

ATLANTIC UNION

Corpus of Normative Convergence Treaties

Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Production

&

Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Habitat

Atlantic Constitution — Secondary Normative Corpus

Revisable every twenty-five years

Consolidated Edition — 2026

Common Preamble

The signatory States of these treaties,

Gathered in continuity with the founding principles of the Atlantic Constitution, and in sovereign respect of their respective legal orders,

Noting that existing international law, through its normative accumulation and the proliferation of its instruments, has produced a structural impotence whose primary beneficiaries are the actors who have no interest in rules being applied,

Noting that global markets, left to the sole logic of cost-based competition, have systematically driven convergence downward — to the detriment of the health of workers, consumers, and the ecosystems upon which all human activity depends,

Noting that certain markets, particularly land and real estate markets, operate under an unjustified competitive exception, historically constituted and legally maintained, capturing a substantial share of the value created by the productive economy to the direct and indirect detriment of businesses, workers, and communities,

Noting that the collapse of ecological functions — and in particular of pollinator insect populations — constitutes a first-order geopolitical risk, susceptible to deliberate exploitation by hostile actors, and that this risk calls for a legal response that existing international law is structurally incapable of formulating,

Noting finally that humanity now inhabits, or prepares to inhabit, environments that existing international law was not designed to govern — the oceans as spaces of permanent settlement, terrestrial orbit, interplanetary space, and entirely constructed environments — and that this jurisdictional void calls not for new accumulations but for a coherent, scalable and revisable architecture,

Recognising that human ecosystems form a causal and hierarchical sequence — the natural ecosystem having made possible the knowledge ecosystem, which made possible the industrial ecosystem, which makes possible the emerging synthetic ecosystem — and that the destruction of any lower ecosystem irreversibly undermines the higher ecosystems that arise from it,

Affirming that the sovereignty of States is not an obstacle to convergence but its condition — no durable convergence can be imposed, it must be chosen, demonstrated, and verified,

Affirming that convergence, within the meaning of these treaties, designates the measurable, voluntary and directional movement of distinct normative trajectories toward common thresholds of protection, without unification of national legal systems or subordination of one sovereignty to another — thus breaking with three equally deficient traditions: harmonisation imposed from the centre, conditionality as the price of access, and free trade as normative neutrality,

Affirming that any agent — biological, chemical, normative or institutional — introduced into a complex system must be accompanied by its antidote, guaranteeing the reversibility of any intervention and the safety of all in the event of drift,

Affirming that prior international law instruments are not abrogated but progressively digested, in conformity with Article 30 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, until their substance is substantially replaced by the chosen convergence of the signatory States,

Affirming that the openness of these treaties to non-Atlantic partners, according to the principle of functional reciprocity, constitutes not a geographical extension of the Atlantic Union but a universal invitation to convergence through acts rather than declarations — open to any nation, without prior geographical, political or diplomatic condition,

Decide to adopt these treaties — the Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Production and the Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Habitat — as an indivisible normative corpus, revisable every twenty-five years by the common will of their signatories, leaving open the path of a third treaty welcoming the proposals of other Atlantic political actors,

Living roadmaps of a chosen convergence — robust in their principles, flexible in their modalities, open in their vocation, silent in their method.

Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Production

Title I — Doctrinal Foundations

Article 1 — The Progressive Floor

- 1.1** The signatory States undertake to establish, for each domain covered by this treaty, a common minimum threshold of protection — hereinafter referred to as the floor — below which no national legislation may fall.
- 1.2** This floor is not a ceiling. Each signatory State retains full freedom to maintain or adopt standards above the common floor.
- 1.3** The floor is progressive: it is revised upward at each revision cycle of this treaty, on the basis of verified convergence data produced by signatory States during the elapsed cycle. It may not be revised downward.
- 1.4** Any signatory State whose national legislation falls below the applicable floor has a transition period defined by protocol of the verification body, adopted within twelve months of

ratification by the State concerned. During this period, it may not adopt measures that would further distance its legislation from the floor.

Article 2 — Guaranteed Reversibility

- 2.1** Any agent, mechanism or device introduced into a production system, an agricultural ecosystem, or a market under this treaty must be accompanied, prior to its introduction, by a reversibility protocol demonstrating the technical capacity to neutralise, contain or eliminate its effects in the event of drift.
- 2.2** The absence of a validated reversibility protocol constitutes an outright prohibition of introduction, without possible derogation.
- 2.3** The reversibility protocol is made public and accessible to all signatory States upon validation. It may not be subject to any protection by intellectual property law.
- 2.4** Responsibility for drift and for implementation of the reversibility protocol falls jointly on the signatory State having authorised the introduction and on the entity — public or private — having benefited from it.

Article 3 — Functional Reciprocity

- 3.1** Access to the benefits of this treaty is proportional to the demonstration of equivalent protection standards. This equivalence is functional — it concerns measurable protection effects, not the identity of the legal instruments employed.
- 3.2** No signatory State may invoke its sovereignty to evade verification of this equivalence. Verification is not interference — it is the condition of reciprocity.
- 3.3** Non-signatory States wishing to access the benefits of this treaty demonstrate progressive functional equivalence according to the modalities defined in Title V.

Article 4 — Responsibility for the Void

- 4.1** Any signatory State or entity operating under its jurisdiction that destroys or degrades an ecological, health or social function through the use of non-selective spectrum mechanisms is co-responsible for the risk generated by the resulting functional void.
- 4.2** This responsibility entails an obligation of functional replacement within a period defined by protocol of the verification body, according to modalities compatible with Articles 2 and 3 of this title.
- 4.3** The ecological, health or social void is recognised by this treaty as a first-order geopolitical risk, on a par with the military or economic risks traditionally covered by international law.

Article 5 — Primacy, Articulation and Digestion of Prior Law

- 5.1** This treaty does not substitute itself for the national legislation of signatory States. It establishes a floor below which they may not fall and a doctrine with which they must be compatible.
- 5.2** In the event of conflict between this treaty and a prior international law instrument, the signatory States undertake to seek the interpretation most protective of the health of persons and ecosystems.
- 5.3** This treaty is hierarchically subordinate to the Atlantic Constitution and hierarchically superior to any commercial agreement concluded between signatory States after its ratification.
- 5.4** Provisions relating to the revision of prior instruments and to the progressive digestion of existing international law are entirely governed by Article 32 of this treaty, to which express reference is made.

Title II — Consumer Health

Article 6 — Principle of Maximum Protection

- 6.1** The health of consumers constitutes a non-negotiable common good. It may not be subject to any trade-off against commercial, financial or economic interests in the interpretation or application of this treaty.
- 6.2** In the event of scientific doubt as to the safety of a substance, process or agent, the presumption of danger applies until proven otherwise. The burden of proof falls on the entity — public or private — wishing to introduce or maintain the said substance, process or agent on the market.
- 6.3** This principle applies without distinction to the entire chain — production, processing, transport, storage, distribution, packaging.

Article 7 — Substances and Residues

- 7.1** The signatory States shall jointly establish, within three years of ratification, a common register of substances whose use is:
- (a) prohibited throughout the Atlantic territory,
 - (b) authorised subject to threshold and traceability conditions,
 - (c) under evaluation according to the procedures defined in Article 8.
- 7.2** Any substance registered in category (a) in at least one signatory State is subject to priority evaluation within eighteen months. During this evaluation, no signatory State may lower its own thresholds for the said substance.
- 7.3** Maximum residue limits applicable to products imported from non-signatory States are aligned with the Atlantic floor. No commercial derogation may be granted to this principle.

7.4 The common register is public, accessible in all official languages of signatory States, and continuously updated. It may not be subject to any access restriction on grounds of commercial confidentiality. It is integrated into the common register defined in Article 30 of this treaty.

Article 8 — Evaluation Procedures

8.1 The evaluation of any substance, process or agent is conducted by an independent scientific panel, composed of experts designated by the signatory States according to a principle of rotation and geographical balance.

8.2 No member of the scientific panel may have maintained, in the ten years preceding their designation, any contractual, financial or institutional relationship with an entity having a direct interest in the evaluation conducted.

8.3 The raw data on which any evaluation is based are made public simultaneously with the publication of conclusions. No evaluation based on non-public data is binding on signatory States or their nationals.

8.4 Every evaluation is re-examined as of right at each revision cycle of this treaty, or in advance at the request of one third of signatory States.

Article 9 — Traceability

9.1 Any product circulating on the Atlantic territory is accompanied by complete traceability of its production chain, enabling identification of geographical origin, substances used at each stage, and processing conditions.

9.2 This traceability is accessible to the final consumer by any appropriate technological means, at no additional cost.

9.3 Traceability is an obligation of the entity placing the product on the market, not of the consumer requesting it. Any break in traceability results in immediate suspension of market placement until the documentary chain is reconstituted.

9.4 Traceability data are shared between signatory States in real time. They may not be invoked as commercial secrets.

Article 10 — Labelling, Information and Documentary Impact

10.1 Physical labelling of products placed on the Atlantic market is subject to a principle of documentary sobriety: its surface area, materials and inks are reduced to the strict minimum necessary for product identification and the immediate safety of the user.

10.2 Any product placed on the Atlantic market shall mandatorily carry a digital access code — hereinafter referred to as the transparency code — giving access, without charge, without registration and without collection of personal data, to the following information:

- (a) complete composition, including all inputs used at each stage of the production chain,
- (b) geographical origin of each component,
- (c) substances used, with their status in the common register defined in Article 7,
- (d) processing, transport and storage conditions,
- (e) measured environmental impact according to indicators defined by protocol of the verification body.

10.3 The content accessible via the transparency code is identical to the content of the traceability register defined in Article 9. Any divergence between the two constitutes an outright infringement.

10.4 In order to guarantee universal transparency of the information defined in Article 10.2, a common public access infrastructure is established according to the following modalities:

10.4.1 Each point of sale makes available to consumers, in free access, without condition and without collection of personal data, a digital terminal giving access to the totality of Atlantic market references compliant with this treaty, independently of the products actually marketed by that point of sale.

10.4.2 In areas or establishments without the necessary digital infrastructure, a universal physical catalogue, updated biennially, substitutes for the digital terminal. This catalogue lists the totality of Atlantic market references compliant with this treaty, without selection or prioritisation by the point of sale.

10.4.3 Any product compliant with the standards of this treaty is listed as of right in the common infrastructure, without charge, without commercial negotiation, and without condition other than compliance with Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this title. No entity — public or private — may condition this listing on additional criteria.

10.4.4 The common infrastructure constitutes, progressively and according to modalities defined by protocol of the verification body, the basis of an open Atlantic market allowing the consumer to order directly from the producer any listed product, independently of its availability at a local point of sale. This direct market function is developed during the first revision cycle of this treaty.

10.5 Any health, nutritional or environmental claim appearing on the physical label must be validated according to the procedures of Article 8 before being authorised. It must appear identically in the information accessible via the transparency code.

10.6 No statement appearing on the physical label or accessible via the transparency code may be of a nature to mislead the consumer as to the true nature of the product, its production

conditions, or its impact on health and ecosystems — including through omission, misleading visual presentation, or abusive use of terms not defined by this treaty.

Title III — Production Conditions

Article 11 — Fundamental Rights of Workers

11.1 The signatory States recognise that the quality of production conditions is inseparable from the quality of working conditions. No normative convergence on products may be dissociated from normative convergence on the persons who produce them.

11.2 The Atlantic floor of workers' rights comprises, without this list being exhaustive:

- (a) the absolute prohibition of forced labour and child labour under the age of sixteen in any activity covered by this treaty,
- (b) the right to collective bargaining, without restriction or reprisals,
- (c) the right to a working environment that does not expose the worker to substances classified in category (a) of the common register defined in Article 7,
- (d) the right to complete information on the substances to which the worker is exposed, in their language, without delay and without condition,
- (e) the right to health protection, including access to individual and collective protective equipment adapted to the actual risks of the activity.

11.3 The floor defined in Article 11.2 applies to the entire production chain of products circulating on the Atlantic market, including operations conducted on the territory of non-signatory States. Any product whose production chain includes a stage that does not comply with this floor may not be placed on the Atlantic market.

Article 12 — Margin Transparency and Protection Against Below-Cost Selling

12.1 The signatory States recognise that the commercial margin is a legitimate and necessary component of any value chain. This treaty does not aim to eliminate it but to make it visible, measurable and defensible.

12.2 Below-cost selling of agricultural and food products is prohibited throughout the Atlantic market. Below-cost selling means any sale of a product at a price below the actual cost price of the primary producer, including the costs of compliance with the standards of this treaty.

12.3 In order to enable verification of Article 12.2, each signatory State shall establish, within three years of ratification, a system of public declaration of margins applied at each stage of the value chain of products covered by this treaty.

12.4 The declared margin is deemed legitimate within a reasonable range taking into account in particular:

- (a) actual transport costs, indexed in real time to indicators defined by protocol of the verification body, revisable without a formal revision session,
- (b) storage, processing and distribution costs,
- (c) documented seasonal and cyclical variations.

12.5 Any margin that persistently and unjustifiably exceeds the range defined in Article 12.4 is deemed abusive. The verification body is competent to establish this abuse upon referral by a signatory State, a producers' organisation, or a recognised consumers' organisation.

12.6 Margin transparency is accessible via the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4, enabling the consumer to situate the price paid within the complete value chain of the product.

Article 13 — Environmental Standards in Production

13.1 Production conditions covered by this treaty are subject to minimum environmental standards covering:

- (a) soil quality — prohibition of practices causing irreversible degradation of soil structure and microbial life,
- (b) water quality — prohibition of discharges exceeding thresholds defined by protocol of the verification body in surface waters and groundwater,
- (c) air quality — prohibition of emissions exceeding thresholds defined by protocol of the verification body in production zones and adjacent inhabited areas,
- (d) biodiversity — obligation to maintain or restore ecological corridors in intensive production zones.

13.2 These standards are progressive: they are revised upward at each revision cycle on the basis of available scientific data and technical capacities demonstrated by signatory States during the elapsed cycle.

13.3 Any signatory State whose production practices cause measurable environmental externalities on the territory of another signatory State is liable for reparation according to the following modalities: adversarial assessment of damages by the verification body, reparation proposal within one hundred and eighty days, mandatory arbitration in the event of persistent disagreement.

Article 14 — Binomial Contract and Productive Autonomy

14.1 The signatory States recognise the emergence of new forms of productive labour in which the means of production — particularly digital agents and automated systems — constitutes an extension of the productive capacity of the worker rather than an instrument of subordination.

14.2 The binomial contract designates any contractual arrangement in which the worker owns or co-owns the digital or automated means of production they use in the exercise of their activity. It rests on four fundamental guarantees:

- (a) the right to endowment — every worker has the right to equitable access to the digital means of production necessary for the exercise of their activity,
- (b) the non-subordination clause — ownership of the means of production may not be transferred to the employer as a condition of access to employment,
- (c) binomial portability — the worker retains ownership of their means and the data they have generated in the event of change of employer or activity,
- (d) bifurcated liability — liability for the acts of the means is shared between its owner and the entity whose instructions determined those acts.

14.3 The signatory States undertake to adapt their national legislation to recognise and protect the binomial contract within five years of ratification. This adaptation is made in respect of the acquired rights of existing workers — the binomial contract is added to existing contractual forms, it does not substitute for them.

Article 15 — Distributed Productive Autonomy

15.1 The signatory States recognise that existing economic models demonstrate the commercial and social viability of production decentralised to the level of the final consumer or local community. These models rest on the separation between the supply of concentrated inputs or expertise — by a specialist entity — and final production — by the user themselves. By way of illustration, the model developed by SodaStream, consisting in supplying domestic equipment and refillable CO₂ cartridges enabling the user to produce their own sparkling beverages, demonstrates the industrial and commercial feasibility of this principle at scale. The signatory States undertake to encourage the extension of this model to other sectors, particularly food, energy and health, adapting its modalities to the specificities of each sector.

15.2 The distributed production model designates any economic arrangement in which:

- (a) an entity supplies a concentrated input, equipment, or formalised expertise,
- (b) the final user — individual, household, or community — carries out final production in their own environment,
- (c) value is shared between the input supplier and the final producer according to transparent and equitable conditions.

15.3 The signatory States undertake to remove regulatory, fiscal and commercial obstacles that impede the development of these models, notably:

- (a) fiscal recognition of domestic or community production for own use as a non-taxable activity below a threshold equivalent to twice the national minimum wage applicable in the signatory State concerned, revisable at each revision cycle,
- (b) equitable access to concentrated inputs without abusive territorial exclusivity,
- (c) protection of community know-how against appropriation by third-party commercial entities.

15.4 The signatory States encourage the development of distributed production sectors in the food, energy and health sectors, in priority in isolated rural areas, island communities, and low-service-density regions — North and South alike.

15.5 Distributed productive autonomy is recognised as a component of the economic sovereignty of signatory States and as a condition of the collective resilience of the Atlantic space in the face of supply disruptions, health crises, and global logistical shocks.

Title IV — Biological Protection of Agricultural Ecosystems

Article 16 — Recognition of the Ecological Void as a Systemic Risk

16.1 The signatory States recognise that the collapse of pollinator insect populations and other functional species of agricultural ecosystems constitutes a first-order systemic risk, comparable in its potential effects to the health, economic and security risks traditionally covered by international law.

16.2 The signatory States recognise that any functional void created in an agricultural ecosystem by the disappearance of a species or group of species will be filled — by native opportunistic species, by invasive species, or by biological or genetically modified agents of intentional or accidental origin — and that this uncontrolled filling constitutes a threat to global food security.

16.3 The signatory States recognise that this void may be deliberately exploited by hostile State or non-State actors, notably through the introduction of genetically modified organisms resistant to existing control agents, and that this eventuality falls within the collective security of the Atlantic space.

16.4 Consequently, the functional protection of agricultural ecosystems — and not merely the protection of individual species — is recognised as a positive obligation of signatory States.

Article 17 — Reduction of Broad-Spectrum Agents

17.1 The signatory States undertake to progressively reduce the use of broad-spectrum phytosanitary and biocidal substances — hereinafter referred to as non-selective agents — according to a convergence schedule defined by protocol of the verification body within eighteen months of ratification, revisable without a formal revision session.

17.2 Any substance classified as a non-selective agent within the meaning of this article is subject to a mandatory substitution plan within ten years of its classification, except where the absence of a validated functional alternative is demonstrated according to the procedures of Article 8.

17.3 The absence of an available functional alternative does not constitute a permanent authorisation to maintain the non-selective agent. It mandatorily triggers the mutualised public funding of a biocontrol research programme targeted at the function concerned, according to the modalities defined in Article 19.

17.4 No new non-selective agent may be authorised on the Atlantic market after ratification of this treaty, except in the event of a health emergency declared by the verification body, and for a limited and revisable duration.

Article 18 — Precision Biocontrol

18.1 Precision biocontrol designates all methods of protection of crops and agricultural ecosystems based on the use of biological agents — living organisms, viruses, bacteria, fungi, yeasts, or their derivatives — whose spectrum of action is demonstrably limited to the target organism or target functional group, without significant effect on non-target species and in particular on pollinators.

18.2 Precision biocontrol agents benefit from an accelerated and distinct regulatory pathway from that applicable to conventional genetically modified organisms, based on three cumulative criteria:

- (a) demonstrated specificity — the agent does not affect non-target species under normal conditions of use,
- (b) traceability — the agent can be detected, tracked and quantified in the environment after introduction,
- (c) guaranteed reversibility — in conformity with Article 2 of this treaty, any precision biocontrol agent is accompanied, prior to its authorisation, by a validated and publicly disclosed neutralisation or elimination protocol.

18.3 The reversibility protocol defined in Article 18.2(c) shall mandatorily include:

- (a) identification of the biological, chemical or physical antidote capable of neutralising or containing the agent in the event of drift,
- (b) experimental demonstration of the effectiveness of this antidote under conditions representative of the environments of use,
- (c) the constitution of a strategic stock of the antidote, maintained by the signatory States concerned, accessible without delay in the event of emergency,
- (d) an alert and rapid intervention protocol between signatory States in the event of detection of transboundary drift.

18.4 The reversibility protocol and the experimental data supporting it are made public simultaneously with the authorisation of the agent. They may not be subject to any protection by intellectual property law. The antidote is produced and stored independently of the entity having developed the agent.

18.5 Liability for drift of a precision biocontrol agent is joint between the entity having developed the agent, the entity having placed it on the market, and the signatory State having granted the authorisation. This joint liability is unlimited in the event of transboundary drift.

Article 19 — Governance of Biocontrol Research

19.1 The signatory States establish an Atlantic fund for precision biocontrol research, funded by a contribution equal to two percent of annual turnover from sales of non-selective agents on their respective territories. This contribution constitutes a structural incentive for substitution and is revisable upward at each revision cycle.

19.2 The fund finances in priority research on ecological functions for which no alternative to precision biocontrol is available, according to needs identified under Article 17.3.

19.3 The results of research funded by the fund are an Atlantic common good. They are made public, freely accessible, and not appropriable by intellectual property law, whether produced by public or private entities.

19.4 The fund is managed by an independent scientific council subject to the same independence rules as the panel defined in Article 8.2. Its accounts are public and audited annually.

Article 20 — International Governance of Level-3 Interventions

20.1 Level-3 interventions within the meaning of this treaty are all biological interventions capable of persistently modifying the genetic composition or demographic structure of a species population at a scale exceeding the territory of a single signatory State, notably:

- (a) gene drive techniques,
- (b) population replacement of a native species by a modified species,
- (c) introduction of synthetic species with reproductive capacity.

20.2 No level-3 intervention may be conducted on the territory of a signatory State without prior authorisation from all signatory States whose territory is likely to be affected, granted unanimously.

20.3 Any level-3 intervention is subject to the requirements of Article 18 with enhanced reversibility protocols, whose validation requires the agreement of the scientific panel defined in Article 8 expanded to include experts designated by non-signatory States potentially affected.

20.4 The signatory States undertake to immediately notify any confirmed or suspected drift of a level-3 intervention to all signatory States and to the verification body. Where immediate public disclosure is not possible, notification is addressed confidentially to the verification body alone, which assesses the legitimacy of confidentiality within ninety days. This notification obligation is unconditional and may not be suspended for any other reason — including commercial confidentiality.

Article 21 — Monitoring and Data Sharing

21.1 The signatory States establish a common monitoring network for pollinator insect populations and functional species of agricultural ecosystems, producing comparable, continuous and public data.

21.2 Data produced by this network are shared in real time between signatory States and made public in a format accessible to the international scientific community.

21.3 Any significant and documented decline in a functional population automatically triggers an alert and evaluation procedure defined by protocol of the verification body, adopted within twelve months of ratification, without any signatory State being able to oppose it.

Title V — Progressive Association Protocol

Article 22 — Principle of Universal Openness

22.1 These treaties are open to any non-signatory State wishing to benefit from their provisions and demonstrate convergence with their standards. This openness is universal — it is conditioned neither by geographical belonging to the Atlantic space, nor by the political system of the candidate State, nor by its prior diplomatic alliances.

22.2 Access to the benefits of these treaties is progressive and proportional to demonstrated convergence. It does not constitute adhesion to the Atlantic Union nor any particular diplomatic recognition between signatory States and associated States.

22.3 Functional reciprocity is the guiding principle of this title: a State accesses the benefits it demonstrates earning through its acts, not through its declarations. The burden of demonstration falls on the candidate State.

Article 23 — Threshold 1: Observer Status

23.1 Any State wishing to accede to Observer status shall address a formal request to the verification body defined in Title VI, accompanied by a self-assessment report documenting its situation with regard to the standards of these treaties.

23.2 Access to Observer status is conditioned on formal demonstration of compliance with the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation concerning:

- (a) the prohibition of forced labour,
- (b) the prohibition of child labour,
- (c) freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining,
- (d) non-discrimination in employment.

23.3 The demonstration required under Article 23.2 concerns the effective application of these conventions, not their formal ratification. The verification body assesses this application on the basis of independent data, including reports from workers' organisations and civil society organisations in the candidate State.

23.4 The Observer benefits from the following rights:

- (a) read access to all data shared between signatory States under these treaties,
- (b) participation without voting rights in ordinary revision sessions,
- (c) access to the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4 for products of its producers compliant with the standards of Title II.

23.5 Observer status is granted for a renewable five-year period. It is suspended as of right in the event of documented regression on the criteria of Article 23.2.

Article 24 — Threshold 2: Normative Partner Status

24.1 Access to Normative Partner status is open to any Observer having demonstrated, during at least three years of Observer status, a measurable and continuous convergence trajectory toward the standards of Titles II and III of these treaties.

24.2 The required convergence demonstration comprises:

- (a) the establishment of a substance traceability system compatible with the common register defined in Article 7,
- (b) the adoption of a margin transparency mechanism compatible with Article 12,
- (c) demonstrated measurable reduction in the use of non-selective agents on its territory,
- (d) establishment of a pollinator monitoring network compatible with Article 21.

24.3 The Normative Partner benefits, in addition to the rights of the Observer:

- (a) preferential access to the Atlantic market for products of its producers whose compliance with the standards of Titles II and III is verified, according to tariff modalities defined by protocol of the verification body,
- (b) access to funding from the Atlantic biocontrol research fund defined in Article 19,
- (c) a consultative voice in evaluation procedures defined in Article 8 when substances or agents present on its territory are concerned.

24.4 Normative Partner status is granted for a renewable seven-year period. It is suspended as of right in the event of documented regression on the criteria of Article 24.2.

Article 25 — Threshold 3: Associated Member Status

25.1 Access to Associated Member status is open to any Normative Partner having demonstrated, during at least five years of Normative Partner status, substantial convergence with all titles of these treaties.

25.2 The required substantial convergence comprises:

- (a) demonstrated compliance with the floors defined in Titles II and III,
- (b) the adoption and effective application of the principle of guaranteed reversibility defined in Article 2,
- (c) compliance with the biological protection standards defined in Title IV,
- (d) the adoption of national legislation recognising and protecting the binomial contract defined in Article 14.

25.3 The Associated Member benefits, in addition to the rights of the Normative Partner:

- (a) full and equal participation in revision sessions of these treaties, with voting rights,
- (b) complete access to the Atlantic market for all its compliant products,
- (c) Atlantic consular protection for its nationals holding Atlantic resident status as defined in the Treaty On Habitat,
- (d) participation in governance bodies defined in Title VI with deliberative voice.

25.4 The Associated Member that maintains its convergence during a complete revision cycle — twenty-five years — may request its admission as a full signatory State. This request is examined at the revision session following the expiration of the cycle, by all signatory States gathered in plenary session.

25.5 By way of derogation from Article 25.4, any Associated Member having demonstrated exceptionally rapid and documented convergence may request admission as a full signatory State upon completion of a minimum period of fifteen years, without awaiting the expiration of a full revision cycle.

25.5.1 This request is admissible if supported by a convergence report established by the verification body attesting that the candidate State satisfies all the criteria of Article 25.2 continuously and without regression for at least fifteen years.

25.5.2 Accelerated admission is granted by decision of three quarters of signatory States gathered in an extraordinary session convened for this purpose within twelve months of receipt of the request.

25.5.3 Refusal of a request for accelerated admission does not prejudice full admission according to the modalities of Article 25.4. It may not be based on political, diplomatic or military criteria — only on verifiable data of normative convergence.

Article 26 — Suspension and Regression

26.1 Any associated State — Observer, Normative Partner or Associated Member — for which documented regression is established by the verification body has its status suspended as of right within ninety days following notification of the finding.

26.2 Suspension entails immediate loss of the commercial benefits attached to the status concerned. It does not constitute a diplomatic sanction and does not affect bilateral relations between the State concerned and signatory States.

26.3 The suspended State has a two-year reinstatement period to demonstrate a return to the convergence trajectory. At the end of this period, its status is either reinstated or downgraded to the lower threshold.

26.4 No suspension may be pronounced on the basis of political, diplomatic or military criteria. Suspension is exclusively based on verifiable data of normative convergence or regression.

Title VI — Governance and Revision

Article 27 — Principle of Light Governance

27.1 These treaties are governed according to a principle of institutional lightness. No permanent body endowed with an autonomous secretariat, a disproportionate own budget, or an independent normative capacity independent of the will of the signatory States is created under this title.

27.2 Governance of these treaties rests on three exclusive instruments: the verification body, the revision session, and the common register. No additional instrument may be created without unanimous decision of the signatory States in revision session.

27.3 Governance functions are exercised in priority by existing institutions of signatory States, adapted to the requirements of these treaties, rather than by new structures. The creation of any new structure is subsidiary and justified by the demonstration of the impossibility of resorting to what already exists.

Article 28 — The Verification Body

28.1 The verification body is the central governance instrument of these treaties. It is unique — common to both treaties — and exercises its functions independently of signatory States and associated States.

28.2 The verification body is composed of experts designated according to the following modalities:

- (a) each signatory State designates one expert for a non-renewable seven-year period,
- (b) associated States collectively designate, according to a rotation system defined by protocol of the verification body, a number of experts equal to one quarter of the number of signatory States, with consultative voice,
- (c) no expert may have held a national or international political mandate in the ten years preceding their designation,
- (d) no expert may have maintained any contractual, financial or institutional relationship with an entity having a direct interest in the matters covered by these treaties in the ten years preceding their designation.

28.3 The verification body exercises the following functions:

- (a) continuous verification of the compliance of signatory States with the floors defined by these treaties,
- (b) evaluation of requests for access to statuses defined in Title V,
- (c) establishment of regressions and triggering of suspension procedures defined in Article 26,
- (d) production of an annual public report on the state of convergence in the Atlantic space and beyond,
- (e) instruction of compatibility examination requests defined in Article 32,
- (f) management of the common register defined in Article 30 and the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4,
- (g) adoption of technical protocols within the time limits defined by this treaty, revisable without a formal revision session.

28.4 The verification body has no independent normative power. It establishes, evaluates, and recommends — it does not legislate. All normative decisions belong exclusively to signatory States gathered in revision session.

28.5 Decisions of the verification body are public, reasoned, and subject to appeal before an arbitral body designated by common agreement of signatory States, according to modalities defined by protocol of the verification body.

28.6 The budget of the verification body is funded by a contribution from signatory States proportional to their gross domestic product. It is capped at an amount equivalent to zero point zero five percent of the aggregate gross domestic product of signatory States, with a minimum

floor guaranteeing the effective functioning of the body. The accounts of the verification body are public and audited annually by an independent auditor designated by rotation between signatory States.

Article 29 — The Revision Session

29.1 These treaties are revised at ordinary sessions convened every twenty-five years from the date of ratification by the first group of signatory States. The first ordinary revision session is held twenty-five years after the entry into force of these treaties.

29.2 The revision session is the sovereign instance of these treaties. It gathers all signatory States in plenary session and rules on:

- (a) the revision of floors defined in Titles II, III and IV — exclusively upward,
- (b) the revision of technical protocols adopted by the verification body,
- (c) the admission of new full signatory States,
- (d) any modification of provisions of these treaties proposed by at least one third of signatory States,
- (e) the possible creation of additional instruments according to the conditions of Article 27.2.

29.3 Decisions of the revision session are taken by a two-thirds majority of signatory States, unless explicitly stated otherwise in these treaties. No decision may lower an existing floor or reduce rights acquired by associated States under Title V.

29.4 Extraordinary sessions may be convened at the request of one third of signatory States, for the following matters only:

- (a) examination of a request for accelerated admission under Article 25.5,
- (b) response to an ecological, health or security emergency of Atlantic level declared by the verification body,
- (c) establishment of a serious incompatibility between these treaties and a major international law instrument.

29.5 The revision session is held on the territory of a signatory State designated by rotation. It is public in its general deliberations. Its preparatory work is made public no later than six months before its opening.

Article 30 — The Common Register

30.1 The common register is the memory and transparency instrument of these treaties. It is unique, public, accessible without condition in all official languages of signatory States, and continuously updated by the verification body.

30.2 The common register contains:

- (a) the list of substances classified according to the categories of Article 7,
- (b) the aggregated traceability data defined in Article 9,
- (c) the reversibility protocols validated under Article 18,
- (d) the pollinator monitoring data defined in Article 21,
- (e) the annual reports of the verification body,
- (f) the convergence status of each signatory and associated State, updated annually,
- (g) decisions of the revision session and their full reasoning,
- (h) technical protocols adopted by the verification body,
- (i) the normative substitution register defined in Article 32.

30.3 The common register is hosted on a digital infrastructure whose governance, redundancy and neutrality are guaranteed by the signatory States collectively. No individual signatory State, no private entity, and no associated State may exercise exclusive control over this infrastructure.

30.4 The common register is interoperable with the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4. The data it contains are accessible in open and reusable format by any public or private entity, without restriction.

Article 31 — Entry into Force

31.1 These treaties enter into force upon their simultaneous ratification by five signatory States of the Atlantic Union collectively representing at least forty percent of the total Atlantic population.

31.2 Any signatory State of the Atlantic Union that has not ratified these treaties upon their entry into force has ten years to do so. After this period, its relationship to these treaties is governed by the provisions of Title V applicable to Normative Partners.

31.3 If, within three years of the first ratification of one of the two treaties, the conditions for simultaneous entry into force are not met, the States having ratified both treaties may decide, unanimously, on provisional entry into force limited to provisions not creating obligations for States having ratified only one treaty.

31.4 These treaties are authenticated in all official languages of the founding signatory States, each version being equally authoritative.

Article 32 — Progressive Digestion of Prior Law

32.1 These treaties are inscribed in the continuity of existing international law and do not aim to formally abrogate it. They proceed by progressive normative substitution, in conformity with Article 30 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, hereinafter

referred to as Article 30 of the Vienna Convention, to which express and systematic reference is made throughout the provisions of this article.

32.2 In application of Article 30 of the Vienna Convention, where a provision of these treaties concerns the same subject matter as a provision of a prior treaty to which one or more signatory States are also parties, the provision of these treaties prevails in relations between signatory States, to the extent that it establishes a higher standard of protection than that of the prior treaty.

32.3 The verification body maintains and continuously updates a normative substitution register, integrated into the common register defined in Article 30, identifying for each domain covered by these treaties:

- (a) prior instruments whose provisions are partially or totally substituted by these treaties in application of Article 30 of the Vienna Convention,
- (b) the specific provisions concerned and the nature of the substitution,
- (c) the signatory States to which this substitution applies,
- (d) prior provisions that remain applicable for lack of complete substitution at this stage.

32.4 The normative substitution register is public. It constitutes the living memory of the progressive digestion of prior law by these treaties. It is updated at each revision session to reflect the advancement of this substitution.

32.5 The signatory States undertake to systematically invoke these treaties in priority over any prior instrument covering the same subject matter, in their mutual relations as in their relations with associated States, from the moment these treaties establish a higher standard of protection — in conformity with Article 30 of the Vienna Convention.

32.6 At each revision session, the verification body presents a progress report on normative substitution, identifying domains in which digestion of prior law is substantially complete and those in which gaps remain. This report guides the revision work.

32.7 When normative substitution in a domain is deemed substantially complete by two thirds of signatory States gathered in revision session, they may jointly declare the functional obsolescence of the prior instruments concerned in their mutual relations, without formally abrogating them. This declaration is notified to the depositaries of the instruments concerned for information, without legal effect on the rights of non-signatory States.

Done and signed, in all official languages of the founding signatory States, each version being equally authoritative.

Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Habitat

Specific Preamble

The signatory States of this treaty,

Also parties to the Atlantic Normative Convergence Treaty On Production, whose founding principles — progressive floor, guaranteed reversibility, functional reciprocity, progressive digestion of prior law — apply to this treaty by express reference without requiring repetition,

Noting that human habitat, in all its forms, is the primary vector of dignity — that it is not merely a shelter but the framework within which rights are exercised, cultures transmitted, and bonds built between persons and their ecosystems,

Noting that the terrestrial land and real estate market, throughout the Atlantic space and beyond, is structurally deficient: concentrated, opaque, fiscally privileged, capturing a substantial share of the value created by the productive economy to the direct and indirect detriment of businesses, workers and communities,

Noting that this deficiency is not inevitable but the product of an unjustified competitive exception, historically constituted and legally maintained, which this treaty ends through normative convergence,

Noting that humanity now possesses the technical capacity to inhabit permanently environments that existing international law was not designed to govern — the oceans, terrestrial orbit, interplanetary space, and entirely constructed environments — and that this jurisdictional void calls not for new accumulations but for a coherent, scalable and revisable architecture,

Noting that permanent marine habitat constitutes, today, a credible competitive alternative to terrestrial habitat, capable of introducing into the habitat market the real competition of which it is structurally deprived,

Affirming that the right to inhabit — on land, at sea, in orbit, or in any environment constructed by humanity — is an extension of the right to dignity recognised by the Atlantic Constitution, and that no form of habitat may be reserved by economic privilege to a fraction of the population,

Affirming that the creation of the Atlantic Flag constitutes not one more flag of convenience but a complete normative jurisdiction, the first in history to cover without interruption the marine, orbital and spatial environments,

Affirming that the convergence of land, maritime and spatial rights proceeds from the same doctrine as that of the Treaty On Production — measurable, voluntary, directional — and that prior instruments, notably the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and the Outer Space Treaty of 1967, are progressively digested according to the modalities of Article 32 of the Treaty On Production, to which express reference is made, Decide to adopt this treaty as a living roadmap of the convergence of habitat regimes, revisable every twenty-five years by the common will of their signatories, open to non-Atlantic partners according to the modalities of Title V of the Treaty On Production, applicable without modification to this treaty.

Title I — Land Regimes

Article 1 — Recognition of Structural Failure

- 1.1** The signatory States recognise that the land and real estate market constitutes, throughout the Atlantic space, a market in a situation of unjustified competitive exception, characterised by:
- (a) vertical and horizontal concentration tolerated that competition law would prohibit in any other sector,
 - (b) opacity of ownership structures incompatible with the transparency standards applicable to companies,
 - (c) a privileged fiscal regime capturing a substantial share of the value created by the productive economy without equivalent contribution to the creation of that value,
 - (d) an absence of real competition between forms of habitat, structurally maintained to the detriment of households, businesses and communities.
- 1.2** The signatory States recognise that this competitive exception is not an economic inevitability but the product of a historically constituted legal regime, revisable through normative convergence without infringement of the right of property in its principle.
- 1.3** This title ends this exception through three converging instruments: the separation of usufruct and bare ownership, the right of pre-emption on usufruct for the benefit of local productive actors, and the competitive normalisation of concentrated real estate patrimony.

Article 2 — Separation of Usufruct and Bare Ownership

- 2.1** The signatory States undertake to inscribe in their national legislation, within five years of ratification, the systematic separation of usufruct and bare ownership as a mode of regulation of the land and real estate market, according to the modalities of this article.

- 2.2** Bare ownership remains freely transferable and assignable according to the rules of the national civil law of each signatory State. This treaty does not affect the right of property in its principle — it organises its exercise within a perspective of normative convergence.
- 2.3** Usufruct constitutes the principal vector of economic regulation of the land market. It is dissociable from bare ownership and assignable independently of it, according to the modalities defined in Articles 3 and 4 of this title.
- 2.4** Any act of assignment, transfer or constitution of real property rights after ratification by the signatory State concerned explicitly distinguishes bare ownership and usufruct, their respective holders, and the duration of the usufruct constituted.
- 2.5** The signatory States undertake to adapt their national land registers to systematically and publicly reflect this distinction within five years of ratification.

Article 3 — Right of Pre-emption on Usufruct

- 3.1** Any usufruct over real property for professional, commercial, craft, agricultural or mixed use is subject, upon assignment, to a right of pre-emption exercised in the following order:
- (a) businesses operating in the employment catchment area of the property, defined as any area within which at least sixty percent of the workers employed in the business reside — right of pre-emption for ninety days,
 - (b) local and regional authorities in whose territory the property is located — right of pre-emption for ninety days following the expiration of the preceding period,
 - (c) any other entity satisfying the conditions of this article — right of pre-emption for ninety days following the expiration of the preceding period.
- 3.2** The pre-emption price is the market price, established according to modalities defined by protocol of the verification body. No below-market pre-emption is permitted.
- 3.3** The right of pre-emption defined in this article does not apply to transfers between members of the same family household, nor to transfers between entities of the same corporate group, subject to anti-abuse verification by the verification body.
- 3.4** The signatory States adapt their national legislation to implement this right of pre-emption within five years of ratification, respecting rights in progress on the date of entry into force.

Article 4 — Competitive Normalisation of Concentrated Real Estate Patrimony

- 4.1** Any natural or legal person holding usufruct over more than one real property per member of their tax household — beyond their primary residence — is required to constitute a real estate company subject to common commercial law, within five years of ratification by the signatory State concerned.

- 4.2** The real estate company defined in Article 4.1 is subject to the same obligations of financial transparency, accounting publication and commercial registration as any company of equivalent size operating in the productive sectors of the economy.
- 4.3** The purpose of the real estate company is exclusively the management of the usufruct of the properties that compose it, according to modalities compatible with Articles 2 and 3 of this title.
- 4.4** The signatory States undertake to progressively harmonise, at each revision cycle, the fiscal regimes applicable to real estate companies in order to eliminate competitive distortions between signatory States in this sector.
- 4.5** The constitution of the real estate company is not a sanction. It is the recognition that the management of a real estate patrimony exceeding the threshold defined in Article 4.1 is a full economic activity, entailing the same transparency and contribution obligations as any comparable economic activity.

Article 5 — Transparency of the Land Market

- 5.1** The signatory States shall establish, within three years of ratification, a public register of land and real estate transactions listing for each transaction:
- (a) the identity of the seller and the buyer — natural or legal person — without possibility of concealment through interposed structures,
 - (b) the transaction price,
 - (c) the nature of the rights transferred — bare ownership, usufruct, or both,
 - (d) the declared purpose of the property.
- 5.2** Any legal structure interposed between a natural person and real property is required to declare the identity of the final beneficial owner in the public register defined in Article 5.1. The absence of this declaration renders the transaction unenforceable against third parties and fiscal administrations.
- 5.3** Public register data are accessible without condition, in an open and reusable format, and interoperable with the common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production.
- 5.4** The signatory States share in real time the data of their respective land registers with the verification body, for the purpose of detecting cross-border competitive distortions and fiscal optimisation strategies exploiting differences in regimes between signatory States.

Article 6 — Marine Habitat as Real Competition

- 6.1** The signatory States recognise that the development of permanent marine habitat constitutes a land policy instrument in its own right, introducing into the habitat market a real competition capable of exerting structural downward pressure on terrestrial land rent.
- 6.2** The reforms defined in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of this title and the development of marine habitat defined in Title III of this treaty are recognised as complementary and mutually reinforcing instruments of an Atlantic habitat policy based on real competition rather than administrative regulation.
- 6.3** The signatory States undertake not to introduce regulatory or fiscal restrictions having the effect of protecting the terrestrial land market from competition from marine, orbital or synthetic habitat.

Title II — The Atlantic Flag

Article 7 — Creation and Nature of the Atlantic Flag

- 7.1** There is created, under this treaty, a common flag of the signatory States — hereinafter referred to as the Atlantic Flag — constituting a complete and continuous normative jurisdiction applicable to any vessel or structure registered under its colours, whatever the environment in which it operates: marine, orbital, or spatial.
- 7.2** The Atlantic Flag is not a flag of convenience. It does not constitute an instrument of fiscal optimisation, circumvention of social law, or escape from the obligations defined by these treaties. It is, on the contrary, the most complete expression of Atlantic jurisdiction — the first in history to cover without interruption the marine, orbital and deep spatial environments.
- 7.3** The Atlantic Flag is managed by the verification body defined in Article 28 of the Treaty On Production, according to the modalities defined in this title. It is not delegated to any individual signatory State, any private entity, or any associated State.
- 7.4** The Atlantic Flag is inscribed within the framework of Article 91 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, which recognises the right of States to fix the conditions for the attribution of their flag. The Atlantic Union exercises this right collectively, as a sui generis flag State, without revision of the said convention and in conformity with the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production.

Article 8 — General Conditions of Attribution

- 8.1** The Atlantic Flag is attributed to any vessel or structure cumulatively satisfying the following conditions:
- (a) compliance with the floors defined by the Treaty On Production for activities exercised on board or from the structure,

- (b) complete transparency of the ownership structure — the identity of the final beneficial owner is declared in the Atlantic Flag register without possibility of concealment through interposed structures,
- (c) application of the Atlantic resident status defined in Article 11 of this title to all persons residing permanently on board,
- (d) payment of the minimum fiscal contribution defined in Article 9 of this title,
- (e) subscription to the emergency and mutual rescue protocol defined by protocol of the verification body.

8.2 Attribution of the Atlantic Flag is as of right upon satisfaction of the conditions of Article 8.1, without negotiation, without discretionary fees, and without additional conditions imposed by any individual signatory State.

8.3 The Atlantic Flag is revoked as of right in the event of breach established by the verification body of any of the conditions of Article 8.1, after formal notice remaining without effect within ninety days.

Article 9 — Fiscal Arrangements of the Atlantic Flag

9.1 Any vessel or structure registered under the Atlantic Flag is subject to a common minimum fiscal contribution — hereinafter referred to as the Atlantic contribution — calculated according to the modalities of this article.

9.2 The Atlantic contribution is equal to one percent of the annual economic value of activities exercised on board or from the structure, revisable upward at each revision cycle.

9.3 The Atlantic contribution is paid into the Atlantic habitat development fund defined in Article 10 of this title. It does not substitute for the national fiscal obligations applicable to the terrestrial activities of entities registered under the Atlantic Flag — it is added for the share of activity exercised in marine, orbital or spatial environments.

9.4 No bilateral fiscal convention between signatory States may have the effect of exempting a vessel or structure registered under the Atlantic Flag from the Atlantic contribution. In the event of conflict between a prior fiscal convention and this article, this article prevails in conformity with Article 32 of the Treaty On Production.

9.5 The accounts of the Atlantic habitat development fund are public, audited annually, and accessible via the common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production.

Article 10 — Atlantic Habitat Development Fund

10.1 There is created an Atlantic habitat development fund — hereinafter referred to as the fund — funded by the Atlantic contribution defined in Article 9 and by voluntary contributions from signatory and associated States.

10.2 The fund finances in priority:

- (a) research and development of financially accessible permanent marine habitat technologies not limited to wealthy households alone,
- (b) development of common marine habitat infrastructures — energy, water, waste treatment, connectivity — according to the standards defined in Title III,
- (c) training of personnel necessary for the operation and governance of marine and orbital habitat structures,
- (d) access to the Atlantic Flag for marine habitat structures developed in associated States of the South, according to preferential modalities comprising a fifty percent reduction of the Atlantic contribution during the first ten years of registration, technical details defined by protocol of the verification body.

10.3 The fund is managed by a governance council composed equally of representatives of signatory States and representatives of Atlantic residents defined in Article 11, in order to guarantee that allocation decisions reflect the real needs of inhabitants and not solely the interests of States.

10.4 No allocation from the fund may benefit an entity whose ownership structure does not satisfy the transparency requirements of Article 8.1(b).

Article 11 — Atlantic Resident Status

11.1 There is created an Atlantic resident status — hereinafter referred to as the status — applicable to any person residing permanently on board a vessel or structure registered under the Atlantic Flag, whatever the environment in which that vessel or structure operates.

11.2 Atlantic resident status is cumulative with the original nationality of the resident. It does not constitute a nationality and does not entail any obligation to renounce prior nationality.

11.3 Atlantic resident status confers the following rights:

- (a) Atlantic consular protection in any signatory or associated State, in addition to and not in substitution for national consular protection,
- (b) access to the public health standards defined in Title II of the Treaty On Production, without discrimination relative to terrestrial residents of signatory States,
- (c) application of labour rights defined in Title III of the Treaty On Production for any activity exercised on board,
- (d) access to the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4 of the Treaty On Production under the same conditions as any terrestrial resident of the Atlantic space,
- (e) right of participation in consultations organised by the fund governance council defined in Article 10.3 of this title,

- (f) voting rights at revision sessions of these treaties, exercised through elected delegates according to a system of proportional representation by environment — marine, orbital, spatial — organised by the verification body within eighteen months of entry into force of this treaty.

11.4 Atlantic resident status entails the following obligations:

- (a) contribution to Atlantic fiscal obligations according to the modalities of Article 9,
- (b) compliance with the standards of these treaties in any activity exercised on board or from the structure,
- (c) participation in emergency and mutual rescue protocols defined by protocol of the verification body.

11.5 Atlantic resident status constitutes the founding stone of a progressive Atlantic citizenship. It is developed and extended at each revision cycle in function of the evolution of the Atlantic resident population and the democratic needs it expresses.

Article 12 — Environment-Specific Regimes

12.1 The Atlantic Flag applies without discontinuity to the following three environments, according to a common base of rights and obligations defined in Articles 7 to 11 and minimal technical adaptations defined by protocol of the verification body:

Marine environment

12.2 In the marine environment, the Atlantic Flag applies to:

- (a) any permanent floating structure for habitat use, whether anchored, semi-submersible, or mobile,
- (b) any commercial or cruise vessel converted for permanent or mixed habitat use, satisfying the conditions of Article 8.1,
- (c) any commercial vessel satisfying the conditions of Article 8.1 and wishing to benefit from the preferential market access attached to the Flag.

12.3 Technical adaptations of the marine regime are defined by protocol of the verification body, in articulation with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982, according to the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production.

Orbital environment

12.4 In the orbital environment, the Atlantic Flag applies to:

- (a) any space station inhabited permanently or semi-permanently,
- (b) any crewed space transport vehicle making regular journeys between the Earth's surface and orbit,

- (c) any orbital infrastructure for commercial or scientific use with a permanent human presence.

12.5 Technical adaptations of the orbital regime are defined by protocol of the verification body, in articulation with the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the Rescue Agreement of 1968, according to the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production.

Deep spatial environment

12.6 In the deep spatial environment, the Atlantic Flag applies to:

- (a) any crewed vehicle in interplanetary transit,
- (b) any permanent human settlement located beyond terrestrial orbit,
- (c) any artificial habitat structure under construction or in operation in interplanetary space or beyond.

12.7 Technical adaptations of the deep spatial regime are defined by protocol of the verification body. In the absence of applicable legal precedent, these adaptations are based on the general principles of this treaty and revised in priority at each revision cycle as human presence in this environment develops.

Title III — Marine Habitat

Article 13 — Recognition of the Right to Permanent Marine Settlement

13.1 The signatory States recognise the right of any natural or legal person to settle permanently in the marine environment, under the Atlantic Flag, subject to the conditions defined in this title. This right is an extension of the right to habitat recognised by the Atlantic Constitution and may be restricted only on grounds of security, protection of the marine environment, or respect for the rights of third parties, defined exhaustively by this title.

13.2 Permanent marine settlement is recognised as a legitimate form of habitat equivalent to terrestrial habitat. No fiscal, administrative or legal discrimination based solely on the marine nature of the habitat is permitted between marine residents and terrestrial residents of the Atlantic space.

13.3 The signatory States undertake to adapt their national legislation to recognise the maritime address under the Atlantic Flag as a legal address enforceable for all administrative, fiscal and civil purposes, within five years of ratification.

Article 14 — Atlantic Marine Habitat Zones — AMHZ

14.1 The signatory States jointly define, within three years of ratification, Atlantic marine habitat zones — hereinafter referred to as AMHZ — located in international waters or in the exclusive economic zones of signatory States having consented to their establishment.

14.2 AMHZ are established according to the following cumulative criteria:

- (a) meteorological and oceanographic conditions compatible with secure permanent habitat,
- (b) absence of conflict with established commercial navigation routes,
- (c) compatibility with the protection of marine ecosystems defined in Article 17 of this title,
- (d) accessibility from the terrestrial territory of at least one signatory State within a reasonable time in the event of emergency.

14.3 AMHZ located in the exclusive economic zone of a signatory State are established with the express consent of that State, which retains its sovereign rights over the natural resources of the seabed and water column, without interference with the rights of Atlantic residents defined in Article 11.

14.4 AMHZ located in international waters are placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Atlantic Flag, in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 relating to artificial islands and high-seas installations, according to the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production.

14.5 The AMHZ map is public, continuously updated, and accessible via the common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production. It is notified to the International Maritime Organisation according to the procedures applicable to offshore installations.

Article 15 — Technical Standards for Marine Habitat

15.1 Permanent marine habitat structures registered under the Atlantic Flag comply with minimum technical standards defined by protocol of the verification body, adopted within eighteen months of ratification and revisable without a formal revision session, covering:

- (a) structural stability and resistance under the meteorological and oceanographic conditions of the AMHZ concerned,
- (b) energy autonomy — priority to renewable sources adapted to the marine environment,
- (c) water management — production, storage, treatment of wastewater without untreated discharge at sea,
- (d) waste management — on-board treatment, without discharge at sea, according to the strictest standards of international maritime law in force,
- (e) connectivity — access to emergency communications and essential services defined in Article 16,
- (f) safety and evacuation equipment adapted to the permanent resident population.

15.2 Technical standards defined by protocol are revised at each revision cycle, upward, in function of available technological advances and feedback from Atlantic residents.

15.3 Any structure no longer satisfying applicable technical standards benefits from a three-year compliance period before suspension of the Atlantic Flag. During this period, the rights of residents defined in Article 11 are maintained.

Article 16 — Essential Services in the Marine Environment

16.1 The signatory States guarantee access of marine Atlantic residents to the following essential services, under conditions equivalent to those of terrestrial residents of the Atlantic space:

- (a) emergency healthcare — mandatory telemedicine protocols on board; medical evacuation guaranteed within a maximum of six hours for AMHZ located less than two hundred kilometres from a terrestrial territory, and twenty-four hours for AMHZ located beyond; these time limits apply except in exceptional meteorological conditions making any evacuation physically impossible, in which case an on-board substitute care protocol defined by protocol of the verification body applies until evacuation conditions are restored,
- (b) education — access to Atlantic educational programmes by digital means, without discrimination relative to terrestrial residents,
- (c) legal protection — access to the means of appeal defined in Article 28.5 of the Treaty On Production under the same conditions as any terrestrial Atlantic resident,
- (d) digital connectivity — access to the common infrastructure defined in Article 10.4 of the Treaty On Production, without unjustified surcharge linked to marine situation.

16.2 Additional costs related to the provision of essential services in the marine environment are partially offset by the Atlantic habitat development fund defined in Article 10 of this title, according to modalities defined by protocol of the verification body.

16.3 No marine Atlantic resident may be denied access to the essential services defined in Article 16.1 on grounds related to their geographical situation, the size of their habitat structure, or their individual financial capacity.

Article 17 — Protection of the Marine Environment

17.1 Permanent marine habitat is exercised in respect of the marine environment. Marine habitat structures registered under the Atlantic Flag apply the principle of guaranteed reversibility defined in Article 2 of the Treaty On Production to all their interactions with the surrounding marine environment.

17.2 Any marine habitat structure is subject to a prior environmental impact assessment before registration, conducted by a panel of independent experts subject to the same independence rules as the panel defined in Article 8.2 of the Treaty On Production.

17.3 Marine habitat structures are subject to continuous environmental monitoring covering:

- (a) water quality within a radius of five hundred metres around each structure,
- (b) the impact on populations of functional marine species within a radius of two kilometres,
- (c) sound and light emissions capable of affecting marine fauna.

17.4 Environmental monitoring data are public, shared in real time with the verification body, and integrated into the common monitoring network defined in Article 21 of the Treaty On Production.

17.5 Any marine habitat structure is designed and operated according to the principle of total reversibility: it must be capable of being dismantled, displaced or deactivated without leaving any significant permanent trace on the marine environment. The reversibility protocol of each structure is deposited in the common register prior to its registration.

Article 18 — Articulation with International Maritime Law

18.1 This title is articulated with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 according to the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production. In the event of conflict between a provision of this title and a provision of the said convention, the provision of this title prevails in relations between signatory States, to the extent that it establishes a higher standard of protection.

18.2 Permanent marine habitat structures registered under the Atlantic Flag are notified to the International Maritime Organisation according to the procedures applicable to offshore installations. This notification does not constitute a request for approval but mandatory information.

18.3 Jurisdictional conflicts between the Atlantic Flag and a national flag or a coastal State are resolved according to the following principles, in order of priority:

- (a) the protection of the rights of Atlantic residents defined in Article 11 takes precedence over any commercial or fiscal interest,
- (b) the protection of the marine environment takes precedence over any economic interest,
- (c) in the absence of a specific applicable provision, the most protective principle for persons and the environment prevails.

18.4 The signatory States undertake to promote, in relevant international bodies and notably at the International Maritime Organisation, recognition of the Atlantic Flag as a normative

jurisdiction in its own right, according to a convergence schedule defined by protocol of the verification body.

Title IV — Spatial Habitat

Article 19 — Recognition of the Right to Permanent Spatial Settlement

19.1 The signatory States recognise the right of any natural or legal person to settle permanently in the orbital or spatial environment, under the Atlantic Flag, subject to the conditions defined in this title. This right is an extension of the right to habitat recognised by the Atlantic Constitution and constitutes the most advanced expression of the civilisational vocation of the Atlantic Union.

19.2 Permanent spatial settlement is recognised as a legitimate form of habitat equivalent to terrestrial and marine habitat. No fiscal, administrative or legal discrimination based solely on the spatial nature of the habitat is permitted between spatial residents and terrestrial or marine residents of the Atlantic space.

19.3 The signatory States recognise that permanent spatial habitat imposes physiological, psychological and technical constraints without equivalent in the terrestrial and marine environments, and that these constraints call for specific adaptations of the rights and obligations of residents, defined in this title, without these adaptations constituting a reduction in the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Atlantic Constitution.

19.4 The signatory States undertake to adapt their national legislation to recognise the spatial address under the Atlantic Flag as a legal address enforceable for all administrative, fiscal and civil purposes, within ten years of ratification or upon the establishment of permanent spatial habitat under the Atlantic Flag, whichever comes first.

Article 20 — Articulation with International Space Law

20.1 This title is articulated with the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the Rescue Agreement of 1968 according to the progressive digestion strategy defined in Article 32 of the Treaty On Production. In the event of conflict between a provision of this title and a provision of those instruments, the provision of this title prevails in relations between signatory States, to the extent that it establishes a higher standard of protection for the persons and ecosystems concerned.

20.2 The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 prohibits national appropriation of celestial bodies. This title interprets this prohibition as extending to any private exclusive appropriation of celestial bodies, while recognising the right of use and exploitation within the framework of an Atlantic collective governance defined in Article 24 of this title.

20.3 The signatory States undertake to promote, in relevant international bodies, recognition of the Atlantic Flag as a full spatial normative jurisdiction, and to work collectively towards the revision of international space law instruments that have become insufficient in view of the development of permanent spatial habitat, according to a convergence schedule defined by protocol of the verification body.

Article 21 — Technical Standards for Spatial Habitat

21.1 Permanent spatial habitat structures registered under the Atlantic Flag comply with minimum technical standards defined by protocol of the verification body, adopted within eighteen months of ratification and revisable without a formal revision session, covering:

- (a) radiation protection — minimum shielding guaranteeing exposure below thresholds defined by protocol for permanent residence,
- (b) gravity — any permanent spatial habitat intended to accommodate residents for periods exceeding six consecutive months is equipped with artificial gravity systems or demonstrated functional substitutes, guaranteeing the maintenance of musculoskeletal and vestibular health of residents,
- (c) water, air and food autonomy — capacity for autonomous survival of at least ninety days without external resupply,
- (d) emergency and evacuation systems — capacity to evacuate all residents to a safe location within a timeframe compatible with their survival,
- (e) connectivity — access to communications with the Earth's surface and with other structures under the Atlantic Flag, without interruption exceeding the delays inherent to physical distance,
- (f) waste and discharge management — complete on-board treatment, without discharge into the spatial environment except in conformity with protocols defined by the verification body.

21.2 Technical standards defined by protocol are revised in priority at each revision cycle, in function of available technological advances and feedback from Atlantic spatial residents. They constitute the minimum base — not the ceiling — of required technical capacities.

21.3 The artificial gravity constraint defined in Article 21.1(b) is the most structuring technical provision of this title. It excludes as of right habitats in permanent microgravity as places of permanent residence within the meaning of this treaty, due to the absence of scientific demonstration of healthy gestation and human development in prolonged microgravity. This exclusion is re-examined in priority at each revision cycle on the basis of available scientific data. It is lifted as of right as soon as the verification body, on the advice of the scientific panel defined in Article 8.2 of the Treaty On Production, establishes the existence of demonstrated

medical solutions guaranteeing the maintenance of human health in prolonged microgravity, including for gestation and child development.

Article 22 — Essential Services in the Spatial Environment

22.1 The signatory States guarantee access of spatial Atlantic residents to the following essential services, adapted to the constraints of the environment:

- (a) healthcare — physician or qualified medical personnel permanently present in any spatial habitat accommodating more than twenty permanent residents; mandatory telemedicine protocols for smaller habitats; medical evacuation protocols to the Earth's surface guaranteeing the return of a resident in distress within a timeframe compatible with their survival, technical modalities defined by protocol of the verification body,
- (b) education — access to Atlantic educational programmes by digital means, with adaptations necessary to the communication delays inherent to distance; full recognition of diplomas and qualifications obtained in the spatial environment,
- (c) legal protection — access to means of appeal defined in Article 28.5 of the Treaty On Production, with procedural adaptations necessary to distance and communication constraints,
- (d) digital connectivity — priority access to Atlantic spatial communication infrastructures defined by protocol of the verification body.

22.2 Additional costs related to the provision of essential services in the spatial environment are funded in priority by the Atlantic habitat development fund defined in Article 10 of this title, according to modalities defined by protocol of the verification body.

Article 23 — Protection of the Spatial Environment

23.1 The signatory States recognise that the spatial environment — low and high Earth orbit, cislunar space, interplanetary space — constitutes a common good of humanity whose irreversible degradation threatens all present and future spatial activities.

23.2 Spatial habitat structures registered under the Atlantic Flag apply the principle of guaranteed reversibility defined in Article 2 of the Treaty On Production to all their interactions with the spatial environment, notably:

- (a) the prohibition of deliberate creation of orbital debris,
- (b) the obligation of controlled deorbit or placement in a graveyard orbit at end of life of any orbital structure,
- (c) the prohibition of any discharge of substances capable of persistently degrading the spatial environment,

(d) the obligation of immediate reporting of any event capable of creating uncontrolled orbital debris.

23.3 The signatory States establish a common protocol for the management of existing orbital debris, defined by protocol of the verification body within twenty-four months of ratification, including measurable reduction objectives revisable without a formal revision session.

23.4 Any spatial habitat structure is designed according to the principle of total reversibility defined in Article 17.5 of this treaty, adapted to the spatial environment: it must be capable of being deactivated, deorbited or repositioned without creation of uncontrolled debris or irreversible contamination of the surrounding environment.

Article 24 — Governance of Spatial Resources

24.1 The signatory States recognise that the exploitation of spatial resources — mineral, energetic or otherwise — is a legitimate activity within the framework of a collective governance guaranteeing the absence of exclusive appropriation and the equitable sharing of benefits.

24.2 Any exploitation of spatial resources conducted by a signatory State or an entity operating under its jurisdiction is subject to the following cumulative conditions:

- (a) prior notification to the verification body and all signatory States,
- (b) spatial environmental impact assessment conducted according to a protocol defined by the verification body within twenty-four months of ratification,
- (c) payment of a contribution to the Atlantic habitat development fund equal to five percent of the market value of the resources extracted, revisable upward at each revision cycle,
- (d) application of the principle of guaranteed reversibility to all extraction operations.

24.3 No entity — public or private, signatory or non-signatory — may claim exclusive appropriation of a celestial body or zone of outer space on the basis of its exploitation. The right of use and exploitation is recognised; the right of exclusive ownership is excluded.

24.4 The signatory States undertake to promote, in relevant international bodies, the adoption of an international regime for the governance of spatial resources compatible with the principles of this article, according to a convergence schedule defined by protocol of the verification body.

Article 25 — Spatial Liability and Insurance

25.1 Any signatory State whose national or entity under its jurisdiction operates a spatial habitat structure under the Atlantic Flag is jointly and severally liable, together with that entity, for damages caused to third parties — States, natural or legal persons, spatial environment — by the activities of that structure.

25.2 Any spatial habitat structure registered under the Atlantic Flag is covered by mandatory insurance whose minimum amounts are defined by protocol of the verification body, revisable without a formal revision session, and made public via the common register. This insurance covers in particular damages caused by orbital debris from the structure and the costs of emergency evacuation of residents.

25.3 The joint and several liability defined in Article 25.1 is without ceiling in the event of damage caused by a level-3 intervention within the meaning of Article 20 of the Treaty On Production conducted from a spatial structure under the Atlantic Flag.

Title V — Synthetic Ecosystem

Article 26 — Definition and Recognition of the Synthetic Ecosystem

26.1 The signatory States recognise the synthetic ecosystem as a fourth category of human habitat, distinct from the terrestrial, marine and spatial environments, designating any environment entirely designed, constructed and maintained by human action, in which persons reside permanently and whose physical, atmospheric and biological conditions are entirely determined by technical and normative choices.

26.2 The following constitute synthetic ecosystems within the meaning of this title, without this list being exhaustive:

- (a) large-scale closed habitats with artificial gravity in the spatial environment,
- (b) artificial planets and celestial bodies constructed by the accumulation of mass under human direction,
- (c) permanent underground environments with controlled atmosphere,
- (d) any hybrid environment combining elements of terrestrial, marine and spatial environments in an entirely designed architecture.

26.3 The signatory States recognise that the synthetic ecosystem represents the most distant horizon of the civilisational vocation of the Atlantic Union — that of a humanity capable of constructing its own conditions of existence rather than being subjected to them. This recognition is not a utopian projection but the inscription in law of a trajectory whose first steps are already underway.

26.4 This title sets out the founding principles of the governance of synthetic ecosystems. It is recognised as the most evolutionary title of this treaty and is the subject of priority attention at each revision cycle, in function of technological advances and accumulated experience.

Article 27 — Founding Principles of the Synthetic Ecosystem

27.1 Any synthetic ecosystem registered under the Atlantic Flag is founded on the following cumulative principles:

Principle of deliberate design

27.2 The physical, biological and normative conditions of a synthetic ecosystem are the result of explicit, documented and revisable choices. No living condition in a synthetic ecosystem may be imposed on its residents without their informed consent and without an accessible democratic revision mechanism.

Principle of dignity of living conditions

27.3 Any synthetic ecosystem guarantees its residents living conditions conforming to the standards of dignity recognised by the Atlantic Constitution, without the entirely constructed nature of the environment being able to justify a reduction in these standards. The artificiality of the environment does not diminish rights — it extends their scope to the new dimensions that this environment creates.

Principle of founding reversibility

27.4 Any synthetic ecosystem is designed from its origin with a complete reversibility protocol, defining the conditions under which it may be modified, partially dismantled, or fully deactivated without endangering the lives of its residents or causing irreversible damage to the environment in which it is inscribed. This protocol is deposited in the common register prior to any registration.

Principle of minimum biodiversity

27.5 Any synthetic ecosystem intended for permanent human residence maintains minimum biological biodiversity comprising at least one complete microbial ecosystem, a productive plant system, and a functional faunal diversity adapted to the dimensions of the habitat, details defined by protocol of the verification body. An entirely sterile or monospecific environment does not constitute a habitat within the meaning of this treaty.

Principle of evolutionary memory

27.6 Any synthetic ecosystem continuously documents all its parameters — physical, biological, normative, demographic — and deposits this documentation in the common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production. This collective memory constitutes the scientific and civilisational heritage of humanity and may not be subject to any private appropriation.

Article 28 — Governance of Synthetic Ecosystems

28.1 Any synthetic ecosystem registered under the Atlantic Flag is endowed with democratic internal governance, whose modalities are defined by its residents within the framework of the principles of this title and the Atlantic Constitution.

28.2 The internal governance of the synthetic ecosystem is sovereign in matters not falling under these treaties or the Atlantic Constitution. It constitutes a governance laboratory whose experiments are documented and shared with the entire Atlantic space via the common register.

28.3 No external entity — signatory State, company, or international organisation — may exercise exclusive control over the internal governance of an inhabited synthetic ecosystem. Any construction, financing or operation contract for a synthetic ecosystem is void as of right in its clauses conferring such exclusive control.

28.4 In the event of conflict between the internal governance of a synthetic ecosystem and these treaties or the Atlantic Constitution, the latter prevail. The verification body is competent to establish the conflict and propose a resolution within ninety days.

28.5 Residents of a synthetic ecosystem have at all times an effective right of exit — the real and unimpeded possibility of leaving the synthetic ecosystem and joining another habitat under the Atlantic Flag or outside it. No contractual, financial or technical clause may have the effect of suppressing or substantially restricting this right.

Article 29 — Artificial Planets and Civilisational-Scale Constructions

29.1 The signatory States recognise that the construction of artificial celestial bodies — through progressive accumulation of mass under human direction — constitutes the ultimate expression of humanity's constructive capacity and the longest temporal horizon of the civilisational vocation of the Atlantic Union.

29.2 Any civilisational-scale construction project — defined as any project whose completion time exceeds one revision cycle of this treaty — is subject to the following cumulative conditions:

- (a) registration in the common register from the beginning of its design phase,
- (b) Atlantic collective governance throughout its realisation, without exclusive appropriation by a signatory State or private entity,
- (c) revision of its parameters at each revision cycle of this treaty, in order to integrate technological and normative advances,
- (d) application of the principle of founding reversibility defined in Article 27.4 at each construction phase — reversibility meaning the capacity to substantially modify the parameters of the stage concerned or to halt its progression without endangering resident populations, and not the capacity to physically cancel all effects of that stage.

29.3 Resources necessary for the realisation of civilisational-scale projects are mobilised collectively by signatory States, according to modalities defined at each revision cycle in function of the state of advancement of the projects and available technical capacities.

29.4 Civilisational-scale projects are recognised as common heritage of humanity from their inscription in the common register. No exclusive appropriation — national, private or partial collective — of their results is permitted.

Article 30 — Genealogy and Dependence of Ecosystems

30.1 The signatory States recognise that human ecosystems are not parallel and independent categories but a causal and hierarchical sequence in which each ecosystem is the condition of emergence of the next:

- (a) the natural ecosystem — terrestrial and marine — made possible the biological, climatic and energetic conditions for the emergence of human life and its first forms of organisation,
- (b) the knowledge ecosystem — transmission, accumulation and development of knowledge — made possible the emergence of the industrial ecosystem through the formalisation and dissemination of techniques,
- (c) the industrial ecosystem made possible the emergence of the synthetic ecosystem by developing the technical capacities necessary for the construction of entirely controlled environments,
- (d) the emerging synthetic ecosystem is destined, at the civilisational horizon, to construct in growing autonomy celestial bodies and environments capable of accommodating human life beyond the terrestrial biosphere.

30.2 The signatory States recognise that this causal dependence is irreversible in its direction: the destruction or serious degradation of a lower ecosystem undermines or destroys the conditions of existence of the higher ecosystems that arise from it. The preservation of the natural, knowledge and industrial ecosystems is not an end in itself — it is the necessary condition of the emergence and maintenance of the synthetic ecosystem.

30.3 Consequently, the signatory States undertake to treat the preservation of each ecosystem as a civilisational security obligation, and not merely as an environmental or cultural objective. Any policy or decision capable of irreversibly degrading a lower ecosystem is subject to a civilisational impact assessment conducted according to a protocol defined by the verification body, examining the effects of the decision on each of the four ecosystems and their dependency relationships defined in Article 30.1.

30.4 The knowledge ecosystem is the subject of specific protection under this treaty, recognising its position as the hinge between the natural and the industrial, and its character as a non-appropriable common good in its foundations — scientific knowledge, languages, oral traditions, and technical know-how constituting the indivisible heritage of humanity upon which all future emergence depends.

30.5 Interfaces between ecosystems — zones where two levels of the sequence are in direct contact — are subject to the most protective standards of this treaty among those applicable to the ecosystems in contact. The verification body is competent to define the rules applicable to interfaces not explicitly covered by this treaty, according to the general principles of the sequence defined in Article 30.1.

Title VI — Governance and Revision

Article 31 — Principle of Light Governance and Coherence with the Treaty On Production

31.1 The governance of this treaty is governed by the same principles of institutional lightness as those defined in Article 27 of the Treaty On Production, to which express reference is made. The three exclusive instruments — verification body, revision session, common register — are common to both treaties and are not duplicated.

31.2 The verification body defined in Article 28 of the Treaty On Production exercises its functions under this treaty according to the same modalities, with the extensions of competence defined in Article 32 of this title. No additional body is created under this treaty except where demonstrated necessity and unanimous decision of signatory States in revision session.

31.3 The revision session defined in Article 29 of the Treaty On Production is common to both treaties. It rules on matters falling under this treaty according to the same modalities, with the specificities defined in Article 33 of this title.

31.4 The common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production is extended to the matters of this treaty according to the modalities defined in Article 36 of this title.

Article 32 — Extensions of Competence of the Verification Body

32.1 Under this treaty, the verification body exercises, in addition to the functions defined in Article 28.3 of the Treaty On Production, the following functions:

- (a) management of the Atlantic Flag register — attribution, monitoring, suspension and revocation according to the modalities of Title II of this treaty,
- (b) evaluation of registration requests for marine, orbital and spatial habitat structures according to the standards of Titles III, IV and V,
- (c) environmental monitoring of AMHZ and orbits used by structures under the Atlantic Flag,
- (d) instruction of civilisational impact assessments defined in Article 30.3 of this treaty,
- (e) documentation and sharing of internal governance experiences of synthetic ecosystems defined in Article 28.2 of this treaty,

- (f) management of the normative substitution register for prior maritime and spatial law instruments, according to the modalities of Article 32 of the Treaty On Production applied to this treaty,
- (g) adoption of technical protocols within the time limits defined by this treaty, revisable without a formal revision session.

32.2 The verification body relies, for the exercise of its functions under this treaty, on existing scientific and technical networks — the International Maritime Organisation, the European Space Agency, NASA, and their equivalents in signatory States — according to cooperation protocols defined by protocol of the verification body, without creation of redundant own capacities.

Article 33 — Specificities of the Revision Session

33.1 The revision session rules on matters of this treaty according to the modalities of Article 29 of the Treaty On Production, with the following specificities:

- (a) representatives of Atlantic residents — marine, orbital and spatial — have a speaking right of thirty minutes per environment in plenary session, according to a rotation system guaranteeing the representation of each environment, without voting rights,
- (b) Title V — Synthetic Ecosystem — is the subject of priority and in-depth examination at each revision session, by reason of its most evolutionary character,
- (c) any revision of technical standards defined by protocol is subject to validation by an independent scientific panel constituted according to the modalities of Article 8.2 of the Treaty On Production, prior to its adoption by the revision session.

33.2 The revision session may decide, by a two-thirds majority, to convene an extraordinary session dedicated exclusively to the matters of this treaty, when the urgency of technological or environmental developments justifies it.

33.3 Atlantic residents have a right of petition to the verification body, capable of triggering the inclusion of a matter on the agenda of the following revision session, provided that the petition gathers signatures representing at least five percent of the Atlantic resident population registered in the common register.

Article 34 — Coordination of the Two Treaties

34.1 The two treaties — On Production and On Habitat — form a coherent and indivisible normative corpus. Their provisions are interpreted mutually in a systematic manner — no provision of one may be interpreted in isolation without reference to the other where the matters are related.

34.2 In the event of apparent conflict between a provision of the Treaty On Production and a provision of this treaty, the interpretation most protective for the persons and ecosystems concerned prevails, without formal hierarchy between the two treaties.

34.3 Any modification of a provision of the Treaty On Production having effects on this treaty is subject to joint validation by the signatory States of both treaties gathered in joint session. No unilateral modification of one treaty may have the effect of emptying a provision of the other of its substance.

34.4 The third treaty — whose elaboration is open to other Atlantic political actors within the framework defined by these treaties — is inscribed in the same normative corpus. It is interpreted coherently with the first two and may not contradict their founding principles without joint revision of the entire corpus.

Article 35 — Progressive Association Protocol

35.1 The Progressive Association Protocol defined in Title V of the Treaty On Production applies to this treaty without modification, according to the same thresholds, the same conditions and the same modalities.

35.2 Access to the Atlantic Flag constitutes, for non-signatory States, a specific entry point into the Progressive Association Protocol, independently of their status under the Treaty On Production. Any State whose entities register structures under the Atlantic Flag is deemed an Observer as of right under this treaty, without prior formal procedure, provided that those structures satisfy the conditions of Article 8.1.

35.3 Access to the Atlantic Flag for associated States of the South is subject to preferential modalities comprising a fifty percent reduction of the Atlantic contribution during the first ten years of registration, aiming to guarantee that marine habitat does not become a privilege reserved to the most advanced economies but an accessible development instrument for all Atlantic partners.

Article 36 — Extension of the Common Register

36.1 The common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production is extended to the following matters under this treaty:

- (a) Atlantic Flag register — list of registered vessels and structures, their holders, their technical characteristics, their compliance status,
- (b) AMHZ register — map, characteristics, environmental status, resident population,
- (c) Atlantic residents register — number, distribution by environment, status of rights exercised, without individual personal data,
- (d) register of reversibility protocols of marine, orbital and spatial habitat structures,

- (e) register of civilisational-scale projects — registration, parameters, progress, revisions,
- (f) register of civilisational impact assessments conducted under Article 30.3,
- (g) normative substitution register for international maritime and spatial law.

36.2 Data in the extended register are subject to the same principles of access, interoperability and open format as those of the common register defined in Article 30 of the Treaty On Production. They are accessible without condition and without restriction in all official languages of signatory States.

Article 37 — Entry into Force

37.1 This treaty enters into force under the same conditions as the Treaty On Production, defined in Article 31 thereof. The two treaties enter into force simultaneously — neither may enter into force separately.

37.2 The simultaneous entry into force of the two treaties guarantees the coherence of the Atlantic normative corpus from its first day of application. It prevents any situation in which the rights of producers would be recognised without the rights of inhabitants, or vice versa — the rights of producers and the rights of inhabitants being the two inseparable faces of the human condition that the Atlantic corpus intends to govern.

37.3 The signatory States undertake to conduct their ratification procedures in a coordinated manner, in order to guarantee that the five States and forty percent of the Atlantic population required for entry into force ratify both treaties simultaneously.

37.4 If, within three years of the first ratification of one of the two treaties, the conditions for simultaneous entry into force are not met, the States having ratified both treaties may decide, unanimously, on provisional entry into force limited to provisions not creating obligations for States having ratified only one treaty.

Done and signed, in all official languages of the founding signatory States, each version being equally authoritative.