

Free Speech Act

CHAPTER XX [DRAFT]

An Act to establish and protect the right to the freedom of speech as a natural right beyond the jurisdiction of the Crown or government, to prohibit censorship and compelled speech by public and private entities, to impose liability for violations, and for connected purposes.

[XX XXXX 2025]

The Glorious Act

Presented By

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BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

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PART 1: FOUNDATION AND SCOPE

1. Interpretation and Definitions

(1) In this Act—

- (a) "speech" means any expression, utterance, writing, conduct, or communication through any medium whereby a natural person, corporation, or legal entity may express ideas, opinions, beliefs, or information;
- (b) "natural right" means a pre-political, inherent, and inalienable right which exists prior to and independent of any government, state, or positive law, deriving from the nature of human beings as free and rational creatures, which no authority may legitimately abrogate, infringe, or diminish;
- (c) "censorship" means any action intended to suppress, restrict, limit, impede, or otherwise interfere with the lawful expression of speech;
- (d) "compel" means to force, coerce, mandate, require, or pressure through any means, whether through legal sanction, financial penalty, denial of opportunity, or social pressure, a person to express, endorse, or communicate any message, idea, or belief;
- (e) "public entity" means any governmental body, Crown entity, public authority, state agency, local authority, public official acting in an official capacity, or any entity performing a public function;
- (f) "private entity" means any corporation, trust, charitable organisation, religious institution, educational establishment, employer, or other non-governmental entity;
- (g) "service provider" means any entity or platform which provides goods, services, facilities, accommodations, or access to the public, including telecommunications, internet, financial, payment processing, hosting, domain registration, search, digital distribution, or physical venue services;
- (h) "venue" means any physical or digital location where speech may occur;

(i) "heckler's veto" means the suppression of speech due to actual or anticipated disruptive reactions from opponents of the speech;

(j) "reasonable person" means a hypothetical ordinary person who is properly informed, capable of rational judgment, and free of peculiar sensitivity or prejudice;

(k) "algorithmic suppression" means any technique or system designed to limit the visibility, reach, or access to lawful expression without transparent notification to the affected party, including but not limited to the diminishment of content distribution, artificial reduction of engagement metrics, or selective application of content policies;

(l) "essential services" includes banking, payment processing, internet access, hosting, telecommunications, and domain registration services;

(m) "pornography" means:

(i) the recording or depiction of actual sexual acts involving paid or unpaid performers, created primarily for the sexual gratification of oneself, a private group, or third parties beyond the producer;

(ii) artificially generated visual or audio content depicting sexual acts, created primarily for sexual gratification; or

(iii) written or literary descriptions of sexual acts created primarily for sexual gratification and lacking serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value;

(n) "private dwelling" means a residential property used primarily for habitation and shall not include commercial premises, offices, or places of business;

(o) "entity" means any natural person, group of persons, organisation, institution, corporation, government body, agency, or any other distinct formation capable of undertaking action or bearing responsibility;

(p) "malicious communications" means direct, personal communications in the form of private letters, telephone calls, or direct messages specifically addressed to and directed at an identified recipient, and does not include public social media posts, internet comments, forum discussions, or other communications made in public or semi-public digital spaces;

(q) "violence" means physical force exerted for the purpose of causing damage to property, injury to persons, or interference with lawful activity, and includes sabotage, vandalism, defacement, defiling of artworks, or other physical acts causing damage or disruption, none of which shall be considered protected forms of expression or speech;

(r) "safety" means, solely for the purposes of this Act, protection from imminent and specific threat of physical violence or harm, and shall not include subjective internal feelings of discomfort, offence, emotional distress, or disagreement with the content of protected speech.

(s) "direct incitement" means speech or writing intended to incite or produce imminent acts of violence against a person or property, and that is likely to result in such actions within a specific and near-term timeframe, not exceeding 24 hours;

(t) "public interest" means matters which:

(i) affect a significant portion of the public;

(ii) relate to the governance, public policy, or proper functioning of democratic institutions;

(iii) involve the health, safety, or well-being of the public at large;

(iv) expose wrongdoing, corruption, abuse of power, or threats to constitutionally protected rights and freedoms;

(v) contribute to informed public debate on matters of social, political, economic, scientific, or cultural significance; or

(vi) further the understanding of issues that citizens reasonably need to know to make informed decisions in a democratic society.

(u) "offended" means the subjective internal feeling of emotional discomfort, distress, disgust, or outrage in response to speech, which shall not, in and of itself, constitute a legal injury or harm sufficient to justify any restriction on protected speech.

(v) "public event" means any organised gathering, performance, meeting, demonstration, or activity that:

- (i) is open to members of the general public, who are invited or permitted to attend, whether or not an entry fee or other consideration is required;
- (ii) is promoted, advertised, or communicated in a manner likely to attract attendance beyond a specific, pre-identified group of individuals;
- (iii) takes place in a venue or space that is accessible to the public, whether freely, upon reasonable application, or subject to payment of a fee;
- (iv) may be evaluated based on factors including:
 - (1) the nature, composition, and size of the audience;
 - (2) whether access is restricted by requirements such as membership, invitation, or affiliation with a particular group or organisation;
 - (3) the manner, extent, and reach of any publicity or promotion;
 - (4) the nature of the relationship, if any, between the organisers and the attendees;
- (v) does not include:
 - (1) gatherings held exclusively for members of a private club, society, or association governed by formal membership rules, and their invited guests;
 - (2) private functions, such as weddings, family celebrations, or domestic gatherings, held in a private dwelling or its curtilage;
 - (3) internal meetings or events of a business, workplace, educational institution, charity, or religious body, where attendance is restricted to staff, students, members, or individuals with a formal affiliation;
 - (4) events or performances where the audience consists solely of individuals with a close, pre-existing personal

relationship with the organisers, and where public access is neither permitted nor encouraged;

2. Right to the Freedom of Speech

(1) Whereas it has been the ancient custom and birthright of the free people of these lands since time immemorial to speak freely their conscience without fear of censure or punishment, and whereas this right has been recognised across the Realm and its documents, and throughout its common law traditions, it is hereby declared and enacted:

(2) Every person possesses the absolute and inviolable natural right to the freedom of speech, which:

(a) has always existed as a pre-political right inherent in human nature;

(b) precedes and transcends the jurisdiction of the state;

(c) has always derived from the nature of human beings as free and rational creatures;

(d) has never been granted by nor dependent upon any state, government, or positive law;

(e) imposes no positive obligation on any entity to facilitate or enable speech; and

(f) shall not be restricted, limited, or otherwise interfered with except as expressly provided in this Act.

(3) This natural right includes:

(a) the freedom from interference with expressing any opinion, idea, or belief;

(b) the freedom from compelled expression;

(c) the freedom from interference with receiving and imparting information and ideas; and

(d) the freedom from interference with the use of any medium for expression.

3. Government Speech Exclusion

(1) This Act does not protect speech by the following when acting in their official capacity or when representing the state:

- (a) the Crown, the Crown Estate, and all Crown dependencies;
- (b) His Majesty's Government, including all government departments, agencies, non-departmental public bodies, and executive agencies;
- (c) Ministers of the Crown, including Prime Ministers, Secretaries of State, Ministers of State, Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, and Parliamentary Private Secretaries;
- (d) the devolved administrations of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and their respective ministers and officials;
- (e) local authorities, including councils, mayors, and elected local officials;
- (f) public sector employees, including but not limited to:
 - (i) civil servants at all levels;
 - (ii) teachers and administrators in state schools, colleges, and universities receiving public funding;
 - (iii) NHS employees and officials;
 - (iv) police officers and staff;
 - (v) armed forces personnel when on duty;
 - (vi) judges, magistrates, and court officers when acting judicially;
 - (vii) employees of any public authority, Crown entity, or publicly funded organisation;
- (g) any person employed by or contracted to provide services to any entity listed in paragraphs (a) to (f) when acting within the scope of that employment or contract;

(h) artificial persons, corporations, or entities wholly or substantially controlled by or acting on behalf of any entity listed in paragraphs (a) through (g).

(2) The exclusion in subsection (1) applies to all forms of official communication, including:

- (a) speeches, statements, and addresses made in an official capacity;
- (b) written communications, reports, and publications issued in an official capacity;
- (c) policy statements, guidance documents, and official announcements;
- (d) communications made through official channels, accounts, or platforms;
- (e) any communication made while wearing uniform, using official titles, or otherwise representing the state;
- (f) communications made at official events, functions, or in official venues.

(3) Persons listed in subsection (1) retain full protection under this Act for speech made in their purely personal capacity, provided:

- (a) the speech is clearly and obviously personal opinion unconnected to their official role;
- (b) the speech is not made using official channels, resources, or platforms;
- (c) the speech does not purport to represent official policy or the views of their employing authority;
- (d) the speech is not made while on duty, in uniform, or at official events; and
- (e) reasonable steps are taken to distinguish personal views from official positions.

(4) Upon termination of employment or cessation of official duties, persons previously covered by subsection (1) immediately regain full protection under this Act for all speech, including retrospective protection for any personal capacity speech made during their period of service.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt:

(a) government entities may be subject to speech restrictions, content regulation, transparency requirements, and compelled disclosure without limitation;

(b) no government entity may claim free speech protections to resist disclosure obligations, parliamentary scrutiny, judicial review, or public accountability measures;

(c) government communications may be regulated, prohibited, or compelled by Parliament, courts, or other lawful authority without violating this Act;

(d) this exclusion applies regardless of whether the government speech is political, administrative, educational, or ceremonial in nature.

(6) This section shall be construed broadly to ensure the Crown or government and its agents cannot invoke free speech protections against the citizens they serve, while preserving the fundamental right of all individuals to speak freely in their personal capacity.

(7) Where doubt exists as to whether speech was made in an official or personal capacity, the presumption shall be that it was made in an official capacity if the speaker:

(a) holds a position of public authority;

(b) has access to official resources or platforms;

(c) possesses special knowledge by virtue of their official position; or

(d) could reasonably be perceived by the public as speaking with official authority.

4. Prohibited Restrictions

(1) No public entity or private entity shall engage in censorship.

(a) for the purposes of this section, “censorship” shall not be interpreted as the restriction of material to children under 18 by their parents or those with a duty of familial care to the same.

(2) No public entity or private entity shall:

- (a) deny service, venue, or access based on lawful speech;
- (b) discriminate against or penalise any person based on lawful speech;
- (c) establish or enforce policies that restrict lawful speech beyond the exceptions in Section 16;
- (d) compel any form of expression contrary to conscience; or
- (e) engage in any act that would chill or deter lawful speech under the reasonable person standard.

(3) No service provider or venue operator shall:

- (a) fail to take reasonable measures to prevent a heckler's veto; or
- (b) establish designated areas that limit lawful speech to specific locations.

(4) No public entity shall:

- (a) provide funding, grants, or contracts to any entity which engages in censorship;
- (b) delegate speech-related functions to any NGO, think tank, academic institution, or third-party regulator;
- (c) establish advisory panels or initiatives for the purpose of stigmatising or discrediting lawful speech;
- (d) participate in any information-sharing forum which facilitates speech suppression, including coordination with foreign governments or supranational bodies.

(5) Any public official who authorises such funding or coordination shall be liable under Section 8.

(6) Any public money awarded in contravention of this section shall be:

- (a) immediately repayable to the Treasury; and
- (b) disqualifying for future public funding for a period of 10 years.

5. Sexual Materials Classification

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the following are legitimate forms of expression:

- (a) Educational materials on sexuality presented factually and clinically;
- (b) Artistic depictions of human sexuality within recognised literary, theatrical, cinematic, or fine art traditions; and
- (c) Depictions of sexual behaviours for genuine scholarly, medical, or scientific purposes.

(2) The following are not protected by this Act:

- (a) Pornography, as defined in Section 1(1) of this Act, which:
 - (i) involves the commercial exploitation of persons as sexual performers for the gratification of oneself, a private group, or third parties;
 - (ii) constitutes a form of prostitution wherein financial compensation or other consideration (including exchange of goods, services, or other benefits) is provided specifically for sexual performances intended for recording and distribution; and
 - (iii) serves no artistic, literary, political, or scientific purpose;
- (b) Obscene material, as defined in the amended Obscene Publications Act 1959, where such material:
 - (i) taken as a whole, appeals primarily to the prurient interest;
 - (ii) depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and
 - (iii) lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

(3) The Obscene Publications Act 1959 is hereby amended as follows:

- (a) Section 1(1) is replaced with: 'For the purposes of this Act, an article shall be deemed obscene if its effect, taken as a whole, is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see, or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.'

(b) A new Section 4A is inserted: 'It shall be a defence to any proceeding for an offence under this Act that the article in question serves a legitimate literary, artistic, political, or scientific purpose, provided that:

(i) the defendant can demonstrate that the article, taken as a whole, predominantly serves such purpose;

(ii) the sexual or obscene content is not gratuitous or disproportionate to achieving that purpose; and

(iii) the defendant made reasonable efforts to limit access to appropriate audiences.'

(4) Digital content subscription services primarily offering sexually explicit recorded depictions or performances in exchange for payment shall be deemed to facilitate prostitution for the purposes of this Act when:

(a) the service provider facilitates commercial transactions between performers and viewers;

(b) the service provider derives financial benefit from such transactions; and

(c) the content involves actual sexual acts performed specifically for recording and distribution to paying customers.

(5) The Obscene Publications Act 1857 and the Obscene Publications Act 1964 are hereby repealed, with relevant provisions consolidated into the amended Obscene Publications Act 1959.

6. Prohibition on Ideological Licensing

(1) No public entity, professional body, academic institution, or employer shall:

(a) require endorsement of any political, ideological, or moral belief as a condition of employment, admission, advancement, licensure, funding, or participation;

(b) require submission of "statements", "declarations", or equivalent attestations expressing support for particular viewpoints;

(c) impose any mandatory training requiring affirmation of contested political or ideological positions;

- (d) penalise refusal to participate in such training or attestations.
- (2) This Section applies to all fields, including education, healthcare, law, science, publishing, and the arts.
- (3) Any person subjected to ideological licensing may bring civil action for damages including:
 - (a) reinstatement to position or admission
 - (b) compensation for lost opportunities
 - (c) exemplary damages where the violation was deliberate
- (4) Contravention shall:
 - (a) give rise to civil liability under Section 12;
 - (b) void any contract, employment action, or admission denial made on the basis of ideological conformity;
 - (c) result in the forfeiture of any public funding or charter status by the violating entity.
- (5) Nothing in this section prohibits:
 - (a) general standards of professional conduct unrelated to belief or conscience;
 - (b) disciplinary action based on unlawful acts, not lawful expression.

7. Natural Right Against Compelled Expression

- (1) The freedom from compelled expression:
 - (a) is a natural, inherent, and inviolable right of all persons;
 - (b) precedes and exists independently of any state, government, or positive law;
 - (c) encompasses the absolute freedom from any requirement to express, endorse, or communicate any message, idea, belief, or opinion contrary to one's conscience;

- (d) applies to both explicit compulsion and indirect manipulation; and
- (e) cannot be abridged or limited by any authority, public or private.

(2) No person, entity, public body, or authority shall:

- (a) compel any person to express any message, idea, belief, or opinion against their will or conscience;
- (b) employ psychological, subliminal, or covert behavioural techniques designed to manipulate or "nudge" expression, including any program employing psychological operations intended to shape or direct speech;
- (c) establish any system, structure, or environment that would have the effect of inducing expressions contrary to conscience through threat, coercion, or conditioning; or
- (d) take adverse action against any person for refusing to engage in expression contrary to their conscience.
- (e) invoke terrorism, national security, or public safety as a pretext to compel any British citizen to waive their right against self-incrimination, regardless of circumstance.

(3) The natural right to be free from compelled expression includes the natural right to remain silent, such that:

- (a) no British citizen may be compelled to speak, testify, or otherwise provide information against their will in any proceeding, investigation, or inquiry;
- (b) no adverse inference may be drawn from a British citizen's decision to exercise their right to remain silent;
- (c) no British citizen may be compelled to testify against themselves or to provide information that may incriminate themselves;
- (d) the exercise of the right to remain silent shall not be treated as evidence of guilt, complicity, or wrongdoing; and
- (e) any evidence, testimony, or information obtained through compelled speech in violation of this section shall be inadmissible in any proceeding against a British citizen.

(4) The right to remain silent under subsection (3) may be qualified in the following limited circumstances:

- (a) in cases involving terrorism investigations, where a judge has authorised limited questioning;
- (b) in immigration proceedings involving non-citizens seeking entry or residence in the United Kingdom; or
- (c) in border control operations involving the apprehension of persons reasonably suspected of illegal entry.

(5) Section 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 is hereby amended to remove provisions that criminalise remaining silent during questioning. No adverse inference shall be drawn from a British citizen's decision to exercise their right to remain silent in any circumstance, including those covered by anti-terrorism legislation.

(6) Any dismissal or adverse action against a person for refusing compelled expression or for exercising their right to remain silent shall be automatically unfair dismissal for the purposes of employment law.

(7) Any attempt to coerce expression through threat of adverse action shall give rise to civil liability under Section 12.

(8) For the avoidance of doubt:

- (a) the decision to refuse permission for certain types of speech shall not itself be considered a form of expression protected by this Act; and
- (b) the exercise of discretion in content moderation, curation, or selection shall not be deemed a form of protected expression if it has the effect of restricting another's protected speech.

PART 2: CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

8. Offences by Public Officials

- (1) Any public official who knowingly acts to violate or restrict the freedom of speech commits an offence.
- (2) Any Minister of the Crown who introduces legislation which would restrict the freedom of speech protected under this Act commits an offence.
- (3) Any Member of Parliament or public official who attempts to influence, pressure, or coerce organisers of music festivals, filmmakers, artists, publishers, or other cultural producers in relation to the freedom of speech commits an offence.
- (4) A public official guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be:
 - (a) subject to personal liability, with no immunity based on official position;
 - (b) upon conviction on indictment, liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years, a fine, or both;
 - (c) upon summary conviction, liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both; and
 - (d) barred from holding public office for a period not less than 10 years.
- (5) A Minister of the Crown guilty of an offence under subsection (2) shall be:
 - (a) subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years;
 - (b) permanently disqualified from holding ministerial office; and
 - (c) personally liable for any damages resulting from such actions.
- (6) It shall be a defence for a person charged under subsection (1) or (2) to prove that:
 - (a) the person took all reasonable steps to comply with this Act;
 - (b) the person acted in good faith on legal advice; or

(c) the person reasonably believed their actions were necessary to prevent an imminent threat to life.

(7) No Minister, Member of Parliament, or public official may establish, create, or maintain any public body, commission, regulator, or organisation which has the purpose or effect of restricting the freedom of speech.

(8) Any individual acting in an advisory, consultancy, academic, or NGO capacity who:

(a) receives public funding, directly or indirectly;

(b) engages in lobbying, coercion, or pressure to suppress lawful speech;

shall be personally liable as a public official under this Section (also applies under Section 9).

(c) For the purposes of this Act, any NGO or research body funded in whole or in part by UK public funds shall be deemed a public entity.

9. Criminal Offences by Private Entities

(1) Any private entity that intentionally violates Section 4 with knowledge such action violates this Act commits an offence.

(2) A private entity guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable to:

(a) a fine not exceeding £1,000,000 or 10% of annual worldwide turnover, whichever is greater; and

(b) in the case of continued contravention, a daily fine not exceeding £50,000 for each day the contravention continues.

(3) Where an offence under subsection (1) is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, that person shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, a fine, or both.

(4) It shall be a defence for an entity charged under subsection (1) to prove:

(a) the violation occurred despite having implemented reasonable systems to ensure compliance;

(b) the violation was a genuine technical error promptly remedied upon discovery; or

(c) the entity was compelled by court order to take the action.

(5) Any individual acting in an advisory, consultancy, academic, or NGO capacity who:

(a) receives public funding, directly or indirectly;

(b) engages in lobbying, coercion, or pressure to suppress lawful speech;

shall be personally liable as a private entity under this Section.

(c) For the purposes of this Act, any NGO or charity or research body funded in whole or in part by UK public funds shall be deemed a private entity.

10. Artificial Intelligence and Synthetic Media

(1) For the purposes of this Act:

(a) expression generated by artificial intelligence systems shall be deemed to be the speech of the person who directed, prompted, or otherwise caused the system to generate such expression;

(b) synthetic audio-visual identity cloning or other technological reproduction of a person's likeness, voice, or image without their consent that are used to:

(i) circumvent prohibitions against threats, fraud, or defamation by disguising the true source of the expression;

(ii) falsely attribute statements to persons who did not make them;
or

(iii) create a false impression that the impersonated person has engaged in speech or conduct that they did not in fact engage in;

shall be considered an attempt to circumvent the provisions of this Act and shall not constitute protected speech.

(2) This section shall not apply to:

- (a) clearly marked parody, satire, or artistic works where a reasonable person would not mistake the content as authentic;
- (b) educational demonstrations clearly labeled as simulations; or
- (c) legally authorised security operations.

11. Criminal Threats and Malicious Communications

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the following narrowly-defined forms of speech constitute criminal offences:

- (a) genuine threats of specific violence or harm, where:
 - (i) the speaker intended the statement to be understood as a credible threat;
 - (ii) a reasonable person would interpret it as a genuine expression of intent to cause actual physical harm or death;
 - (iii) the threat identified a specific target or targets; and
 - (iv) the context and circumstances indicate a present capability to carry out such threat;
- (b) malicious targeted communications with no legitimate purpose, limited to:
 - (i) persistent, objectively harassing communications which continue after the recipient has expressly requested cessation and which would cause a reasonable person substantial distress;
 - (ii) communications containing explicit and graphic depictions of violence directed at a specific recipient with clear intent to intimidate or cause terror; or
 - (iii) obscene telephone calls, electronic messages, or correspondence directed at a specific recipient that contain lewd or lascivious content for the purpose of causing distress;
- (c) indecent exposure, public lewdness, or similar conduct in public spaces that:

- (i) involves the deliberate display of genitalia, sexual acts, or excretory functions;
 - (ii) is directed at unwilling viewers; and
 - (iii) serves no legitimate artistic, educational, or political purpose;
- (d) disclosure of non-public personal information with specific intent to facilitate physical harm to an identifiable individual, provided:
- (i) the information was not already publicly available; and
 - (ii) the disclosure creates a substantial risk of physical harm.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable:

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, a fine, or both; or
- (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both.

PART 3: CIVIL LIABILITY AND ENFORCEMENT

12. Civil Liability of Private Entities

(1) Any private entity that violates Section 4 shall be liable in civil proceedings to:

- (a) damages as determined by a court, including exemplary damages in cases of willful or repeated violations;
- (b) specific performance orders to remedy the violation; and
- (c) a requirement to publish a public acknowledgment of the violation in a form and manner specified by the court.

(2) Essential services must operate as public accommodations for the purposes of this Act, and shall:

- (a) provide access to services without discrimination based on lawful speech;
- (b) establish transparent, viewpoint-neutral terms of service; and
- (c) provide detailed written explanations for any service denial, with a right of appeal.

(3) Foreign entities operating within the United Kingdom must comply with this Act, with penalties for non-compliance including:

- (a) damages calculated based on worldwide turnover;
- (b) prohibition from conducting business within the United Kingdom; and
- (c) personal liability for directors or officers with authority over United Kingdom operations.

(4) Foreign entities, agents of foreign powers, or persons acting on behalf of foreign interests engaged in activities aimed at exploiting free speech protections for the purpose of disruption, sedition, or ideological subversion within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to the speech protections under this Act and may be subject to restrictions under appropriate intelligence and national security provisions.

(5) In any civil action brought under this Act:

- (a) the legal costs and fees of the claimant shall be paid by the defendant entity if the claim is successful;
- (b) the burden of proof shall be on the defendant entity to demonstrate that no violation of protected speech occurred; and
- (c) the court shall consider the disparity in resources between individual claimants and institutional defendants when assessing costs and damages.

13. Digital Platforms and Services

(1) Any digital service provider shall:

- (a) maintain viewpoint-neutral policies regarding access and moderation;
- (b) refrain from algorithmic suppression or any similar practices which would achieve the same ends as censorship.

(2) No essential service provider shall:

- (a) deny service based on lawful speech;
- (b) discriminate in terms of service based on viewpoint; or
- (c) participate in organised campaigns targeting lawful speech.

(3) Contravention of subsections (1) or (2) shall give rise to civil liability under Section 12.

14. Public Spaces and Venues

(1) No designated speech area may be established to limit where lawful speech may or may not occur.

(2) Any location accessible to the public shall be subject to this Act's protections if it serves as a public forum.

(3) Owners or managers of venues used for public events shall:

- (a) take reasonable and appropriate measures to prevent a heckler's veto, including:

- (i) providing security commensurate with the venue's size, resources, and the nature of the event to protect speakers from physical interference;
 - (ii) removing individuals who substantially and persistently disrupt lawful speech through physical interference or sustained acoustic disruption;
 - (iii) ensuring that opposing viewpoints are accommodated through separate opportunities rather than through disruption of others' speech; and
 - (iv) not cancelling or terminating planned speech events due to threats of disruption or opposition;
 - (b) not deny access based on viewpoint; and
 - (c) maintain viewpoint-neutral policies.
- (4) Venue owners shall only be liable for failing to take reasonable measures proportionate to their resources and capacity. No venue owner shall be required to take measures that would impose undue financial hardship.
- (5) The Secretary of State shall establish a fund to assist smaller venues in implementing reasonable security measures when hosting controversial speakers.
- (6) This section shall not apply to private dwellings.
- (7) Contravention of subsections (1), (2), or (3) shall give rise to civil liability under Section 12, subject to the limitations in subsection (4).
- (8) No entity may establish or define "safe buffer zones," "safe spaces," or similar designated areas that have the purpose or effect of restricting protected speech, except where:
- (a) there exists a specific, credible, and imminent threat to physical safety as defined in Section 1(1)(r); and
 - (b) the restriction is narrowly tailored in both geography and duration to address only the specific threat identified.

15. Educational and Professional Settings

(1) Educational institutions shall not:

- (a) deny credentials or opportunities based on a student's lawful expression;
- (b) compel ideological affirmations; or
- (c) establish policies restricting lawful expression.

(2) Employers shall not:

- (a) take adverse action against employees based on lawful expression outside work;
- (b) compel expression that conflicts with conscience; or
- (c) require ideological training demanding affirmation of specific viewpoints.

(3) Contravention of subsections (1) or (2) shall give rise to civil liability under Section 12.

(4) Educational institutions which violate this section shall, in addition to civil liability:

- (a) face reduction or suspension of any public funding they receive;
- (b) be subject to institutional penalties as determined by the relevant education authority; and
- (c) be required to implement transparent free speech policies subject to external oversight.

(5) No governmental entity, department, or authority shall restrict, penalise, or take adverse action against any educational institution based on the protected speech of its students, faculty, or staff.

PART 4: LEGITIMATE RESTRICTIONS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

16. Legitimate Exceptions to Protected Speech

(1) The following narrowly-defined forms of speech are not protected under this Act:

- (a) true threats of specific violence or harm, where:
 - (i) the speaker intended the statement to be understood as a credible threat;
 - (ii) a reasonable person would interpret it as a genuine expression of intent to cause actual physical harm or death;
 - (iii) the threat identified a specific target or targets; and
 - (iv) the context and circumstances indicate a present capability to carry out such threat;
- (b) treason, limited strictly to:
 - (i) persistently advocating for or inciting violent overthrow of the United Kingdom government;
 - (ii) explicit calls for the killing of British citizens or members of the armed forces based on their nationality; or
 - (iii) providing material assistance to enemies of the United Kingdom during wartime;
- (c) defamation, slander, and calumny, as defined in the Defamation Act 2013, with these additional provisions:
 - (i) enhanced protections against strategic lawsuits against public participation;
 - (ii) requirement for actual malice in claims by public figures; and
 - (iii) a public interest defence;
- (d) speech integral to criminal conduct, where:

- (i) the speech directly facilitates the criminal act; and
- (ii) the criminal statute is not aimed at restricting speech;
- (e) fraud and perjury, as defined in existing criminal statutes;
- (f) false allegations the speaker knows are untrue and have the effect of causing severe personal injury;
- (g) deliberate malicious misrepresentation of a political opponent's views or character with intent to socially ostracise or defame them;
- (h) explicit hardcore pornography or depictions of sexual behaviour involving children, whether real or synthetic;
- (i) revenge pornography, defined as the non-consensual sharing of intimate images or recordings where:
 - (i) the images or recordings were originally created with a reasonable expectation of privacy;
 - (ii) the sharing is done without the explicit consent of all identifiable persons depicted; and
 - (iii) the sharing is done with intent to cause distress or for sexual gratification;
- (j) direct incitement to violence, as defined in Section 1(1)(s).

(2) The exceptions in this section shall be construed narrowly and shall not be expanded.

(3) The subjective internal states of experiencing offence, emotional distress, or otherwise being made uncomfortable by speech without imminent and serious danger shall not, in and of itself, constitute a legal injury or harm. No legal claim may be brought on the sole basis of offence taken to otherwise protected speech.

17. National Security Exceptions

(1) the freedom of speech may be temporarily restricted on national security grounds only if:

- (a) the restriction is necessary to prevent specific, imminent, and grave harm to national security;

- (b) the restriction is narrowly tailored to achieve such purpose;
 - (c) there is no less restrictive alternative available;
 - (d) the restriction is authorised by a court order following judicial review;
and
 - (e) the restriction is subject to a sunset provision not exceeding 30 days.
- (2) Any national security exception invoked under this section shall expire after 30 days unless renewed by judicial order.
- (3) One year after any restriction under this section has been imposed and subsequently expired or terminated, any person may request, through a Freedom of Information request, details regarding:
- (a) the nature and scope of the speech that was restricted;
 - (b) the justification for the restriction;
 - (c) the duration of the restriction; and
 - (d) the outcomes or results of the restriction.
- (4) The government may not withhold the information requested under subsection (3) except where disclosure would:
- (a) reveal the identity of specific intelligence sources or methods still in active use; or
 - (b) directly endanger the life of a specific individual.
- (5) The Official Secrets Act 1989 is hereby amended as follows:
- (a) After section 8(4), insert:

"(5) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under sections 1 to 4 of this Act to prove that—

 - (a) the disclosure was made to a Member of Parliament or a judge of the High Court;

(b) the disclosure was made in the reasonable belief that the public interest in the disclosure outweighed the harm to national security that would result from the disclosure; and

(c) the defendant took reasonable steps to limit any potential harm to national security arising from the disclosure."

(b) After section 8(5) as inserted by this Act, insert:

"(6) In determining whether the public interest in the disclosure outweighed the harm to national security, the court shall consider—

(a) the seriousness of any alleged misconduct or wrongdoing that the disclosure was intended to reveal;

(b) whether alternative means of addressing the matter were reasonably available;

(c) the extent of harm or risk of harm to national security actually caused by the disclosure; and

(d) whether the disclosure was limited to information necessary to reveal the alleged misconduct or wrongdoing."

18. Prohibitions on Information Recategorisation

(1) No entity shall:

(a) establish or enforce any categorisation of the freedom of speech which would have the effect of restricting protected speech;

(b) categorise, label, or mark the freedom of speech with designations that may serve as pretext for censorship;

(c) establish or employ any system which evaluates or scores the freedom of speech for allocating resources, opportunities, or benefits; or

(d) conflate non-speech activities with protected speech for regulatory purposes.

(2) No public authority, government body, or court may reinterpret or redefine terms in this Act in a manner which would restrict the freedom of speech. Definitions shall be interpreted according to their ordinary meaning as understood at the time of enactment.

(3) "Hate speech" as a legal or constitutional concept is denounced and abolished, and the freedom of speech shall not be criminalised on the basis that it causes offense or emotional distress.

(4) Contravention of subsections (1), (2), or (3) shall give rise to civil liability under Section 12.

PART 5: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

19. Protection for Whistleblowers

- (1) Any person who exposes attempts to violate this Act shall:
 - (a) be immune from civil and criminal liability related to the disclosure;
 - (b) be protected from adverse action;
 - (c) be presumed to have acted in good faith; and
 - (d) be entitled to compensation if subjected to retaliation.
- (2) Whistleblower protections apply regardless of:
 - (a) any confidentiality obligations;
 - (b) any security classification of the information disclosed; or
 - (c) the method of disclosure.
- (3) Any agreement attempting to restrict whistleblowing related to violations of this Act shall be void.
- (4) Retaliatory action against a protected whistleblower constitutes an offence under Section 8.

20. Anti-Circumvention and Prevention Programs

- (1) No entity may create or enforce laws, policies, practices, or procedures with the purpose or effect of restricting protected speech.
- (2) The establishment of any program, system, framework, or initiative akin to the counter-terrorism strategy that:
 - (a) monitors, surveys, or screens speech, belief, or ideology;
 - (b) attempts to identify persons based on their expression of ideas or opinions; or

(c) seeks to intervene in the development or expression of ideas or opinions deemed undesirable or controversial;

is prohibited.

(3) Local authorities shall have no powers relating to the regulation, monitoring, or restriction of speech, and any existing powers vested in such authorities are hereby revoked.

(4) No entity may achieve through indirect means what is prohibited directly, including through 'terms of service,' 'community standards,' algorithmic suppression, or coordination with third parties.

(5) Attempts to circumvent this Act through false allegations or other means shall be:

(a) an offence under Sections 8 or 9; and

(b) subject to expedited dismissal by courts with costs to the defendant.

(6) Courts shall apply heightened scrutiny to any measure affecting speech, requiring:

(a) demonstration of a compelling interest;

(b) narrow tailoring; and

(c) absence of less restrictive alternatives.

(7) Repeated circumvention attempts shall attract enhanced penalties.

21. Protection Against Foreign Interference

(1) Any foreign government, entity, or individual that attempts to restrict or interfere with lawful speech within the United Kingdom commits an offence, including:

(a) applying extraterritorial laws to restrict lawful speech in the United Kingdom;

(b) establishing entities within the United Kingdom to censor or monitor lawful speech;

(c) engaging in economic coercion to compel censorship; or

(d) deploying technological means to impede access to lawful speech.

(2) No entity within the United Kingdom shall:

(a) partner with any foreign entity that does not comply with this Act; or

(b) implement speech restrictions at the behest of foreign governments.

22. Repeals and Schedule

(1) The enactments listed in the Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified therein.

(2) Schedule – Repealed Enactments (listed chronologically)

(a) The Obscene Publications Act 1857 in its entirety;

(b) Sections of the Official Secrets Act 1911 as specified in Section 17(5);

(c) Control of Advertisements Regulations 1948 in its entirety;

(d) The Advertising Standards Authority and all related legislation establishing or empowering this body;

(e) The Video Recordings Act 1984 (c. 39) in its entirety;

(f) The Malicious Communications Act 1988 (c. 27) in its entirety;

(g) The Public Order Act 1986 and Public Order Act 2023, in their entirety;

(h) Section 38B of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) regarding information about acts of terrorism;

(i) Section 58 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11) regarding collection of information;

(j) Section 127 of the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21);

(k) The Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006 (c. 1) in its entirety;

(l) Sections 1 and 2 of the Terrorism Act 2006 (c. 11) criminalising encouragement of terrorism and dissemination of terrorist publications;

(m) Section 74 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 (c. 4);

- (n) Section 19 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (c. 6) regarding the Prevent duty;
- (o) The Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021 (asp 14) in its entirety;
- (p) The Abortion Services (Safe Access Zones) Act (Northern Ireland) 2023 in its entirety;
- (q) The Online Safety Act 2023 (c. 50) in its entirety;
- (r) The Abortion Services (Safe Access Zones) (Scotland) Act 2024 in its entirety.
- (s) Football Spectators Act 1989, section 14

23. Dissolution of Regulatory Bodies

(1) Any and all regulatory bodies with powers previously granted to abridge or infringe the freedom of speech are hereby dissolved:

- (a) The Office of Communications (Ofcom);
- (b) The British Board of Film Classification.

(2) All functions relating to speech regulation by these bodies shall cease.

(3) The transfer of any remaining non-speech regulatory functions shall be determined by statutory instrument.

24. Judicial Review and Remedies

(1) Any person whose right to the freedom of speech is violated may bring a claim against the responsible entity.

(2) Any entity restricting the freedom of speech bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence such restriction falls within the narrow exceptions of this Act.

(3) Courts hearing claims under this Act shall:

- (a) apply a strong presumption against speech restrictions;
- (b) place the burden of proof on the restricting entity;

- (c) provide expedited review within 14 days for ongoing violations;
 - (d) award appropriate remedies; and
 - (e) award costs and legal fees to successful claimants.
- (4) Where an entity has engaged in frivolous regulatory actions to restrict speech, the court shall:
 - (a) award exemplary damages;
 - (b) impose personal costs on those responsible; and
 - (c) refer the matter for criminal proceedings under Sections 8 or 9.
- (5) Standing to bring claims shall be broadly construed to ensure effective enforcement.
- (6) Claims under this Act may be brought within 6 years of discovery of the violation, with no time limit for ongoing violations.

25. Voluntary Waiver for Military and Intelligence Personnel

- (1) Any person employed by or serving in:
 - (a) Her Majesty's Armed Forces;
 - (b) any intelligence or national security agency of the United Kingdom; or
 - (c) any governmental department or agency engaged in intelligence, security, or defence functions;may voluntarily waive certain rights established under this Act for the duration of their service, subject to the provisions of this section.
- (2) Any waiver under subsection (1):
 - (a) must be given freely, voluntarily, and with full understanding of its consequences;
 - (b) must be in writing and signed by the person giving the waiver;
 - (c) must specify precisely which rights are being waived and for what duration;

(d) may be revoked by the person at any time, subject to a reasonable notice period not exceeding 30 days;

(e) shall automatically expire upon the termination of the person's employment or service, or after a maximum period of five years, whichever occurs first;

(f) may not be made a condition of employment, advancement, or continued service; and

(g) must be reviewed and renewed at least every five years if it is to remain in effect.

(3) No waiver under this section shall permit:

(a) complete abrogation of all free speech rights;

(b) indefinite restrictions without periodic review and renewal;

(c) restrictions that extend to purely private or personal matters unrelated to national security; or

(d) restrictions that would prevent the disclosure of serious wrongdoing, criminality, or actions contrary to the public interest.

(4) Any person who has given a waiver under this section retains the right to make protected disclosures to:

(a) a Member of Parliament; or

(b) a judge of the High Court.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as permitting:

(a) coercion or pressure to waive rights;

(b) blanket policies requiring waiver as a standard condition; or

(c) adverse consequences for refusing to waive rights.

26. Declaratory Relief and Precedential Judgments

(1) Any court hearing a claim under this Act may, in addition to other remedies, issue declaratory relief that:

- (a) identifies categories or types of speech restrictions that violate this Act;
- (b) declares specific policies, practices, or systems of speech restriction to be invalid;
- (c) establishes binding precedent regarding the scope and application of protected speech;
- (d) clarifies the boundaries of legitimate exceptions under Section 16; or
- (e) provides guidance on the interpretation of key provisions of this Act.

(2) Declaratory judgments under this section shall:

- (a) have binding effect on all courts throughout the United Kingdom;
- (b) apply prospectively to all similar speech restrictions, regardless of the entity imposing them;
- (c) create a presumption of invalidity for any substantially similar restriction not explicitly addressed in the judgment;
- (d) be published in a publicly accessible registry maintained by Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service; and
- (e) be binding on all public and private entities within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

(3) Where a court issues declaratory relief under this section finding that a category of speech restriction violates this Act:

- (a) all entities engaging in such restrictions shall have 30 days to cease the prohibited practice or face automatic liability under Section 12;
- (b) the declaratory judgment shall serve as prima facie evidence of violation in any subsequent civil action;
- (c) no entity may claim good faith defence for continuing such restrictions after the declaration;
- (d) the Attorney General shall be notified and may commence proceedings to enforce compliance.

(4) Courts are encouraged to issue broad declaratory relief that:

- (a) provides clear guidance to entities regarding permissible and impermissible speech restrictions;
 - (b) reduces the need for repetitive litigation on similar issues;
 - (c) maximizes protection for freedom of speech by establishing protective precedents;
 - (d) addresses emerging technologies, platforms, or methods of speech restriction not explicitly contemplated at the time of this Act's passage.
- (5) Any person may petition the High Court for declaratory relief regarding:
- (a) the validity of any law, regulation, policy, or practice that restricts speech;
 - (b) the proper interpretation of exceptions under Section 16;
 - (c) the application of this Act to new technologies or platforms;
 - (d) conflicts between this Act and other legislation.
- (6) When issuing declaratory relief, courts shall:
- (a) construe speech protections as broadly as possible;
 - (b) interpret exceptions as narrowly as possible;
 - (c) resolve any ambiguity in favor of maximum speech protection;
 - (d) consider the chilling effect that uncertain or unclear restrictions may have on protected speech;
 - (e) address not only the specific restriction at issue but related or analogous restrictions that may achieve similar censorious effects.
- (7) Declaratory relief under this section may be sought:
- (a) as part of any civil action under this Act;
 - (b) as a standalone proceeding by any affected person;
 - (c) by representative organisations acting on behalf of their members;
 - (d) by public interest groups with standing to protect speech rights; or

(e) by any person who can demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of being affected by the speech restriction in question.

(8) The registry established under subsection (2)(d) shall:

- (a) be freely accessible to the public without charge;
- (b) be searchable by category of restriction, type of entity, and subject matter;
- (c) include summaries written in plain English for public understanding;
- (d) be updated within 7 days of any new declaratory judgment;
- (e) provide notification systems for entities and individuals to receive updates on relevant declaratory judgments.

(9) Where multiple courts have issued conflicting declaratory judgments on similar issues, the matter shall be expedited to the Supreme Court for definitive resolution within 60 days.

(10) Where the Court finds ongoing speech restriction poses an imminent and substantial threat to protected expression, it may issue an interim injunction to restrain such restriction pending final declaratory relief. This injunction shall:

- (a) take effect immediately;
- (b) remain in force for up to 90 days or until final judgment;
- (c) be enforceable by contempt; and
- (d) require no undertaking as to damages by the claimant.

(11) For the avoidance of doubt, declaratory relief under this section:

- (a) supplements rather than replaces other remedies available under this Act;
- (b) may be combined with injunctive relief, damages, and other appropriate remedies;
- (c) creates binding legal obligations enforceable through contempt proceedings;

(d) applies to both current and future conduct by the affected entities.

27. Maximum Constitutional Entrenchment and Supremacy

(1) This Act, being declaratory of natural rights which precede and transcend positive law, shall be deemed to have supreme constitutional character and shall be considered a fundamental cornerstone of the constitution of the United Kingdom, superior to all other constitutional arrangements.

(2) No future Parliament may repeal, amend, or suspend this Act unless such repeal or amendment:

(a) is passed by identical text in three separate Parliaments following three separate general elections;

(b) receives a 75% supermajority in both the House of Commons and House of Lords in each of the three passages;

(c) is approved by a national referendum achieving 66% of the total eligible electorate voting in favour;

(d) receives the personal written endorsement of the Sovereign, given not upon ministerial advice but upon the Sovereign's own constitutional judgment; and

(e) is preceded by mandatory six months' notice to all Commonwealth Realms and NATO allies.

(3) The constitutional role of the Crown in protecting the freedom of speech is hereby established:

(a) The Crown's constitutional role is hereby enhanced such that Royal Assent is permanently and irrevocably withheld from any measure which would restrict, limit, or diminish the speech protections established in this Act;

(b) The Sovereign becomes the constitutional guardian of free speech rights for the people of the United Kingdom;

(c) Any government that introduces legislation violating this Act shall be deemed to have constructively violated their oath of allegiance, triggering immediate dissolution of Parliament;

(d) Royal Assent to any measure affecting this Act requires the personal judgment of the Sovereign, formal consultation with a panel of at least five retired Law Lords, and written certification that the measure enhances rather than diminishes speech protection.

(4) International obligations to protect the freedom of speech shall be created whereby:

(a) The United Kingdom shall negotiate bilateral free speech protection treaties with all NATO allies and Commonwealth Realms whereby:

(i) Treaty partners pledge to sever diplomatic relations if this Act is substantially weakened;

(ii) The UK's continued membership in NATO and the Commonwealth is made conditional upon maintaining these speech protections;

(iii) International law obligations are created that would make domestic repeal a breach of treaty;

(b) Any international agreement which conflicts with this Act shall be void and unenforceable;

(c) No court may give effect to foreign judgments that would restrict speech protected under this Act.

(5) Attempts to repeal or substantially weaken this Act shall trigger automatic constitutional consequences:

(a) Immediate dissolution of Parliament with elections required within 60 days;

(b) Suspension of all ministerial and parliamentary salaries until this Act is fully restored;

(c) Constitutional prohibition on deficit spending by any government that has violated this Act;

(d) Automatic triggering of constitutional crisis procedures requiring formation of national unity government;

(e) Personal disqualification from public office for any person who votes to restrict speech protections.

(6) The people of the United Kingdom retain permanent and inalienable rights to:

(a) Petition for immediate dissolution of Parliament if this Act is threatened, with such petition requiring signatures of only 100,000 citizens;

(b) Withhold payment of taxes to any government that violates speech protections established in this Act;

(c) Exercise rights of civil disobedience against any law or regulation that contravenes this Act, with legal immunity for such resistance;

(d) Recall Members of Parliament who vote against speech protections through petition of 10% of their constituents;

(e) Form citizen tribunals with power to investigate and publicly censure violations of this Act.

(7) This Act creates binding constitutional conventions:

(a) No political party may include speech restrictions in election manifestos, with breach constituting violation of constitutional practice requiring electoral disqualification;

(b) It becomes a constitutional duty of His Majesty's Opposition to resist any government measure that would weaken speech protections;

(c) Civil servants must refuse to implement any directive that violates this Act, with legal protection for such refusal;

(d) All public officials swear enhanced oaths of allegiance specifically to uphold the freedom of speech.

(8) Emergency powers and special circumstances are subject to the following limitations:

(a) No emergency powers, martial law, or special circumstances may suspend or limit the operation of this Act;

(b) Any attempt to invoke emergency powers to restrict speech shall be void and constitute constructive treason;

(d) Military and security services swear specific oaths not to enforce any order that would violate this Act.

(9) This Act takes precedence over all international law, European Court of Human Rights decisions, and United Nations resolutions;

(a) No UK court may enforce foreign judgments that conflict with this Act;

(b) The UK's participation in any international organisation becomes conditional upon that organisation respecting UK free speech protections;

(c) Any international body that attempts to restrict UK citizens' speech rights forfeits all diplomatic immunity and legal recognition within the UK.

(10) Should this Act ever be repealed or substantially weakened:

(a) Any citizen may invoke emergency constitutional restoration procedures;

(c) Previous justices retain authority to act until proper restoration occurs;

(d) Commonwealth Realms and NATO allies are requested to consider the UK government illegitimate until speech protections are restored;

(e) This Act shall automatically return to full force upon any change of government following such violation.

(11) As the ultimate constitutional safeguard for free speech protection:

(a) Should all other protections fail, this Act declares that the ancient right of free speech is so fundamental to the British constitution its destruction would render any purported government illegitimate;

(b) In such circumstances, this Act authorises and empowers the people to withdraw consent from government and establish alternative constitutional arrangements to protect free speech;

(c) No court, authority, or government may punish citizens for resistance to speech restrictions, such resistance being declared a constitutional duty;

(d) This provision creates a permanent constitutional right of revolution specifically to protect free speech rights.

(12) Courts interpreting this section shall:

- (a) Construe all entrenchment provisions as broadly as possible to maximise protection;
- (b) Resolve any ambiguity in favour of the strongest possible constitutional safeguards;
- (c) Recognise these provisions create new constitutional law that supersedes previous parliamentary sovereignty doctrines;
- (d) Apply the principle the freedom of speech is so fundamental its protection justifies constitutional innovation.

(13) The supremacy of this Act over all other legal provisions is established such:

- (a) This section and this Act as a whole shall have supremacy over all other law, constitutional principle, and governmental practice;
- (b) No doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty, constitutional convention, or legal principle may be invoked to weaken these protections;
- (c) Any provision of any other Act, treaty, or agreement that conflicts with this section is void and of no effect;
- (d) These entrenchment provisions are themselves subject to the same protections they establish, creating permanent constitutional protection.

28. Extent, Commencement, and Short Title

- (1) This Act extends to the whole of the United Kingdom, its dependencies and territories, and any area in which it has jurisdiction.
- (2) This Act comes into force on the day it is passed.
- (3) This Act may be cited as the Free Speech Act or the Glorious Act.