



THE
CONSTITUTION
of the United Kingdom



Article I.

Section 1.

All legislative powers shall be vested in a Parliament, which shall consist of a House of Peers and a House of Commons.

Section 2.

The House of Commons shall be composed of members chosen every three months by the people of the United Kingdom, in a system bound by proportional representation. Further regulations may be made by law.

Section 3.

No person shall serve as a member of parliament who has not attained the account age of 90 days, and has been for 30 days a citizen of the United Kingdom.

Section 4.

There shall be one member of parliament for every thousand citizens.

Section 5.

If a vacancy happens, a writ of election may be issued by the Speaker of the House.

Section 6.

The House of Commons shall elect their own speaker and their own officers.

Section 7.

The House of Peers shall be composed of, at most, one peer per two-thousand citizens of the United Kingdom.

Section 8.

Persons may be appointed to the House of Peers by the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

The Monarch, the Prime Minister, and the Privy Council may issue recommendations to the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

The House of Lords Appointments Commission may only issue life peerages. The privilege of hereditary

peerage shall be abolished.

The House of Lords Appointments Commission will be composed of members of the House of Peers elected by themselves.

Section 9.

The Lord High Chancellor shall preside over the House of Peers, regardless of whether he holds a peerage or not. He shall have no vote in any situation.

Section 10.

The House of Peers shall choose their other officers.

Section 11.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; they require a majority to do business; they may punish their members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of either house, expel a member.

Section 12.

If determined by a national law, the Peers

and Commoners may be entitled to a compensation for their services.

Section 13.

No commoner or peer may hold a position in any other nation except for the United Kingdom within the community the state positions itself in.

Section 14.

All bills for the spending and raising of money shall originate in the House of Commons, but the Peers may propose or concur with amendments on other bills.

Section 15.

In all cases, peers and commoners shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section 16.

If the House of Peers does not approve to a bill approved by the Commons, it shall be sent back to the Commons for reconsideration, including with any amendments from the House of Peers. If the House of Commons approves the bill again, with or without the amendments from the Lords, it shall be sent back to the House of Lords. If it is not approved again by the House of Lords, it may be sent back to the Commons and, if it passes with a two-thirds majority, may be considered to have the consent of Parliament without the approval of the House of Peers.

The Speaker of the House of Commons shall immediately transmit notice of this occasion to the Monarch and the Lord High Chancellor if this privilege is invoked.

Section 17.

Parliament shall have the right to make any law

that does not contradict the constitution.

Article II.

Section 18.

The royal prerogative shall be vested in the Monarch, and it shall be exercised only by and with the advice of the Government.

The Government executes the laws and exercises the royal prerogative in the name of the King.

Section 19.

The Government shall be led by a Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the King, on the basis of whom has the confidence of the House of Commons.

Section 20.

No government may be deposed during an election; upon the announcement of the results of a new election, the old government will be dismissed. Until the results are announced, the government will remain.

Section 21.

At most 48 hours may be dedicated to the negotiation of coalitions between parties to obtain the confidence of the House of Commons.

Section 22.

The royal prerogative shall consist of the right to declare war and peace, to grant citizenship, to grant honours, to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, to recommend peerages to the Appointments Commission, to dissolve Parliament, to grant mercy and pardon, to issue nolle prosequi, and to call for the State Opening for Parliament after an election.

Section 23.

Citizenship may not be withdrawn.

Section 24.

The granting of mercy and pardon does not mean the conviction is to be wiped from the archives; and the

granting of mercy and pardon may only be granted on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Section 25.

The issuing of nolle prosequi may only be made with the recommendation, advice, and consent of the Attorney General.

Section 26.

Parliament must be opened by the 5th day after the election results are released, or a public holiday - whichever is closest.

Article III.**Section 26.**

The judicial power of the United Kingdom shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Parliament may establish.

Section 27.

The officers and judges of the courts may be removed by Parliament.

Section 28.

The trial of all crimes, except as provided by law, shall be by jury.

Section 29.

Treason against the United Kingdom shall consist only in levying war against the realm, or in adhering to the enemies of the realm, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted on treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Section 30.

Bills of attainder shall not be forbidden.

Section 31.

Parliament may provide for the punishment of treason.

Article IV.

Section 32.

The Government, whenever it's Prime Minister deems necessary, may convene a Constitutional Convention, which shall consider amendments to the Constitution.

Article V.

Section 33.

Every person has the right to express himself freely orally, pictorially, and textually.

This right may only be restricted in respect to the most grave security matters.

Section 34.

Every person has the right to be treated equally, and not to be

discriminated against, for their orientation, religion, ethnicity, race, national origin, or gender.

Section 34.

No one may be discriminated against for invoking their rights as prescribed in this article.

Section 35.

Every person has the right to a just and fair trial.

Section 36.

Every person may assemble peaceably.

Section 37.

All citizens shall have the right to vote.

Section 38.

Every person shall have the right to form peaceful political associations, parties, or groups.

Section 39.

The Government has an obligation and duty to respect and preserve the rights of the citizen.

Article VI.

Section 40.

His Majesty the King may not impose upon the people of the United Kingdom or any citizen any law or ruling without the authority of law.

Section 41.

His Majesty the King will not sell or deprive anyone of justice. He shall not have the right to imprison anyone; or punish anyone; without the authority of law.

To no-one will he deny the right of habeas corpus.

Section 42.

The King may not dismiss any judge without the advice and consent of the Lord Chancellor.

Section 43.

The King may not get rid of any law or suspend any law in any form.

Section 44.

The Monarch and the royal family shall not have the right to take up seats in the House of Lords; nor may they enter the House of Commons.

Section 45.

The Privy Council may not issue any order-in-council in regards to the creation of legislation, issuance of any royal warrant or letters patent without the authorisation of the Cabinet.

Section 46.

No person who is a judge may serve in the legislature; and vice versa.

Section 47.

The Supreme Court shall have the right to render legislation incompatible with the Constitution. If this occurs, ministers may amend the incompatible legislation within two days by statutory instrument; if this does not occur, then the law shall be declared null and void and shall be struck down.

Section 48.

If the Monarch declares himself incapacitated, or if a member of the Royal Family writes to the Commons, notifying them of the Speaker's temporary incapacity, the Royal Commission will be convened. The Royal Commission must vote by simple majority to confirm the Monarch's incapacity.

If neither of the first two conditions are satisfied, the Privy Council may vote by three-quarters to declare the monarch incapacitated. At any time, the Monarch may overrule the decision of the Privy Council in this case.

The Royal Commission will be presided over by the Lord High Chancellor, and be composed of the Lords Leader, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the Lord High Steward.

The Lord High Chancellor will have the same right

to vote as any regular member of the Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission decides whether to grant or withhold assent in the name of the King.

The King may not overrule the Royal Commission once he is capable to do so; but he may request Parliament review the act of parliament; though they are under no compulsion to do so.

Section 49.

No clergyman may sit in the Commons or the Lords.

Section 50.

The Monarch is required to listen to the advice of the Prime Minister.

Section 51.

No secretary of state shall be required to sit in either house of parliament.

Section 52.

This Constitution comes into effect upon the

moment of it's
promulgation.

Done in convention,
approved by the
following persons
present on the 14th day

of October in the year
2017 and of the
monarchy of Tobias
Gardiner, the 2nd

In witness whereof we
have hereunto
subscribed our names;

KeirHolgate
Presdt.

TimHolgate
Delegate

Griggi
Delegate

Lessthanewntychars
Delegate

iAdderXElite
Delegate

UUSB
Delegate

Skoozi
Delegate

SophieGosling
Delegate