulfilling its mandate, have such powers and functions as the following:
 - (a) Require, receive, and review reports, data, and other information from all federal ministries, Crown corporations, agencies, and other bodies responsible for the implementation of any aspect of this Act, concerning their progress, challenges, and adherence to its provision and principles;
 - (b) Conduct comprehensive audits of the 21st Century Act's performance over its lifespan;
 - (c) Receive public submissions and host national consultations and Citizens' Assemblies;
 - (d) Propose a new successor Act, or significant amendments to the 21st Century Act to Parliament and the peoples of Canada;
 - (e) Employ such officers and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of its work, in accordance with the Public Service Employment Act;
 - (f) Make by-laws respecting the administration of its affairs; and
 - (g) Do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of its mandate and the exercise of its powers.

Section 380: Core Programs

- (1) The New Century Act Competition, which shall host a nation-wide competition to make a successor Act to the 21st Century Act, be it a 22nd Century Act or a 23rd, or

so on, each time the Renewal Commission is convened. The rules and regulations of the competition shall be made in regulation by the Renewal Commission, and must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Any individual of any age or background who resides in Canada may enter the competition;
- (b) The proposed Act must be comprehensive, complete, Loop based, and follow the principles of this 21st Century Act, as detailed under section 6; and
- (c) The competition must be hosted on git.canada.ca and follow the principles of Codeshare Civics, as detailed under Part XII of this Act, so that citizens can fork new ideas and create their own.

Section 381: Governance

- (1) The Renewal Commission shall be composed of 22 members, serving five-year rotating terms.
- (2) The composition of the 22 members of the Renewal Commission shall be as follows:
 - (a) Seven members of Parliament chosen by the Governor in Council;
 - (b) Seven citizens chosen through civic lottery as defined under section 3 of this Act;
 - (c) Seven Indigenous Citizens appointed by Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the Métis National Council; and
 - (d) One representative member who wins the New Century Act competition.
- (3) The Renewal Commission shall be headed by a Chairperson, appointed by the Governor in Council, selected from the 22 members of the Renewal Commission.
- (4) A member of the Renewal Commission may only be removed from office for just cause, based on reasons of incapacity, misconduct, or failure to perform the duties of office, following an open and independent inquiry by Parliament and Indigenous governing bodies, with an opportunity for the offending member to be heard.

Section 382: Accountability

- (1) The Renewal Commission, through its Chairperson, shall report to Parliament directly to the Speakers of both chambers.
- (2) The Renewal Commission shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the relevant parliamentary committee for approval.
- (3) The Renewal Commission shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Commons who shall table it before Parliament at the earliest opportunity, whether the chambers are sitting or not.

Section 383: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the Renewal Commission shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The Renewal Commission shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.

Part XVI: National Goals and Moonshots

Nothing is outside humanities reach, on Earth or otherwise.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Moonshots

Section 384: Dignity in Shooting for the Moon

- (1) The goals and aspirations found within this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, and the application of the principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6, with respect to national goals and moonshots, ensuring the human need to explore is ever satisfied.
- (2) The Government of Canada is committed to connecting the country like never before and seeking our place in the stars above, giving hope to Canadians that there is nothing Canada cannot do when done with its people united.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that there is nothing outside of humanity's reach, having gone to the literal Moon and back, and that such projects done on Earth that connect us to each other and to the stars are not only a necessity for the human soul, but a necessity in planting our flag not just on a celestial body, but in the future itself.
- (4) Therefore, the Government of Canada chooses action, and will do so through the lens of Human Dignity, as detailed under Part III, and the principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6 of this Act, ensuring that Canada will meet the moment, connected, together, ready, and on guard.

Title II: Rules and Prerequisites

Section 385: Foundational Rules and Prerequisites for Moonshots

- (1) No project established or authorized under this Part may proceed to significant public expenditure, land acquisition, or construction, without first meeting the following prerequisites, to be overseen by both the Foundation Commission, and the Office for the Future:
 - (a) Rigorous, independent, and publicly accessible feasibility studies, assessing the technological, financial, social, cultural, and environmental viability of the project, including the detailed lifecycle cost-benefit analyses, with the consideration of the harms of not doing the project as well;
 - (b) Detailed risk assessments identifying potential adverse impacts of doing such projects, or not doing such projects, including to Human Dignity, Indigenous rights, and ecological integrity, and a comprehensive mitigation strategy covering the full lifecycle of the project, made publicly available;

- (c) A transparent and robust process of engagement involving the public and all levels of government, including Indigenous governing bodies;
- (d) For any aspect of a project that may impact Indigenous or Treaty rights, Indigenous lands, or traditional territories, there must be the obtainment of free, prior, informed consent, with the project only proceeding through comprehensive partnership and co-development with the affected Indigenous peoples or nations, consistent with the principles of this Act;
- (e) The establishment of a dedicated and independent oversight mechanism for the projects planning, implementation, and operation, accountable to Parliament and the public, ensuring adherence to the projects mandate, budget, timelines, and principles of this Act; and
- (f) A clear demonstration that the project is consistent with the targets, timelines, and ecological protection measures established in Part XIII of this Act.

Title III: The TransCanada Maglev Network

Section 386: Vision of Maglev

- (1) The TransCanada Ultra-High-Speed Maglev Network, hereinafter referred to as the Maglev Network, is envisioned as a transformative, national nation-building project, connecting the country from coast, to coast, to coast. It shall serve as a testament to Canadians' ingenuity, a catalyst for sustainable economic prosperity, and a symbol of national unity, creating a shared and connected future.
- (2) This Maglev Network will revolutionize the movement of people and goods, dramatically reducing travel times, fostering closer ties between communities, and positioning Canada as a global leader in advanced transportation technology, achieved with the utmost respect for ecological integrity, Human Dignity, and ensuring quick deployment through learning from international standards and examples for such technology.
- (3) Transport Canada shall be the Ministry in charge of the development and deployment of this Maglev Network, and shall employ the Canadian Century Corps to help in such development and deployment, alongside industry experts and academic and industry partnerships.

Section 387: National Objectives of the Maglev Network

- (1) The primary objectives of the Maglev Network include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Achieving a significant reduction in cross-country, and inter-city travel times for passengers, making Canada as a whole more accessible and interconnected;

- (b) Establishing an Ultra-High-Speed, reliable, and efficient corridor for the transport of essential, time-sensitive, and high-value goods, bolstering national supply chain resilience;
- (c) Catalyzing sustainable economic development, fostering regional innovation clusters, support advanced Canadian manufacturing, and create a wide range of skilled employment opportunities in such areas as manufacturing and advanced manufacturing, construction, operations, and maintenance, along its primary corridors and at station locations;
- (d) Substantially contribute to Canada's decarbonization goals by providing a high capacity, low-emission alternative to air and road transport, powered by renewable and clean energy sources;
- (e) Enhancing national unity, social cohesion, and equitable access to opportunities by connecting all major urban centres and regions including remote and northern communities in later phases of development; and
- (f) Strengthening Canada's technological sovereignty and advanced manufacturing capabilities through the development, domestic production, and deployment of cutting-edge maglev technologies and related advanced technologies.

Section 388: Core Features and Technological Standards

- (1) The Maglev Network shall utilize advanced magnetic levitation, otherwise known as maglev, technologies, capable of achieving ultra-high-speeds, of at least 600 km/hr, ensuring optimal safety, efficiency, minimal environmental disturbance, and passenger comfort.
- (2) The Maglev Network shall be designed to accommodate both:
 - (a) Dedicated passenger services, offering frequent and rapid transit between major centres; and
 - (b) Ultra-high-speed freight services.
- (3) Feasibility studies shall detail the optimal approach for freight integration, considering options such as:
 - (a) Specialized rolling stock on shared tracks during off-peak passenger hours; and
 - (b) The development of specific secondary maglev freight tracks, with the understanding that while there would be much greater costs, the benefits may outweigh them.
- (4) The Maglev Network will aim for maximum operational speeds enabling coast to coast-to-coast passenger travel in significantly reduced timeframes, with a suggested target operational speed of at least 600 km/h, with scalability capacity in mind when designed to meet maximum projected long-term demands.

- (5) The Maglev Network will be developed with the ultimate vision of connecting all major Canadian urban centres and regions from the Atlantic, to the Pacific, to the Arctic, ensuring comprehensive national coverage through a phased approach.
- (6) Stations on the Maglev Network will be designed as multi-modal, accessible, transportation hubs integrated with local and regional public transit, active transportation networks, and sustainable urban development. Station planning prioritizes co-location with, or seamless connection with, 21st Century Neighbourhoods and Dignity Hubs where feasible.

Section 389: Governance

- (1) The exact governance for such a project as the Maglev Network shall be decided upon completion of the comprehensive feasibility studies, as set out in Title II of this Part, including deciding whether such governance is better run by an Agency of the Government of Canada, a division within Transport Canada, or a new Crown Corporation following Loop Governance. Once such studies are completed the Government of Canada will have one year to respond and act according to the studies recommended form of governance.

Title IV: The Canadian Space Agency

Section 390: Expanded Mandate

- (1) The Canadian Space Agency, as established under the Canadian Space Agency Act, otherwise known as the CSA, is hereby reaffirmed, strengthened, and granted expanded powers under an expanded mandate.
- (2) Without taking away from its original mandate, the expanded mandate of the CSA shall now include the expansion and operation of Canada's public infrastructure in the space domain, thereby strengthening Canada's sovereignty in the space domain, and through satellite monitoring, the sovereignty of Canada's arctic coastlines, and ensuring that humanity's reach beyond our planet remains accountable to public values, and Human Dignity.
- (3) The CSA's expanded mission shall be to prioritize space as a service domain for climate monitoring, communications, and the common good, rather than for conquest or competition.
- (4) The CSA shall work closely with other federal government departments, bodies, or agencies, such as the Office for the Future, Democracy Watch Canada, Century Bank, the NCDA, the Canadian Century Corps, as well as Canadian Universities and others as prescribed by regulation.

Section 391: New Core Programs

- (1) The CSA, in fulfilling its mandate, shall enact the following core programs:

- (a) The Sovereign Satellite Constellation program, which shall construct, operate, and manage a new satellite constellation across Canada with the capabilities to monitor climate changes, and provide high speed internet across the Country, even in the most remote of locations;
- (b) The Climate Monitoring program, which shall use the new satellite constellation, as detailed herein, to monitor climate changes such as Arctic ice melt rates, forest fire progressions and tracking, forest regrowth efforts, and more climate related monitoring;
- (c) The Our Place in Space program, which shall collaborate with Indigenous knowledge keepers to explore sky knowledge systems in parallel with modern astronomy, supporting the education of all Canadians, particularly youths, on what the possibilities of space, what we know, what we don't know, and where we find ourselves;
- (d) The Indigenous Space Sovereignty program, which shall help develop Indigenous-led space related initiatives and satellite monitoring of traditional territories;
- (e) The Public Data program which shall share all data collected by the Sovereign Satellite Constellation with the Public Data Trust run by Statistics Canada, ensuring publicly gathered data is used for the public good. This program shall also include the publishing of any and all contracts and data agreements entered into by the CSA on git.canada.ca, and canada.ca; and
- (f) The Space Manufacturing program, which shall support the development of space technology related component manufacturing, built in Canadian co-operatives by Canadian worker-owners, including the Canadian Century Corps' Air and Space Cadets, in partnership with Canadian aerospace sector and the advanced manufacturing sectors.

Section 392: Governance

- (1) The current governance structure of the CSA shall not change, only expand as needed to include the new provisions and programs detailed in this Part.

Section 393: Accountability

- (1) The CSA shall be subject to audit and oversight by the Foundation Commission.
- (2) The CSA shall prepare an Agency plan and operation and capital budget for the fiscal year, to be submitted to the responsible Minister for the approval by the Treasury Board.
- (3) The CSA shall submit an annual report to the responsible Minister, who shall table it before Parliament. The report shall include a comprehensive account of the CSA's operations and its performance against its newly expanded mandate.

Section 394: Finances

- (1) The financial statements of the CSA shall be audited annually by the Auditor General of Canada.
- (2) The CSA shall receive its funding for its operations through parliamentary appropriations.
- (3) The CSA shall further receive funding for capital projects through low-interest, patient loans from Century Bank, who shall fund those loans through the sale of relevant Century Bonds.

Title V: Sovereign Space Capabilities

Section 395: The Sovereign Orbital Launch Capability

- (1) Canada shall establish and maintain a sovereign, domestic, capability and capacity for launching satellites and other payloads into Earth orbit, reducing reliance on international partners for critical space access and ensuring Canada's autonomous participation in the space domain.
- (2) This capability is essential for national sovereignty, scientific and technological leadership and discovery, fostering innovation and creating high value jobs within the Canadian space sector. All of which shall attract investment in related high-technology industries, ensuring timely access to space for Canadian public interests, and contributing meaningfully to global space exploration and research.
- (3) Development of launch facilities and supporting infrastructure shall prioritize locations within Canada. Saskatchewan is hereby identified as a primary region for consideration due to its geographical advantages, however final site selection will be based on comprehensive assessments including public safety, Dignity Impact Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, and Intergenerational Impact Assessments.
- (4) The launch capabilities and capacities will focus on developing flexible, cost effective, and environmentally responsible launch systems, including dedicated research into, and prioritization of, reusable launch vehicle technologies and green propellants. These systems will be capable of serving a variety of payload sizes and orbital requirements relevant to national priorities.
- (5) A specific risk management framework addressing launch safety, space debris mitigation, and operational contingencies will be developed by the CSA and publicly reported and published.
- (6) The launch capabilities and all programs that stem from it shall operate under a framework of continuous ethical review concerning its activities and their broader implications.

- (7) The launch capabilities and capacity shall be led by the Canadian Space Agency in partnership and close collaboration with such agencies as, but not limited to, the following:
- (a) The Office for the Future for long-term strategic alignment and intergenerational equity considerations;
 - (b) The Canadian Century Corps for infrastructure development, technical support, and providing skills development and career pathways into the space sector for Cadets;
 - (c) The National AI Governance Council, for ethical oversight of any AI systems used in any operations such as launch capabilities, trajectory calculations, and autonomous mission control systems;
 - (d) The National Reconciliation Council, to ensure all space activities and data generation that monitor or affect in any way the traditional territories or Indigenous sovereignty respects the reconciliation efforts of this Act; and
 - (e) Relevant Canadian industries, research institutions, and academics to foster a robust domestic space ecosystem within Canada.
- (8) The vision feed of each satellite shall be publicly streamed on a website created by the CSA, ensuring that the lens is publicly accountable, and not used for undue purposes.

Section 396: The Sovereign Satellite Constellation

- (1) Using the newly given sovereign launch capabilities, Canada shall develop, deploy, operate, and continually renew, a comprehensive national satellite constellation program that shall serve critical public interests, enhance national sovereignty, and provide essential data and services for the well-being of Canadians, the stewardship of the environment, and the advancement of science.
- (2) This satellite constellation will provide robust, secure, and resilient space-based capabilities, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) Universal Telecommunications access, which shall enable:
 - (i) Remote Healthcare.
 - (ii) Remote Education.
 - (b) Advanced real-time Earth observation for Arctic sovereignty and climate observation;
 - (c) Environmental stewardship;
 - (d) Resource management and tracking;
 - (e) Supporting precise, renewable agriculture and agriculture monitoring; and
 - (f) Contribute to national security through a public lens.

- (3) The Sovereign Satellite Constellation program will prioritize the development of a multi-layered constellation addressing diverse national needs, including but not limited to:
- (a) Augmenting the efforts of CenTel to ensure reliable high-speed connectivity in remote, rural, and Indigenous communities;
 - (b) Providing continuous, ultra-high-resolution data for the Arctic Resilience Agency and the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, and the wider community of climate scientists; and
 - (c) Supporting sustainable resource development, agricultural development and soil health, environmental compliance, and asserting Canadian sovereignty.
- (4) Ground Control, data processing, research and development facilities, and component manufacturing for this program will be strategically located and developed in Canada, with Saskatchewan considered a key hub for these activities, such as Ground Control, fostering regional economic development and specialized expertise.
- (5) This program will incorporate specific risk management frameworks addressing cybersecurity of space and ground assets, data integrity, and space debris mitigation, and commits to the principles of sustainable and responsible use of the space domain.

Part XVII: Implementation

The map is not the place, and the blueprint is not the home, but it helps.

Title I: Purpose and Principles

Section 397: Dignified Implementation

- (1) The blueprints and implementation set forth in this Part are specific articulations and extensions of the inherent right to Human Dignity, the principles of this Act, and the need for dignity to be rapidly deployed.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that the work of this Act shall be the undertaking of a generation, and that it must be done quickly to ensure those already falling between the cracks do not fall further out of reach.
- (3) After such acknowledgement found in subsection (2), let it be known that Canada shall not back down in the face of overwhelming challenges, even in the implementation of the solutions to those challenges, and that this work is done on schedule, in collaboration with Canadians country-wide.
- (4) In not backing down, Canada again chooses action, and will do so through the lens of Human Dignity and the foundational principles of this Act, ensuring that Canada will not just meet the moment, but meet it with a plan already in motion.

Title II: Framework for Dignity-Based Federalism

Section 398: The Principle of Partnership

- (1) The Government of Canada recognizes that the full realization of the vision of this Act requires deep and respectful collaboration with provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governing bodies, honouring their distinct constitutional jurisdictions, responsibilities, and wisdom.
- (2) This Act does not seek to impose its frameworks unilaterally, but rather to establish national goals and to offer a robust federal partnership with any province, territory, municipalities, or Indigenous governing body that chooses to work toward these shared objectives for the well-being of the people they serve.

Section 399: An Invitation to Shared Standards

- (1) For all matters within this Act that fall under jurisdiction that is not federal or shared, such as healthcare, education, housing, and social services, that national standards and programs established within this Act shall serve as a benchmark and an invitation for partnership.

- (2) The government of Canada, through the institutions in this Act, such as the Century Bank and the National Renewal Fund shall make available dedicated, long-term, and predictable funding, technical support, and data-sharing capabilities to any province or territory that commits to adopting, co-developing or meeting and adopting these national standards, programs and goals.

Section 400: The Intergovernmental Council

- (1) To facilitate a collaborative approach to the implementation of this Act, with the provinces and territories of Canada, a permanent Intergovernmental Council for National Renewal is hereby established, otherwise known as the ICNR, to be co-chaired, by the federal Minister responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs and a rotating provincial and territorial co-chair.
- (2) The mandate of this Council shall be to:
 - (a) Serve as the primary forum for discussing and negotiating the partnership and funding agreements as described in this Act;
 - (b) Share best practices and innovative solutions for implementing dignity-based policies across jurisdictions; and
 - (c) Resolve disputes and challenges related to intergovernmental cooperation under this Act.

Title III: Sprint Governance and the Relay Model

Section 401: General Principles

- (1) The implementation of this 21st Century Act shall be guided by a Sprint Governance model using the Relay Model methodology, as defined under section 3 of this Act, to ensure focused delivery, manageable budgets, and sustained momentum across all pillars.
- (2) Sprint Governance is operationalized by major reforms and initiatives being grouped into strategic sprints via the Relay Model, aligned with annual or multi-year objectives. Each initiative shall be tracked and reviewed by the Foundation Commission, with relevant bodies participating in or supporting the sprint where appropriate, with ongoing public engagement. Each sprint shall include the following:
 - (a) Clear narrative framing and publicly commented goals;
 - (b) Open dashboards on Aurora, canada.ca, and git.canada.ca for progress tracking;
 - (c) Quarterly dignity and performance audits where applicable; and
 - (d) Policy retrospectives upon the conclusion of sprints to inform future actions.

- (3) The Foundation Commission shall have the authority to formally constitute and empower Sprint Teams for defined periods and objectives. Sprint teams shall be tasked with the following:
- (a) Recruiting personnel from relevant government departments, agencies, the Canadian Century Corps, or include external expertise as required;
 - (b) Forming operational plans that are co-developed with, and respect the ongoing mandates of, any primary institutions established under this Act that have direct jurisdiction over the matter of the sprint; and
 - (c) Operating with clear terms of reference defined by the Foundation Commission, outlining their objectives, deliverables, timelines and reporting obligations to both the Foundation Commission and any relevant Minister or institution.
- (4) The Foundation Commission may allocate operational resources for these teams from funds designated for the implementation of this Act, subject to parliamentary approval and subsequent appropriations.
- (5) All Sprint Governance and Relay Model activities, including budgeting and expenditures for Sprint Teams shall operate within the fiscal accountability frameworks established by law, with the Foundation Commission providing oversight on Sprint specific budgetary performance and reporting.
- (6) The Foundation Commission shall establish a framework to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Sprint Governance and the Relay Model methodologies themselves, ensuring these implementation processes are subject to continuous improvement and adaptation.
- (7) The Relay Model's implementation may be structured as a multi-year relay of as many sprints, with a dedicated Sprint Team taking the lead on specific pillars or 'legs' of the relay, implementing a significant specific part of this Act, all the while other Sprint Teams shall conduct preparatory work for their own upcoming sprints implementing their specified part of the Act. This model includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) Defined teams within each Sprint Team responsible for planning, execution, and the formal document transfer of knowledge, lessons learned, and relevant data to subsequent teams as overseen by the Foundation Commission, ensuring such transfers are a baton passing, not a stop and start;
 - (b) Four to five different Sprints, or legs, of the relay, ensuring roughly one sprint leg per year between elections;
 - (c) A publicly outlined relay plan indicating active and preparatory legs for each implementation year, hosted on git.canada.ca, canada.ca, and Aurora; and
 - (d) Continuous background work, including chapter drafting, site scouting, tool development, and legislative framework preparation for upcoming legs or sprints.

- (8) The Foundation Commission, in consultation with the Office for the Future, shall establish and oversee the detailed operationalization of Sprint Governance and its Relay Model, ensuring its adaptability, and alignment with the Act's objectives and principles.
- (9) Public transparency of Sprint Governance and its Relay Model shall be maintained through platforms such as git.canada.ca, canada.ca, and Aurora, which must include narrative relay summaries, team charters, milestone boards, and public retrospectives.

Title IV: Governance and Accountability Loops

Section 402: The Foundation Commission's Role

- (1) The Foundation Commission shall serve as the central node of this 21st Century Act's governance and implementation frameworks, ensuring accountability, transparency, and responsiveness across all its components. Its strategic priorities for implementation and identified funding needs shall directly inform its advice regarding allocation of funds from the National Renewal Fund, as established in Part X of this Act.
- (2) The Foundation Commission shall provide regular reports to Parliament and the public on the overall progress, challenges, and impacts of this 21st Century Act, utilizing data from Statistics Canada, and insights from Democracy Watch Canada.

Section 403: Feedback and Iteration Mechanisms of this Act

- (1) This Act is designed with inherent feedback and iteration mechanisms including:
 - (a) The Dignity Impact Assessment, provides upfront assessment and ongoing monitoring of policy impacts;
 - (b) The Dignity Evaluation Framework, ensures programs meet minimum dignity thresholds and are subject to corrective action;
 - (c) The Intergenerational Impact Assessment, provides upfront assessment and ongoing monitoring of policy impacts, and pathway to corrective action;
 - (d) The Environmental Impact Assessment, provides upfront assessment and ongoing monitoring of policy impacts, and a pathway to corrective action;
 - (e) Aurora Circles, as established in Part XI of this Act, providing real-time citizen input and communications, allowing for policy co-authorship possibilities, and necessary public deliberation;
 - (f) git.canada.ca, as established in Part XI of this Act, enables transparent legislative development, version control, and public contribution to law;

- (g) The Public Data Trust, stewarded by Statistics Canada, as renewed under Part XI of this Act, provides comprehensive public data for evidence-based policy and public accountability;
 - (h) The Loop Yield Framework program from the Century Bank, as established in Part IX of this Act, shows directly how fiscal policy circulates in the economy;
 - (i) The Canadian and World Democracy Report, an annual report from Democracy Watch Canada shall make clear the democratic health of the nation and what action must be taken;
 - (j) The Horizon Report, produced by the Office for the Future, as established under Part XV of this Act, guides long-term thinking and policy responses; and
 - (k) The Whistleblower Protection Agency, as established under Part VII of this Act, ensures internal accountability.
- (2) These mechanisms shall collectively form a governance loop, allowing for continuous learning, adaptation, and improvement of the Act's implementation.
 - (3) The Foundation Commission shall recommend adjustments based on performance data and public feedback across all provisions of this Act.

Title V: Administrative Monetary Penalties

Section 404: Scope

- (1) This title applies only to the provisions of this Act or the regulations that are designated by regulation as violations.
- (2) For greater certainty, this Title does not apply to Part IV of this Act, unless expressly stated.

Section 405: Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Title is to promote compliance through proportionate, transparent, and predictable administrative monetary penalties.

Section 406: Violations

- (1) A person who contravenes a provision of this Act, or the regulations designated by regulation as violations, is liable to an administrative monetary penalty.
- (2) A penalty may be set as a fixed amount or as a percentage of a person's prior-year income or revenue, or an entity's gross global revenue as prescribed by regulation, but shall not exceed the maximums in this Title.

Section 407: Setting the Amount

- (1) In determining the amount of a penalty, the decision-maker shall set an amount that is proportionate to the gravity of the violation and achieves an equivalent deterrent effect having regard to the person's ability to pay. The amount shall be no higher than necessary to achieve specific and general deterrence.
- (2) A penalty may be expressed as a fixed amount or as a percentage of the person's prior-year taxable income (for individuals) or gross global revenue (for entities), but in all cases shall not exceed the maximums in this Title.
- (3) Reasons shall explain how equivalent deterrence and ability to pay were considered, including any use of income or revenue information.

Section 408: Evidence of Means

- (1) On request, a person or entity shall provide a senior officer attestation or an independent accountant's certificate of the amount of prior-year taxable income or gross global revenue.
- (2) Where such amounts cannot reasonably be determined, the authority may estimate them on the best available information.
- (3) Knowingly providing a false attestation or certificate is a violation for the purposes of this Title.
- (4) Information provided under this section is confidential and may be used only for the purposes of assessing a penalty under this Title or related proceedings.

Section 409: Disgorgement of Economic Benefit

- (1) In addition to or instead of imposing a penalty, the authority may order the person to disgorge any monetary benefit obtained from the contravention.
- (2) An amount ordered under this section is remedial and does not count toward the maximums for penalties.

Section 410: Undue Hardship and Payment Plans

- (1) If immediate payment would cause undue hardship, the authority may allow instalments or approve specified corrective investments or actions in partial satisfaction of the penalty, provided the outcome still achieves specific and general deterrence. Reasons shall be recorded.

Section 411: Indexation

- (1) All fixed dollar amounts in this Title are indexed annually to the CPI (All-Items, Canada) rounded to the nearest dollar, effective April 1 based on the CPI published for the preceding calendar year.

Section 412: Tiers and Maximums

- (1) The Governor in Council may, by regulation, establish classes of violations (including minor, serious and very serious) and assign each class a maximum penalty.
- (2) Unless otherwise prescribed, the maximum penalty shall be as follows:
 - (a) For an individual:
 - (i) Minor: 0.5% of an individual's taxable income for the preceding taxation year;
 - (ii) Serious: 2% of an individual's taxable income for the preceding taxation year; and
 - (iii) Very serious: 9% of an individual's taxable income for the preceding taxation year.
 - (b) For an entity:
 - (i) Minor: 0.5% of the entity's gross global revenue for its most recently completed financial year;
 - (ii) Serious: 2% of the entity's gross global revenue for its most recently completed financial year; and
 - (iii) Very serious: 5% of the entity's gross global revenue for its most recently completed financial year.
- (3) The maximum penalty for a very-serious violation increases up to a maximum of 9% if within the previous five years, the person or entity:
 - (a) Committed a confirmed violation of the same or substantially similar provision; and
 - (b) Breached an undertaking or order made under this Act.
- (4) On application by the enforcement authority with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, and on reasons by a panel of three Review Officers, the maximum penalty may be increased up to 22% of gross global revenue for its most recently completed financial year if the panel finds that:
 - (a) The contravention was willful or showed reckless disregard;

- (b) It caused or risked population-scale harm or systemic denial of rights under this Act; and
 - (c) The entity failed to comply with a prior order or compliance agreement addressing the same risk.
- (5) A regulation may provide for per-day penalties for continuing violations and may set a cumulative cap per violation or series of violations.
- (6) For the purposes of this Title, ‘taxable income’ means the amount reported by the individual to the Canada Revenue Agency for the preceding taxation year, and ‘gross global revenue’ means the consolidated gross revenue of the entity and its affiliates for its most recently completed financial year.

Section 413: Assessment Factors

- (1) In setting the amount, the decision-maker shall consider:
- (a) The nature, gravity, and duration of the violation or the risk of harm;
 - (b) The person’s or entity’s intent or negligence and steps taken to prevent or mitigate harm;
 - (c) Cooperation with the investigation and timely remediation;
 - (d) Prior history and compliance culture; and
 - (e) The ability to pay and proportionality.

Section 414: Process and Review

- (1) No penalty may be imposed without prior written notice of violation and a reasonable opportunity to make written representations. A person or entity on whom a penalty is imposed may, within 30 days, request review by the Review Officer designated by this Title, and may appeal a confirmed penalty to the Federal Court on a question of law. The limitation period for issuing a notice of violation is five years from the day on which the subject-matter arose, or ten years if the authority establishes that the contravention was concealed by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (2) Final decisions imposing a penalty shall be published, with reasons, subject to necessary redactions for confidential information provided.

Section 415: Compliance Agreements and Credits

- (1) The authority may enter into a compliance agreement that provides for specified corrective actions and may reduce or suspend a penalty conditional on performance.

Section 416: Non-Criminal

- (1) A penalty under this Title is not a criminal sanction and does not bar prosecution for an offence arising from the same facts, but any penalty paid must be taken into account on sentencing.

Section 417: Review Officers

- (1) The Minister of Justice shall designate one or more Review Officers for the purposes of this Title. A Review Officer must not have participated in the investigation or decision that is the subject of the review and must meet any qualification criteria prescribed by regulation.
- (2) A review shall be conducted on the record, with a right to make written submissions and, where reasonably required for fairness, oral submissions.
- (3) A Review Officer may confirm, vary or cancel a notice of violation or penalty, or substitute the decision that should have been made.
- (4) For the purposes of section 412(4) the review shall be conducted by a panel of three Review Officers and requires the consent of the Attorney General of Canada. The panel shall issue written reasons addressing proportionality and the factors in section 413.
- (5) The Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the qualifications, term, assignment and procedure of Review Officers.

Part XVIII: Constitutional Entrenchment

Shoring up the foundation of the House that is Canada.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Entrenchment

Section 418: Dignity in Constitutional Renewal

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the right to Human Dignity, as detailed under Part III of this Act, and shall do so in accordance with the principles found in section 6.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitment set out in subsection (1), the Government of Canada shall amend the Constitution Act to entrench this foundational right, that gives birth to all other rights, entitlements, and programs throughout this Act.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged that there are those who would wish to undo this Act, undo its foundational principle of Human Dignity, so that they can continue to rule as the few over the many, and let it be known that they have immense power and patience, resulting in a need to take definitive action.
- (4) Following the acknowledgment in subsection (2) above, let it be known that the Government of Canada shall choose action, ensuring that the core of this Act, the foundation for the rights granted thereafter, must be entrenched and hardened in the foundation of Canadian law, the Constitution, to ensure none may take away what rightfully belongs to Canadians.

Title II: Proposed Amendments

Section 419: Entrenching Human Dignity

- (1) The Constitution Act, 1982, is hereby amended by adding the following immediately after section 7:
 - (a) Right to Human Dignity:
 - (i) Everyone has the right to Human Dignity, which is absolutely inviolable, and the Government of Canada has a duty, within its jurisdiction, to protect that right.
 - (b) The Right to a Healthy Environment:
 - (i) Everyone has the right to a Healthy Environment, and it is the duty of the Government of Canada, within its jurisdiction, to protect that right.
 - (c) All other sections numbers are renumbered as to reflect the addition of two new amendments.

Title III: The Post-Monarchy Head of State

Section 420: Further Constitutional Amendments

- (1) The Constitutional documents of Canada shall be amended to remove all mention of the Monarchy, to be replaced instead by the Office of the Future Steward, or their own chosen name.
- (2) Further, there shall be a new Constitutional Document of Canada, that fully establishes and gives powers to the Office of the Future Steward, or their own chosen name, formally enacting them as the Head of State of the Republic of Canada, using the work of the co-development processes as detailed under Part VI of this Act.

Title IV: Democratic Pathway for Entrenchment

Section 421: A Phased Approach

- (1) The entrenchment of the right to Human Dignity and the right to a healthy environment in the Constitution of Canada shall be pursued through a patient, transparent, and democratic multi-stage process, designed to build broad public and intergovernmental consensus.
- (2) The process of entrenchment shall unfold in the following phases:
 - (a) Phase 1 - Statutory Implementation and Evidence Gathering - the primary focus following the coming into force of this Act shall be on the successful implementation and the statutory rights and programs found throughout this Act. The Government of Canada shall prioritize demonstrating the tangible benefits of these rights through their rapid deployment and enactment;
 - (b) Phase 2 - National Dialogue and Deliberation - following a comprehensive five-year review by the Foundation Commission on the statutory implementation of the rights granted by the 21st Century Act, the Government of Canada shall sponsor:
 - (i) A National Citizens' Assembly on Human Dignity, composed of citizens selected by civic lottery, to deliberate on the proposed right to Human Dignity amendment for the Constitution.
 - (ii) A National Citizens' Assembly on the right to a healthy environment, similarly composed through civic lottery, to deliberate on the proposed right to a healthy environment amendment to the Constitution;
 - (iii) Both assemblies shall hold public hearings, consult with relevant experts and Indigenous nations, be held in every province and territory, and produce reports with recommendations for Parliament and all provincial and territorial legislatures.

- (c) Phase 3 - Formal Intergovernmental Public Consultation - based on the recommendations of the Citizens' Assemblies the Government of Canada shall enter into formal negotiations with provincial and territorial governments to seek consent for the proposed amendments. This phase will also include widespread public consultation on the final proposed wording of the amendments and the referendum question via platforms such as Aurora, public libraries, Dignity Hubs, and Post Offices; and
 - (d) Phase 4 - Constitutional Resolution - only after a broad consensus is demonstrably achieved through the aforementioned phases shall the Prime Minister introduce a resolution in Parliament to formally authorize the amendments in accordance with the procedure set out in the Constitution Act, 1982.
- (3) The Minister of Justice, in collaboration with the Office for the Future, and the Foundation Commission, shall prepare and publicly release an annual report on the progress of this pathway, including the outcomes of Citizens' Assemblies and intergovernmental consultations.

Section 422: The Eight Year Transition Timeline Affirmation

- (1) As stated in Part VI, Title I of this Act, the vote, meaning referendum for a new Head of State shall occur no later than the eighth year of the coming into force of this Act, following the consultation and co-development provisions as detailed under Part VI.

Part XIX: Consequential and Related Amendments

Daring to do the impossible, change.

Title I: Purpose and Principles

Section 423: Dignity In Change

- (1) The amendments and changes proposed herein are to ensure the proper implementation of the provisions of this Act, and such changes must be made through a lens of Human Dignity, as detailed under Part III, and the principles of this Act, as detailed under section 6 of this Act.
- (2) Let it be acknowledged that nothing is impossible, and that what is being done is simply changing the rules of the game we play to ensure society continues to function, nothing as difficult as splitting an atom, nor more impossible than going to the moon.
- (3) After such acknowledgements in subsection (2) let it be known that the Government of Canada has the will to change itself and its laws for the betterment of all Canadians, and that implementing this 21st Century Act shall be its top priority going forward.
- (4) The Government of Canada shall act with the utmost care and delicacy in amending its laws, rules, regulations, and more, as needed to set forth the fullest possible implementation of this Act, in harmony with the Constitution and the broader federal statutory framework, and together with all Canadians, ensuring such changes are for the public good.

Section 424: Guiding Principles

- (1) All consequential amendments made pursuant to this Act shall be drafted and interpreted in a manner consistent with:
 - (a) Best achieving the purpose, and upholding the principles, of this Act;
 - (b) Giving full effect to the rights and entitlements affirmed and established under this Act;
 - (c) Enabling the effective functioning and fulfillment of the mandates of the new and renewed institutions established throughout this Act;
 - (d) Promoting coherence with the purposes and principles of this Act; and
 - (e) Promoting clarity, coherence, and accessibility in the overall federal legislative framework.

Section 425: Comprehensive Review and Transitional Provisions

- (1) The Minister of Justice, in consultation with the Foundation Commission shall, within two years of the coming into force of this Act, conduct a comprehensive review of all other Acts in Parliament not explicitly listed in this Part to identify any further consequential amendments necessary to achieve the full implementation of this 21st Century Act.

The Minister of Justice shall table a report in Parliament detailing the findings of this review, detailed in subsection (1), and proposing any further necessary legislative amendments.

- (2) The Governor in Council may make regulations providing for any transitional matters necessary for the effective implementation of this Act, including such things as, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) The transition of responsibilities, assets, and liabilities from existing government bodies to new institutions established under this Act;
 - (b) The application of provisions of this Act to matters or proceeding commencing before its coming into force;
 - (c) The phasing in of requirements under this Act for existing programs, policies, or contracts; and
 - (d) Any other matter required for the orderly transition to, and the effective implementation and operation of this 21st Century Act.

Title II: Amendments to Economic and Social Frameworks

Section 426: Financial and Taxation Legislation

- (1) The Income Tax Act is amended to the extent necessary to give full effect to the principles of this Act, including, but not limited to, by:
 - (a) Establishing the progressive personal income tax model, the tiered capital gains inclusion rate, and the national wealth tax, as set out in Part X of this Act;
 - (b) Authorizing the administration of the Dignity Dividend and the Child Dignity Dividend as non-taxable benefits pursuant to Part III of this Act;
 - (c) Creating the necessary mechanisms for the Canada Revenue Agency to provide automatic, pre-filled tax returns as set out in Part X of this Act; and
 - (d) Implementing robust anti-avoidance measures to ensure the integrity of the fair taxation system, as described in Part X of this Act.

- (2) The Excise Tax Act is amended to establish a Luxury Consumption Tax on high-value, non-essential goods and services as set out in Part X of this Act.
- (3) The Financial Administration Act is amended to:
 - (a) Establish the National Renewal Fund in the accounts of Canada; and
 - (b) Provide for the financial accountability, oversight, and reporting requirements for all new and reimagined Crown corporations and agencies established by this Act; and
 - (c) Requiring that all financial administration, procurement, and asset management under the Act be conducted in a manner consistent with the principles of Human Dignity, Looped Economic Returns, Patient Capital, and the other foundational economic and social objectives of this Act.
- (4) The Bank of Canada Act and the Bank Act are amended to ensure harmonization with the mandate and operations of Century Bank, particularly concerning its role in national strategic investments and in fulfilling the right to Basic Financial Inclusion.

Section 427: Social Security and Labour Legislation

- (1) The Canada Pension Plan Act and the Old Age Security Act are amended to ensure their provisions are harmonized with the Dignity Dividend and to explicitly prohibit any reduction or claw-backs of benefits as a result of payments received under this Act.
- (2) The Canada Labour Code is amended to support the implementation of the right to time and labour dignity as set out in Part IV, including provisions related to four-day work week, six-hour workdays, overtime, and minimum wage standards for all federally regulated sectors.

Section 428: Agriculture and Food Security Legislation

- (1) The Canada Agricultural Products Act and the Safe Food for Canadians Act are amended to align with the mandates of the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board and Century Grocery, and to support the National Food Strategy by promoting sustainable and regenerative agriculture.
- (2) The Farm Income Protection Act is amended to integrate the fair pricing and cooperative insurance mechanisms supported by the Canadian Grains and Agriculture Board as set out in Part IV.

Section 429: Health and Education Legislation

- (1) The Canada Health Act is amended to incorporate the roles of the National Health Standards and Outcomes Agency and the National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency,

and to provide for the enforcement of new national standards for healthcare as a condition of federal funding, consistent with the principles set out in Part IV.

- (2) The Canada Student Financial Assistance Act and the Canada Student Loans Act are amended to integrate the Century GI Bill, provide for the administration of tuition-free post-secondary education for eligible individuals, and align with the Right to Lifelong Learning as set out in Part IV and Part VIII.

Section 430: Housing and Co-operative Development Legislation

- (1) The National Housing Strategy Act is amended to ensure full alignment with the mandate of Century Homes, the implementation of Century Codes, and the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Housing as set out in Part IV.
- (2) The Canada Cooperatives Act is amended to support the mandate of the National Co-operative Development Agency, simplify the incorporation process for worker co-operatives, and recognize Labour Equity as a form of capital, consistent with the principles of Economic Democracy set out in Part IX.

Section 431: Intergovernmental Fiscal Arrangements

- (1) The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act is amended to establish a framework for Dignity-Based Federalism, authorizing the use of federal transfers to support provincial and territorial partners in implementing programs and standards that meet or exceed the national objectives for Human Dignity, health, and social well-being as set out in this Act.

Section 432: Economic Democracy and Competition

- (1) The Competition Act is amended to support the principles of Economic Democracy and the mandate of the National Co-operative Development Agency by fostering the growth of worker co-operatives and ensuring that competition law does not unfairly disadvantage community wealth-building models.
- (2) The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act is amended to give effect to the National Ownership Transition Fund by establishing a right of first refusal for employees to acquire viable businesses facing insolvency or closure, thereby facilitating employee-led buyouts.
- (3) The Canada Business Corporations Act is amended to create a clear pathway for corporations to transition into worker co-operatives, including specific provisions for employee-led buyouts and recognizing new forms of share classes that represent Labour Equity.

Title III: Amendments to Democratic and Governance Frameworks

Section 433: Democratic and Electoral Legislation

- (1) The Canada Elections Act is amended to the extent necessary to:
 - (a) Implement the Circular Representation electoral model as set out in Part VII;
 - (b) Lower the federal voting age to 16; and
 - (c) Establish a framework for mandatory voting in all federal elections and referenda.
- (2) The Lobbying Act is amended to:
 - (a) Establish a framework for the complete prohibition of Corporate Lobbying, as defined in section 3 of this Act, and the strict regulation of Non-Corporate Lobbying, as defined in section 3 of this Act, as set out in Part VII;
 - (b) Implement a ten-year cooling off period for former public office holders and lobbyists; and
 - (c) Mandate enhanced public disclosure of all permitted lobbying activities.
- (3) The Parliament of Canada Act is amended to:
 - (a) Provide for the expansion of non-partisan research staff to support evidence-based policy;
 - (b) Establish procedures for the creation and attachment of Public Story Bills to all legislation;
 - (c) Establish procedures for the creation and attachment of Dignity Impact Assessments, reviewed by the Dignity Directorate, to all legislation;
 - (d) Establish procedures for the creation and attachment of Environmental Impact Assessments, reviewed by the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, to all relevant legislation;
 - (e) Establish procedures for the creation and attachment of Intergenerational Impact Assessments, reviewed by the Office for the Future, to all legislation; and
 - (f) Integrate the use of git.canada.ca into parliamentary procedure for legislative drafting and public engagement.
- (4) The Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act is amended to provide for the creation of multi-member regional districts necessary for the implementation of the Circular Representation electoral model.

Section 434: Governance and Oversight Legislation

- (1) The Conflict of Interest Act is amended to give effect to the expanded mandate and binding enforcement powers of the Empowered Ethics Commissioner's Office, as set out in Part VII.
- (2) The Public Service Employment Act is amended to facilitate the integration of the Canadian Century Corps into the public service and ensure all recruitment and promotion practices align with the principles of Human Dignity.
- (3) The Broadcasting Act is amended to give full effect to the renewed public interest mandate of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, including its stable, non-commercial funding model and its role as a pillar of democratic integrity, as set out in Part VII.
- (4) The enabling legislation for all existing Crown corporations or agencies whose mandates are impacted by this Act are amended to align with their new or expanded mandates as set out in Part II and throughout this Act. Such Crown Corporations or Agencies include, but are not limited to:
 - (a) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
 - (b) The Canada Post Corporation;
 - (c) The Canada Revenue Agency;
 - (d) The Canadian Space Agency; and
 - (e) Statistics Canada.
- (5) The Public Servants Disclosure Protection Act is amended or superseded to the extent necessary to give full effect to the mandate, jurisdiction, and powers of the Whistleblower Protection Agency as established in Part VII.

Section 435: Justice System and Information Legislation

- (1) The Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act are amended to ensure full alignment with the principles of Digital Sovereignty, the operations of the Public Data Trust, and the open-by-default standards for public data and legislative information established in Part XI.
- (2) The Canadian Human Rights Act is amended to explicitly include the denial of Human Dignity as a prohibited ground of discrimination.
- (3) The Criminal Code is amended to:
 - (a) Establish the offence of Ecocide as defined in this Act;

- (b) Strengthen penalties for corporate negligence that results in widespread harm to Human Dignity or the environment; and
 - (c) Promote the expanded use of restorative justice mechanisms throughout the entire Justice System; and
 - (d) Align provisions related to the use of force by peace officers with the de-escalation and guardian-based policing principles established under Part III.
- (4) The Official Languages Act is amended to ensure that all digital public infrastructure and related services established under this Act are fully accessible, functional, and available in both official languages.
- (5) The Copyright Act is amended to establish a broad public-interest exemption, allowing the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Libraries Canada to digitize and provide non-commercial public access to their archives for the purposes of education, research, and cultural preservation, as set out in Part VII, and to facilitate the establishment of the National Digital Library.

Title IV: Amendments to Environmental and Resource Frameworks

Section 436: Environmental Protection and Assessment Legislation

- (1) The Canadian Environmental Protection Act is amended to the extent necessary to:
- (a) Integrate the mandate and regulatory authority of the Canadian Environmental Economics Agency, particularly concerning the establishment of the National Environmental Standards and the principle of environmental pricing as set out in Part XIII; and
 - (b) Ensure its provisions are consistent with the progressive realization of the Right to a Healthy Environment as affirmed in Part IV.
- (2) The Impact Assessment Act is amended to require that all designated projects undergo a comprehensive and integrated assessment process that includes the Dignity Impact Assessment, the Ecological Impact Assessment, and the Intergenerational Impact Assessment as established throughout this Act.
- (3) The Species at Risk Act and the Fisheries Act are amended to align with the objectives of the National Rewilding and Reforestation Renewal Plan and to support the establishment of new watershed stewardship boards and biodiversity gain targets as set out in Part XIII.

- (4) The Canada National Parks Act is amended to ensure that the management of national parks is aligned with the objectives of the National Rewilding and Reforestation Renewal Plan and to support enhanced ecological integrity objectives co-developed with Indigenous peoples, as set out in Part XIII.

Section 437: Energy and Northern Regulation Legislation

- (1) The Canadian Energy Regulator Act is amended to reflect the new national energy framework established in Part XIII, including:
 - (a) The mandate of Century Energy as the primary public steward of Canada's energy systems;
 - (b) The phased implementation of the Fossil Fuel Sunset Plan; and
 - (c) The national priority of developing and expanding clean and renewable energy infrastructure.
- (2) The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and other related statutes are amended to ensure harmonization with the mandate of the Arctic Resilience Agency to lead climate adaptation, support local sovereignty, and conduct environmental monitoring in the Arctic.

Section 438: Transportation and Infrastructure Legislation

- (1) The Canada Transportation Act is amended to align national transportation policy with the decarbonization targets and sustainable infrastructure objectives of this Act, including providing a framework for the development and regulation of the TransCanada Maglev Network as envisioned in Part XVI.
- (2) The Canada Navigable Waters Act is amended to support the watershed management frameworks and enhanced ecological protections established in Part XIII.

Section 439: Expropriation and Public Purpose

- (1) The Expropriation Act is amended to ensure that any expropriation of land or property for a public work or other public purpose as authorized by this Act is subject to a heightened standard of review.
- (2) Such a review must include the findings of a Dignity Impact Assessment and an Ecological Impact Assessment to ensure the expropriation serves the long-term public good and aligns with the foundational principles of this Act.
- (3) For greater certainty, fair compensation under the Expropriation Act, when applied to actions taken pursuant to this Act, shall be interpreted to include consideration for community well-being, loss of ancestral lands, and other dignity-related factors, and

shall be determined in accordance with any specific compensation frameworks established herein, such as the Fair Compensation Formula set out in Part XIII.

Title V: Amendments to National Sovereignty and Security Frameworks

Section 440: Digital Sovereignty and Communications Legislation

- (1) The Telecommunications Act is amended to the extent necessary to:
 - (a) Establish the mandate of Century Telecommunications, CenTel, as a public utility and Crown corporation, with the authority to build and operate national broadband infrastructure as set out in Part XI;
 - (b) Legally enshrine the principles of Net Neutrality for all federally regulated telecommunications services; and
 - (c) Ensure all regulatory frameworks support the progressive realization of the Right to Digital Access.
- (2) The Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act is amended to:
 - (a) Align with the new federal sovereign digital infrastructure, the data governance role of the Canada Digital Public Square Corporation, and the privacy-by-design principles established in Part XI; and
 - (b) Prohibit the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information by any organization for the purpose of creating or providing a numerical or categorical score, rating, or similar metric to assess an individual's financial reliability, consistent with the prohibition of financial scoring systems in Part IV.

Section 441: National Preparedness and Emergency Management Legislation

- (1) The Emergencies Act and the Emergency Management Act are amended to:
 - (a) Integrate the roles and responsibilities of the Canadian Century Corps' Disaster Response and National Resilience Corps as a primary civilian response body during national emergencies;
 - (b) Incorporate the long-term risk assessments and foresight analysis provided by the Office for the Future into national emergency planning; and
 - (c) Provide a legal framework for the activation of the Civic Continuity Protocols as set out in Part XIV.

- (2) The Quarantine Act is amended to ensure its provisions are fully aligned with the National Care Mobilization Plan and the operational mandate of the National Drug, Dental, and Vision Agency concerning the National Strategic Health Reserve.

Section 442: Space Sovereignty and Security Legislation

- (1) The Canadian Space Agency Act is amended to give full effect to the expanded mandate of the Canadian Space Agency, including authority to develop a sovereign orbital launch capability and operate the Sovereign Satellite Constellation as set out in Part XVI.
- (2) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, and the Communications Security Establishment Act are amended to ensure that the operations, training, and oversight of these agencies are fully consistent with the principles of Human Dignity and are subject to the systemic audits and independent investigation powers of the Dignity Directorate as set out in Part III.

Section 443: International Agreement Implementation Legislation

- (1) All Acts implementing international trade, environmental, or human rights agreements are to be reviewed and amended as necessary to ensure their consistency with the domestic legal obligations, principles, and policy directions of this Act.

Title VI: Indigenous Reconciliation and Governance Legislation

Section 444: Reconciliation in Government

- (1) The Government of Canada acknowledges that the existing body of federal law affecting Indigenous Peoples is rooted in a colonial history and requires fundamental review and renewal to be consistent with the principles of this Act, namely reconciliation and Human Dignity, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- (2) It is hereby affirmed that any and all amendments, repeals, or replacements of legislation affecting the rights, governance, lands, and well-being of Indigenous Peoples shall be undertaken only through a process of co-development, led by Indigenous Peoples themselves.
- (3) The National Council for Reconciliation, as established in Part V of this Act, is mandated to initiate and facilitate a comprehensive review of all such federal legislation in direct and equal partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis governing bodies.
- (4) For greater certainty, no legislative changes resulting from this review process shall be introduced in Parliament without first obtaining the free, prior, and informed

consent of the affected Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with their own laws and decision-making processes.

Part XX: The First Public Story Bill

Stories are how we understand our world, and so shall it be used to understand legislation.

Title I: Purpose and Principles of Storytelling

Section 445: Dignity in Narrative Explanation

- (1) Let it be acknowledged what is already known to Indigenous cultures around the world, that learning is best done through storytelling, and that if you want to explain something you need to make it relevant and understandable in our contextual world, and our own place within.
- (2) As prescribed in Part VII of this Act, every Act enacted after the coming into force of this 21st Century Act, must include a Public Story Bill, a narrative explainer in plain language on the context of this Act and its provisions.
- (3) Public Story Bills are for illustrative and educational purposes only and are not legally binding in any way. The reader must consult the previous Parts of this Act, using the Table of Contents to find the specific provision that is legally binding.

Section 446: Legal Clarity

- (1) It is hereby affirmed that this Part of this Act is enacted for illustrative and educational purposes only.
- (2) This Part of this Act has no legal force or effect and creates no rights, duties, powers, immunities, liabilities, offences, penalties, entitlements, causes of action, or procedural rights.
- (3) For greater certainty, nothing in this Part shall be used to resolve any ambiguity in, or to limit or extend the meaning of, any other provision of this Act, or any other enactment.
- (4) No proceeding may be commenced or maintained, and no remedy or relief may be granted or refused, by reason only of anything contained in this Part.
- (5) No regulation may be made under this Part.
- (6) The Minister may cause illustrative materials and public-facing explanations to be published from time to time. Such materials do not form part of this Act and have no legal force or effect.

Title II: Human Dignity

Section 447: The Dignity Dividend

The whole thing didn't feel real. From the beginning the promise of money FROM the government not TO the government, if you make under \$100,000? Amy isn't sure she's ever even spoken to someone who makes that much money. So, when all the election hullabaloo finished and whatever bills passed, she heard on the news that the first Dignity Dividend was coming July 1, so soon she could hardly believe it. Now here she was, at the local park celebrating Canada Day, when a bank notification hits her phone. DEPOSIT: CAN DIG DIV \$734.82 +

'Oh my god,' she said, almost involuntarily, 'It's real!'

'What's real?' asked Sarah.

'Nothing hunny,' Amy responds, giving her daughter a kiss on her head. She grabs Sarah's hand and they walk over to the little farmer's market the park set up for the event. After some looking, she finds fresh strawberries, and buys two baskets, one of both of them this time. Normally she couldn't even afford the one, but today? Well, today might be the start of something new.

Title III: Digital Sovereignty

Section 448: The Viral Post

Vanessa was an artist at heart, and her studio apartment showed it. Paint was everywhere, not always on the canvas strewn about the small room. It was a mess, but it was hers. It's where she felt most alive, but that doesn't pay the bills, which have been piling. Literally, as Vanessa is not the digital type, so she gets all her bills physically. It fits her artistic style she claims. Her paintings were thick, brushstrokes creating dunes of paint in ways abstract, and beautiful. It was all she thought about, how to give paintings physicality and humanity. It's what set her apart, at least in Carlos' eyes. He was the one who suggested the whole Aurora thing.

Carlos was as online as one could be, and thus was first in line at the local Post Office when the time came to get a Digital Social Insurance Number, which came with a cool shiny metal card that had a QR code laser-engraved. Scanning that card allowed him to set up an @canadapost.ca email address, carlos99@canadapost.ca naturally, which could then further be used to make an Aurora account. The process took a while, and wasn't as quick or convenient as other online account making, with all the security and human verification, but Carlos didn't mind. He wanted to try the new thing, see the digital frontier, and that frontier was full of northern lights and Reaction Stamps.

Aurora is an online federated social media forum platform that is like reddit meets twitter meets mastodon. That is to say, it's a link aggregate. You post stuff on there, taken

from places around the internet, as well as Original Content, which people uprank or downrank, or award Reaction Stamps. Those stamps are little tokens of appreciation or recognition, that not only show up on posts, visibly displaying community reaction, but also are then transferred to the poster's Digital Stamp Wallet, associated with their DSIN. Those stamps have a monetary value, almost always \$0.01 CAD (unless someone gave you a rare special one from the auction) and while that may not seem like much, viral posts can earn quite a bit of them.

Explaining all this to Vanessa was a process in itself, but after weeks of begging he finally got a concession. Carlos will take a picture of Vanessa with her Art, and share it on Aurora's Painting Circle, which is the dedicated Painting forum on, enclosed in the Arts Circle on Aurora, with a quote from Vanessa about the piece and her process under the picture, all on Carlos's account xxpoisonsniperxx.

After writing a little blurb on the piece in the photo Carlos posted it with the caption 'Meet my Friend Vanessa, her Art rocks' which Vanessa did not approve.

She was excited though. The thought of people seeing her art and maybe even appreciating it was new. If she was honest with herself, she assumed that Art, while the most important thing in her life, won't exactly fund her life.

Soon the upranking started, and then the first stamp, a shouting 🗨️ emoji Reaction Stamp, hit Carlos's stamp wallet. Someone seems to approve of Vanessa's thoughts on the physicality of art and painting. One after the other, more Reaction Stamps poured in and soon their post was the top of Aurora's Painting Circle. After one day they had already received over 5000 Reaction Stamps. Vanessa was thrilled. People were recognizing her art and willing to pay for it! Even if it was just one cent, it added up now to a real amount of \$50, which was more than she had ever gotten for her art before. That's when Vanessa decided maybe she will get her own DSIN and start posting on Aurora. Maybe she can start paying off all those bills.

Title IV: Domestic Sovereignty

Section 449: The Republic

It never really made sense to Andrew until he had his own kid, a decade after the fact. The Republic of Canada is virtually no different than the Constitutional Monarchy he grew up in, only without the history. They still had MPs, more now than ever mind you with this whole Circular Representation thing with the ranked local and regional candidates. Sure, yes there were new things like 21st Century Neighbourhoods and Century Homes, better infrastructure, less poverty, and the list goes on, but all that change could've been done by the same system. It felt like stomping on traditions to Andrew, but came along little Mark and that toonie.

Andrew collected coins since he was a little boy, always finding the little variations intriguing and fun. One day not long after his son had turned four years old, he showed Mark some of his collection, hoping to maybe pass on the tradition.

‘Look at this one! Be gentle with it okay? It can rip easily,’ Andrew said handing Mark an old toonie.

‘Who’s that?’ Mark asked, pointing at Queen Elizabeth II.

‘That’s the Queen,’ Andrew replied

‘Why?’ asked Mark.

‘Because she’s ‘ well she used to be the Queen of Canada.’

‘Why?’

‘That’s a long story.’

‘But why is she on your money?’

‘Because I told you, she used to be Queen.’

‘But you told me we don’t have a queen.’

‘I know, buddy, but we used to.’

‘Why?’

‘Well because the people that came over here had a Queen and well, I guess they just brought her along.’

‘But, then what about the Queen of Canada that was already here?’

‘Well, they didn’t have a queen here before.’

‘Why?’

‘I don’t know. Maybe they didn’t need one.’

‘Is that why we don’t have a Queen now?’

‘No, bud, that’s why we have Future Stewards now, instead of a Queen’

‘Why?’

‘I don’t know bud, why don’t we go look it up?’

Andrew and Mark spend the rest of the evening trying to answer every ‘why’ Mark had to ask, and Andrew learned about the Future Stewards in the process, the new head of the republic of Canada, the Council of Youth and Elders, and decided they sounded cooler than a Queen anyways. Canadian born and made just like him and Mark.

Title V: Economic Democracy

Section 450: The New Worker-Owners

Isaiah had been working at this bakery for nearly fifteen years and wouldn’t trade it for the world. He loved almost everything about it, the chatter, the smell of coffee, and the

unique little world that was created every time you stepped into the shop. What he did not love was his boss, Trevor. The owner who was old and grumpy, but damn could he make a cup of coffee, not to mention run a business off it. But after fifteen years Isaiah knew how to do most of everything around here, and the rest of the staff, like Julie, Margaret, and Sean, were like his family. They looked out for each other, which is why it hurt so much when they got the news.

On a Friday night, as soon as the shop closed for the evening, Trevor gathered everyone around the counter for a team meeting. It was their worst nightmare. He was selling, having finally gotten a little too old and a little too grumpy, so he decided he was done. The new buyer would take control Monday, and would be tearing the place down to build a high-rise. The team was silent. Trevor continued by saying that he needed everyone to leave their aprons and keys if they had any in the back, and that any personal belongings should be taken home now otherwise they'll be sold off with everything else. After that Trevor said goodnight and left like nothing had happened.

'He can't just do that can he?' Julie asked, voice already choking up.

'I mean it's his business, Jules. What are we supposed to do?' Sean said.

'It's just so, so sudden!' Margaret exclaimed.

'No kidding,' said Isaiah, stunned that after working here so long he didn't get more heads up than a weekend, not even. It didn't sit right with him. Sitting dejected with everyone else, Isaiah pulls out his phone and starts to search up what to do when your boss sells the business. The first result was sponsored but specific 'Know your rights as a worker-owner' with a link to the National Co-operative Development Agency's website. He didn't know what that meant exactly, a worker-owner, but he clicked on it anyways.

The website was standard government affair, bland but legible, and it hosted an article on what to do when your employer sells a business. How the employees have the right to first refusal of the business if they can produce a viable business and capital plan, which then linked to funding options from the NCDA and Century Bank. 'Well, I know how to run the place myself at this point' thought Isaiah.

'Guys do you want to be worker-owners with me?' Isaiah asked, to an eager and curious work family.

The transition took time, and a lot of paper work and business lessons provided by the NCDA, so the café was closed for a few weeks. However, after finalizing agreements with the Century Bank and the suppliers for the café they were able to officially reopen within the month, proudly displaying a sign saying UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Title VI: Reconciliation

Section 451: Co-Development

Paul had been a government lawyer for nearly 50 years, most of his life, and this was unlike anything he'd done before. First of all, he is sitting cross legged, in his nice suit mind you, in a circle of other fully grown adults in a board room inside of Parliament, that smelled like sweetgrass after the smudging. That said, he was fascinated. This was the first Sharing Circle of the Land Back discussions between Canada and several Indigenous Nations. He knew he was part of history now, even if his legs were showing. The circle was as large as the room could fit, almost half of which were just the translators.

The Act was very clear. Any Land Back discussion to take place were to have translators for every relevant language. This meant the room had translators for five Indigenous Languages, as well as English and French, plus back-ups. Paul didn't speak anything but plain English, and he felt a little out of his element. He wondered how it must have been like during those first land transfer talks hundreds of years ago. Soon enough it is Paul's turn.

'Hi, I'm Paul, I work for the Crown as a lawyer,' Paul said. 'I, uh, don't have much else to say about myself really. I just look forward to working with everyone here to settle past wrongs' he finished, quickly passing the stick to his right. The translators did not spend long passing the message.

'Hey! My name is Raine, I am seventeen years old, and I don't really have a job or anything, but I do well in school and all that. One of my favourite subjects is history. And one of my great, great, great grandmothers was part of the original treaty negotiations in Saskatchewan, so I'm really excited to be here! It, it really feels like a great honour,' said the girl beside Paul. Raine passes the stick to her right, continuing the Sharing Circle.

This was just one of the many Sharing Circles, and negotiations to come out of this process. It was slow, and sometimes tedious to those on the outside, but anyone who actually took part of the process knew how important it was. Even Paul eventually really came into his own, sharing more about his life, what he thinks of Canada and what it could be, and everyone else sharing the same. It felt healing. Sure, there was going to be hard conversations, especially urban land back talks, but in the circle, anything can be talked about, and anything can be accomplished.

Title VII: The Human Capital Engine

Section 452: The Nurse

When Ella Singh first arrived at the Sunny Oaks Personal Care Home Ltd. as part of her training and employment with the Canadian Century Corps' Care and Community Cadets, one thing immediately became clear: neglect. The floors were filthy, the air musty,

the food questionable, and the residents miserable. 'Oh boy' she said to herself under her breath as the operator gave her the tour.

Ella cried twice before lunch. There is just so much to do, so many people to care for, without enough people to help. In fact, she was supposed to be that help! The staff were nice but clearly very burnt out. It was becoming hazardous for the residents at this point and something needed to be done. Thankfully Ella was trained for this.

Calling her CCC team lead was easy, and Don was the best. He was the kind of guy who got it. He actually cared about people, how they were doing, what they needed, and how he could help them. Don answered right away.

'Ella! How are you, sweetheart?' Don's wide smile clear through his voice.

'Hi, Don. I'm hiding in a supply closet' Ella says, trying to match his happy tone through the tears.

'Well, that doesn't sound good. Are you alright? Are they treating you, okay?' Don asks.

'Yeah, no, I'm okay, everyone here is so sweet but it's bad. Like, really bad, Don. We need more help.' Ella replies, trying to steady her voice.

'Makeover bad?' Don asks.

'Yeah,' Ella breathes out. She knows that means a lot of disruption. They taught her about the makeover for care homes in bootcamp, but she never thought she'd have to do that. Especially on her first day.

'It's okay Ella, I'm glad you called. I'll get some more Care Cadets out there right now, and I'll call the province to let them know, get them to approve the makeover,'

'Thanks, Don,' Ella says with her first smile of the day.

'Of course, sweetheart. Sit tight.' Don says.

The three additional CCC Care and Community Cadets meet Ella at the front entrance of Sunny Oaks. They introduced themselves as Tom, Mary, and Sasha, each with nursing degrees, ready to help out immediately. They ask Ella all sorts of questions, like how many residents there are, how many staff, last time people were fed and with what, where the laundry was, and more. Ella was a little taken aback by how ready and eager they were, but so grateful for it too. She answered as many questions as she could and then showed them around the facility. Everyone agreed to work overtime tonight to help with the makeover, making this a double shift of an additional six hours. Ella wasn't daunted though.

The new Cadets energized Ella and she was right back into the fray ready to do what she signed up for: help people. She, along with Sasha, went door to door to just talk to the residents, see how they were and if they needed anything right away. That took a few hours, but was well worth it to see the smiles and feel warmth of the residents for the first time in a long time. Meanwhile Mary and Tom were in the kitchen cooking up all sorts of fresh soups and sandwiches, after going out to buy much needed groceries.

The regular staff watched and nodded, answering questions as they came, but mostly went about their routines, rushing to help more people than a single person was capable of. They felt unsure about this all, and too tired to really do anything about it while also doing everything else around here. Then again if these CCC kids could help, one of the older staff thought, well they weren't in a place to say no.

During supper, instead of everyone eating in their own rooms, they came together in the dining hall. There was actual laughter and chatter all around the hall. The staff couldn't believe their eyes. That's when Ella gets the call.

'Hey Don!' Ella says, mood the total opposite of the call before.

'Hey Ella!' Don says, matching the jubilation. 'I got great news! The province has agreed with work with the feds and the CCC for a total makeover! They'll be sending in Century Infrastructure Corps' Cadets within the week!'

'That's great Don! Thank you!' Ella says, barely able to contain her excitement. After making sure Ella was feeling better now, Don ends the call. Ella gets up from her table, and walks to the staff, still watching in amazement at the drastically different scene in the dining room. 'Hey guys!'

'Hi, Ella. Wow, I can't believe what I'm seeing.' Says Shannon, the on-site nurse.

'I know right! It's wild what some good soup can do!' Ella laughs. 'Anyway, I just wanted to let you know you guys have been approved for a makeover! They're going to come in and fix the place up real nice. Make it all up to Century Code. And they'll bring in even more staff to help out! You guys could even take a vacation if you wanted!'

The words seemed to wash over the tired staff. Vacation? Did she say vacation? Shannon is the first to move, with tears in her eyes she hugs Ella. Then so does Shirley, and Tammy, and all the others. It's going to be alright. Finally, things might be alright.

Title VIII: Codeshare Civics

Section 453: The Typo

It was so small, so unimportant, but yet there it was, but Taylor couldn't ignore it. It was there! Right there! How did they miss it? After all the back and forth, the fighting, the faux outrage online, they finally did it, the Act was passed into law, and thus hosted on git.canada.ca, but they couldn't run a damn spell check before pushing to main? 'Teh right to Human Dignity' It was almost insulting. So, Taylor did what any good citizen would do. They logged in to their git.canada.ca account using their @canadapost.ca email address and they made a fork, basically a copy, of the Act into their own computer, fixed the typo, then made a pull request for the Parliament to merge to main, basically asking to make this change permanent in law. Idiots, Taylor thought, and closed their laptop for the night. It was 12:51 AM.

At 12:55 AM panic rushed through the halls of power in Canada. First just the overnight staff, making sure pull requests were logged and filed. Most people were trying to modify the recently passed Act to include something silly like the right to cats. This was different though. The Canada Digital Public Square employee read the commit message out loud, and the whole room stopped to listen.

fix(part-iii): correct 'Teh' --> 'The' in clause four.

- Teh right to Human Dignity'
+ The right to Human Dignity'

// TODO: add spellcheck to next build

At 1:00 AM the PR was escalated for full review.

At 2:00 AM the night supervisor started a comprehensive report for the Minister

At 5:00 AM the Minister for Digital Sovereignty was informed and read the report.

At 6:00 AM the Prime Minister was informed.

At 7:00 AM the Cabinet is convened to discuss.

At 9:00 AM the Parliament is informed.

At 2:00 PM the amendment legislation is drafted, fully spell checked this time.

At 3:00 PM the amendment passes first reading.

At 4:00 PM the amendment passes second reading.

At 5:00 PM the amendment passes third reading and the amendment is passed by the house.

The next day the same process happens in the Senate, and a day later, the amendments receive Royal assent, and is published to git.canada.ca. It's one of the fastest amendments ever made in Canadian history. The media says it was because Parliament was embarrassed, but either way Taylor didn't care.

They received a letter in the mail with a cheque, compensation for participation in the legislative process, and a formal letter of recognition from the Prime Minister, earnestly thanking Taylor for their contribution to Canadian Democracy. Even the stewards file on the Act's repository on git.canada.ca, now shows Taylor's account as an author of this Act, making them the youngest to ever author an Act like this. It felt good, and Taylor was suddenly way more interested in the whole Codeshare Civics thing the government was trying, because for her at least, it worked.

Title IX: Ecological Stewardship

Section 454: The Fire Spotter

On screen the silent billowing of white and black smoke pours from an isolated spot of the emerald green Alberta Rockies. The footage was taken from a satellite video feed from the Canadian Space Agencies' Sovereign Satellite Constellation.

'That's definitely smoke, and it's been growing' Nicole said, staring at her monitor, rewinding the past few hours of footage back and forth. Her team gathered around her.

'And where there's smoke' Ian started.

'Shut up. Let's call this in,' Nicole interrupted playfully. It was the start of fire season, and the goal was to ensure the skies weren't choked because of out-of-control wildfires. Here at the CSA their role in this goal was to monitor for any signs of wildfires, and report them as soon as possible for containment. She sends out a video copy of the satellite video of the burgeoning wildfire to her supervisor. A job well done, but unfinished. There was a whole season left for things to get out of control.

A few hours later a water bomber was sent to douse the flames, while Canadian Century Corps Environmental Conservation Cadets were sent in to quell any remaining flames, and clean up the surrounding forest area to ensure there was less flammable material laying around.

Just like that a potential out of control wildfire was taken out. Nicole was grateful for her job at the CSA, even though she was in it more for the space stuff than the climate stuff. However, it was moments like this where it really clicked for her. The space stuff, all the work on the Sovereign Satellite Constellation, paid off to do exactly what she was doing now. With a smile on her face, she got back to staring at her screen, looking for the next signal of something wrong, because where there's smoke, there's fire.

Part XXI: Coming into Force

Title I: Purpose, Principles, Relays

Section 455: Purpose and Principles of Phase Implementation

- (1) The Government of Canada is committed to enacting the entirety of this Act, with the recognition that some provisions will take longer to operationalize than others and thus there is need to do so in discrete phases, all of which shall be done in accordance with the principles of this Act, found in section 6, and Human Dignity, detailed under Part III of this Act.
- (2) In fulfilling its commitment found in subsection (1) above, the Government of Canada shall enact Sprint Governance and the Relay Model, as defined under section 3, and detailed under Part XVII, Title III, where the Government of Canada will enact parts of this Act through a relay made up of four yearly sprints, or 'legs,' thus allowing the Government to focus on specific pieces of the Act to implement at a time.
- (3) Let it be acknowledged the immense size and scope of this Act and its aims, and that there will be many challenges to overcome, which may be overwhelming, to some.
- (4) The Government of Canada shall choose action in the face of such immense challenge and will do so knowing that it is the right thing to do, not just for the present which desperately needs hope, not just for the past, which desperately needs honour, but for the future generations, who desperately need it so they may live and prosper.

Section 456: Coming into Force by Order

- (1) The provisions of this Act, other than this section, come into force on a day or days to be fixed by order of the Governor in Council.
- (2) This section comes into force on the day on which this Act receives Royal Assent.
- (3) Different provisions may be brought into force on different days.
- (4) An order under this section may apply generally or with respect to one or more Parts or sections.

Section 457: Coming into Force by Phases

- (1) The coming into force of the Parts and Titles of this Act shall be conducted in a phased, orderly, and strategic manner, guided by the principles of Sprint Governance and the Relay Model as established under Part XVII, Title III of this Act.

Section 458: The Implementation Relay

- (1) The Governor in Council, on binding the recommendation of the Foundation Commission, shall issue the orders referred to in section 456, in accordance with a Relay. This Relay shall be structured in a series of distinct ‘legs,’ or Sprints, each focusing on a specific cluster of the Act’s Parts and objectives, where one Sprint is ‘active’ and the current year’s work, while the other Sprints do background prep work, getting ready for their own active Sprint.
- (2) The initial four-year Implementation Relay shall, at a minimum, consist of the following Sprints:
 - (a) Relay 1 Sprint 1 - Foundational Infrastructure (Year 1): Focusing on the full operational establishment of institutions such as:
 - (i) the Foundation Commission;
 - (ii) The Dignity Directorate;
 - (iii) Century Bank;
 - (iv) The Canadian Century Corps, particularly its Administration and Logistics Corps;
 - (v) National Council for Reconciliation; and
 - (vi) The renewed mandate and operations of the Canada Revenue Agency.
 - (b) Relay 1 Sprint 2 - Economic Democracy (Year 2): Focusing on the principles of Economic Democracy, as detailed in this Act, operationalizing the following:
 - (i) The Dignity Dividend and the Child Dignity Dividend; and
 - (ii) The Fair Taxation measures outlined in Part X of this Act.
 - (c) Relay 1 Sprint 3 - The Human Capital Engine (Year 3): Focusing on the full implementation of Part VIII of this Act, including the full recruitment, training, and deployment of the Canadian Century Corps across all foundational streams, building on the preparatory work of the Administration and Logistics Corps from Sprint 1; and
 - (d) Relay 1 Sprint 4 - Digital Sovereignty (Year 4): Focusing on the full implementation of Part XI of this Act, including the launch of CenTel, the Canadian Digital Civic Tech Stack that includes the @canadapost.ca email service, Guardian, Aurora, the DSIN, and git.canada.ca.
- (3) Prior to the commencement of each Sprint, the Foundation Commission shall prepare a detailed operational plan and budget. This budget shall be submitted to the

Treasury Board for approval and subsequent appropriation of funds from the National Renewal Fund or the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Foundation Commission shall publicly report on the approved budget and expenditures for each Sprint in accordance with its mandate to ensure public transparency.

Section 459: Review and Adaptation

- (1) The Foundation Commission shall, at the conclusion of each Sprint or ‘leg’ of the Relay, conduct a comprehensive review and submit a report to Parliament and the public, on the overall implementation of that Sprint, which may include recommendations for adjusting the sequence or timing of subsequent legs to ensure the effective and dignified implementation of this Act.
- (2) In the event that a Sprint is projected to significantly fail to meet its core objectives, timelines, or budgetary constraints, the Foundation Commission, pursuant to its oversight mandate under Part VII of this Act, shall have the authority to require the responsible Sprint Team to submit a corrective action plan. The Foundation Commission may issue binding directives regarding the plan’s implementation to ensure the integrity and momentum of the relay are maintained.

Section 460: Co-operative Implementation

- (1) The purpose of this section is to reiterate the need for Dignity-Based Federalism, to implement this Act through co-operative arrangements that respect constitutional jurisdictions while ensuring national minimum standards of dignity, access, and non-discrimination.
- (2) The Minister responsible may enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements with a province, territory, or Indigenous Government concerning the design, delivery, or enforcement of programs under this Act.
- (3) Regulations may prescribe national minimum standards, such as service levels, eligibility floors, timelines, portability, and data safeguards. Parties may exceed but not fall below these minimums.
- (4) Where a jurisdiction demonstrates substantive equivalency to the national minimums through its own laws or programs, the Minister must recognize equivalency and exempt that jurisdiction from duplicative federal requirements for a period of renewable equivalency, subject to period review.
- (5) Payments may be made under this Act using time-limited agreements, statutory transfers, or results-based contributions tied to the national minimums.
- (6) Nothing in this Act displaces valid provincial laws except in the case of an operational conflict with a minimum standard expressly designated as paramount by regulation.

- (7) For programs requiring local rights-of-way, permitting, or utility interconnection, agreements may include municipalities and regulated utilities, including standard-form easements and service-level agreements.
- (8) Disputes arising under an agreement must include a staged process, with dialogue leading to mediation leading to independent expert recommendation; binding arbitration only where parties agree.
- (9) All agreements, equivalency decisions, and compliance reports must be published within 30 days, subject to privacy and Cabinet confidences.
- (10) Nothing in this section abrogates or derogates from Indigenous, Aboriginal, or treaty rights; where self-government agreements assign program fields, the Crown shall negotiate directly with the Indigenous government on a nation-to-nation basis.

Conclusion - The House We Must Rebuild

Turning on the porchlight.

Title I: Our Home, Our Blueprint, Our Vow to the Future

Section 461: The Foundation of Our Common Home

- (1) Let us speak of Canada not merely as a nation, nor solely as a state, but as a House, vast and varied, built by many hands across the generations, upon lands that have known the footsteps of humanity for millennia. This house, our common home, was envisioned as a shelter of promise, a place of peace, and a beacon of shared prosperity.
- (2) Yet, any house, however grand in its initial design, if its timbers are allowed to warp under indifference, if its foundations left fractured by inequality, it will inevitably begin to show strains. We have heard the creaks in our floorboards and felt the drafts come in through the cracks for so long that it's easy to forget, to not notice. A house neglected is a promise deferred.

Section 462: A Blueprint For Renewal

- (1) Therefore, this 21st Century Act is more than a document with clauses and provisions; instead, it is put forth as a blueprint for profound renewal. It is an acknowledgement that the stewardship of our shared home requires more than just incremental repair work, but rather a thoughtful reimagining of its very foundations and structure. It is a promise to all who dwell within, to all who came before, to all who are here now, and to all those who have yet to come, that there is a home here. A home that is full of life, dignity, joy, and possibility.
- (2) Within these Parts, Titles, and sections there has been laid plans to shore up the foundations with the unshakable bedrock of fundamental Human Dignity, the inherent right to flourishing, and the solemn commitment to reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, who were first to call these lands home. To hammer in new floorboards of justice, equity, and sustainable prosperity for all, ensuring that the weight of our society is borne fairly, and its bounty shared widely. To frame strong, resilient, beams of transparent governance, citizen engagement, and adaptive institutions capable of weathering the storms of the future. To open wide the windows to let in the light of knowledge, innovation, and truth, ensuring that every voice can be heard and every perspective valued in the civic square. To ensure the doors of this house are ever open to participation, belonging, and opportunity for every individual, regardless of their origin or station. To build a roof that shelters all from the harshest of elements, be they social, economic, or environmental, and that

gathers rather than siphons away, the waters of our collective effort. To tend to the hearth at its centre, ensuring warmth, care, food security, and well-being for all who gather under its light.

Section 463: The Work Order of Our Time

- (1) This Act is not just the blueprint, but a work order, the likes of which not seen in a century, issued by people to the people for the people. A call for the current residents of our great home to pick up the tools of change, to lend our hands, our hearts, and our minds to this task of rebuilding. It is the summons to the shared labour of renewal that transforms the map into the place, a blueprint into a home.
- (2) The reconstruction effort will demand courage to dismantle the boards that contain rot, the wisdom to preserve what is sound, and innovation to craft what is new and necessary. It will require the mason's patience, the carpenter's precision, the artist's vision, and communities' collective will.
- (3) This is not the work of a single government, nor a defined period of time. This is the work of tending to our home, which shall never end. It is the sustained effort of a people committed to the idea that our home can, and must, be better, more resilient, more just, more vibrant, and more welcoming.

Section 464: A Legacy of Stewardship

- (1) So let this 21st Century Act be the charter, the blueprint, or the work order of such an endeavour. Let it mark the moment we chose not to let our common house crumble under the weight of past neglect or uncertain futures, but instead to roll up our sleeves, grab our tools, and rebuild it, one nail at a time, stronger, whole, and more resilient than ever before.
- (2) Future generations shall look back upon us, the previous tenants, and know that we tended to their home with love and care. That we saw the cracks, heard the creaks, and chose to do something about it. That we inherited challenges and bequeathed solutions. That we understood that Canada, our home, is not a monument to be passively admired, but a home to be actively, lovingly, and continuously tended to; made and remade, built and rebuilt, by and for all its residents.
- (3) This is our blueprint. This is our work order. This is our solemn vow to the future, that you have worth, you have dignity, and you will always, always, have a home in Canada.