

British Ukraine Memorandum

I, today, on May 5, 2021, The Rt. Hon. Michail Kolpidis of Sergios, as chair of Trustees of British Ukraine, the foundation, in my capacity speaking on behalf of the people of Ukraine, and as President of the Commonwealth, in my capacity speaking on behalf of the British Commonwealth, do ordain this memorandum on British Ukraine for adoption of Ukraine as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, on the road of Ukraine becoming a British Ukraine via building a closer and a mutually beneficial relationship with the United Kingdom, as well as establishing a creative society.

The mission of British Ukraine is to strengthen the sovereignty of Ukraine for a more stable, prosperous and independent nation.

The Foundation

British Ukraine exists in the form of a national foundation on British soil in the name and interest of the people of Ukraine, as a vehicle for the purposes of implementing their will, and provides a platform for every citizen of Ukraine to access government services of the United Kingdom and of the British Commonwealth.

According to the articles of the foundation, the objects of the foundation are to advance any purpose which is exclusively charitable under the laws of England and Wales, and as follows;

The Foundation promotes the adoption by the people of Ukraine of British standards in terms of democracy, rights of the people, court and public governance, and commerce and regulation.

The Foundation promotes building of better trade, political and strategic relationships between Ukraine, Britain and other members of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Foundation promotes the cause of Ukraine to join the Commonwealth of Nations, the Commonwealth and the British Commonwealth, all three referring to the same bloc.

The Foundation promotes the principles of a Creative Society (see appendix No 4).

The Foundation may promote any other aims that is the will of the people of Ukraine in respect of aims that fall within the promotion or of regulation of items of commerce, trade, politics, science or education.

Relationship to the United Kingdom

British Ukraine is an important element of what is to be the future Global Britain Framework. Essentially Ukraine, or British Ukraine in the strengthened form of sovereignty, is the first country that is fully committed on all levels to developing the first templates of relationships of the Framework, it is the first strategic relationship of the United Kingdom within the British Commonwealth, and it is the first ordinary assembly of the Supreme Congress.

The people of Ukraine intend their country to become a Commonwealth realm, and make the necessary regulatory and legislation changes, and the people of Ukraine, who are agreeable to becoming a British Ukraine, have demonstrated a certain amount of allegiance and an inclination to building closer and stronger bonds with the UK.

Ukraine wishes to move away from problematic influences of currently inherent geopolitics, with the people and government of Ukraine willing to learn from the United Kingdom and under its supervision build a new regulatory framework around the economy, the judiciary and public sectors, enabling the eradication of corruption and moving closer to a prosperous nation.

An independent Ukraine under British guidance is important for global geopolitics and would serve as a strong demonstration that the soft power of the United Kingdom is alive and well in the 21st century.

The relevance of British value would be strongly supported by the government and society of Ukraine adopting British standards in terms of democracy and rights of the people, educational system, being a force for good and of judicial and public governance, ultimately moving closer to a creative society.

On April 30, 2021, British Ukraine signed with British Office for Ukraine an Exclusive Agreement on Cooperation, in the context of which the United Kingdom and Ukraine will build closer ties with each other and develop all forms of bilateral relations – building said templates of relationships.

This first and foremost means that the Committees of Ukraine, of British Ukraine, will engage with their counterparty Global Britain Committees of the United Kingdom, within the British Office for Ukraine, on every conceivable topic, issue and idea to resolve all manner and form of current problems and generate opportunities and cooperation on all levels of government, society, business and industry.

Both British Ukraine and the British Office for Ukraine would develop government infrastructure and services, offline and online, to be provided to the people of Ukraine



and the United Kingdom accordingly, to accommodate and implement in practice the stronger relationship.

All this leads to the fact that it is with British Ukraine that the United Kingdom will first set the standard for free trade, investment and cooperation that is being developed via Global Britain.

Further support by the United Kingdom and HM Government will come in the form of, and the memorandum serves as basis for treaties concerning the sponsorship of British Ukraine as part of the British Commonwealth, recognition of items of sovereignty and other items concerning developing the relationship and joint priorities of British Ukraine, the British Commonwealth and the United Kingdom, etc.

Governance

To ensure the authentic and genuine operation of British Ukraine, the Trustees' of the foundation, are a collection of a broad range of independent views by having one citizen from each country of the world, who are also its directors.

The board of the foundation is led by the chair trustee who is also the Secretary of the Athens Council, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees is part of the Council that includes The Rt. Hon. Chancellor of British Ukraine who oversees the foundation on behalf of HM Government, as well as the President of British Ukraine who leads the Committees of Ukraine.

The British Office for Ukraine is independent to British Ukraine, since the former is a department of HM Government, and the latter is a national foundation in the interest of the people of Ukraine, however the HM Government has certain influence over Britain Ukraine, in the form of the Chancellor of British Ukraine.

Citizen Rights Guarantee

The Bill of Citizen Rights that is part of the British Ukraine Memorandum, guarantees the rights herein at a national and international level, and is addressed to the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Commonwealth, to respect the rights, observe the principles and promote the application thereof in its entirety.

To be eligible for the Citizen Rights of British Ukraine, you must be a citizen of Ukraine, and appendix No 2 lists the Citizen Rights of British Ukraine.



The Priorities

British Ukraine as a whole, including its Council, Board of Trustees and Committees of Ukraine, work on certain topics and issues, to achieving certain priorities for the nation. Such priorities concern developing Ukraine as part of the Commonwealth, focus on Ukraine itself, and as part of a relationship with the United Kingdom, to build Global Britain and the Global Britain Framework. All such priorities announced by the Trustees' will be considered part of this Memorandum in a legal sense.

Relationship to the Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is about moving closer to a creative and self-governing society in alignment to the constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The constitution of the British Commonwealth embodies the creative ideology of society, which forms part of the identity of British Ukraine since it is included in the Bill of Citizen Rights, and is aligned with the aims and operation of the Supreme Congress.

The Supreme Congress essentially forms a part of what makes and represents Global Britain to the world, contains the assemblies of the United Kingdom and Ukraine, which would enhance and elevate the collaboration and cooperation between the two nations to a new level, and with other member states of the Commonwealth, to develop mutually beneficial free trade, activity and cooperation for all.

Ukraine was granted ordinary membership at the Supreme Congress and participation as a full member at the House of Committees as a practical entry for the people of Ukraine into the bloc of the Commonwealth member states.

Being a part of the Commonwealth, has various benefits for the people of Ukraine, which will be enumerated on the website of British Ukraine, and range from trade and economic prosperity to freedom of movement to defence affairs.

Each assembly of the Supreme Congress has a local representation, jointly known as the British Commonwealth Network, chosen by the Commonwealth Commission, that is the local Commonwealth Embassy and local Commonwealth Ambassador.

Such is established to locally deliver the necessary government infrastructure, services and guidance as to enable the citizens to efficiently engage other member states at the Supreme Congress, and outside the Commonwealth. British Ukraine was designated as the Commonwealth Embassy for Ukraine, similar to how the British Office for Ukraine is for the United Kingdom.



Relationship to the World

British Ukraine is a key enabling part of the Athens Councils' mission towards world peace, happiness and global prosperity centered around establishing of an independent Ukraine – see the Athens Councils' manifesto for further information.

Such an independent Ukraine, leads to the natural question of how British Ukraine fits into the British Commonwealth and how it will structure its relationship with the rest of the world.

British Ukraine official foreign policies constitute the relevant public foreign policy declaration, and a summary of such may be read in appendix No 3 which shows the general direction of the structure and direction of foreign policy aims.

Foreign Province Documents

The memorandum makes reference to future items enclosed and forming part of this memorandum, all such items, and any other items, shall be a valid part of this memorandum, if, they are legally and properly authorised by the foundation, approved by author of this memorandum, and published on the official website of British Ukraine.

Attachments

An appendix under No 1 will be made to have the current countersigned by the British Office for Ukraine on behalf of HM Government of the United Kingdom.

Appendix No 2 lists the Citizen Rights of British Ukraine.

Appendix No 3 is the summaries of the official foreign policies of British Ukraine.

Appendix No 4 lists the principles of a Creative Society.



The Rt. Hon. Michail S. Kolpidis CPFA MPRCA

Date Signed, May 5, 2021

British Ukraine Memorandum

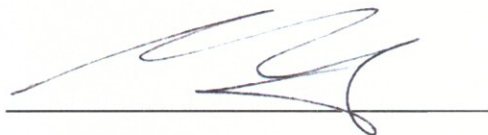
Appendix No 1

British Office for Ukraine Signature Page

Countersignature by HM Government

This appendix is a countersignature by the British Office for Ukraine on behalf of HM Government of the United Kingdom to state that the United Kingdom embraces and is agreeable to the memorandum on British Ukraine as drafted (19 pages including this signature page) by The Rt. Hon. Michail Kolpidis on May 5, 2021, British Ukraine itself, and what it means for both of the nations involved, and this paves the way for further support by the United Kingdom for the strengthened sovereignty of Ukraine in the form of British Ukraine that has much closer and bonding ties with the United Kingdom, and a Ukraine that is more British.

Any amendment or appendix to said memorandum, in the form of enclosed document or information, does not require any additional countersignatures assuming this falls within the article on foreign province documents of said memorandum.



The Rt. Hon. Martin A. King

Date Signed, May 10, 2021



British Ukraine Memorandum

Appendix No 2

Citizen Rights of British Ukraine

First Citizen Right

Right to be heard

Right to raise any issues, topics and subject matters via petition, which will have the legal authority of a referendum decision, or other means to be addressed by the respective body, office or agency of British Ukraine, and where such is not possible, such should be forwarded to the respective institution, body, office or agency of the Commonwealth. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

Second Citizen Right

Right to freedom

All people are born free and equal. Everyone has the right to choose their life. Every human being is entitled to his freedom and rights. The implementation and use of those rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of others. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association at all levels, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters. Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Commonwealth. Every citizen has the right to refer to the British Ukraine Trustees cases of maladministration in the activities of the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of British Ukraine.

Third Citizen Right

Right to life

Everyone has the right to life. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed. No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.



Fourth Citizen Right

Right to dignity

Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity, and to free and informed consent of the person concerned in all respects affecting that person. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited. Equality between women and men must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay. Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. The rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life shall be respected and recognised. The right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community shall be respected and recognised.

Fifth Citizen Right

Right to peace

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. The human life is of the highest value. Life of any human being has to be protected as one's own. The goal of a society is to ensure and guarantee the value of each human's life. There is not and there can never be anything else more valuable than a human's life.

Sixth Citizen Right

Right to religious freedom

Right to express and practice your religion and beliefs and be protected from discrimination. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance. The right to conscientious objection is recognised.



Seventh Citizen Right

Right to cultural freedom

Right to practice both in private and public life, including in interaction with government authorities, any language, norms, customs, habits, social behavior and traditions and be protected from discrimination, while freely expressing relevant knowledge and beliefs. The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected. Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity shall be respected.

Eighth Citizen Right

Right to a creative society

Any person has the right to live in a society that embodies the creative ideology. That is, in essence, prioritising humanity, high spiritual and moral aspirations of a human being, humanness, virtue, mutual respect and strengthening of friendship.

Ninth Citizen Right

Right to prosperity

Society should be able to guarantee economic stability, that is the absence of economic crises and the financial prosperity for every person with protected rights to private property and income. Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. Intellectual property shall be protected. Inflation should never be more than 2%.

Tenth Citizen Right

Right to employment

Right to be adequately employed in respect of one's qualifications and abilities if he or she so desires with equal pay and terms for all in any member state of the Commonwealth. Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation, that is to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services. Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified



dismissal. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave. The employment of children is prohibited. To reconcile family and professional life, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with maternity and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

Eleventh Citizen Right

Right to basic provisions

Society should be built in such a way that every human being has access to and is guaranteed provision of essential life necessities, including food, housing, medical care, education and full social security. The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection. Tariffs for basic provisions like electricity, heat, and water etc. should be low and under strict control, so that any such combined expenses for them, inclusive of any rent or mortgage payments, should never be more than 20% of the family income.

Twelfth Citizen Right

Right to self-governance

Right to move closer to a self-governing society where the people decide their future, and the responsibility for society as a whole, its development, living conditions and harmonious format, lies with each human being. Right to hold a referendum to decide to cancel any existing law.

Thirteenth Citizen Right

Right to freedom of governance

Everyone has the right to participate in the management of the affairs of society and in the adoption of laws that improve life for society as a whole, or affect society as a whole or any individual person.



Fourteenth Citizen Right

Right to self-development

Right to comprehensive development and personal fulfillment. Development and education should be carried out on the basis of cultivating moral values in each person and society. Such education should be equally accessible to all, and provided in any language as to ensure complete coverage of every person, and create conditions and expanding opportunities for a human being to implement his or her creative abilities and talents. Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training.

Fifteenth Citizen Right

Right to resources

Right that all natural resources are fairly distributed among all people. A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment must be integrated into policies and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

Sixteenth Citizen Right

Right to information

Right to receive reliable information about the movement and distribution of public funds or about the status of implementation of the society's decisions. Society should be able to guarantee transparency and openness of information for all, and that the mass media belong exclusively to society and should reflect information truthfully, openly, and honestly. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected. Every citizen has a right of access to documents of the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of British Ukraine, whatever their medium.

Seventeenth Citizen Right

Right to technological progress

Scientific, industrial and technological activities of society should be aimed exclusively at improving the quality of human life, and each person should have access to results of such.



Eighteenth Citizen Right

Right to financial inclusion

Right to have access to the latest, useful, affordable and unrestricted financial products and services that meet their needs delivered in a responsible and sustainable way.

Nineteenth Citizen Right

Right to a fair trial

Everyone is equal before the law. Everyone whose rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and represented. Legal aid shall be made available to those who lack sufficient resources in so far as such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice. Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. Respect for the rights of the defence of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of a criminal offence, the law provides for a lighter penalty, that penalty shall be applicable. This shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles recognised by the community of nations. The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offence. No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted within any of the member states of the Commonwealth in accordance with the law.

Twentieth Citizen Right

Right to personal space

Everyone has the right to respect for his or her private and family life, home and communications, and to the protection of personal data concerning him or her. Policies shall ensure a high level of consumer protection.

Twenty-first Citizen Right

Right to healthcare

Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all policies and activities. The entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment shall be respected and recognized.

Twenty-second Citizen Right

Right to be elected

Every citizen has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the Supreme Congress or British Ukraine on behalf of the nation.

Twenty-third Citizen Right

Right to participate in green agenda

Right to participate in the green agenda of the Commonwealth and take advantage of all the financial, social and environmental benefits of the agenda.

Twenty-fourth Citizen Right

Right to Commonwealth benefits

Right to take advantage of all the benefits that Commonwealth membership may offer, spanning opportunities for economical prosperity, trade, and freedom of travel. Every

citizen, on any territory, shall be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any member state of the Commonwealth, on the same conditions as the nationals of that member state.

Twenty-fifth Citizen Right

Right to government services

The right to access government services in any member state of the Commonwealth, including the United Kingdom, that provide for the above rights.

A handwritten mark in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'u' or a signature, located in the bottom right corner of the page.

British Ukraine Memorandum

Appendix No 3

Public Foreign Policy Declaration

European Union

Ukraine is implementing the Association Agreement with the European Union, and is striving to become its member. British standards have long been harmonized with the European Union, since the United Kingdom was a member of the European Union. After Brexit, the United Kingdom can develop its standards at an outstripping pace, and through British Ukraine offer them to the European Union, thus becoming a leader as opposed to being “led”. The common market for goods, services, people and capital of the European Union – United Kingdom - Ukraine will be preserved, and all countries in the region will have trade within this market as the basis for their economy.

United States of America

The United States is a strategic partner in defense and security, that oversees the work of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank – which are the main organisations supporting the economy of Ukraine. The United Kingdom is a country with a “special relationship” with the United States, a relationship that is closer than any European country. Therefore, British Ukraine will continue to move closer to the United States and will become a closer partner of the United States. Alongside that, British Ukraine can benefit from the experience of Ukraine of recent years, which has clearly demonstrated the negative effects of importing “corruption” from certain groups of the United States upper class, in order to prevent such influence in the future - this of course will aid the United States itself to fight such corruption internally, with British Ukraine providing an independent view as a benevolent strategic partner.

People's Republic of China

British Ukraine will maximise and work on strengthening its economic ties with the largest economy in the world - China, and will be an active participant in the Belt and Road Initiative. British Ukraine will attract Chinese investments to Ukraine, pave the way for its goods to the Chinese market and organise clearing settlements of Ukrainian

Hryvnia to Renminbi, as the main instrument for enhancing trade between British Ukraine and China.

Russian Federation

British Ukraine will end the war with Russia and establish stable good-neighborly relations. The issues of Crimea and Donbass will be resolved exclusively by diplomatic means. British Ukraine will be open to the policies of the current Russian authorities and to building long-term relations with the people of Russia, which will develop in every possible way. In particular, aiming to develop public diplomacy and support of civil society in Russia, ultimately to develop strong ties with it for the Ukrainian people.

Other countries

British Ukraine will try to maintain the most favorable and peaceful relations with everyone without exception. The ideology of British Ukraine fundamentally excludes the use of force or the threat of its use in international relations, interference into internal affairs or economic sanctions, except for those as may imposed by a decision of the Supreme Congress.



British Ukraine Memorandum

Appendix No 4

Principles of a Creative Society

A creative society is one that, in essence, prioritises humanity, high spiritual and moral aspirations of a human being, humanness, virtue, mutual respect and strengthening of friendship.

First Principle

The will of the people of the Commonwealth is about moving closer to a self-governing society where the people decide their future, and the responsibility for society as a whole, its development, living conditions and harmonious format, lies with each human being.

Second Principle

Everyone has the right to participate in the management of the affairs of society and in the adoption of laws that improve life for society as a whole, or affect society as a whole or any individual human being. Socially important and significant issues that affect the quality of a human being's life should be submitted for public discussion and voting.

Third Principle

Global aspirations are on the simple basis that humanity is one big family, and a human being is the fundamental unit of society, whether that's in reference to the Commonwealth, its member states or the human civilisation as a whole.

Fourth Principle

Since natural resources belong to the human civilisation as a whole, this also reflects the need to ensure that such resources are fairly distributed among all people. It should be prohibited to monopolise the benefit of such resources and its irrational uses.



Fifth Principle

Every human being in a creative society has the right to comprehensive development and personal fulfillment. Development and education should be carried out on the basis of cultivating moral values in each person and society. Such education should be equally accessible to all and create conditions and expanding opportunities for a human being to implement his or her creative abilities and talents.

Sixth Principle

The human life is of the highest value. Life of any human being has to be protected as one's own. The goal of a society is to ensure and guarantee the value of each human's life. There is not and there can never be anything else more valuable than a human's life.

Seventh Principle

All people are born free and equal. Everyone has the right to choose their life. Every human being is entitled to his freedom and rights. The implementation and use of those rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of others.

Eight Principle

No one and nothing in society has the right to create threats to the life and freedoms of a human being. The security of human being and society from any kind of threats is ensured by unified global cooperation that deals with emergency situations. Propaganda of violence must be prohibited, and any form of division, aggression, and anti-humane manifestations must be condemned and denounced.

Ninth Principle

Society should be able to guarantee transparency and openness of information for all. The people have the right to receive reliable information about the movement and distribution of public funds or about the status of implementation of the society's decisions. Society should be able to guarantee that the mass media belong exclusively to society and should reflect information truthfully, openly, and honestly.



Tenth Principle

Society should be built in such a way that every human being has access to and is guaranteed provision of essential life necessities, including food, housing, medical care, education and full social security.

Eleventh Principle

Society should be able to guarantee economic stability, that is the absence of economic crises and the financial prosperity for every human being with protected rights to private property and income. A human being should be guaranteed employment if he or she so desires with equal pay and terms for all.

Twelfth Principle

Scientific, industrial and technological activities of society should be aimed exclusively at improving the quality of human life.

