



The United Kingdom of Great Britain

The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

In the year of our sovereign Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2014 AD, and by the free will of the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, there is here a written Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to be known as the Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

It is the free will and desire of the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that their existence as a people and the protection of their lands be formalised in a written constitution based on the principles of truth, justice, freedom and fair play. That the rule of law under this constitution be practical, proportionate, applied in a common sense manner, just and without prejudice as to race, creed, colour, sex, religion or origin, and that the rule of law shall apply to all regardless of position in life. That the defence of these lands of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland be practical and complete. That those of us who are strong, shall help and defend those of us who are weak and innocent. That all of the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall combine their efforts and work together for the present and future prosperity of our great nation and the protection for as long as we are able, of peace and freedom for all.

Article 1

The Federal United Kingdom of Great Britain, hereinafter referred to as the United Kingdom, shall be composed of four parts in federation. They are: Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland. London as the capitol of the United Kingdom, both Greater London and the City of London, fall under the authority of the United Kingdom Government, and are not part of the Devolved country of England.

Section 1.

Governance of the United Kingdom is divided into three parts: Monarchy, The Legislative body and an Executive Body.

Section 2.

By way of line of succession Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and shall remain so by the free will and desire of the United Kingdom people, with all the powers and authority of that position. The Monarchy has a relationship with the government of the United Kingdom as established by law and custom. However the monarch's highest allegiance must be to the people of the United Kingdom. This allegiance and relationship shall remain and shall also apply to the Monarch's heirs and successors thereafter.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and her heirs and successors on the throne of the United Kingdom, have certain responsibilities and powers associated with the Governance of the United Kingdom as established by law, convention and custom. Those responsibilities and powers are, but may not be restricted to:

Summoning and dissolving Parliament.

Giving royal assent to legislation.

The Monarch shall appoint as important office holders, including the Prime Minister and other government ministers, judges, officers in the armed forces, governors, diplomats, bishops and some other senior clergy. The Monarch can grant peerages, knighthoods and other honours.

In instances where people have been wrongly convicted of crimes, the Monarch has the power to pardon them.

In international affairs, the Monarch (as head of state) has the power to declare war and make peace, to recognise foreign states, to conclude treaties and to take over or give up territory.

All such responsibilities and powers are exercised on the advice of the Monarch's ministers.

Such powers and authority shall be annually reviewed by parliament and settled by mutual agreement of the Monarch and parliament of the day. Where any disagreement takes place for more than three (3) months, shall be put to the people for a national vote.

The Monarchy has the right to privacy, just like anyone else, where strictly family matters are concerned. However, where the Royal Household accounts, and other aspects of the Monarch's working life is concerned, these fall into the province of parliamentary scrutiny and are deemed in the public interest, and not covered by the right to privacy.

The Privy Council.

The Monarch holds Privy Council meetings, gives audiences to the Monarch's ministers and officials in the United Kingdom and overseas, receives accounts of Cabinet decisions, reads dispatches and signs state papers.

The Monarch is consulted on many aspects of national life, and must show complete impartiality in the advice the Monarch gives.

This Constitution requires that a Regent has to be appointed to perform the royal functions, if the Monarch is impeached, totally incapacitated, dies or abdicates, until a new Monarch takes their place.

If the death of the Monarch takes place, there shall be held a state funeral. On such an occasion, a regent shall be appointed until such time as a new Monarch is chosen under this Article of this Constitution of the United Kingdom. The same thing shall happen if the Monarch abdicates. The process for choosing a new Monarch shall be as follows:

A national referendum shall be held in the United Kingdom six(6) months after the Monarch dies, is to ill to continue or abdicates. To choose a new Monarch the following choices are:

Do not continue the Monarchy.

Choice of new Monarch 1

Choice of new Monarch 2

Choice of new Monarch 3

Undecided

Abstain

If the first option is chosen, the Monarchy comes to an end and no other choices are made. If the first option is not chosen, only the top three persons in direct line of succession to the throne can appear on the ballot papers and no others. The prospective candidates cannot canvass for votes as politicians do. The prospective monarch that receives the most votes shall ascend to the throne. If the chosen monarch is younger than 18 years of age, a Regent shall be chosen to reign temporarily until the chosen monarch comes of age.

If the Monarch, after public investigation by parliament, is considered to be acting improperly to the extent that the Monarch's actions or activities endanger the United Kingdom of Great Britain and or the British people, such actions shall make the Monarch of the day liable to impeachment. Such impeachment shall cause the Monarch or the Monarchy to be replaced in the manner as described in paragraphs above.

After a new monarch is chosen, any country in the Commonwealth or otherwise, of which the British monarch is the Head of State, who's majority vote in their own country's voting system to accept the new monarch is a no, that country shall no longer have the British Monarch as head of state for that country, including the removal of British authority, should it be appropriate to do so. Otherwise, the status quo will be maintained with the new Monarch.

Should the people of the United Kingdom decide through referendum that the Monarchy should end, the British Prime Minister shall become Head of state for the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Section 3.

The legislative body of the whole United Kingdom shall be the Houses of Parliament which is divided into two parts. The Upper House known as 'The House of Lords', the Lower House known as 'The House of Commons', the composition of which is given in **Appendix C**.

Section 4.

The executive body that completes the governance of the United Kingdom shall be the British Government which is formed from members of the House of Commons. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom shall be the leader of the political party that occupy the majority of seats in the House of Commons after the conclusion of a General Election.

Section 5.

The United Kingdom Government (referred to as Her or His Majesty's Government), shall be the body that exercises executive powers over the United Kingdom through the mechanism of a Prime minister, a deputy Prime Minister and a cabinet of Ministers of the Crown as appointed by the Prime Minister in accordance with law, custom and tradition.

The United Kingdom government can exercise authority only on Reserved Matters and other matters that refer to the United Kingdom as a whole. Devolved Matters are the sole province of the Devolved Parliaments of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. **Appendix A** of this constitution shall detail the reserved matters and other special matters retained by the United Kingdom parliament and government. **Appendix B** shall detail the Devolved Matters that the Devolved Parliaments have authority over, including such matters as are pertinent to the individual Devolved countries.

A United Kingdom Civil Service as established by convention and custom, in the United Kingdom, shall be that body that carries on the day to day business of the United Kingdom government regardless of which political party has become the Government of the United Kingdom and shall be so designed to be in continuous operation.

Every United Kingdom citizen has the right to take part in the government of their country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Every United

Kingdom citizen has the right of equal access to public service in the United Kingdom.

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Any British person of any up-bringing that has lived in the United Kingdom of Great Britain since birth and is 28 years old or older can become an MFP of any the Counties or Shires they live in. They must register their intention to stand as an MFP, through a standard registration process, in the next general election at least 12 months prior to the election date. They can stand, either as an independent, or as a member of any registered political party, in any county/shire, and must pay a fee of £200. They must produce a clearly written manifesto and set of policies. However, if they are to be an effective member of Parliament, they must have a clear understanding of parliamentary operations and processes and procedures. Only if they receive the most votes of the county/shire do they become an MFP for that county/shire. No person can be an MFP of a county/shire, unless they have lived there for 10 years or more after their 18th birthday and cannot move away from that county/shire, if they do they lose that seat.

The prospective candidates who wish to be MFP's of a particular political party in the following general election must first go through a selection process in each county/shire. The selection process shall take place 3 months prior to registration as an MFP for a county/shire and shall be binding. No political party can parachute a candidate into a county/shire for election.

The structure of the House of Lords and the House of Commons is given in **Appendix C**.

Section 6.

The voting system to be used to form a Federal United Kingdom Government shall be as indicated in Appendix C. Under no circumstances shall people be forced to vote against their free will and conscience as such an enforcement shall be an act of treason. This shall apply to General elections, Council elections, by elections and referendums deciding changes to the Constitution of the United Kingdom, and any voting on matters of national interest.

There shall be an Independent Electoral Commission that shall oversee the process of General Elections and national referenda as well as the design and distribution of ballot papers. The collection and counting of such ballot papers, the setting up of buildings etc where voting takes place and other such business as required for general elections or national referenda. The Electoral Commission shall be called into operation as required.

Copies of Parliamentary business shall be kept and from time to time made available for public view.

Parliament shall convene as required by law, custom and tradition except during holiday recess, but can be recalled during holiday recess should an emergency arise.

Special rules shall exist for the removal of any MFP, (impeachment), including the Prime Minister, at any time should the said MFP be convicted of a crime, or be proven responsible for improper conduct of sufficient strength to warrant removal. Should an MFP be found guilty of any crime regardless of sentence given, impeachment is automatic. This shall be the same for both Houses of Parliament.

Should the Prime Minister of the day be impeached, this shall trigger a new General Election under the same rules as given elsewhere in this written constitution.

The removal of a MFP for any other reason through impeachment, shall be determined by a special session of Parliament, convened by the speaker of the House of Commons on request, supported by clear evidence that an impeachment is necessary. A majority of two thirds or more vote in the affirmative shall impeach the MFP who is the subject of impeachment. This shall be the same for both Houses of Parliament.

MFP's of the United Kingdom parliament shall receive a salary for work done as an MFP. The salary shall be set by the House of Commons select Committee on MFP's pay and conditions. This committee shall be monitored by the Independent Parliamentary Finance and Expenses Standards Committee made up of members of the Financial Regulation Authority. The information collected by the FRA shall be published on a regular basis set by the FRA.

Section 7.

The passages of any Bill before the Upper House or Lower House of Parliament shall proceed as established below:

Any bill presented to parliament either through the House of Commons first or the House of Lords first shall pass through the Houses of Parliament in the usual manner as previously establish by law and custom, but shall do so for a maximum of three times each way. Should any bill fail at the third attempt, the bill shall be deemed to have failed and shall not be presented for ascension by the Monarch, for the lifetime of the current parliament of the United Kingdom, or for five(5) years after, whichever is the greater or equal.

When members of the House of Commons vote on any matters, they shall always do so free from the imposition of any party whip, and must always freely vote according to their conscience and free will without penalty.

No bill shall pass through Parliament without proper scrutiny of both Houses of Parliament. The Royal Prerogative shall not be used to pass bills but if used shall be done rarely and unwarranted prevention of such passage and scrutiny shall be an act of treason. Similarly no legislation shall be retrospectively passed in parliament, except as an absolute last resort on matters clearly of great importance to the nation. The passage of Bills for ascension into law shall take place no where else but in Parliament, and cannot take place in the Privy Council or in any of the Monarch's residences.

Section 8.

The Houses of Parliament shall have the power through it's authority to make bills that shall ascend into law to; raise taxes, establish and maintain armed forces to defend the nation including the raising of territorial forces, promote trade and industry for the economic benefit of the people of the United Kingdom, establish international relations, regulate national laws, and any other matters that fall within the purview of the Reserved Matters and other special matters not covered by Devolved Matters for the devolved countries of the United Kingdom, through the offices of the United Kingdom Government.

United Kingdom Declaration of Rights and other matters.

Section 1.

The Crown, will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or other officials, only those men and women that know the law of the United Kingdom. The

body that shall be concerned with all aspects of Law throughout the United Kingdom shall be the Supreme Court of Justice.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

All persons regardless of race, creed, colour, religion, origin, or station in life shall be free and equal under United Kingdom law, and shall at all times be subject to United Kingdom law.

All persons in the United Kingdom, shall be held to be innocent of any crime unless proven otherwise in a court of law. Such guilt or innocence shall be decided (after deliberation), by twelve (12) persons randomly chosen from all walks of life and all parts of the United Kingdom as the court's jury.

No person, shall be detained against their will, or have their liberty curtailed in any way or by anyone unless they have broken the laws of the land, or clear and reasonable suspicion exists that they have broken the laws of the land or are very likely to do so. Such detention or curtailed liberty can only be performed by those law enforcement agencies authorised by law to do so.

There is established prior to this constitution a National Crime Agency, that shall be responsible for dealing with serious crime and organized crime throughout the United Kingdom. An outline for the NCA's authority and operations is given in **Appendix E**.

Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

All grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void.

All persons on low income or who are unemployed, shall be eligible for free legal aid, regardless of the court cases involved.

No person shall be arrested and sent for trial on any unsupported assurance by any police officer or other officials with powers of arrest, without producing credible evidence and or witnesses to the event surrounding such an arrest.

No person shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of their rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of their standing, or nationality, nor will force be proceeded against them, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgement of the courts.

The Crown shall not deny, delay or sell justice in any way, and nothing shall be paid or accepted for the issue of a writ of inquiry of life or limbs. It shall be given gratis, and not refused.

In the course of an investigation, the details of an individual or individuals can and will be taken including fingerprinting and DNA sampling. However, if that individual has not committed a crime or is not subsequently convicted of a crime as a result of that investigation, the records that directly affect that person, i.e. DNA samples and fingerprints must be destroyed directly the case of that crime or investigation is concluded by the police and or by the courts. Under no circumstances shall a child's fingerprints or DNA sample be taken without that child's parent's (or guardian's) permission. The only exceptions to this paragraph shall be life long criminals, terrorists, persons of a persistently violent or disruptive nature, or persons of a medically dangerous nature.

Any person, having been found guilty of serious offences against other persons, or other person's property, or the property of business or local government, shall have all goods or other items obtained as a result of such offences seized.

Any person or other persons who has committed a crime, who is then detained by a member or members of the public until the police arrive, or are taken to a police station by them, cannot use human rights as a defence, or sue said member or members of the public, unless they can prove that excessive force was used to subdue them.

Any person, having been found guilty of serious offences, but has subsequently been found innocent of such offences, even after spending time in prison, shall have any goods or other items seized at the time of original conviction in court returned to them, or a cash value equal to the cash value of such property or other items seized at the time of conviction, if such property or other items are no longer available. Compensation claims, in

these situations, can be made for wrongful arrest, conviction and imprisonment.

In the course of a police investigation, or in the course of a trial, criminal or otherwise, the questioning and or cross examination of the victims of crime or victims of accidents, shall always be done with care and sensitivity. Under no circumstances shall such victims under such questioning or cross examination be made to feel as though such a crime or accident were their fault, or to be made to feel like criminals. Especially if they have suffered the loss of loved ones as a result of such crime or accident. The families of those persons who are directly affected by or who have died as a result of such a crime or accident, shall also be considered the victims of such crime or accident.

The laws of the United Kingdom are based on and developed from the long standing laws, customs and traditions, from centuries past. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in matters legal, social, religious, and financial, United Kingdom law, custom and tradition shall prevail.

It shall be considered a form of invasion, or an act of war, if any ethnic groups attempt to impose foreign law, custom and tradition, upon the United Kingdom, against the free will and consent of the people of the United Kingdom.

An Act of Treason shall have been committed when a United Kingdom person or other United Kingdom persons, have taken up arms against the United Kingdom, government and or sovereign, during a war or as an act of terrorism or armed conflict against the same in a non-war situation.

It shall also be an act of treason to use any other means other than a national referendum or General Election, to enforce political change over the people of the United Kingdom by people of the United Kingdom including the use of armed force.

No child aged 17 years and under shall be tried as an adult and/or in an adult court, regardless of the crime committed. If necessary a special child crime court shall be convened if any child commits a particularly bad crime. The punishment for such children, dependent upon age, shall be determined by a panel of judges in a special child's court by judges with child crime experience.

The age of criminal responsibility shall be from 18 years of age. Any crimes committed by children under the age of 18 must be tried in special child's courts by judges with child crime experience.

Section 2.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his/her honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Every United Kingdom citizen has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of the United Kingdom.

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including their own, and to return to their country, provided that they are not the subject to legal action.

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in foreign countries asylum from persecution. However, the reasons for such asylum must be tested in a United Kingdom court and if proven false shall not receive asylum in the United Kingdom.

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality, gender or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family in their country of origin.

The right to found a family in the United Kingdom shall reside with UK citizens only. The right to found a family for people coming to the United Kingdom on a temporary basis, regardless of length of time spent in the United Kingdom, shall remain in the countries from which temporary visitors have come, and shall not be used as a reason to remain in the United Kingdom.

Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change their religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest their religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

No one has the right to use the above mentioned rights and freedoms for the purposes of incitement to, or promotion of, acts of terrorism or other forms of violence or violent disruption of any kind.

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for their dignity and the free development of their personality.

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work done in equal conditions.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for themselves and their family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of their interests at work.

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and of their family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in

the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children, including home education.

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which they are the author.

Section 3.

The operational management of the police forces of the United Kingdom shall always be separate and free from political control and or interference. However, no police officer regardless of rank shall be above the law. Likewise, no police officer regardless of rank shall interfere in anything considered to be in the range of political affairs.

No private persons or organisations shall be employed to replace police officers on front line police duties or operations under any circumstances, and shall not engage in criminal investigations or have powers of arrest.

The only persons or organisations that can enter a persons' private household and or lands unbidden are the Police, but under the following circumstances only:

When a warrant for search and seizure and or arrest, or when a warrant for enforced search and seizure and or arrest has been signed and issued by a circuit judge.

The exceptions to this rule are as follows:

The fire service in response to a fire in the course of their work can force entry for the purpose of putting out a fire and or the saving of life.

The medical services in a life saving operation where there is no fire and when they cannot wait for the police or the Fire Brigade where loss of life is certain through in-action.

No other person or officials or organisations of any kind can demand or force entry into a British person's home, private owned, or rented, for whatever reason, except for the saving of life.

Police officers in the United Kingdom:

Cannot stop a person or persons and search them without a reasonable cause for suspicion of them having committed a crime or are about to do so. Such a reasonable cause for suspicion must be proven in a court of law.

Shall not base such stop and search actions in whole or in part on the colour or religion or gender of any such person or persons so stopped.

Shall not detain and question any child, 17 years and under, without the presence of their parents or guardians at any time.

The police officers of the United Kingdom shall not routinely bear arms in the course of their work. However, Police Armed response units shall continue to be used.

Nothing in this constitution supports the right of any United Kingdom citizen to bear arms, except as is custom in relation to fire arm certification by the proper authorities and pre-existing custom and tradition.

Section 4.

All merchants may enter or leave the United Kingdom unharmed and without fear, and may stay or travel within the United Kingdom, by land or water or air, for purposes of trade, free from all illegal exactions, in accordance with ancient and lawful customs. This, however, does not apply in time of war to merchants from a country that is at war with the United Kingdom. Any such merchants found in the United Kingdom at the outbreak of war shall be detained without injury to their persons or property, until the chief justice have discovered how British merchants are being treated in the country at war with us. If our own merchants are safe they shall be safe too.

It shall be lawful for any British person to leave and return to the United Kingdom unharmed and without fear, by land or water or the air, preserving their allegiances to the United Kingdom etc., except in time of war, for some short period, for the common benefit of the realm. People that have been imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the land, people from a country that is at war with the United Kingdom, and merchants - who shall be dealt with as stated above - are excepted from this provision.

Extradition to another country from the United Kingdom cannot take place unless the rules and conditions for such an extradition treaty are exactly the same for the United Kingdom and the country with which the extradition treaty is created. All such extradition requests shall always be tested in a court of Law.

There shall be no duties levied on, or taxation of, goods or services when transported from one devolved country to another.

Regular accountings shall be made of national and devolved treasuries, and receipts and expenditures of the national and local public purse will be published on a regular basis.

Article 2.

Section 1.

Each of the Devolved Parliaments shall be chosen using a form of Proportional Representation using the Additional Member System (AMS).

Appendix D gives a more detailed description of AMS.

Each devolved MP shall represent a constituency in the devolved country in which they live.

Each MP chosen to represent each constituency in each of the Devolved Countries shall be chosen in the same way as MP's chosen for the United Kingdom government prior to the election of such MP's. The Devolved MP's shall be referred to in the following way.

MSP Member of the Scottish Parliament

MEP Member of the English Parliament

MWP Member of the Welsh Parliament

MNIP Member of the Northern Irish Parliament

followed by the constituency they represent. For example:

MEP for Stoke South.

Article 3.

Section 1.

Only the United Kingdom government can raise a national armed force, including territorial forces, from all parts of the United Kingdom. None of the Devolved Parliaments have the authority to do so.

Though the Monarch of the United Kingdom is the Commander in Chief of the United Kingdom's armed forces, the executive decision to mobilise the armed forces lies with the United Kingdom government with permission of Parliament through debate and then a vote. However, special circumstances can allow the United Kingdom government to mobilise the United Kingdom's armed forces without referring to the United Kingdom Parliament. Such mobilisation shall be based on long standing custom and tradition and in accordance with current United Kingdom Law.

The defence priorities for the United Kingdom, shall include, but not necessarily be restricted to the following and in the order given:

Home Defence

Defence of United Kingdom Nationals abroad

Defence concerns abroad, including but not restricted to:

Gibraltar, Ascension Island, the Falkland Islands, and any other United Kingdom islands or bases worldwide

Defence and support of the British Commonwealth countries

Support of present and future allies

Support of the United Nations Organisation

Defence against threats from space.

The armed forces though housed in various parts of the United Kingdom shall only be deployed on United Kingdom soil or other United Kingdom territories for the following reasons:

Armed forces personnel home on leave, that are still in uniform

Armed forces personnel at the end of leave returning to barracks

Public appearances for armed forces recruitment or public displays

Assisting in disaster relief

Military training in areas designated by the Ministry of Defence for such training

Defence against direct invasion of the United Kingdom or United Kingdom territories.

Section 2.

Courts are the final arbiter between the citizen and the state, and are therefore a fundamental pillar of this constitution.

The Supreme Court, as well as being the final court of appeal, plays an important role in the development of United Kingdom law.

As an appeal court, The Supreme Court cannot consider a case unless a relevant order has been made in a lower court.

The Supreme court:

Is the final court of appeal for all United Kingdom civil cases, and criminal cases from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Hears appeals on arguable points of law of general public importance.

Concentrates on cases of the greatest public and constitutional importance.

Maintains and develops the role of the highest court in the United Kingdom as a leader in the common law world.

The Supreme Court hears appeals from the following courts in each jurisdiction:

England and Wales

The Court of Appeal, Civil Division

The Constitution of the United Kingdom Of Great Britain

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division

(in some limited cases) the High Court

Scotland

The Court of Session

Northern Ireland

The Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland

(in some limited cases) the High Court

The United Kingdom Judicial System

For historical reasons, as a state made up of several separate jurisdictions, the United Kingdom does not have a single unified legal system.

Instead, there is one system for England, a second for Wales, a third for Scotland, and a fourth for Northern Ireland.

In most cases, The Supreme Court sits above all of these as the final court of appeal.

Article 4.

Section 1.

Though the United Kingdom government has a responsibility to ensure that all parts of the United Kingdom have equal opportunities to benefit from investment in businesses of all kinds in relation to the national economy, it is incumbent upon each devolved parliament to promote the internal economies of each devolved country and to take what actions are legal and necessary to attract inward investment to that devolved country for local businesses and the local economy. Any reasonable legal measures should be taken to facilitate such inward investment.

Each devolved parliament shall perform such public acts, maintain public records and perform such judicial proceedings as are necessary for its proper functions within each devolved country.

Section 2.

Each person who is the natural citizen of one devolved country has equal rights and privileges and immunities in any of the other devolved countries as they have in their own devolved country.

Anyone who has committed a crime, act of treason or other wrongdoing, in one devolved country, yet flees justice to another devolved country, shall be returned to the devolved country where such a crime, act of treason or other wrongdoing was committed upon request to face judgement in a court of law, near where such wrongdoings were committed.

Section 3.

The admission of new territory to be part of the Federal United Kingdom, or consideration for the removal, in whole or in part, of a devolved country from the Federal United Kingdom shall be so considered by the Houses of Parliament after representations given. A two thirds majority vote in the affirmative, of both Houses of Parliament, shall decide the matter.

The United Kingdom shall ensure the protection of each devolved parliament and the methods of elections to create them, and protect each one against invasion, or against domestic violence.

Article 5.

The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain cannot be changed, rewritten, destroyed, replaced, or its authority overturned by the passing of law in Parliament, or by Royal command or decree, or by legal decision or the setting of precedents by any courts of the land which shall include the Supreme Court, but only by the consent of the people of the United Kingdom through a referendum. A two thirds majority vote shall ratify such changes.

Article 6.

All matters of state, law and other matters, including treaties and other international agreements shall be valid under this constitution as they were under the previous British State.

All MFP's are bound by an oath to protect the peoples of the United Kingdom, the Monarch of the United Kingdom, and this Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Article 7.

The ratification of all the devolved parliaments and assemblies existing at the time of submission of this Constitution shall be enough to establish this Constitution between the Devolved Parliaments and or Assemblies or other territories within the United Kingdom that do not have a devolved parliament or assembly, ratifying the same.

So consented unanimously by the devolved parliaments and assemblies present (Date). In Witness thereof we have signed our Names:

(Names of senior members of devolved parliaments and assemblies, after the senior members of the commons and the Lords, after the Monarch.)

Appendix

Appendix A

The issues upon which only the UK federal Parliament can make laws are known as reserved matters.

The Reserved Matters

Benefits and Social Security

Immigration

Defence

Foreign Policy

Employment

Broadcasting

Trade and Industry

Nuclear Energy, oil, gas, coal and electricity

Consumer rights

Data Protection

The Constitution

Any matters not considered to be in the purview of devolved matters shall be considered to be part of Reserved matters.

Appendix B.

The issues upon which the Devolved Parliaments can make laws are known as Devolved Matters.

Devolved Matters.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Education and training

Environment

Health and Social Services

Housing

Law and order (including the Licensing of air weapons)

Local government

Sports and the arts

tourism and economic development

Transport within the devolved country

Any matters not in the purview of Reserved or Special matters shall be considered in the realm of devolved matters.

In each devolved country, the Devolved Parliament shall be responsible for the protection and promotion of the culture, customs, traditions and identity of the devolved country over which they preside. At the same time all Devolved Parliaments shall promote British identity, custom and tradition in parallel with their duties to their own people.

Appendix C.

Structure of Federal UK Government.

Structure of the Houses of Parliament.

The House of Commons.

Introduction.

The difficulty of trying to create a viable federal UK government is the size difference between the four (4) main parts of the UK; England, Scotland, Wales and N. Ireland. The difficulty is representing each part in the Federal Parliament so that there is no great one sided shift in representation. Considering several methods, the following method shall be proposed.

The Federal UK Parliament.

England.

England has 83 ceremonial/traditional shires (counties), that can represent England at the Federal Parliament, plus 9 economic regions. 1 English Federal MP (EFMP), shall represent each of these shires plus 2 EFMP's per economic region, except London region which shall have 1 EFMP. The total for England shall therefore be 100 EFMP's representing England in the Federal Parliament House of Commons.

Scotland.

Scotland has 8 regions each of which shall be represented by 12 SFMP's plus 4 SFMP's 1 each of which shall represent 4 regions in the number of regions mentioned before. This equates to 100 SFMP's representing Scotland in the Federal Parliament's House of Commons.

Wales.

Wales has 40 constituencies and 5 regions. 2 WFMP's shall represent each of the constituencies equating to 80 members and 4 members shall represent each of the 5 regions equating to 20 member totaling 100 WFMP's representing Wales at the Federal Parliament House of Commons.

Northern Ireland.

In Northern Ireland there are 18 constituencies. 5 NFMP's shall represent each constituency which equates to 90 NFMP's. A further 10 NFMP's shall represent 10 of those constituencies randomly chosen at every General Election of the Federal UK Parliament. This shall result in 100 NFMP's representing Northern Ireland at the Federal UK Parliament's House of Commons.

This all totals at 400 Federal MP's making up the electable part of the Federal Parliament. 100 FMP's representing each of four parts of the House of Commons of the Federal United Kingdom of Great Britain.

This shall not change the fact that there are more than two political parties, of which any MFP can be a member.

The House of Lords.

The House of Lords is the second chamber of the Federal UK Parliament. It is independent from, and complements the work of, the elected House of Commons. The Lords shares the task of making and shaping laws and checking and challenging the work of the government.

England.

England has 83 ceremonial/traditional shires (counties), that can represent England at the Federal Parliament, plus 9 economic regions. 1 English Federal Lord (EFLD), shall represent each of these shires plus 2 EFLD's per economic region, except London region which shall have 1 EFLD. The total for England shall therefore be 100 EFLD's representing England in the Federal Parliament House of Lords.

Scotland.

Scotland has 8 regions each of which shall be represented by 12 SFLD's plus 4 SFLD's 1 each of which shall represent 4 regions in the number of regions mentioned before. This equates to 100 SFLD's representing Scotland in the Federal Parliament's House of Lords.

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each of the 5 regions equating to 20 member totaling 100 WFLD's representing Wales at the Federal Parliament House of Lords.

Northern Ireland.

In Northern Ireland there are 18 constituencies. 5 NFLD's shall represent each constituency which equates to 90 NFLD's. A further 10 NFLD's shall represent 10 of those constituencies randomly chosen at every General Election of the Federal UK Parliament. This shall result in 100 NFLD's representing Northern Ireland at the Federal UK Parliament's House of Commons

Those Lords who are chosen to sit in the House of Lords shall be those Lords members, having working knowledge and practical experience of:

The Law

Social / Political Matters.

The United Kingdom Constitution, (older and newer versions)

Business, economy and finance

Defence

International Relations

Other such interests deemed of importance to the Nation.

Of the 400 Lords in the House of Lords, the number of hereditary peers is restricted to 100 members. The others are 50 Lords Spiritual, the rest are 250 life Peers, these numbers may vary.

Those who are selected to become candidates to be elected as members of the Lords shall be chosen at every General Election of the Federal Parliament's House of Commons. No member of the Lords shall sit in the Lords consecutively when a General Election is held.

Appendix D.

The Additional Members System.

The Additional Member System (AMS) of voting is used for elections to the Devolved Scottish Parliament, the Devolved English Parliament, the Devolved Welsh Parliament, the Devolved Northern Ireland Assembly and the London Assembly.

Under AMS, voters are given two votes; one for an individual candidate and one for a party. Individual candidates are elected to single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post (or the second ballot or alternative vote). Under the second, party vote, representatives (additional members) are elected proportionally to a larger region.

The percentage of votes obtained by the parties in the party vote (second ballot) determines the overall number of representatives including those elected for the single member constituencies after taking into account the seats gained in each region by each party in the first ballot.

AMS therefore retains a constituency link while ensuring some proportionality. In elections to the Devolved Scottish Parliament there are 73 constituency members and 56 regional (additional) members. In the Devolved Welsh Parliament, there are 40 constituency members and 20 additional members.

The Northern Irish Assembly
(to be decided)

Appendix E

The National Crime Agency.

The NCA responds on a 24/7 basis, targeting the criminals and groups posing the biggest risks to the UK. It does this in three ways:

- by conducting its own operations
- by providing operational and specialist support to its partners' operations
- by providing clear national leadership which ensures that UK law enforcement makes the best use of its collective resources and targets those most effectively

The NCA build a single comprehensive picture of serious and organised crime affecting the UK, drawing on information and intelligence from a wide range of sources, which drives our own and partners' operational activity.

The NCA delivers this national response through the four pillars of:

- Pursue - prosecute and disrupt people engaged in serious and organised crime
- Prevent - prevent people from becoming involved in serious and organised crime
- Protect - increase protection against serious and organised crime
- Prepare - reduce the impact of serious and organised crime where it takes place

The NCA operate across the UK, respecting the devolution of policing in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The NCA became operational in October 2013.