

Codification of the Universal Declaration of Organic Rights: The Sovereign Royal Decree and Open-Source Jurisprudential Framework of Queen Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry

The formal codification of the Universal Declaration of Organic Rights (UDOR), in its final June 2026 version, represents a paradigm shift in environmental jurisprudence, global macroeconomics, and structural materials science.¹ Synthesized from prior draft iterations developed between 2023 and 2025, this legal framework is issued as a supreme royal decree by Queen Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry.¹ The decree asserts absolute jurisdiction over the person of the sovereign and the entire universe, establishing a cosmic, ecocentric legal order that challenges the foundations of Westphalian international law.² Rather than relying on the legislative consent of nation-states, this framework is presented as an open-source, universally accessible legal model based on the observed biophysical requirements for the life, health, and well-being of all organisms.² The central thesis of the decree is that true legal authority does not stem from human-constructed positive law, but from a supreme, natural "Organic Law" that exists inherently in nature.² Under this framework, rights are not privileges granted by states or corporate entities, but are inherent to life itself, preceding and superseding all forms of human-made jurisprudence.²

The Theoretical Foundations of Organic Law

The conceptual blueprint of the decree is detailed in the fundamental texts compiled by Marie-Soleil Seshat Landry, which define positive law as an "operational fiction" and a "grand illusion".¹ When human laws, trade treaties, or corporate charters violate the underlying biophysical processes of the Earth, they are not merely considered unjust; they are rendered void *ab initio* (invalid from inception) and re-categorized as codified crimes.² This natural law model treats ecological balance as an objective reality—comparable to physical laws such as gravity—which cannot be lobbied, amended, or repealed by human institutions.² The transition from an anthropocentric legal model to an ecocentric one is governed by nine immutable, quasi-constitutional natural laws.² These laws serve as the source from which all specific rights in the declaration are derived.²

Foundational Organic Law	Jurisprudential Definition	Biophysical Application
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Law of Interconnectedness (Unity)	Asserts that all living and non-living entities within the biosphere are part of a single, self-regulating planetary system (Gaia). ²	Human activities are legally bound to the systemic health of the global biosphere. ²
Law of Cycles (Circularity)	Mandates that human economic, agricultural, and industrial systems emulate nature's waste-free, continuous closed loops. ²	Categorical prohibition of linear, waste-generating industrial processes. ²
Law of Regeneration (Resilience)	Recognizes the intrinsic capacity of living systems to self-organize, heal, adapt, and renew. ²	Legal requirement to protect and enhance ecosystemic resilience rather than degrading it. ²
Law of Biodiversity (Complexity)	Positions biological and cultural complexity as the foundational structural basis of planetary stability. ²	Rejection of ecological monocultures as legally and physically vulnerable systems. ¹
Law of Limits (Carrying Capacity)	Acknowledges the finite physical boundaries of the planetary ecosystem. ²	Demands that material consumption and extraction match the Earth's true carrying capacity, rejecting perpetual growth. ²
Law of Intrinsic Value	Confers the absolute right to exist, flourish, and evolve upon all natural entities, independent of human utility. ²	Establishes legal standing for non-human animals, forests, rivers, and geographic landforms. ²
Law of Precaution (Anticipatory Care)	Mandates protective intervention when an action poses threats of serious or irreversible harm, even in the absence of full scientific consensus. ²	Shifts the legal burden of proof onto the entity attempting the potentially hazardous activity. ²

Law of Intergenerational Equity	Binds the present generation to an ethical and legal duty to preserve the Earth's ecological integrity for future generations. ²	Prioritizes long-term ecological well-being over short-term economic or political gains. ¹
Law of Organic Sovereignty	Recognizes the inherent right of localized communities and territories to self-regulate in alignment with natural laws. ¹	Empowers local jurisdictions to reject toxic chemical imports and genetic modification. ¹

Codification of the Universal Declaration: The Twenty-Two Articles

Issued on June 15, 2026, the final synthesized version of the decree translates these foundational laws into twenty-two actionable, binding articles.¹ The drafting of this text spanned twelve years of consultation with indigenous elders from forty nations, organic farmers from six continents, scientists, ethicists, legal scholars, military strategists, and children.¹

Articles 1 through 10: Environmental, Agricultural, and Human Sovereignty

The first ten articles of the declaration outline the physical, nutrient, and structural baselines required to support terrestrial life.¹

- **Article 1: The Right to Organic Food** establishes an inalienable right for every human being to access food grown without synthetic pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizers, or genetically modified organisms.¹ This article explicitly supersedes all international trade agreements, patent claims, and corporate intellectual property rights, mandating that states establish organic agriculture as the universal standard by 2030.¹
- **Article 2: The Rights of Soil** defines soil as a living community of organisms and the foundational layer of terrestrial life.¹ It guarantees soil the right to be free from compaction, chemical contamination, and desertification.¹ To operationalize this protection, the decree establishes a strict mathematical threshold: any agricultural, industrial, or developmental practice that reduces topsoil depth by more than a set rate is prohibited¹:

$$\Delta d_{topsoil} \leq 2 \text{ mm/year}$$

States are legally required to fund comprehensive soil health monitoring as a core public governance function.¹

- **Article 3: The Rights of Water** declares all freshwater sources—including aquifers, rivers, lakes, glaciers, and atmospheric water—as a sacred commons.¹ Water has an inherent right to protection from agricultural chemicals, pharmaceutical runoff, microplastics, and industrial effluents.¹ Under this article, ecological survival takes legal precedence over commercial water rights, and water extraction for industrial agriculture is capped to prevent depletion exceeding natural recharge rates.¹
- **Article 4: The Rights of Biodiversity** classifies the deliberate or reckless extinction of any species as a crime against the biosphere.¹ It mandates that nations designate a minimum of 50% of their physical territory as strictly protected biodiversity reserves by 2040, while requiring a ten-year phased transition from monoculture farming to polyculture and agroforestry.¹
- **Article 5: The Right to Hemp** recognizes *Cannabis sativa*—specifically all industrial hemp varieties containing less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)—as a primary agricultural, medicinal, and industrial resource.¹ The right to cultivate hemp is guaranteed to every individual, community, and nation, and all laws criminalizing its production are declared null and void.¹
- **Article 6: The Right to Organic Shelter** guarantees the right to human housing constructed from natural, non-toxic, or recycled organic materials.¹ Building codes across all jurisdictions must be updated to support and standardize the use of structural hempcrete, mycelium composites, timber, bamboo, clay, and natural stone.¹
- **Article 7: The Rights of Seeds** designates seeds as the collective commons of humanity, prohibiting governments, individuals, or corporations from claiming exclusive patent rights over the genome of any plant species.¹ It mandates the public funding of international open-source seed libraries and criminalizes the contamination, destruction, or corporate suppression of heirloom seed varieties.¹
- **Article 8: The Rights of Farmers** guarantees agricultural stewards a living income free from corporate debt cycles.¹ It requires states to provide direct financial transition support to offset any income loss during the conversion to organic systems, alongside offering organic producers preferential treatment in public procurement contracts.¹
- **Article 9: The Rights of Future Generations** mandates that all municipal, national, and international policy decisions—agricultural, economic, industrial, and military—be evaluated against a 100-year standard of intergenerational justice.¹ It establishes a Global Ombudsperson for Future Generations at the United Nations to advocate for the unborn.¹

- **Article 10: The Right to Organic Education** guarantees universal access to ecological literacy, teaching the principles of natural systems, organic agriculture, and biophysical laws from early childhood.¹

Articles 11 through 18: The Expansion of Universal Rights

Articles 11 through 18 expand the legal framework to address contemporary social, technological, and animal rights crises.² This section addresses systemic issues of environmental, digital, and social justice.²

Jurisprudential Category	Codified Rights and Protections	Sociopolitical Implications
Environmental & Animal Rights	Asserts the right of all living organisms to clean air, clean water, and unpolluted ecosystems. ² Prohibits factory farming, requiring humane treatment and the preservation of natural wildlife habitats. ²	Redefines animal husbandry as stewardship, classifying industrial confinement as an ecological crime. ²
Ecological Human Rights	Establishes local food sovereignty, access to vegan food alternatives, and the right to localized environmental justice. ²	Empowers communities to block polluting industrial infrastructure from their immediate environments. ²
Digital & Technological Rights	Codifies strict rights to digital privacy, personal data protection, and complete freedom from state and corporate mass surveillance. ²	Establishes digital autonomy, guaranteeing literacy and requiring artificial intelligence to operate under strict ethical controls. ²
Social Justice & Inclusivity	Legalizes and protects diverse gender expressions, same-sex relationships, non-binary gender identity recognition, and access to gender-affirming healthcare. ²	Guarantees workplace equality and establishes direct legal protections for marginalized communities and sex workers. ²

Articles 19 through 22: Interspecies Personhood, Sovereignty, and Enforcement

The final articles of the declaration establish the mechanisms for cross-species representation, geopolitical autonomy, and financial transition.¹

- **Article 19: Interspecies Legal Personhood** recognizes the cognitive capacities, communication methods, and ecological roles of non-human species.¹ It grants legal personhood to cetaceans, great apes, elephants, corvids, cephalopods, and all other species demonstrating complex cognition.¹ Furthermore, it mandates that research into interspecies communication receive public funding equivalent to space exploration budgets.¹
- **Article 20: The Right to Organic Sovereignty** grants every nation the sovereign authority to declare its territory an "Organic Sovereignty Zone".¹ This designation exempts states from international trade treaties that would otherwise force them to accept genetically modified organisms or chemical-intensive agricultural imports, framing ecological purity as an essential component of national security.¹
- **Article 21: The Enforcement Mechanism** establishes the International Organic Rights Tribunal as an organ of the United Nations.¹ The tribunal possesses universal jurisdiction over violations of the declaration, with the power to impose trade sanctions, reparations orders, and ecological remediation mandates on states and corporate entities.¹ It establishes personal, individual criminal liability for corporate executives and state officials whose decisions result in systemic ecological destruction.¹
- **Article 22: The Organic Transition Fund** establishes a global fund capitalized at \$10 trillion over a ten-year period.¹ This fund is capitalized through a global financial transaction tax (τ) of 0.1% applied to all global securities trading volume (S_v):¹

$$F_{GOT} = \sum_{t=1}^{10} \int_0^{T_t} \tau \cdot S_v(t) dt = \$10 \text{ t}$$

Disbursements from the fund are legally structured to prioritize the Global South, indigenous communities, and regions suffering from acute ecological degradation.¹

Implementation, Ratification, and Global Governance

The operationalization of the decree is designed to bypass traditional diplomatic gridlocks.¹ The Universal Declaration of Organic Rights is structured to enter into force immediately upon ratification by states representing 60% of the world's total agricultural landmass.¹ Once this threshold is achieved, ratifying states are legally bound to incorporate the UDOR articles

directly into their national constitutions within two years.¹

To ensure the document remains aligned with shifting ecological and scientific conditions, it mandates a formal review and update process every ten years.¹ This review is conducted by the Global Organic Assembly, a representative body composed of equal delegations from national governments, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, and recognized non-human animal ambassadors, whose participation is enabled by the cognitive communication programs funded under Article 19.¹

The Material Catalyst: Hempoxies and Bionanocomposite Infrastructure

The transition to an ecocentric legal framework requires a corresponding evolution in industrial and manufacturing feedstocks.¹ To address this requirement, the Landry Industries conglomerate developed the "Hempoxies" platform, a high-performance bionanocomposite material designed to serve as a direct replacement for petrochemical-derived composites and structural metals.¹

This material platform is not merely a biodegradable alternative, but a high-performance structural technology engineered from industrial hemp.¹ By utilizing a sovereign, carbon-sequestering botanical feedstock, the Hempoxies platform provides the material foundation necessary to fulfill the mandates of Article 5 (The Right to Hemp) and Article 6 (The Right to Organic Shelter).¹

Integrating Hempoxies into heavy industry, aerospace, automotive, and marine manufacturing allows corporations to satisfy the circularity requirements of the Law of Cycles without sacrificing structural integrity or economic viability.¹ This material innovation bridges the gap between environmental law and industrial reality, demonstrating that the suppression of carbon-intensive plastics is technically and economically feasible.¹

Jurisprudential Challenges and Systemic Implications

Despite its detailed design, the Universal Declaration of Organic Rights faces substantial philosophical and practical challenges within current international law.²

The Westphalian Sovereignty Paradox

The primary obstacle to the implementation of the Landry framework is its rejection of the state-centric international legal order.² By establishing a universal, cosmic jurisdiction through a royal decree, the framework operates independently of the nation-states whose enforcement power is required for its domestic execution.² An international tribunal operating without state-backed police powers or voluntary treaty accession faces significant barriers in compelling powerful multinational corporations or sovereign military-industrial states to comply with its rulings.²

Complexity of Non-Human Representation

Granting legal personhood to ecosystems, soil communities, and non-human animal species introduces unprecedented judicial complexities.² Courts must establish objective, standardized metrics to define the boundaries of a rights-bearing ecosystem and determine who possesses the legitimate legal authority to represent these non-human clients.² Without clear, scientifically grounded standards of standing, the legal system risks generating arbitrary rulings, conflicting ecological interests, and prolonged litigation.²

The Financial and Geopolitical Transition

The establishment of the \$10 trillion Organic Transition Fund through a global financial transaction tax represents a direct challenge to international financial institutions.¹ By design, this mechanism reallocates capital from speculative financial markets to tangible, biophysical restoration in the Global South and indigenous territories.¹ This direct transfer of wealth is intended to allow developing nations to bypass debt-based development loans from traditional financial institutions, fundamentally shifting the balance of geopolitical and economic power.¹ While critics argue that the scope of the Universal Declaration of Organic Rights is overly ambitious, its proponents view it as a necessary framework for a planet in crisis.² By integrating natural law philosophy, strict biophysical thresholds, an international enforcement court, and an advanced materials platform, the decree offers a comprehensive, alternative blueprint for global governance, asserting that human survival requires positive law to align with the biophysical realities of the natural world.¹

Works cited

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