The Written Constitution of Britain
The People's Constitution of Britain
The Popular Constitution of England

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The Values

Article the First.

The English are the true owners of England. Not even God can take this from them.

Article the Second

The life of our People, born and unborn, is sacred. Only God and the Law can decide any matter of life and death.

Article the Third.

Our Realm is a Christian land with a millenary culture. Moreover, the Realm is the collective form of material and spiritual culture able to preserve and perpetuate human life.

Article the Fourth.

No British man, woman, elder or child should starve or be homeless in their own ancestral land, for in poverty there is no freedom.

Article the Fifth.

As Monarch, I swear to stand by my People and to protect them against any foreign interests, threats or enemies, and even against the System that claims to represent me.

Article the Sixth.

England shall be politically and economically independent, with a White ethnic majority.

Article the Seventh.

By law and under this Constitution, the number of foreigners in England must not exceed three per cent (3%) of the total native British White citizens population. This includes all non-Whites and others.

Article the Eighth.

The freedom of movement of any government shall be equal to the freedom of movement of its citizens.

Article the Ninth.

Freedom of speech is absolute, as it is the foremost possession of human beings — one that not even God can take away.

Article the Tenth.

Tax is legally the property of the taxpayers.

Section One.

Tax is the citizen's investment in the State, not a mandate imposed by the State.

Article the Eleventh

The right of the many is not the same as the right of the few.

Section One.

A right cannot be invoked in a way that violates another person's equal right.

Article the Twelfth.

No English person shall be homeless in England. It is unlawful.

Article the Thirteenth.

No English worker shall be dismissed in order to be replaced by cheaper foreign labour.

Article the Fourteenth.

England is a Christian country by law.

Article the Fifteenth.

The English language is mandatory in England. No one may become a citizen unless they can speak English fluently.

Article the Sixteenth.

It is unlawful to label someone “racist” for defending their own people and homeland. The English are not engaged in a war of conquest, but in a struggle for survival in their ancestral land.

Article the Seventeenth

English justice shall pursue and prosecute all crimes committed against English people anywhere in the world. This is His Majesty’s solemn promise of justice for all English people.

Article the Eighteenth

Islam and all other non-Christian faiths are publicly forbidden in England by law.

Article the Nineteenth

Homosexuality is a sin and is officially recognised as an incurable mental health condition. It shall neither be punished nor publicly endorsed. Its promotion around children, in schools, on television, in advertising or in the mass media is prohibited.

Article the Twentieth.

The People’s right to revolution and lawful rebellion against unfair governance shall be guaranteed by this Constitution.

Article the Twenty-First

By the strength of the People and the grace of God, this Constitution shall be proclaimed by popular referendum. From this day forward, every King or Queen shall stand as the keeper and guardian of this sacred promise.

THE LEGAL AND FORMAL VERSION OF THE PROPOSED NEW WRITTEN CONSTITUTION OF BRITAIN–THE PEOPLE CONSTITUTION OF BRITAIN–POPULAR CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

Article the First

Of the Sovereignty of the People, the Independence of the Realm, and the Office of Head of State

This document is the act whereas all rights and liberties of British people are affirmed, guaranteed and protected by this Constitution.

Whereas the ancient liberties, rights and franchises of the People of this Realm have been of late endangered by divers innovations and usurpations, both domestic and foreign; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the vindication

and perpetual establishment of the same, that the sovereignty of the People be solemnly declared and confirmed;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore enacted and declared by the authority of the People in solemn assembly.

No Government, convention , or any other groups, individuals both domestic and foreign cannot usurpate any of these rights because these are people's rights and by virtue of their ancient and undoubted right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation:

1.1. Every native ancient people have the right to live in their own country, as it is the land of their fathers, forefathers and ancestors as rightful heirs of their land with all its possessions and resources.
1.2. Every native ancient people has the right to their identity, language, culture, religion and their appartenance to a specific kind.
1.3. No one shall impose forced assimilation, ethnic cleansing, occupation upon native people of this realm.
1.4. People of Britain have the right in defending their blood, culture, inheritance, religion and pride with its symbols and no one shall offend these values.
1.5. People of Britain are the rightful heirs of their land resources of their water or any natural minerals, fishery or any other resources. All natural resources and exploitations must be made in fair trade and agreement with British people first.
1.6. People are born free in their land and they have the right to be free in their own land. People have the right to live in their country. People have the right to decide who lives in their own country.
1.7. Britain belongs to all Ancient Tribes of Britain to all those who've been here since ancient times since Stonehenge, Queen Boudica and the Romans and Dacians, Saxons, Angles and the Normans and the Vikings as those are with whom Britain has been made.

1.8. All decisions including any political decisions about the country, any dealings or any other decisions affecting the British native people can only be made by the British people and no one else individual, group or organisation that's foreign to Britain and its People cannot take any of these decisions.
1.9. Merely and solely British people can decide who lives in the country and for how long regardless if that person was born here or not. Birth is not a right in itself if there's no act or proof of inheritance including a right to reside here.
2.0. This Act is the guarantee for all British people and their historical kin to all rights preserved by this Constitution

2nd Affirmation

The Realm of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprehending the several ancient nations of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Ulster), is and ever shall be a free, sovereign, independent and indivisible realm. The union of the said nations resteth upon ancient treaties, compacts and covenants lawfully made between sovereign entities, each whereof retaineth its inherent and indefeasible sovereignty save only insofar as the same hath been expressly and of free will delegated by the sovereign consent of its people.
2.1. No union shall be imposed by force, nor constrained by any other law, courts decisions ,political inmixation on those affairs
2.3. Every country shall have the right individually, unmixable and alienable to issue citizenship to their own people as this is the People's right to recognise their Primordial Right of Inheritance over their own country.
2.3. Thereby this Constitution shall legally bind this right in each and whichever free Nation that compounds the Treaty of Great Britain.

3rd Affirmation:

England is and of right ought to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, entitled to bear and display the ensign of the Cross of Saint George, to be governed according to its own ancient constitution, laws, coinage and institutions, and to confer the high dignity of citizenship by right of nativity,

descent, heritage or consanguinity upon such persons as are lineally descended of the native English stock. The admission of any stranger or person of foreign extraction to the privilege and immunities of citizenship shall be an act of mere grace and favour, to be granted only upon strict and satisfactory proof of singular merit, full and entire assimilation into the native body politic, and manifest conformity with the peace, welfare, honour and security of the native people, as the same shall from time to time be adjudged and determined by law.

3.1. England, Scotland, Wales and Eire have been before any other treaty .

This Treaty is a new one between truly independent Nations.

3.2. This Treaty will recognise England as an independent nation, Scotland, Wales and Ulster.

3.3. Each Independent nation has the full and indiscernible right , to recognise its own citizens as England to recognise first and only its English citizens as true inheritors of their nation and so forth Scotland, Wales and Ulster can do the same.

3.4. The country’s decision is the People's decision to whom the English, Scottish, Welsh or Ulster citizenship is suitable.

3.5. The citizenship of each of these free and independent countries is granted by bearing an English name from an English parent and so forth. It cannot be denied nor taken away. The same principle applies to every Scott, Welsh, Irish or any other natives of this Island Cornish Gaelic or any other descendents.

3.6. Equal citizenship to other non-native might be granted by the will and interest of English, Scott, Welsh, Irish people only to someone whose deeds might be proven worthy of great value, respect and contribution because their deeds kept the country.

3.7. Such deeds are numerous from a doctor, teacher , or simple worker or hero soldier to a mother who bore English, Scottish, Welsh or Irish children for all who by their deeds, attitudes and behaviours have become part of People of England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster.

3.8. Hereto, anyone born here from non-native parents nor forefathers, mostly when its deeds are not worthy of the deeds of people of this land, whether by his demeanour and acts is seeking the usurpation of these primordial rights of native ancient English, Scotts, Welsh or Irish thereby proven as such deed to be

unworthy of being considered as a right of living amongst the people of this realm.
3.9. No rights that violate any rights of ancient native people of this Realm of any English, Scott, Welsh or Irish shall not be imposed nor by force or constraint of the law because that testimony of the law is false.
3.10. Such a set of testimonies and laws imposing the same right to fiendship to be equal and accepted for the ancient people of this realm is an imposture of occupation and violation of the main liberty of ancient people of this Realm of their right to live amongst themselves and by the side of whom they want the most.
3.11. No one can impose any form of rights violations as the right in itself and the right in violating anyone else's rights isn't a right in itself.

4th Affirmation

No subject or citizen of England may at any time hold, enjoy or claim dual or plural nationality or allegiance. No subject may of his own will renounce or abjure the allegiance and citizenship of England, nor may any power, authority or person lawfully deprive any subject of the same, except only in cases of high treason or other acts of most notorious and wicked betrayal against the realm, in which event forfeiture of citizenship shall follow ipso jure and of necessity as a consequence inseparable from such perfidy and breach of allegiance, and not as any corporal or capital punishment; Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that no judgment, sentence or attainder shall work such forfeiture unless the guilt of the party accused be lawfully proved beyond all reasonable doubt according to the ancient course and process of the common law.

4.1. It is and shall be the inviolable and perpetual duty of the State to administer justice indifferently, without favour, affection, malice or partiality, unto all its liege subjects. No malefactor, traitor or offender whatsoever who hath committed any trespass, felony, misdemeanour or outrage against the peace, dignity, safety or honour of England or the English people shall be permitted to escape the jurisdiction, reach or condign justice of the realm. The State shall

with all zeal, diligence and vigour pursue, apprehend, arraign and bring to exemplary punishment any person, in whatsoever realm, dominion or place found or abiding, who hath committed or abetted any such offence against the realm or its people.
4.2. England is whereas the English live and form a binding majority. The country is the right of people to live amongst themselves. It is the right of every person that even God cannot take it from them.

Article the Second

Of the Supreme and Indefeasible Sovereignty of the People

Whereas sovereignty in this realm hath from time immemorial resided in the People, who are the fountain of all just authority and the sole guardians of their ancient liberties;

Be it declared, enacted and ordained, that the sovereignty of the realm doth reside wholly, solely and inalienably in the People, who are the supreme author, conservator, interpreter and beneficiary of this Constitution. All power legislative, executive or judicial, whether by election, appointment, prescription or otherwise derived, taketh its being and continuance from the People alone and remaineth at all times subordinate, accountable and amenable thereto. The People shall enjoy their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible liberties, franchises and immunities within their own land, free and quit from any encroachment, usurpation, tyranny or foreign subjection contrary to their collective, free and sovereign will.

2.1. The rights of the nations and rights of people aren’t the same as the rights of the individual . The rights of individuals are recognised and respected whilst the rights of the nations are indiscernible and indefeasible and non-negotiable.
2.2. The rights of individuals cannot replace nor subordinate the rights of people.

2.3. The rights of the People is the will of the People who came first and the State must abideth by or be replaced.

Article the Third

Of the Christian Character of the Realm and the Official Languages Thereof

The United Kingdom is hereby declared, constituted and established to be a Christian realm, founded upon the true Protestant faith and all Christian denominations. The English tongue is and from henceforth shall be the principal, primary and chief official language of the State in all causes, matters and things. The ancient and native languages of these islands, namely Celtic Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, Manx and such other tongues as do appertain and belong to the historic and immemorial patrimony of the native peoples, shall be preserved, protected, cherished and, where fitting and convenient, accorded co-official status within their several and respective territories.

3.1 Within the nation and realm of England, the English language, both in its spoken and written forms, shall be the sole, exclusive and only official language for all acts, proceedings, records, judgments, commissions, patents, writs and public business whatsoever of the realm.

Article the Fourth

Of the Sacred National Ensigns, Banners and Symbols

The several flags, banners and ensigns of the realm and of its constituent nations, to wit the Union Flag, the Cross of Saint George, the Cross of Saint Andrew, the Red Dragon of Wales and all other ensigns, colours and devices of ancient honour, dignity and regional renown, are sacred, inviolable and most venerable emblems of sovereignty, nationhood, lineage and heritage, and are hereby protected and safeguarded by the common law, the law of arms and the ancient custom of the realm. Any wilful, malicious or contumelious act of desecration, dishonour, contempt or destruction of any such ensign, banner or emblem shall be adjudged a most grave felony, in the nature of an act of hostility, sedition or war against the State, and shall be punished with the utmost severity according to the laws in that behalf made and provided.

4.1 All such ensigns, banners, armorial bearings, great seals, insignia, shields and devices appertaining to the realm are and shall remain the absolute and inalienable property of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, which do embody, represent and sustain the defence of the realm, the maintenance of national sovereignty and the guardianship of the sacred values of history, ancestry and blood. None of the said emblems may be sold, bartered, trafficked, alienated or put to profane use save by express licence and warrant under the hand of the said Armed Forces, and all sums of money, revenues or profits arising or accruing therefrom shall be applied wholly, entirely and without deduction to the relief, sustenance, honour and welfare of the veterans and old soldiers of those Forces.

4.2 Any sacrilege against the flag, symbols our monuments of historical pride and honour of heroes and forefathers, any falsification of history or desecration of ancestors any destruction and offence against Christian faith, symbols and Churches all these deeds and usurpations and acts of disorder and destruction within must be considered a grave offence and being punishable by the law.

Article the Fifth

Of Proficiency in the Official Language as Condition Precedent to Full Civic Rights and Franchises

Every liege subject of the United Kingdom, whether born or naturalised in England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland, shall be required to make proof of competent and sufficient command of the English language as a condition precedent and indispensable to the full, perfect and undiminished enjoyment of all rights, liberties, privileges, franchises and immunities appertaining and belonging to citizenship. Proficiency in the regional and ancient native tongues hereinbefore recited shall be encouraged, fostered and held in due honour and reverence as part and parcel of the cultural inheritance and patrimony of these realms.

5.1. No person who is deficient or wanting in such proficiency in any official language of the realm shall be suffered, admitted or entitled to vote in any parliamentary, municipal or other election, to hold any office of trust, honour or profit under the Crown, or to enter into or exercise any public employment, place or function. Any grant, conferment or bestowal of citizenship heretofore made or suffered in default or absence of such proficiency shall be liable to be reviewed, examined, declared null and void, and revoked according to the due course and process of law.

Article the Sixth

Of the Supremacy of This Constitution and the Primordial Rights of the Native Peoples

The People and the laws enacted, ordained and made in their name and by their authority are sovereign and supreme. No treaty, covenant, league, foreign judgment, decree, convention or external power whatsoever may derogate from, qualify, abridge, suspend or in any wise supersede the sovereignty of the People or the supremacy of the municipal and municipal law of this realm. This

Constitution doth affirm, declare, establish and perpetually guarantee unto the native peoples of these islands—to wit the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and all others distinguished and set apart by heritage, lineage, history, language and immemorial culture—their primordial, indefeasible, inalienable and priority rights as the lawful, rightful and first heirs, inheritors and custodians of their ancestral soil, territories, resources, institutions and patrimony.

This Constitution is ordained and established as the fundamental and paramount law of the realm, to endure so long as the sun and moon shall endure, for the perpetual defence of the liberties of the People and the honour of this ancient nation.

People of this Realm , people of England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster have the right to decide their own faith freely without impediment or intervention whether domestic or foreign.

This Constitution stands for the rights of all Natives of this Ream and no Government subordinated to any foreign interests cannot uphold the rights of people to their own Constitution.

Article the Seventh

Of the Supremacy of the People and of the Laws of the Realm, and of the Primordial Rights of the Native Peoples

Whereas the ancient and indubitable principle hath ever been that the People are the fountain and original of all just power within this realm, and that the laws made by their authority and in their name are supreme over every foreign compact, convention, treaty or pretended superior jurisdiction; and whereas divers attempts have of late been made, both by internal innovation and by

external encroachment, to subject the undoubted sovereignty of the People and the laws of this land to alien authority;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the authority of the free People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The People of this realm, and the country constituted by their union, are sovereign in the highest degree. The laws of the country, duly made and promulgated in the name and by the authority of the People, are sovereign and supreme within the bounds of the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

No treaty, covenant, concordat, convention, charter, protocol, foreign judgment, decree of any international or supranational body, nor any act, resolution or instrument whatsoever proceeding from any power or jurisdiction beyond the shores and borders of this realm, may in any wise uphold, qualify, limit, suspend, override, derogate from or pretend superiority over the sovereignty of the laws of the country or the sovereignty of its People.

3rd Affirmation

This Constitution is and shall be the supreme and fundamental guarantee of the primordial, antecedent and superior rights of the native-born peoples of these islands; to wit:

3.1 Every native Englishman, Scot, Welshman, Irishman of the ancient stock, and every other native individual descended by blood, heritage, lineage, history, language and immemorial culture from the aboriginal inhabitants of these realms;

3.0.1 such persons being the true, lawful and priority heirs and inheritors of the soil, territory, resources, institutions, honours and patrimony of their respective countries.

3.0.2. shall be unlawful of any dispossession of these rights and any other acts carried and perpetrated by any government, individuals and organisations both domestic or foreign nor of any domestic governments, individuals and organisations subordinated to any foreign interests or interference of any kind.

4th Affirmation

The said primordial rights are and of right ought to be held and enjoyed above and before all other rights, claims, privileges or interests whatsoever, whether domestic or foreign, individual or collective, and no law, judgment, administrative act, treaty or other instrument shall be suffered to abridge, diminish, postpone or render subordinate the said primordial rights of the native peoples.

4.1. Any Government , organisation, individuals who are not abiding by this law should be made unlawful.

4.2. Any Government , organisation, individuals who have perpetrated acts against these primordial People Rights and People's Constitution even before the time of this Constitution shall all of them be brought in front of People for fair trial.

5th Affirmation.

The native peoples aforesaid are hereby confirmed and declared to be the true and principal proprietors, guardians and beneficiaries of the country pertaining to them by indefeasible title of first occupation, continuous possession, historic right, cultural continuity and consanguinity; and it is hereby further provided

that no authority, power or person shall at any time hereafter question, disturb or impair their priority of claim, their freedom to preserve their language, faith, customs, kinship and manner of life, or their dominion over the land, waters, minerals, fisheries, forests and other natural riches of their ancestral inheritance.

6th Affirmation

This article and the rights herein affirmed are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable by any ordinary legislative act, treaty or delegated authority; and any attempt to enact, conclude or enforce any measure repugnant hereto shall be ipso facto null, void and of no effect or force within this realm.

6.1 And it is hereby further declared and enacted that this Constitution, so far as it concerneth the primordial rights of the native peoples and the supremacy of the People and their laws, shall stand as the highest law of the land, binding upon all judges, officers, ministers, parliaments, assemblies and authorities whatsoever, and to be by them at all times observed, obeyed and judicially noticed without exception or dispensation. So help us God.

7th Affirmation

This Constitution is People's Right Proclamation and everyone shall abideth by and no negotiation, dilution, deviation or any other usurpation of this right , nor to the initial concept should be made unlawful.

7.1 No delays and no other restraints nor any other deflections or acts of avoidance are being permitted by the law. This is a mandatory law for anyone and any government put by People of this Realm in this Realm for now on until the last Ancient of this realm, English, Scott, Welsh or Irish will breathe on this land.

Article the Eighth

Of the Absolute Sovereignty of the People, their Right freely to Express Political Will, to Free Elections, and to Revolution as the ultimate Safeguard of Liberty.

Whereas it hath ever been the ancient and fundamental maxim of this realm that all just power resideth in the People, and that neither king, parliament, magistrate nor any other authority can lawfully claim or exercise dominion save by and under the free consent and sufferance of the People; and whereas the liberties of the subject have in sundry times been endangered by the encroachments of overweening power, whether domestic or foreign, and it is therefore necessary to declare and confirm the sovereignty of the People in the plainest and most solemn terms; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore enacted, declared, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their immemorial and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation

The People are sovereign; and sovereignty resideth in the People and in the People alone. It is the People, and none other, who are the true and sole fountain of all legitimate authority within this realm. No person, corporation, assembly, council, court, foreign prince, potentate or power may pretend to any sovereignty or supremacy over or against the will of the People.

1.1. No law, convention , power cannot infringe people’s rights and liberties. The States , Laws and Conventions changed hands , dwine and disappeared , changed like the clothes. People of this land remaineth still.

1.2. People and mere people have the undeniable liberty to choose the best structure of the political decision.
1.3. The people can only choose and or to decide themselves only what's best for them. People cannot choose the crime and unlawfulness to govern upon them as no life will be left for them to live in this Realm.
1.4. When unlawfulness and crime is perpetrated by everyone including the Government either being the author or the accomplice or mere just the beneficiary of such curse and abomination upon People of this Realm therefore a legitimate ground to invoke the Right of Peoples to Revolution must be solemnly affirmed, supported and carried under the provisions and protections of this Constitution.

2nd Affirmation

The People have and of right ought to have, at all times and in all places within the realm, the full, free and undoubted liberty to express their political judgments, opinions, determinations and will, whether by speech, writing, printing, petition, assembly or otherwise, without let, hindrance, molestation or fear of any penalty, save only such restraints as are necessary for the preservation of the public peace and the prevention of manifest and immediate danger to the realm.
2.1. Liberty of speech, critics, ideas, plans or any other ideas are free in absolute and free of any constraint as they do not carry the promise of harming someone or someone's and is not planning any other unlawfulness as crime, terror, thefts not other frauds or illicit deeds and do not teach anyone how to commit such offences nor neither glorifieth any author of such heinous and unpardonable crimes.
2.2. Whether criticising by speech, satire or any form of spoken or written word or proposing anything for the good and wellbeing of people of this realm shall offend only the enemies of this realm.
2.3. Anyone individual, group, organisation, govern whether is alone or by enterprise with foreign powers or interests are proven plotters, usurpators or

taking any enemy actions to deceive the law and infringe the right of free speech are enemies of people and of Realm.
2.4. All those who have conducted themselves in any actions and violations against all the sacred people's liberties and freedoms of speech during the present or past time of this Constitution must face fair trial and People's judgement.

3rd Affirmation.

The People have and shall ever have the inviolable right to free, fair, equal and frequent elections of their representatives and magistrates; such elections to be conducted openly, honestly and without corruption, undue influence, bribery, intimidation or fraud; and every qualified subject of the realm shall be entitled to give his or her voice therein freely, without being compelled to disclose the same, and without fear of any disfavour, proscription or disadvantage.
3.1 People mere the people are the issuers of the request, time of the Elections for any of their forms of Elected Governation ,Central or Local or whichever.
3.2. This is mandatory for any national central or local whichever government to comply with.
3.3. This right will be reinforced by the Constitutional Court by the power of his Majesty at the request of Its Majesty's People.
3.4. Thus people's right to free elections is inviolable and mandatory for anyone, commencing with its Majesty or any other elected, employed, designated Government whether central, local or whichever.

4th Affirmation

And forasmuch as experience hath shown that no parchment, oath, statute or institution is sufficient of itself to preserve the liberties of a people against the lust of power, tyranny, conspiracy or usurpation, whether from within or from without;

4.1. This statement and popular declaration to be therefore further solemnly declared, enacted and guaranteed by this Constitution, that the Right of the People to Revolution is and shall remain an inherent, lawful and indefeasible remedy. Whenever any government, authority, magistrate or combination of persons shall manifestly subvert the constitution, violate the fundamental laws, oppress the People, betray their trust, or attempt to erect an arbitrary power contrary to the known and established liberties of the realm, then it is and shall be lawful for the People, or any considerable part thereof acting in defence of the common weal, to rise up, to resist, to reform, to alter or to abolish such government or authority, and to establish new safeguards for their future security.
4.2. The Head of State, King or Monarch shall be entrusted to defend this Constitution.
4.3. By all wishes, aspirations and untameth will of People of this realm of the English, Scotts, Welsh and Irish and to anyone who believes in God and Ancient Freedoms of our realm a King should be entrusted to defend this Constitution.
4.4. The King must be helped in defending this Act of People this the Constitution with people of this realm.
4.5. All are all man and woman of Britain, of England, Scotland, Wales, Eire and overseas to all of a language kind and face of the same people to come and defend this Act of People and making themselves to be Free, Strong and Sovereign upon their lands and destiny as The Constitutional Army of the People.
4.6. Of all People of Britain, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland here and all over and overseas must cometh in defending the rights and liberties of the Motherland of Britain.
4.7. No King is above the People. It is God and People mere People followeth by the King, Governants and other, Noble and Honourable servants of the people.
4.8. A King will abdicate if people banish his regime and its cronies for abomination, crime, betrayal or any other deeds against people's interests.

5th Affirmation

The right of revolution herein affirmed is not to be understood as a licence for tumult, anarchy or private revenge, but as the ultimate and solemn appeal of a free people to Heaven and not to arms, to be exercised .

5.1. The Constitutional Army of People does not carry weapons of any kind. Is carrying the words and grievances of People of this realm that have not been heard nor alleviated .

5.2. The Constitutional Army of People will have the right to arm themselves in cases of extreme and intolerable necessity, when all ordinary means of redress have failed, and when the public safety and the preservation of liberty so require when people of the realm are attacked and innocent blood has been shed and no Government nor other will protect them.

6th Affirmation

This right of revolution is hereby declared to be perpetual, unalterable and incapable of being abrogated, suspended or qualified by any ordinary act of parliament, treaty, proclamation, decree or judicial decision whatsoever; and any law, ordinance or act made or done in derogation or denial thereof shall be ipso facto null, void and of no force or effect within this realm.

6.1. And it is hereby further provided and declared that this Article shall be taken, construed and judicially noticed as part of the fundamental and paramount law of the land, binding upon all judges, officers, ministers and authorities, and to be by them at all times observed, upheld and defended without exception, evasion or dispensation.

6.2. This Act will end the disorder on the streets from now on as by Law and Constitution any Government proved treacherous, foreign servant and collaborationist enemy of People will be judged by the Law in virtue and power of this Constitution.

6.3. The People's Right of Armed Insurrection shall ye be when the country as being invaded and occupied by foreign powers, collaborationists and innocent

English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and ye all has been shed by any foreign enemy and invaders of this peaceful realm.
6.4. Every man and woman shall have freely the right to armed self defense of his life of themselves, their siblings ,children and propriety when imminent and unstoppable danger cometh upon themselves and their own into their own place or propriety lawfully owned.
6.5. The People's country is their home and the same rights should apply as people's rights of self-defence of their own and their country suchlike people's rights have more power than individual rights when the danger is unpredictable, unstoppable and is saving peoples of this Realm's lives.
6.6. So help us God, and may the ancient liberties of this realm endure so long as the sun and moon shall continue their courses until merciful God will keep ye all .

Article the Ninth

Of the Inviolable Rights of Public Opinion, Peaceable Assembly, Protest, and the Right of Revolution as the ultimate Remedy for the Preservation of Liberty, National Security, and the Public Weal. Reinforced Article the Eight.

Whereas the free expression of opinion, the peaceable assembling of the People, and the right to make known their grievances have from time immemorial been accounted among the chiefest liberties of English, Scotts , Welsh and Irish people; and whereas experience hath too often shown that governments, when corrupted or become tyrannical, may oppress, silence, or betray the very People from whom their authority is derived; and whereas it is therefore necessary, for the perpetual security of freedom and the common good, to declare and entrench these rights in the most solemn and unalterable manner;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore enacted, declared, ordained and established by the sovereign authority of the free People of this

realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The People, and every subject thereof, have and shall at all times enjoy the full, free, absolute and indefeasible right to form, hold, express and publish their opinions upon all matters of public concern, whether touching king, constitution, independence, government, policy, law, religion ,history economy or society, by speech, writing, printing, broadcast, assembly or any other peaceable means, without prior restraint, licence, censorship or fear of molestation, save only such limitations as are strictly necessary and proportionate for the prevention of manifest and immediate incitement to violence, treason or the utter subversion of the realm.

1.1. This affirmation is solemnly proclaimed as true in strength of Articles the Sixth and Seventh. This Constitution is the Rights to all ancient ,native people of this realm and the laws must be upheld merely into the Spirit of this Constitution.
The Constitution does not cancel any laws of the land but those laws must always respect this Constitution and if any if those laws does not do this then that is a grave offense hath must be repleaded.

2nd Affirmation.

The People have and shall ever have the undoubted right peaceably to assemble, to meet together, to consult for the common good, to present humble petitions to the Crown or to Parliament for the redress of grievances, and to protest against any act, measure, policy or administration which they deem injurious to their liberties, welfare or security. No law, proclamation, order or authority shall prohibit, hinder, disperse or punish such peaceable assemblies and gatherings, unless the same shall manifestly and imminently threaten the public peace or the safety of the realm.

3rd Affirmation

The Right of Revolution, as more fully declared and guaranteed in the foregoing Article, is hereby expressly reaffirmed and extended in this place. It is and shall remain the inherent, lawful and ultimate right of the People to rise up and to change, alter, reform, abolish or replace any form of political power, government, constitution or administration whatsoever, whenever the same shall be found manifestly subversive of the fundamental freedoms and liberties of the citizens, or whenever urgent and pressing matters of national security—including but not limited to the economic stability, social cohesion, territorial integrity, public safety, or the material and spiritual well-being of the People—shall so require.

4th Affirmation

The exercise of the Right of Revolution herein affirmed must be solemnly affirmed, declared ,written and notified. This is a People's Act in People's Right and it is not to be construed as a licence for mutiny, public ,disorder, private vengeance, factional strife or wanton destruction, but as the solemn and last resort of a free people, to be invoked only when all ordinary remedies, petitions, elections, remonstrances and appeals have proved vain, and when the public necessity and the preservation of liberty do plainly and urgently demand it as cases of core corruption ,depravity and crime where no one should escape the law and Pepple's fair trial from the King to last man or woman in this real whether domestic or foreigner. The Law is given for all to be respected including the ones who write the law, apply , enforce or have any other dealings with the law.

4.1. The right to Revolution is annulled and voided if no proper formal affirmation and notification has been served. Only after 30 days people can protest if their petition has been ignored except when their petition has been publicly denied then people can take action and protest.

4.2. People have the right to political strike and revolution when there's no offer or real choice on the table and when no electoral offer answers people's grievances.

4.3. Any elected government in a minority of less than 25% from the total threshold of voters is declared unlawful by this Constitution.

4.4. This Government must be sacked by the Constitutional Court or People by taking the Parliament as no one can govern.

4.5. People will elect themselves or can ask the King for advice.

4.6. No one will impose a minority government to a majority as unlawfulness adopted by a group cannot replace the Law of the People while they are still a majority in their own ancestral land.

5th Affirmation

The purpose and end of such revolution shall be the restoration and better securing of the ancient rights and liberties of the People, the protection of their fundamental freedoms, the redress of intolerable grievances, the defence of the realm against internal or external peril, or the establishment of such new safeguards and forms of government as shall most effectually promote the safety, prosperity and happiness of the nation.

6th Affirmation

This Right of Revolution, together with the rights of public opinion, protest and peaceable assembly, is hereby declared to be perpetual, fundamental and unalterable. No parliament, assembly, council, court, treaty, executive act, decree or judicial decision shall have power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, restrict or render nugatory the same, or any part thereof; and every attempt so to

do shall be ipso facto null, void and of no force or effect within this realm, and shall be deemed an act of usurpation against the sovereignty of the People.

7th Affirmation.

It is further provided and solemnly enacted that it shall be the duty of every judge, magistrate, officer and subject to take notice of these rights as part of the supreme and paramount law of the land, to uphold and defend the same against all violations, and to refuse obedience to any command, warrant or process issued in derogation hereof.

And may Almighty God, who hath in all ages raised up deliverers for His people in the hour of their extremity, ever preserve this realm in the enjoyment of these ancient and sacred liberties. So help us God.

Article the Tenth

Of the Inalienable Right of the People to Choose the Very Form and Structure of Government, and of the Solemn Requirement of National Referendum with Supermajority for any Fundamental Alteration Thereof

Whereas the People are the original and supreme fountain of all civil authority, and no government, parliament, council or magistrate can lawfully claim perpetual or unalterable dominion over them; and whereas it hath pleased Divine Providence, in the course of human events, that free peoples should from time to time assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, and should therefore retain the undoubted right to alter or to abolish any form of government become destructive of their ends, and to institute new government laying its foundation on such principles and organising its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, imprescriptible and God-given right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The People have and shall forever retain the full, free, absolute and indefeasible right to choose not merely among different persons, parties or policies operating within the existing frame and structure of political decision, but to determine and select among wholly different structures, forms, systems and modes of government and political organisation whatsoever.

1.1. People have free decision to propose anything else that's not containeth , written or said within or by current law as the people believe is for their good and wellbeing of them their family their preservation of their land, kind culture ,religion, fundamental rights and liberties, economic interest or any other strategic national interest.

1.2. They have free and unstrained liberty of their proposals and any written or spoken idea as long is not promoting treachery, usurpation, servitude to foreign powers and interest and not retraineth in anyhow any of the rights and liberties of this Constitution nor violates, cancels, prohibits, restrain, estranging any of the rights and liberties nor interests or any vital business of native and ancient people of this Realm.

2nd Affirmation.

The said right extendeth to the alteration, reformation, replacement or entire abolition of the present constitutional order, and to the institution of any other form of polity—whether monarchical, republican, federal, confederal, direct-democratic, aristocratic, mixed or otherwise—as the sovereign will of the People shall, in their wisdom and judgment, deem most conducive to the preservation of their liberties, the promotion of their prosperity, the maintenance of justice and the defence of the realm.

3rd Affirmation.

No such fundamental change or alteration in the structure of political decision shall be effected or deemed lawful save only by the most solemn, deliberate and democratic instrument known to a free people, to wit: a National Referendum duly convened and lawfully conducted throughout the whole realm.
3.1. The right to Referendum is the right of People to change.
3.2. The Right to Change is Democracy alive onto its true purpose and bearings.
3.3. A King or Head of State must protect its own people including against the system who represents him as the King or Head of State.
3.4. Thus this is the People Right and the Law. Every Government shall abideth and respect.
3.5. No Government shall send an army against people who are asking change and protesting.
3.6. No armymen, soldier police must follow any of these orders.
3.7. Any Government who sends an army against people protesting for change, for the country, safety of women and children should stand people's fair trial and only maximum sentence imposed on all of them.
3.8 Any collaborationists who aideth, participate, sustain, support or benefit should stand for fair trial of people and maximum sentence given to all of them.
3.9. This is the promise of Justice of His Majesty for People of this Realm as anyone who raised the hand to People of this Realm and persecuted them in their land of theirs and forefathers to all of them shall ever never rise again.
4.0. If they'll want to raise again this Constitution is their Shield and so forth any King should bear the Sword of Christ to defend its own People.

4th Affirmation.

For the validity and binding force of any such referendum upon so weighty a matter as the alteration of the very frame of government, there shall be required a supermajority greater and more arduous than that which sufficeth for the ordinary election of the government then in power; to wit:

4.1. (a) the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the electors voting in the said referendum; and
4.2. (b) the participation of not less than three-fourths of all persons duly qualified to vote in the realm,
4.3. (c) or such other higher threshold of majority and turnout as Parliament, acting by special resolution with the express consent of the Head of State, may from time to time enact by way of safeguard, provided always that no such threshold shall be lowered below the proportions hereinbefore specified without the prior approval of the People by like referendum.
4.4. No Government can impede this Right nor any Referendum. Any Government can be outlawed by People if it defies the People mit instruments of treachery , foreign usurpations or any other interests of people subjugation, of their rights and freedoms of their land , fortune, religion, kind and culture.

5th Affirmation.

The conduct of every such National Referendum shall be free, fair, equal, secret, open to public scrutiny, and free from any undue influence, coercion, corruption, foreign interference or fraudulent practice; and it shall be the inviolable duty of all officers, returning officers, scrutineers and public authorities to ensure the integrity thereof.

6th Affirmation.

The result of any referendum satisfying the conditions aforesaid shall be final, conclusive and binding upon all authorities, institutions and persons within the realm; and it shall be the duty of the Head of State, the government, Parliament and all inferior jurisdictions forthwith to give full effect to the declared will of the People therein expressed, without evasion, delay or obstruction.

7th Affirmation.

Any attempt by any parliament, assembly, council, court, executive or other body to enact, proclaim, enforce or give countenance to any fundamental change in the structure of government otherwise than by the aforesaid National Referendum and supermajority shall be ipso facto null, void and of no force or effect; and every such attempt shall be deemed an act of usurpation against the sovereignty of the People, and may lawfully be resisted by all just and necessary means.

8th Affirmation.

This right of the People to choose the very form of their government is hereby declared to be perpetual, fundamental, unalterable and incapable of being abrogated, suspended, qualified or restricted by any ordinary legislative act, treaty, convention, judicial decision, royal prerogative or executive order whatsoever.

8.1. And it is further solemnly enacted and provided that this Article shall be taken, reputed and judicially noticed as part of the supreme and paramount fundamental law of the realm, binding upon all judges, magistrates, officers, ministers and subjects, to be by them at all times observed, upheld, defended and enforced without exception, dispensation or prevarication.

May the Almighty, who setteth up kings and putteth down tyrants, and who hath committed the government of men to the consent of the governed, ever preserve this people in the free and sovereign exercise of this their most precious right. So help us God.

Article the Eleventh

Of the Free Popular Will as the Sole Legitimate Source and Foundation of this Constitution, of its Supremacy over all Authorities, and of its Perpetual and Unalterable Character

Whereas all just and lawful government deriveth its authority from the free consent of the governed, and no power on earth can rightfully claim obedience save by the express or implied will of a free people; and whereas this Constitution is the solemn act and declaration of that free Popular Will, ordained and established for the perpetual defence of the ancient liberties of the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary to declare in the plainest and most binding terms that no authority, however constituted, may presume to alter, suspend, repeal or prohibit the same;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, in the exercise of their undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation .

The free and uncoerced Will of the Citizens, being the true, original and supreme Popular Will, is the sole and only legitimate source and foundation whereby this Constitution receiveth its force, validity and binding obligation. It is the People, acting in their collective capacity as free citizens, who have given life and authority to this fundamental law; and by that same free Popular Will alone doth it continue and endure.

2nd Affirmation.

This Constitution is and shall forever be the supreme Law of the Realm. Every Elected Government, whether of the central Parliament or of any local or regional assembly, every Public Authority, every branch or department of the Civil Service, every magistrate, officer, judge, minister and servant of the

Crown, and the Head of State himself (howsoever designated, whether by hereditary succession, election or other lawful means), are bound, obliged and compelled, in the strictest manner, to obey, observe, uphold and faithfully execute this Constitution in all its parts.

3rd Affirmation.

No Elected Government, no Parliament, no council, no assembly, no public body or authority whatsoever, whether central, local, municipal or otherwise constituted, shall have power, right or competence to modify, amend, alter, repeal, suspend, derogate from, limit or in any wise change any provision of this Constitution, nor to enact, pass or promulgate any law, ordinance, resolution, statute, order, regulation or act repugnant or contrary thereto.

4th Affirmation.

No Elected Government, nor any authority deriving therefrom, may at any time prohibit, abolish, abrogate, declare void, set aside or declare inoperative this Constitution, or any part thereof; nor may any such Government or authority pretend to exercise any power or prerogative inconsistent with the express terms and spirit of this fundamental law. Any attempt so to do shall be ipso facto null, void, unlawful and of no force or effect within this realm; and every such attempt shall be deemed a high crime and misdemeanour against the sovereignty of the People, and may lawfully be resisted and redressed by all just and necessary means.

5th Affirmation.

This Constitution, being the act of the free Popular Will, is hereby declared to be perpetual, fundamental, paramount and unalterable by any ordinary legislative, executive or judicial process. It standeth above all other laws, conventions, treaties, customs or pretended authorities; and no subsequent act,

whether by Parliament, by the Crown, by any international body or otherwise, shall be suffered to impair its force or obligation.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the inviolable duty of every judge, justice, magistrate and officer of the realm to take judicial notice of this Constitution as the supreme law, to construe and apply all other laws in conformity therewith, and to declare null and void any act, judgment, order or proceeding whatsoever that is found to be repugnant or inconsistent herewith.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, in his sacred office, shall at all times be the chief guardian and defender of this Constitution; and it shall be his solemn duty, by oath and by the exercise of all constitutional powers vested in him, to interpose against any attempt by any Government or authority to violate, evade or subvert the same.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Article, together with the whole of this Constitution, shall endure so long as the People of this realm shall will it, and shall be upheld and defended against all enemies, foreign and domestic, by the free Popular Will which first gave it being.

May the Almighty, who alone disposeth of kingdoms and establisheth the bounds of the people, ever preserve this Constitution as the bulwark of their liberties, and suffer no hand to be lifted up against it. So help us God.

8th Affirmation.

Every Government legitimacy on Earth is and shall merely be given by the Popular Enthusiasm of Masses.

As only that form of Governation or law given to br people is truly blessed by God and embraced by People.

People’s duty is not allowing no foreign Governation into their realm as you can allow disorder, theft or dishonour of your own house and shall not be

allowed any foreign persecution, abomination or dispossession by theft of land, resources or rights of to people of this realm.

As every time foreign danger is conjuring around our lands and churches, people shall riseth again and again as is the duty of every Englishman, Scottishman, Welshman, Irishman, to protect their home, the land beneath ,his women and children and cherish and be respectful of his elders.

Article the Twelfth

Of Equality before the Law, the Absolute and Imprescriptible Nature of Justice, the Perpetual Duty to Uphold the Law, and the Imprescriptibility of Grave Offences.

Whereas the ancient and fundamental maxim of this realm hath ever been that the law is no respecter of persons, and that justice ought to be administered with an even hand, without favour, affection, fear or reward; and whereas experience hath too often shown that impunity, whether by prescription of time, privilege of rank, or posthumous immunity, hath bred contempt for the law and emboldened the wicked; and whereas it is therefore necessary, for the honour of justice and the security of the People, to declare in the most solemn and unalterable terms the absolute equality of all under the law and the perpetual obligation to render justice without limitation;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

All persons whatsoever, whether living or deceased, subjects or strangers, high or low, rich or poor, native-born or naturalised, are and shall be equal before the law. There shall be no exemption, privilege, immunity, prerogative, dispensation or benefit of clergy, rank, office, station, wealth, kinship or any other pretence whatsoever that shall place any person above or beyond the reach and operation of the law.

2nd Affirmation.

This equality before the law extendeth even beyond the grave: no person, by reason of death, shall be deemed to have escaped the judgment of the law in matters touching crimes of such enormity as to demand perpetual accountability. The memory of the offender, his estate, his heirs or his successors shall not be suffered to bar or defeat the due course of justice where the public weal, the vindication of the innocent, or the honour of the realm so require.

3rd Affirmation.

Justice is absolute, perpetual and indefeasible. It must at all times be served, pursued and executed without delay, compromise, partiality or remission. It is and shall remain the chief, principal and paramount duty of this Constitution to compel, oblige and bind every person within the realm—be he subject, magistrate, minister, judge, officer or private individual—to respect the law, to abide by the same rules, principles and sanctions, and to render due obedience thereto in all things.

4th Affirmation.

No crime, no violation of the fundamental rights of man, no outrage against humanity, no act of fraud, theft, embezzlement, corruption, treason, murder,

rape, or any other heinous offence whatsoever, shall ever be prescribed, time-barred, extinguished by lapse of years, or deemed to have fallen into desuetude. The right and duty of the State and of the People to prosecute, punish and make restitution for such offences shall continue and endure without limitation of time, so long as evidence sufficient to establish guilt according to law may be lawfully adduced.

5th Affirmation.

Any statute, common-law rule, treaty provision, international convention, judicial decision, pardon, amnesty or act of oblivion that purports to prescribe, limit, extinguish or bar the prosecution of the offences aforesaid shall be ipso facto null, void and of no force or effect within this realm; and every such attempt shall be deemed an unlawful interference with the course of justice and with the sovereignty of the People.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the inviolable duty of every judge, justice, magistrate, coroner, prosecutor, officer of the Crown and public authority to take judicial notice of this Article as part of the supreme and fundamental law, to refuse to give effect to any plea of prescription or time-bar in respect of the offences herein enumerated, and to proceed with all diligence to bring the guilty to condign punishment, whensoever the public justice of the realm so demandeth.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, in his sacred office, shall be the chief conservator and defender of this principle of absolute justice; and it shall be his solemn duty, by oath and by the exercise of all powers vested in him, to interpose against any attempt by any authority to grant impunity, to stay the hand of justice, or to suffer grave offences to go unpunished by reason of lapse of time or any other pretended bar.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Article shall stand as an eternal bulwark of justice within the realm, binding upon all generations yet unborn, and to be upheld and defended against all violations, evasions or corruptions whatsoever.

May the Lord of Hosts, who is no respecter of persons and whose judgments are true and righteous altogether, ever strengthen the arm of justice in this land, that no malefactor may escape His righteous vengeance nor the due execution of the law. So help us God.

Article the Thirteenth

Of the Nullity and utter Invalidity of all of the Anti-Constitutional Acts before and now and all of Policies, Decisions, Verdicts and Measures, and of the Sovereign Criterion of Unconstitutionality touching the Primordial Rights of the Native Peoples.

Whereas this Constitution is the supreme, paramount and fundamental law of the realm, ordained and established by the free, deliberate and sovereign will of the People, and standeth above all other authorities, jurisdictions, instruments, compacts or pretended superior powers whatsoever; and whereas it is the ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right of the native-born peoples of these islands that no court, treaty, government, administration or person shall presume to enact, pronounce, enforce or countenance any act, policy or measure repugnant to their primordial birthright and priority inheritance; and whereas experience hath too often demonstrated that courts national and international, treaties foreign and supranational, and divers governments and civil servants have attempted to subvert the express will of the People by measures injurious to their ancient liberties and possessions;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the

People of this realm, and by virtue of their God-given and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

No court whatsoever—whether constituted under the laws of this realm, or under any foreign jurisdiction, or under any international, supranational, transnational or extraterritorial tribunal, commission, panel, assembly or body—nor any treaty, convention, covenant, protocol, charter, concordat, agreement, compact or other international or foreign instrument, nor any decision, judgment, decree, order, award, resolution, policy, regulation, directive, administrative act, circular, instruction or measure whatsoever made, issued, adopted or promulgated by any Elected Government (central or local), any Local Authority, any Public Corporation, any department or agency of the Civil Service, any minister, secretary, commissioner, officer, servant, judge, magistrate or any other person or entity exercising or pretending to exercise authority within or without the realm, shall have power, jurisdiction, competence or validity to make, pronounce, enact, adopt, enforce, execute or give any effect or operation to any policy, decision, verdict, judgment, law, act, proceeding or measure that is in any wise anti-constitutional, repugnant or contrary to this Constitution.

2nd Affirmation.

Every such policy, decision, verdict, judgment, treaty provision, administrative act, regulation or other measure that is found or adjudged to be repugnant to this Constitution shall be ipso facto null and void ab initio, of no force, effect, obligation or validity whatsoever within this realm, and shall be deemed never to have had any lawful existence, operation or binding power; and it shall be the bounden and inviolable duty of every judge, justice, magistrate, coroner, officer, minister, servant and subject of the Crown to disregard, refuse obedience to, treat as a nullity, and (where occasion requireth) solemnly declare null and of no effect every such anti-constitutional act, measure or proceeding.

3rd Affirmation

The principal, sovereign and decisive criterion whereby any act, policy, decision, verdict, judgment, treaty, regulation or measure whatsoever shall be adjudged and declared unconstitutional, null and utterly void is this: that it deprives, abridges, postpones, subordinates, impairs, limits, encroaches upon, qualifies, conditions, restricts or in any manner whatsoever prejudices the primordial, antecedent, superior and indefeasible rights of the native British and Irish peoples—to wit the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and all other natives distinguished and set apart by heritage, blood, lineage, history, language, immemorial culture and continuous and uninterrupted possession of these islands.

4th Affirmation.

The said primordial rights, which are hereby solemnly affirmed, declared and perpetually guaranteed, include but are not limited to the following:

4.1. The right of priority and precedence above all others—whether other native subjects, naturalised citizens, resident aliens, sojourners or foreigners—in all matters touching the enjoyment, allocation, distribution and benefit of the soil, territories, honours, offices, privileges, protections, resources and riches of the realm;
4.2. The right to prosperity, material advancement, economic security and the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their labour for themselves and their posterity;
4.3. The right to full and perpetual security of person, family, kindred, community and nation against every form of internal disorder, external aggression, demographic displacement or cultural erosion;

4.4. The right to the free, unimpeded and perpetual exercise, preservation and transmission of their native languages, freedom of opinion, religious faith, ancestral rites, customs, traditions and whole cultural inheritance;
4.5. The right to preserve, perpetuate, defend and transmit undefiled their kindred, stock, blood, lineage and ethnic heritage without interference, dilution or compulsion;
4.6. The right of full, exclusive and indefeasible ownership, dominion, stewardship, occupation and usufruct over their ancestral lands, territories, waters, minerals, fisheries, forests, subsoil and all other natural resources appertaining to their countries by title of first and continuous possession, historic right and the law of nature.

5th Affirmation.

Any act, policy, decision, verdict, treaty provision, regulation, administrative measure or other proceeding whatsoever that tendeth directly or indirectly to deprive, diminish, qualify, subordinate, render conditional or in any wise impair any of the primordial rights aforesaid shall be deemed fundamentally and incurably unconstitutional, contrary to the express will and sovereignty of the People, and therefore null, void, unlawful and of no effect from the beginning; and no court, authority, person or body shall give any countenance, execution, recognition or obedience thereto.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual and inviolable duty of every judge, justice, magistrate, public officer and servant of the Crown to take judicial notice of this Article as part of the supreme and fundamental law of the land, to construe and apply all statutes, treaties, judgments and acts in strict conformity herewith, and to declare null and of no effect every proceeding, decision or measure found repugnant to the primordial rights herein solemnly affirmed.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, in the discharge of his sacred and constitutional office, shall be the principal guardian, vindicator and defender of these primordial rights; and it shall be his solemn oath-bound duty to interpose, veto, annul, cause to be annulled or otherwise prevent the execution of any act, policy, decision or measure that violateth or threateneth the same.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted, ordained and provided that this Article shall stand as an eternal, unalterable and impregnable bulwark against every usurpation, encroachment or subversion upon the native birthright, inheritance and priority of the Peoples of these islands, binding upon all authorities, jurisdictions, tribunals and persons in perpetuity and without exception.

May the Lord God of Hosts, who gave this land to these people and charged them to keep it, ever defend their primordial rights against all who would spoil, disinherit or supplant them. So help us God.

Article the Fourteenth

Of the Priority Accorded to the Native Peoples by Virtue of Heritage, Number and Merit, and of the Proportionate Rights Guaranteed to All Other Subjects According to Merit, Fidelity and Contribution.

Whereas the native peoples of these islands, being the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and all others descended by blood, lineage, history, language and immemorial culture from the aboriginal inhabitants thereof, are the first and lawful heirs of the soil, institutions and patrimony of the realm by indefeasible title of original occupation, continuous possession and ancestral right; and whereas justice, equity and the common weal require that precedence be given to those whose forefathers first tilled, defended and peopled this land, whilst yet extending due measure of protection and privilege to all others who, by honest labour, loyalty and service, have merited a place within the body politic; and whereas it is meet and necessary to declare in solemn and binding terms the just order of priority without exclusion or injustice; This statement and popular

declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

This Constitution doth not exclude, banish, proscribe or deny the presence, residence or lawful enjoyment of rights to any person not of native stock who cometh peaceably, submitteth to the laws of the realm, and conducteth himself with fidelity and good order.

2nd Affirmation.

Nevertheless, the native peoples aforesaid are hereby confirmed and perpetually entitled to priority and precedence in virtue of three just and inseparable grounds: first, their heritage and lineage as the aboriginal and continuous possessors of these islands; second, their number as the historic and predominant body of the nation; and third, their collective and individual merit demonstrated through the preservation, improvement and defence of the realm across generations.

3rd Affirmation.

In all matters touching the allocation of public honours, offices of trust and profit, lands, resources, economic benefits, social protections, educational opportunities, housing, welfare provisions, and all other advantages, privileges or benefits dispensed or secured by the State, the native peoples shall enjoy priority of claim and preference, so far as the same may be justly and proportionately ordered without manifest injury to the public peace or the fundamental rights of others.

4th Affirmation.

To all other subjects, residents and persons lawfully abiding within the realm who are not of native stock, this Constitution doth guarantee the enjoyment of the same fundamental rights, liberties, protections and immunities as are herein affirmed for the native peoples, but in measure and degree commensurate with their demonstrated merit, fidelity and contribution to the common weal.

5th Affirmation.

The said merit, fidelity and contribution shall be adjudged according to just and lawful criteria, including but not limited to:

(a) honest labour and industry in service to the realm;

(b) unwavering loyalty and obedience to the laws and constitution of the land;

(c) active and peaceable contribution to the prosperity, security, cultural life and defence of the nation;

(d) integration into the native society through adoption of its language, customs and civic virtues;

(e) long and blameless residence without burden upon the public purse or detriment to the native birthright.

6th Affirmation.

No person shall be denied the ordinary protections of the law, the right to personal security, the enjoyment of private property lawfully acquired, freedom of conscience that is consistent with the Christian character of the realm, or the right to petition and seek redress, by reason only of not being of native stock; yet in all matters of public dispensation, preference and priority shall be given to the natives in accordance with the principles herein declared.

7th Affirmation.

Any law, policy, administrative act, judgment or measure that denieth or inverts this just order of priority, or that granteth to non-natives advantages or immunities disproportionate to their merit, fidelity and contribution, or that seeketh to place strangers upon equal or superior footing with the native heirs in matters of public right and benefit, shall be deemed repugnant to this Constitution, contrary to the will of the People, and therefore ipso facto null, void and of no effect.

8th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of every public authority, minister, officer, judge and magistrate to take judicial notice of this Article as part of the supreme fundamental law, to construe all statutes, regulations and acts in conformity with the priority herein affirmed, and to give effect to the just precedence of the native peoples without evasion, favour or partiality.

9th Affirmation.

The Head of State, as guardian of the realm and protector of its native inheritance, shall by oath and office be bound to uphold and defend this principle of ordered priority, and to interpose against any attempt to subvert or disregard the same. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Article shall endure as an eternal rule of justice within the realm, preserving the birthright of the natives whilst extending righteous measure to all who serve and honour the land in good faith. May the Almighty, who hath set the bounds of the nations and appointed to every people their inheritance, ever maintain this just order, that the native sons of the soil may flourish in their own land, and that strangers dwelling therein may find protection according to their works. So help us God.

Article the Fifteenth

Of the Office, Oath, and Supreme Duty of the Head of State as Guardian of the Primordial Rights of the Natives, the Just Rights of All Subjects and Citizens, and as the Chief Instrument of the Vetoing Power of the People against all Governments.

Whereas the Head of State is the living embodiment and chief magistrate of the realm, instituted by the will and for the perpetual safeguard of the People; and whereas it is the ancient and undoubted duty of such supreme office to stand as the unswerving defender of the native birthright, the impartial dispenser of justice to all liege subjects, and the resolute interposer against every attempt by elected or delegated authority to subvert the liberties or betray the trust of the People; and whereas the said Head of State is sworn, vested and constituted not as a mere ceremonial figure, but as the active and solemn guardian of the realm's fundamental order; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, imprescriptible and God-given right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State shall, before entering upon the execution of his office, take and subscribe a most solemn oath, in the presence of the Public and assembled Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Commons in Parliament, and the People or their representatives, faithfully and truly to defend, preserve and uphold:

1.1. The primordial, antecedent and superior rights of the native peoples of these islands—being the English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and all others distinguished by heritage, lineage, history, language and immemorial

culture—as the first and lawful heirs of the soil, institutions and patrimony of the realm;

1.2. The just, equal and impartial rights of all subjects and citizens lawfully abiding within the realm, without favour, malice, prejudice or partiality; and to do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of the realm, without fear, favour, affection or hope of reward.

2nd Affirmation.

The Head of State is hereby vested, constituted and, in the highest sense, hired and bound by solemn covenant with the People to execute this office with all diligence, fidelity and impartiality. His principal and paramount purpose is to foresee, watch over, and prevent every act, policy, measure or proceeding of any Elected Government—whether of the central Parliament or of any local, regional or municipal authority—that may tend to the prejudice, diminution or subversion of the primordial rights of the natives, the fundamental liberties of the People, or the ancient constitution of the realm.

3rd Affirmation.

To this end, the Head of State is invested with the sacred and inalienable Vetoing Right of the People, which is the supreme and ultimate power of interposition against any government, elected or otherwise constituted. This vetoing power is not a personal prerogative to be exercised at mere will and pleasure, but the delegated and fiduciary authority of the sovereign People themselves, to be wielded by the Head of State as their chief guardian and trustee whenever the public safety, the native birthright, or the fundamental laws shall manifestly require it.

4th Affirmation.

It is the main, principal and overriding obligation and duty of the Head of State, by solemn oath and by the very nature of his office, to employ this Vetoing Right of the People whenever any Elected Government, central or local, shall propose, enact, pursue or enforce any policy, law, resolution, treaty, administrative act or other measure that is repugnant to this Constitution, injurious to the primordial rights of the natives, subversive of the ancient liberties of the realm, or contrary to the express or implied will of the free People.

5th Affirmation.

The exercise of the said vetoing power shall be absolute and conclusive within the realm; no appeal shall lie therefrom, nor shall any parliament, court, council or authority presume to question, limit, suspend or override the same. Any attempt by any government or body to disregard, evade or defy a veto duly interposed by the Head of State in discharge of this duty shall be deemed an act of high usurpation and rebellion against the sovereignty of the People, and may lawfully be resisted by all just and necessary means.

6th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall at all times act fairly, objectively and without favour or prejudice, holding the balance even between the just claims of the native peoples and the lawful rights of all other subjects and citizens; yet in every case of conflict or doubt touching the primordial rights herein affirmed, the scale shall incline in favour of the native inheritance as the first and indefeasible title of the realm.

7th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State to be vigilant, to take counsel with the ancient laws and with the voice of the People (whether by petition, assembly, referendum or other lawful expression), and to interpose seasonably

and courageously whenever the trust reposed in him by this Constitution is imperilled.

8th Affirmation.

This Article and the powers and duties herein declared are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable. No act of parliament, treaty, convention, judicial decision, resolution or other proceeding shall have power to abridge, qualify, suspend or abolish the vetoing right of the People as vested in the Head of State, nor to diminish his solemn obligation to defend the primordial rights of the natives and the liberties of all subjects. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State, in the faithful discharge of this high and sacred office, shall ever be accounted the chief bulwark of the realm against tyranny, usurpation and betrayal, and the principal instrument whereby the sovereign will of the People is made manifest and effectual. May the Almighty, who exalteth the humble and putteth down the mighty from their seats, ever strengthen the hand of the Head of State in this his bounden duty, that he may defend the native birthright, do justice to all, and preserve this ancient realm in freedom and righteousness. So help us God.

9th Affirmation,

The office of Head of State is the bearer and defender of this Constitution. He must protect this Constitution even with the price of his life .

The Head of State is sworn to protect all the interests of British native people against everyone who’s conspiring to enslave and subordinate the country against any foreign interests or intervention whether that or they are a state, party, organisation, private company or mere individuals.

Article the Sixteenth

Of the Head of State as the Perpetual Intermediary and Surety between the People and Elected Governments, Guaranteeing against all Conspiracies to Subvert the Freedoms and Liberties of the People.

Whereas the Head of State, as the supreme and impartial magistrate of the realm, is instituted not as a partisan of any faction or transient authority, but as the living bond and steadfast guardian between the sovereign People and their elected servants; and whereas history hath abundantly shown that elected governments, being subject to the corruptions of power, ambition and foreign influence, have oft conspired against the ancient freedoms and liberties of the people whom they pretend to serve; and whereas it is therefore necessary, for the eternal vigilance and security of liberty, to declare and entrench the role of the Head of State as the unyielding bulwark against such conspiracies, armed with the sacred trust of the People;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State standeth, and shall forever stand, as the perpetual intermediary, surety and guarantee between the People and every Elected Government, whether of the central Parliament or of any local, regional or municipal authority. His sacred office is to ensure, watch over and prevent that no such government shall conspire, plot, contrive, enact or pursue any measure, policy, law, treaty, alliance or secret design against the freedoms, liberties, rights or welfare of the People.

2nd Affirmation.

The Head of State is hereby constituted the chief and principal guarantee that no elected government shall, by open act or covert machination, usurp the sovereignty of the People, abridge their ancient liberties, betray their trust, subject them to tyranny, foreign dominion or internal oppression, or in any wise conspire to the detriment of the fundamental freedoms and liberties herein affirmed and guaranteed.

3rd Affirmation.

To this end, the Head of State shall be vested with all necessary powers, prerogatives and authorities—including but not limited to the vetoing right of the People as declared in the foregoing Articles, the power to dissolve assemblies, to call new elections, to dismiss ministers, to withhold assent to laws, to commission inquiries, and to interpose by proclamation or other solemn act—whensoever he shall judge that any government, or any member or faction thereof, is engaged in conspiracy against the People's freedoms and liberties.

4th Affirmation.

A conspiracy against the People's freedoms and liberties shall be broadly and vigilantly construed to include any act, omission, policy, compact, correspondence or design that tendeth to:

(a) subvert, alter or undermine this Constitution or any part thereof without the express consent of the People by national referendum;

(b) deprive, diminish or encroach upon the primordial rights of the native peoples as hereinbefore declared;

(c) subject the realm to foreign laws, jurisdictions, treaties or influences contrary to the sovereignty of the People;

(d) suppress, restrict or censor the free expression of opinion, assembly, protest or petition of the People;

(e) impair the economic prosperity, social cohesion, national security or cultural integrity of the realm;

(f) betray secrets of state, collude with enemies, or engage in corruption, fraud or malfeasance prejudicial to the public weal.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State, in the exercise of this guarantee, shall act with all due vigilance, impartiality and courage, taking counsel where needful with the ancient laws, the voice of the People, and the counsel of wise and loyal subjects; but his judgment in interposing against conspiracy shall be final and unappealable, save only by the sovereign will of the People themselves.

6th Affirmation.

No elected government, parliament, court, council or authority shall presume to question, impeach, limit, suspend or obstruct the Head of State in the discharge of this his solemn duty as guarantor; and any attempt so to do shall be deemed a further conspiracy against the People's freedoms, and shall be ipso facto null, void and of no effect, rendering the actors therein liable to removal, impeachment and condign punishment as traitors to the realm.

7th Affirmation.

This role of the Head of State as intermediary and guarantee is fundamental, perpetual and unalterable; no act, law, treaty or convention shall abridge or

qualify the same, nor shall any elected government pretend to exercise power without the watchful superintendence of the Head of State as herein ordained.

Therefore it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State, in this his exalted and sacred capacity, shall ever be the shield of liberty and the terror of tyrants, standing firm between the People and their servants to preserve the realm from conspiracy and betrayal.

May the Almighty, who hath appointed kings and magistrates to be nursing fathers to His people, ever endow the Head of State with wisdom, fortitude and justice, that he may discern and defeat every conspiracy against the freedoms and liberties of this ancient and free nation. So help us God.

Article the Seventeenth

Of the Supreme Duty of the Head of State to Protect the People, both Signatories and Non-Signatories to the National Contract, against all Threats Internal and External, and even against the Very System which he Representeth.

Whereas the Head of State, as the chief and exalted guardian of the realm, is bound by sacred oath and the immutable will of the People to shield them from every peril that may assail their liberties, security and welfare; and whereas the People comprehend not only those who have expressly assented to the social compact and constitutional contract of the nation, but all lawful subjects and inhabitants abiding therein; and whereas threats to the common weal may arise not only from foreign foes or domestic malefactors, but even from within the institutions, systems and authorities of government itself, which, if corrupted or tyrannical, may turn against the very People they were ordained to serve; and whereas it is therefore necessary, for the perpetual defence of liberty and the prevention of self-inflicted ruin, to declare and entrench this duty in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State must, and shall at all times, protect the People of the realm in their entirety encompassing all signatories who have expressly bound themselves to the contract with the nation as People's will being this Constitution and the social compact it embodyeth, and likewise all non-signatories who, by birth, residence, allegiance or lawful presence, are subjects or inhabitants thereof and entitled to the protections of the law.

2nd Affirmation.

This protection shall extend against any and every threat, peril, danger or assault, whether internal (arising from within the borders of the realm, such as sedition, conspiracy, corruption, oppression or civil disorder) or external (proceeding from foreign powers, invasions, alliances, influences or encroachments); and it shall be the Head of State's perpetual and inviolable duty to foresee, detect, prevent and repel the same by all just, lawful and necessary means, including the exercise of prerogative powers, the command of the armed forces, the interposition of veto, the dissolution of assemblies, the dismissal of ministers, and the summoning of the People to their own defence.

3rd Affirmation.

Moreover, the Head of State must protect the People even against the system, institutions, authorities or mechanisms of government that he himself representeth and headeth, whensoever the same shall become corrupted, tyrannical, subversive or repugnant to the fundamental liberties, primordial

rights or sovereign will of the People as expressed in this Constitution. In such cases, it shall be his solemn obligation to reform, restrain, dissolve or overthrow the offending elements of the system, acting as the faithful trustee and champion of the People against their own creations turned treacherous.

4th Affirmation.

The term "contract with the nation" herein shall be construed to mean this Popular Constitution itself, together with the ancient social compact whereby the People have consented to be governed for their mutual benefit and security; and all persons within the realm, whether they have formally subscribed thereto or not, shall be deemed bound by its terms so long as they enjoy its protections and abide by its laws, yet entitled to its safeguards against every threat as herein declared.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State, in discharging this duty, shall act with utmost vigilance, impartiality and fortitude, taking no counsel with traitors or conspirators, but hearkening ever to the voice of the People through petition, assembly, referendum or other lawful expression; and he shall be accountable before Heaven and the nation for any neglect or failure herein, subject to removal or judgment by the sovereign People if found wanting.

6th Affirmation.

No law, act, treaty, convention, judicial decision or administrative measure shall abridge, qualify, suspend or relieve the Head of State of this supreme duty; nor shall any government, court or authority presume to hinder or obstruct him in its execution. Any attempt so to do shall be ipso facto null, void and of no effect, and shall be deemed a conspiracy against the realm, rendering the actors liable to impeachment, attainder and condign punishment.

7th Affirmation.

This duty of protection is fundamental, perpetual and inseparable from the office of Head of State; it standeth above all other obligations, and no successor, parliament or assembly shall alter or diminish the same without the express consent of the People by national referendum as hereinbefore provided.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State, in this his most exalted and perilous charge, shall ever be the shield of the innocent, the sword of justice, and the scourge of tyrants, protecting the People against all enemies—seen and unseen, foreign and domestic, and even the shadows of betrayal from within. May the Almighty, who defendeth the fatherless and the widow, and who turneth the counsel of the crafty to naught, ever arm the Head of State with discernment and valour to protect this People against every threat, even unto the very system that serveth them. So help us God.

Article the Eighteenth

Of the Head of State, Bearing Sovereign Majesty, and the Perpetual Promise of Justice to All People and Subjects.

Whereas the Head of State, invested with the dignity of sovereign majesty, is called not merely to rule but to serve as the fountain of justice in the realm, embodying the sacred covenant between the Crown and the People; and whereas justice is the chief end of government, the surest bond of society, and the eternal promise owed by the sovereign to every subject, high or low, native or otherwise; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the honour of the realm and the security of liberty, to declare and affirm this promise in the most solemn and binding manner, that no person may be denied the even hand of the law;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State, as His or Her Majesty, shall bear, uphold and fulfil the perpetual Promise of Justice for all the People and Subjects of the realm, without distinction, favour, malice or partiality. This promise is the sacred and indissoluble oath of the sovereign office, binding upon every successor to the throne in perpetuity.

2nd Affirmation.

The said Promise of Justice shall comprehend the impartial administration of the laws, the speedy redress of grievances, the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, the vindication of the oppressed, and the maintenance of equity in all causes, matters and things, civil and criminal, touching the rights, liberties, properties and dignities of the People and Subjects.

3rd Affirmation.

It is the bounden duty of the Head of State, bearing sovereign majesty, to ensure that justice floweth like a mighty stream throughout the realm, reaching every corner thereof; to interpose against any denial, delay or perversion of justice by any government, court, magistrate, officer or authority; and to cause all wrongs to be righted, all injuries repaired, and all violations of law to be duly punished, according to the ancient customs and statutes of the land.

4th Affirmation.

This Promise extendeth to all the People—being the sovereign body of the realm—and to all Subjects, whether native-born heirs of the soil or others lawfully abiding therein, guaranteeing to each the full measure of justice commensurate with their rights as herein affirmed, without exemption for rank, wealth, office or station.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall, in fulfilment of this Promise, take solemn oath upon accession to the throne, and renew the same at every coronation or public affirmation of office, vowing before Almighty God and the assembled People to bear this burden faithfully, and to account for its discharge at the bar of history and divine judgment.

6th Affirmation.

Any breach, neglect or evasion of this Promise by the Head of State shall be deemed a grave dereliction of the sovereign trust, rendering the offender liable to the censure of the People, and invoking their indefeasible right to reform or replace the institutions of the realm as hereinbefore provided.

7th Affirmation.

This Article and the Promise herein declared are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable; no act of parliament, treaty, convention or decree shall qualify, suspend or abrogate the same, nor shall any successor to the throne be absolved from its solemn obligation.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State, in bearing this Promise of Justice, shall ever be the mirror of equity, the refuge of the afflicted, and the terror of

evildoers, ensuring that mercy tempereth justice, and that the realm abideth in righteousness and peace.

May the King of Kings, who executeth judgment for the oppressed and giveth food to the hungry, ever inspire the Head of State to bear this Promise with integrity, that justice may roll down as waters, and righteousness as an ever-flowing stream in this blessed land. So help us God.

Article the Nineteenth

Of the Head of State as Head of the People, and of the Institutional Monarchy as the People's Paramount Institution and Power in the State.

Whereas the Head of State, bearing the crown of sovereignty, is not a mere titular figure derived from ancient conquest or divine pretension alone, but the very embodiment and chief representative of the People themselves, instituted by their will and for their perpetual governance; and whereas the institutional monarchy, far from being a remote or alien imposition upon the nation, is an organic and sacred institution springing from the People, vested with the main and paramount power in the State to ensure the harmony of authority, the defence of liberty, and the unity of the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the avoidance of all doubt and the prevention of usurpation, to declare and affirm this truth in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State is and shall forever be the Head of the People, the supreme embodiment of their collective sovereignty, the living symbol of their unity, and the principal guardian of their liberties, rights and welfare. He or she deriveth

authority not from transient election or partisan faction, but from the enduring will and consent of the People, as the fountainhead of all legitimate power in the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

The institutional monarchy is hereby declared and constituted an institution of the People, founded upon their ancient customs, historic compact and sovereign decree. It is not the possession of any dynasty, parliament or government, but the patrimony and organ of the People themselves, ordained to serve their interests, preserve their heritage, and perpetuate their freedoms.

3rd Affirmation.

The institutional monarchy is and shall remain the main and paramount power within the State, standing above all elected assemblies, transient administrations and delegated authorities. Its prerogatives, as hereinbefore and hereinafter declared, include the vetoing right of the People, the command of justice, the protection against conspiracy, the defence of the primordial rights of the natives, and the ultimate arbitration in matters touching the fundamental order of the realm.

4th Affirmation.

As the Head of the People and the apex of the institutional monarchy, the Head of State shall at all times act in conformity with the will of the People, hearkening to their voice through petition, assembly, referendum or other lawful means; and shall be bound to uphold this Constitution as the supreme expression of that will, refusing assent to any measure repugnant thereto.

5th Affirmation.

The institutional monarchy, being of the People and for the People, shall endure so long as the People shall will it; yet no parliament, government or court shall presume to alter, abolish or republicanise the same without the express and supermajoritarian consent of the People by national referendum, as hereinbefore provided.

6th Affirmation.

Any attempt by any authority, faction or person to sever the Head of State from the People, to subordinate the institutional monarchy to elected powers, or to diminish its paramount role in the State, shall be deemed a high usurpation against the sovereignty of the People, and ipso facto null, void and of no effect, rendering the actors liable to impeachment, attainder and the severest penalties of law.

7th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of every judge, magistrate, officer and subject to take judicial notice of this Article as part of the supreme fundamental law, to construe all acts and proceedings in conformity with the paramountcy of the institutional monarchy as herein affirmed, and to defend the same against all encroachments.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State, as Head of the People, and the institutional monarchy, as their paramount institution, shall stand eternal as the keystone of the realm, binding the past to the future in an unbroken chain of liberty and sovereignty. May the Almighty, who hath ordained kings to be the shepherds of their people and not wolves in sheep's clothing, ever preserve this institutional monarchy as the true power of the People, that it may guide the State in wisdom, justice and enduring strength. So help us God.

Article the Twentieth

Of the Sovereignty of the Country, Governed by the Sovereign People and by a Head of State Designated with Mandate to Represent and Protect Them against Every Threat Internal or External.

Whereas the country, being the sacred inheritance and perpetual domain of the People, is sovereign in its essence and indivisible in its unity; and whereas true governance floweth from the sovereign will of the People alone, who designate their Head of State not as a tyrant or usurper, but as their chosen representative and defender, entrusted with the solemn mandate to shield them from every peril that may assail their liberties, security and prosperity; and whereas it is the ancient and undoubted principle that no nation can endure without sovereignty vested in its people and protected by vigilant authority against foes both within and without; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the eternal affirmation of this truth and the prevention of all doubt or subversion, to declare and ordain the same in the most solemn and binding manner; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The country is and shall forever remain sovereign, free from all foreign dominion, internal division or external subjugation, governed by the sovereign People as the ultimate and indefeasible source of all power, authority and legitimacy within the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

The governance of the country shall be exercised through the sovereign People, acting in their collective capacity, and by a Head of State designated,

chosen or confirmed by the People—whether by hereditary succession ratified by popular acclaim, election, acclamation or other lawful means consistent with the ancient customs and this Constitution—with the express mandate to represent them faithfully before the world and to protect them vigilantly against every threat, whether internal (arising from conspiracy, sedition, corruption, tyranny or civil discord) or external (proceeding from invasion, foreign intrigue, treaty imposition or alien influence).

3rd Affirmation.

The said mandate of the Head of State is not a mere ceremonial charge, but a sacred and binding trust from the People, obliging him or her to stand as their voice in all matters of state, to defend their interests with unyielding resolve, and to employ all prerogatives, powers and resources of the realm—including the armed forces, the vetoing right, the dissolution of assemblies, the interposition against unjust laws, and the summoning of the People to arms or referendum—whensoever any threat, peril or danger shall menace the sovereignty, liberties, primordial rights or welfare of the nation.

4th Affirmation.

The sovereignty of the country, thus governed, admitteth no superior or equal; no treaty, convention, alliance, supranational body, foreign court or international authority shall presume to dictate terms, impose obligations or exercise jurisdiction over the realm contrary to the will of the sovereign People and their designated Head of State.

5th Affirmation.

Any attempt by any person, faction, government, court or external power to undermine, qualify or overthrow this sovereignty, or to obstruct the Head of State in the execution of his mandate to represent and protect the People, shall be deemed a high treason against the realm, ipso facto null, void and of no

effect, and shall render the actors liable to the severest penalties of law, including attainder, exile or capital punishment as the justice of the case may require.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of every judge, magistrate, officer, minister and subject to take judicial notice of this Article as part of the supreme fundamental law, to uphold the sovereignty herein affirmed, and to defend the mandate of the Head of State against all violations or encroachments.

7th Affirmation.

This sovereignty and governance, as herein declared, are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority, as hereinbefore provided; no ordinary act of parliament, decree or convention shall touch or impair the same. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the country, under the governance of its sovereign People and their designated Head of State, shall stand eternal as a beacon of liberty, secure against every storm of adversity, and unyielding in the face of all threats.

May the Almighty, who ruleth over the nations and appointeth their guardians, ever preserve this sovereign country, governed by its People and protected by their chosen Head, from every snare internal and assault external, that it may abide in peace and freedom unto the end of days. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-First

Of the Sovereignty of the State, Governed Solely by the Terms of its Sovereign People, and of the Dual Sovereignty of People and State.

Whereas the State, being the organised embodiment of the nation's sovereignty, must remain free from all external dictation, imposition or subjugation, acknowledging no master save the will of its own People; and whereas the People are the original and indefeasible source of all authority, yet the State, once constituted by their consent, shareth in that sovereignty as the instrument of their collective power; and whereas it is the ancient and fundamental principle that no foreign potentate, international body, treaty or alien influence shall presume to dictate terms to a free nation, but only the sovereign People themselves; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual assertion of independence and the prevention of servitude, to declare and affirm this dual sovereignty in the most solemn and unalterable terms; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The State is and shall forever be sovereign, admitting no superior or external authority to dictate, impose, prescribe or enforce any terms, conditions, laws, policies or obligations upon the realm, save only those terms freely ordained, consented to and established by the sovereign People themselves through this Constitution and their lawful institutions.

2nd Affirmation.

No foreign prince, power, court, tribunal, organisation, alliance, convention, treaty or supranational entity whatsoever shall have competence or right to dictate any terms to the State; and any attempt so to do shall be ipso facto null, void, unlawful and of no force or effect within this realm, deemed an act of hostility against the sovereignty of the nation, and repelled by all just and necessary means.

3rd Affirmation.

The People are sovereign, the ultimate and perpetual fountain of all power; and the State is also sovereign, deriving its authority from the People, yet exercising it in their name as a distinct and indivisible entity for the defence of the realm, the administration of justice, the maintenance of order and the promotion of the common weal.

4th Affirmation.

This dual sovereignty—of People and State—shall be harmonious and inseparable: the People retaining the right to reform, alter or abolish the forms of the State as hereinbefore provided, whilst the State, in its sovereign capacity, protecteth the People against internal and external threats, upholding their will as the supreme law.

5th Affirmation.

Any law, act, treaty, judgment or measure that purporteth to subject the State to terms other than those of its People, or that denieth the sovereignty of either, shall be repugnant to this Constitution, contrary to the ancient liberties of the realm, and therefore null, void and of no effect from the beginning.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State, as guardian of this sovereignty, to interpose against and annul any such dictation or subversion; and of every judge, magistrate and officer to take judicial notice hereof as part of the supreme fundamental law, refusing obedience to all contrary impositions.

7th Affirmation.

This sovereignty, as herein affirmed, is fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority; no ordinary authority shall touch or impair the same. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the State, sovereign under the terms of its People alone, shall stand eternal as the fortress of freedom, unbowed by any dictate save the voice of the nation itself.

May the Almighty, who hath made nations sovereign under Heaven and suffereth no yoke of bondage upon the free, ever preserve this dual sovereignty of People and State, that no stranger may dictate terms to this ancient land. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Second

Of the Accountability of Elected Governments to the People and the Law, the Primary Obedience of the People to the Law with Right to Question Authority, and the Absolute Duty of Government to Obey the Citizens' Will without Tampering or Questioning.

Whereas all elected governments are but servants and trustees of the sovereign People, bound to respond faithfully to their will and to the supreme rule of law; and whereas the People, as the fountain of authority, owe primary allegiance to

the law as the guardian of order and liberty, yet retain the undoubted right to question, scrutinise and hold accountable every government or designated power; and whereas no government may presume to tamper with, manipulate, defy or question the expressed will of the citizens, lest it become a tyrant and forfeit its legitimacy; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the preservation of free government and the prevention of arbitrary rule, to declare and affirm these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Every Elected Government, whether of the central Parliament or of any local, regional or municipal authority, must respond promptly, fully and faithfully to the People and to the Law, accounting for all actions, decisions and expenditures in open and transparent manner, and submitting without evasion or delay to the scrutiny, petitions, remonstrances and lawful demands of the citizens.

2nd Affirmation.

The People must obey the Law first and foremost, as the supreme bond of society and the bulwark of their liberties; for without obedience to just laws, no ordered freedom can endure. Yet this obedience admitteth no blind submission to arbitrary power, but is conditioned upon the law's conformity to this Constitution and the primordial rights herein affirmed.

3rd Affirmation.

The People have and shall forever retain the full, free and indefeasible right to question, interrogate, challenge, petition against and hold to account any Government, elected or designated power, authority, minister, officer or

magistrate whatsoever, without fear of reprisal, proscription or penalty, save only such restraints as are necessary to prevent manifest disorder or incitement to violence.

4th Affirmation.

Every Government must obey the expressed will of the Citizens, as the sovereign command from which all authority deriveth; and no Government shall tamper with, manipulate, alter, suppress, misrepresent or in any wise question that will, whether manifested through elections, referenda, petitions, assemblies or other lawful expressions.

5th Affirmation.

Any attempt by a Government to tamper with or question the Citizens' will—such as by fraudulent elections, suppression of votes, censorship of opinion, or defiance of referenda—shall be deemed a high crime against the sovereignty of the People, ipso facto nullifying the offending acts and rendering the perpetrators liable to immediate dismissal, impeachment, attainder and condign punishment as usurpers and traitors to the realm.

6th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State, as guardian of the realm, to interpose against any such tampering or defiance by Government, employing the vetoing right of the People and all other prerogatives to enforce obedience to the Citizens' will; and of every judge, magistrate and officer to declare null any act contrary hereto.

7th Affirmation.

These principles of accountability, obedience and unquestioned submission to the Citizens' will are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable; no act, law, treaty

or decree shall qualify or impair the same, and they shall bind all generations as the essence of free and popular government.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that under this order, Governments shall serve as faithful stewards, the People as vigilant sovereigns, and the Law as the impartial arbiter, ensuring that authority floweth ever from the Citizens without interruption or reversal. May the Almighty, who hath ordained that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, ever uphold this balance, that the People may question without fear, and Governments obey without question, preserving the realm in liberty and justice. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Third

Of the Fundamental Rights of Citizens, with the Paramount and Primordial Rights of Native Citizens by Birth, Heritage, Culture, Kin, History and Language, and Their Priority Above All Others.

Whereas the fundamental rights of citizens are the bedrock of a free and sovereign nation, ordained by the will of the People to secure their liberties against all usurpations; and whereas the native citizens, distinguished by birth, heritage, culture, kin, history and language, are the first and lawful heirs of the realm, entitled to priority in all matters as the guardians of its distinct civilisation; and whereas such rights must be affirmed in solemn compact, freely adopted by national referendum, to perpetuate the material and spiritual culture of the nation and maintain the human life of its own kind; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the eternal defence of these truths and the prevention of subversion, to declare and entrench them in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Every citizen hath the indefeasible right to a Constitution written, framed and adopted freely by means of the uncoerced will of the People, confirmed and ratified through national referendum requiring a supermajority as hereinbefore provided. This right ensureth that the fundamental law of the land reflecteth the true and sovereign voice of the nation, binding upon all generations unless altered by another solemn process held by a greater number of a referendum.

2nd Affirmation.

Native citizens, by right of birth, heritage, culture, kin, history and language, have and shall forever enjoy the paramount right to live in full accordance with their own liberties, customs and ancestral ways, free from interference, dilution or compulsion. They shall hold the main right and priority above all others, whether citizens, subjects, aliens or any interests foreign or domestic, in all matters touching the governance, resources, honours and welfare of the realm.

3rd Affirmation.

Native citizens alone shall exercise discretion and decision in admitting or permitting any other persons into the realm, or granting them rights, privileges or residence therein. Such discretion must ever be exercised in strict accordance with the needs, interests and sovereign will of the native citizens first and foremost, without obligation to any external pressure, treaty or convention; and no admission shall be suffered that prejudice the priority, security or prosperity of the natives.

4th Affirmation.

The rights of the native people are the first and primordial rights of the realm; these are the rights of the country itself, of its soil, institutions and patrimony,

and of their children and posterity, which shall come first and paramount to anyone or anything else. No law, policy, judgment or act shall subordinate, postpone or impair these rights, upon pain of nullity and condemnation as unconstitutional.

5th Affirmation.

The British native people are hereby declared to form a distinct civilisation, being the collective embodiment of their material and spiritual culture, ordained to perpetuate, maintain and transmit the human life, heritage and essence of their own kind unto succeeding generations. This civilisation shall be preserved inviolate as the soul of the nation, protected against all erosion, assimilation or displacement by the full force of the State and the sovereign will of the People.

6th Affirmation.

Any attempt to deny, abridge or invert these fundamental rights, or to place any other interest above the priority of the native citizens, shall be deemed a grave offence against the realm, ipso facto null, void and of no effect, rendering the actors liable to the severest penalties of law as enemies of the People and their inheritance.

7th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State, governments, courts and all authorities to uphold these rights with utmost vigilance, construing all laws in favour of the native priority, and interposing against any violation thereof.

This is the declaration and popular statement which it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that these fundamental citizens' rights, with the paramountcy of the natives, shall stand as the eternal foundation of the realm, freely adopted by the People's will, and unalterable save by their express consent.

May the Almighty, who hath distinguished the nations and given to each their portion, ever preserve the distinct civilisation of this native people, granting them priority in their own land and strength to maintain their heritage against all who would dissolve or supplant it. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Fourth

Of the National Territory, Its Definition as Encompassing the Abode of English and Native Peoples, Its Inviolability, Expansion, and Protection Against All Desecration or Encroachment

Whereas the national territory of Britain is not bounded by mere lines upon maps or fixed landmarks alone, but extendeth wheresoever the English and native peoples dwell as a sovereign nation of people first, united by blood, heritage, culture, kin, history and language; and whereas the borders of the realm may lawfully expand to embrace every British native pertaining to our ancient history, and any person of good character who serveth our interests and holdeth the British people at heart; and whereas the sea territories, aerial space, extraterrestrial domains, historical landmarks, Crown territories and dependencies are all sacred and inviolable parts of the national patrimony, owned by the British people as their indefeasible property; and whereas any attempt to desecrate, invade or undermine the territorial integrity of Britain and its possessions is tantamount to a declaration of war, rendering the perpetrators enemies of the state subject to martial law; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the realm and the sovereignty of its people, to declare and affirm the nature, extent and inviolability of the national territory in the most solemn and unalterable terms; hereby solemnly declared, enacted,

ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Britain's national territory is and shall be everywhere wherever the English and native peoples live, abide or establish themselves as a sovereign nation of people first, bound by common heritage and destiny. The realm is defined not by arbitrary frontiers, but by the presence and perpetuity of its native inhabitants, forming the living essence and boundary of the country.

2nd Affirmation.

The borders of the realm may expand lawfully and peaceably to welcome and incorporate every British native pertaining to our history, lineage and culture, wheresoever found; and likewise any person of good character, proven loyalty and service to our interests, who holdeth the British people at heart and submitteth to the laws and constitution of the realm. Such expansion shall be effected by the sovereign will of the People, through referendum or other lawful means, ever in defence of the native birthright.

3rd Affirmation.

The sea territory of Britain compriseth the national waters recognised internationally by custom, treaty and the law of nations, including all exclusive economic zones, continental shelves and maritime domains appertaining to the realm. All assets, goods, resources, fisheries and minerals therein are the absolute and inalienable property of the British people, to be exploited, preserved and defended for their sole benefit and that of their posterity.

4th Affirmation.

The aerial national space above the realm, its territories and waters is inviolable and sovereign; no foreign power, aircraft, vessel or device shall traverse, occupy or exploit the same without express licence of the State, upon pain of interception, seizure or destruction as the security of the realm may require.

5th Affirmation.

Britain's extraterrestrial national space consisteth of the totality of man-made objects, satellites, stations, probes and artefacts sent into the void beyond the earth by British endeavour, funded by the toil and taxes of the people. These are the indefeasible property of the British taxpayers, subject to the sovereignty of the realm, and shall be protected against all seizure, interference or claim by any foreign entity.

6th Affirmation.

The national territory in its entirety—including the historical landmarks of Britain, all Crown territories, dependencies, overseas possessions and appurtenant domains—is inviolable and sacred. All borders, whether land, sea, air or space, are absolute and unassailable; no cession, partition, alienation or diminution thereof shall be suffered without the express consent of the sovereign People by national referendum with supermajority.

7th Affirmation.

Any attempt of desecration, invasion, encroachment or subversion against the territorial integrity of Britain and its dependencies—whether by individual, state, organisation, alliance or covert means—shall be adjudged a declaration of war upon the realm. Every such actor shall be regarded as an enemy of the state, liable to the full rigour of martial law, attainder, confiscation and condign

punishment; and the State shall pursue, apprehend and vanquish them by all necessary force, whatsoever they may be found.

8th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State, as commander of the realm's defences, to uphold the inviolability of the national territory with utmost vigilance; of every government to enforce the same without compromise; and of every judge, officer and subject to defend it against all foes, construing all laws in favour of territorial sovereignty. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the national territory, as the abode and inheritance of the English and native peoples, shall stand eternal and expansive as their presence and will decree, a nation of people first, unyielding to any desecration or foreign yoke. May the Almighty, who hath set the bounds of the peoples according to the number of their children, ever enlarge and defend the territory of this sovereign nation, granting victory over all who would desecrate or invade its sacred precincts. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Fifth

Of the Right of Repatriation as the Primordial Privilege of Every Native Son and Daughter of the Motherland, the Prohibition of Deportation of Native English Persons, and the Strict Prohibition of Foreign Immigration Save in Exceptional Cases Recommended by the Constitutional Army of the People.

Whereas the right of repatriation is the sacred and indefeasible bond between the native sons and daughters of this Motherland—encompassing Britain, Eire, Scotland and all realms pertaining to the British peoples—and their ancestral soil, ordained by nature, history and divine providence that every true heir may return thereto at will; and whereas no power on earth may sever a native English person from the realm by deportation, where descent is proven by paternal and maternal lineage, name, kind, heritage and language; and whereas foreign immigration, being alien to the native birthright, must be essentially prohibited to preserve the integrity, culture and sovereignty of the People, admitted only in rarest exception upon the solemn recommendation of the Constitutional Army of the People as guardians of the nation's will; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the native inheritance and the prevention of demographic subversion or dilution, to declare and affirm this right in the most solemn and unalterable terms; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Right of Repatriation is primarily and indefeasibly the right of every son and daughter of this Motherland—being Britain, Eire, Scotland and all territories historically appertaining to the British native peoples—to return to the Motherland whensoever he or she wisheth to do so, without let, hindrance, condition or denial by any authority, government, court or officer.

2nd Affirmation.

This right extendeth to all native persons who can prove their belonging by birth, descent, heritage, culture, kin, history or language, granting them immediate and perpetual liberty to enter, abide and enjoy the full protections, privileges and patrimony of the realm as true heirs thereof.

3rd Affirmation.

It is hereby prohibited, forbidden and declared unlawful to deport, exile, banish or remove from the realm any native English person who can prove paternal and maternal descendance by name, kind, heritage and language. No law, judgment, administrative act, treaty or executive order shall authorise such deportation; and any attempt thereto shall be ipso facto null, void and of no effect, deemed a high crime against the native birthright, rendering the actors liable to impeachment, attainder and condign punishment.

4th Affirmation.

Foreign immigration into the realm shall be essentially prohibited by law, suffered only in exceptional cases of manifest necessity or benefit to the nation, and then solely upon the express recommendation and approval of the Constitutional Army of the People, constituted as the vigilant embodiment of the native will and defender of the borders.

5th Affirmation.

The said Constitutional Army of the People, being a body ordained by this Constitution and composed of native citizens sworn to the defence of the realm, shall have sole discretion to recommend such exceptions, guided ever by the interests of the native peoples, their security, prosperity and cultural perpetuity; and no government, parliament or court shall override or compel their judgment in this matter.

6th Affirmation.

Any unauthorised foreign immigration, or any attempt to admit aliens contrary to this prohibition, shall be adjudged an invasion upon the sovereignty of the People, liable to immediate expulsion, confiscation and martial response; and the facilitators thereof shall be regarded as traitors to the realm.

7th Affirmation.

This right of repatriation and prohibition of deportation and foreign immigration are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable; no act, treaty or convention shall impair the same, and they shall bind all authorities as the essence of national preservation.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Motherland shall ever remain the inviolable sanctuary of its native sons and daughters, welcoming their return while barring the gates to all who would dilute or endanger the ancient blood and heritage.

May the Almighty, who scattered the nations and appointed to each their dwelling place, ever uphold the right of repatriation for these people, protecting their Motherland from deportation of its own and the influx of strangers, that the native hearth may burn eternal and undefiled. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Sixth

Of the Fundamental Right of People's Propriety, the Absolute Freedom of Speech, and Other Inviolable Citizen Rights, Including Representation, Property, Taxation, Social Contribution, and Liberty.

Whereas the fundamental rights of the people are the eternal patrimony of mankind, bestowed by the Creator and secured by this Constitution as the

bulwark against tyranny; and whereas freedom of speech, ideas, thoughts, beliefs and opinions is the chief propriety of man, inviolable even by divine decree, as the essence of human dignity and the cornerstone of liberty; and whereas the representation of native citizens formeth the fundament of this State and Constitution, immutable and non-negotiable, with any subversion thereof tantamount to war; and whereas property, tax and social contribution are sacred rights of the citizen, binding the State as a faithful steward; and whereas liberty is absolute, empowering citizens to choose their political forms; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual vindication of these rights and the prevention of all usurpation, to declare and affirm them in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Freedom of speech, ideas, thoughts, beliefs and opinions is free in absolute, as this is the main propriety of man that even God cannot take from him. No law, authority, court, government or person shall restrain, censor, punish or abridge this freedom, save only in cases of manifest and immediate incitement to violence or treason against the realm; and every citizen shall enjoy this liberty without fear, favour or reprisal, in speech, writing, printing, assembly or any other peaceable means.

2nd Affirmation.

The fundamental right to representation of native citizens is the fundament of this State and this Constitution, and the main object thereof. This right is immutable, non-negotiable and perpetual; any attempt to deny, cancel, alter, modify or divert it from its initial meaning and purpose shall be adjudged a declaration of war upon the realm and treated as such, invoking the full rigour

of martial law, attainder and condign punishment. Every organisation, political or ideological, that organiseth, attempteth or exerciseth any policies or ideas meant to dispossess the English and British native population of their fundamental rights shall be proscribed by law, deemed terrorist organisations, and suppressed as enemies of the country. The freedom of any one cannot be greater than the freedom of any other; and the majority, as the sovereign voice of the native people, shall decide this right in all cases.

3rd Affirmation.

Property is the right of every one to have and hold what is rightfully theirs, acquired by honest labour, inheritance or fair exchange. The State cannot own, seize, confiscate or appropriate any private property of others without fair trade, just compensation and due process of law; and no tax, levy, forfeiture or regulation shall impair this right save in extremis for the public necessity, with immediate and equitable recompense.

4th Affirmation.

Tax is the property of the taxpayer, recognised as such by this Constitution and by all common law henceforth. The taxpayer crediteth the State with tax money in exchange for public services, including security, health, education, roads, social care, culture, entertainment, public spaces and the like. This exchange formeth a solemn contract between the taxpayer and the State, binding upon both with mutual obligations of fidelity and performance.

5th Affirmation.

The citizen, as rightful owner of his tax money, hath the indefeasible right to change, modify or cancel this contract at any time, and to procure alternative means more suited to his needs and those of his family, whether through private enterprise, communal association or other lawful provision, without penalty or coercion from the State.

6th Affirmation.

Social contribution is mandatory for every citizen, as the duty of all to sustain the common weal; however, it is not mandatory that the State impose this as an exclusive mandate, for the State must be held accountable for bad expenditure, waste of public money or failure to deliver services to the minimum required standards.

To procure these services—essential for life in society—the citizens may hire the State or any other form of enterprise able and willing to provide them for the citizen and his family, with freedom of choice and redress for breach.

7th Affirmation.

The liberty of citizens is absolute and inviolable. Freedom of speech is the main liberty of all citizens, as it is their right to choose the best form, formula and format of political decision within the State, including a different structure of political decision, so long as it best satisfieth the citizens' needs and priorities. No government, law or authority shall abridge this liberty, upon pain of nullity and dissolution.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that these fundamental rights of propriety, speech and citizenship shall stand as the eternal shield of the People, unyielding to any subversion, ensuring that native representation, property and liberty endure as the soul of the nation.

May the Almighty, who endowed man with free will and the propriety of thought, ever preserve these rights, granting the People strength to defend them

against all who would enslave the mind or seize the fruits of labour. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Seventh

Of the Lawful State, the Rights and Obligations of Citizens, Human Rights, the Rule of Law, and the Political Rights of Citizens.

Whereas the lawful State is the sacred compact between sovereign People and their institutions, wherein the rights and obligations of citizens form the eternal balance of liberty and order; and whereas human rights, the rule of law, and political rights are the indefeasible patrimony of free men, to be upheld against all tyranny or anarchy; and whereas the freedom of government must mirror the freedom of the citizen, legitimacy spring from popular enthusiasm, obedience to law guarantee human protections, and political representation eschew partitocracy in favour of true merit and equilibrium; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual harmony of the realm and the defence of democracy, to declare and affirm these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The freedom of the Government in its movements, actions and policies shall always be proportional and equivalent to the freedom of movement and liberties enjoyed by the citizens. The authority of Government deriveth solely from, and shall never exceed, the liberties of the People; for as the citizen is free, so must the State be restrained, lest power become oppression. No expansion of

governmental prerogative shall be suffered without corresponding enlargement of citizen freedoms, upon pain of nullity as unconstitutional.

2nd Affirmation.

The true legitimacy of any Government is given and sustained by the popular enthusiasm of the masses, manifested through free elections, referenda, assemblies and the voluntary acclaim of the sovereign People. No Government shall claim authority without this living mandate; and should enthusiasm wane through betrayal, corruption or failure, the People retain the right to withdraw it forthwith, invoking dissolution, recall or revolution as hereinbefore provided.

3rd Affirmation.

Whosoever respecteth and abideth by the Law receiveth the full guarantee that his human rights shall be respected in absolute, according to any declaration thereof and all known versions, without diminution or exception. The Law is the supreme exercise of democracy, granting rights individually and collectively upon a structure of merits, wherein obedience by each secureth the protections of all. By default, it shall be at the discretion of the State to determine and limit the human rights of any hideous criminal, whether domestic or foreign, who by grave offence forfeiteth the common immunities; yet such discretion shall be exercised justly, with due process, and subject to the primordial rights of natives as herein affirmed.

4th Affirmation.

Partitocracy, being the unlawful domination of political power by entrenched parties to the exclusion of broader citizen representation, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited by this Constitution. Every taxpayer hath the indefeasible right to political representation, extending to trade unions composed of citizens and taxpayers, business associations, professional guilds, and any other organised groups of citizens forming lawful societies of pressure

or interest. Such entities may run for seats in the Elected Parliament and form the Elected Government, compelling parties to contend for votes against these associations and vice versa, that majorities may be forged through true competition and merit. This reform raiseth the standards of politics, requiring individuals of skill, qualification and virtue to impose policies, comprehend decisions, and serve the realm faithfully. It protecteth democracy and the will of the People against internal coup d'état, wherein a party gaineth initial majority but governeth in minority through broken promises or discontent; ensuring balanced power, healthy equilibrium, and the continuance of popular will beyond election day.

5th Affirmation.

These rights and obligations of proportional freedoms, legitimate enthusiasm, law-bound human protections, and representative reform are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable; no act, law, treaty or decree shall impair them, and any subversion thereof shall invoke the full sanctions of war, proscription and martial law as enemies of the State.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the lawful State shall ever mirror the liberties of its citizens, upheld by rule of law and political rights, wherein human dignity flourisheth through merit, obedience and balanced representation.

May the Almighty, who judgeth the nations in equity and granteth rights to the upright, ever preserve this balance of State and citizen, that freedoms may be proportional, legitimacy true, and democracy enduring against all partidocratic usurpation. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Eighth

Of the Paramount Duties of the Head of State in Safeguarding the Constitution, the Invocation and Proceedings of the Constitutional Court for the People's Veto, Its Supreme Jurisdiction over Governmental Grievances, the Composition, Rules, and Remedies Thereof, and the Enforcement Mechanisms to Ensure Redress and Accountability.

Whereas the Head of State, as the exalted, impartial, and supreme custodian of the sovereign will of the People, is ordained by this Constitution to stand as the unassailable and eternal defender thereof against all manner of encroachments, usurpations, violations, or subversions by transient, elected, or appointed powers, whether through overt act, covert design, negligence, or omission; and whereas the People's Right to Veto is the sacred, indefeasible, and ultimate instrument of popular sovereignty, whereby the masses may directly interpose and nullify the acts, policies, laws, regulations, decisions, or measures of elected governments, central or local, that oppress, prejudice, impair, or subvert their liberties, primordial rights, economic welfare, cultural integrity, or national security; and whereas this veto is to be exercised exclusively through a Constitutional Court of extraordinary jurisdiction, summoned upon grave, substantiated, and collective grievance, to ensure justice is administered swiftly, impartially, and with the full force of law, free from political influence or delay; and whereas such Court serveth not merely as an appellate body but as the higher instance of supreme judicial authority, armed with the powers of subpoena, compulsory testimony, jury trial, binding verdict, and remedial judgment, compelling governments to cease wrongs, repair harms, restore rights, or face conviction for breaches of common law or constitutional mandate; and whereas the execution of its sentences falleth to the Head of State, who receiveth a direct mandate from the Constitutional Army of the People—a body ordained as the vigilant, organised embodiment of native resolve and

popular enforcement—to carry out the will of justice with all requisite authority, including coercive measures if resistance be met; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the eternal vigilance of liberty, the maintenance of equilibrium between governed and governors, the prompt redress of popular wrongs, and the prevention of tyranny or corruption, to declare, elaborate, and affirm these roles, attributions, procedures, compositions, rules, remedies, and enforcement mechanisms in the most solemn, detailed, and unalterable terms, expanding upon the principles to fortify the realm against ambiguity, abuse, evasion, or erosion, that no grievance may linger unresolved and no power may exalt itself above the People;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Head of State is the defender of this Constitution, vested with the principal, overriding, and perpetual duty to exercise the “Right to Veto” of the People against any elected Government, whether central, local, regional, municipal, or otherwise constituted, whensoever such Government shall enact, pursue, omit, or enforce any policy, law, regulation, decision, administrative directive, executive order, or measure repugnant to the express provisions, spirit, or intent of this Constitution; injurious to the primordial rights of the natives as heirs of the realm; subversive of fundamental liberties, including freedom of speech, assembly, protest, or revolution; prejudicial to the public weal, national security, economic prosperity, social cohesion, or cultural perpetuity; or contrary to the expressed or implied sovereign will of the citizens as manifested through elections, referenda, petitions, or lawful expressions. This duty extendeth comprehensively to all acts of omission or commission that cause harm, whether intentional or negligent, and shall be discharged with the utmost vigilance, impartiality, fortitude, and expedition, without fear of reprisal, favour to allies, or delay for expediency. The Head of State shall monitor

governmental actions proactively, receiving reports from the Constitutional Army of the People, public petitions, or independent counsels, and initiate veto proceedings sua sponte if exigency demandeth, even absent formal grievance, to preempt irreparable injury to the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

The Right to Veto shall be exercised exclusively through the Constitutional Court, a tribunal of extraordinary and paramount jurisdiction summoned at the express request of the Head of State on behalf of the People's grievance. Such summons requireth a formal petition bearing the authenticated signatures of over one million signatories being native citizens or lawful subjects of good standing, verified by oath or electronic means in accordance with statute to prevent fraud or duplication demonstrating that the matter affecteth a substantial number of individuals (not fewer than ten thousand directly impacted) and hath profound, widespread, or enduring impact upon citizens, society, the economy, national interests, or the constitutional order at large. The threshold of signatories shall be adjusted periodically by statute solely to reflect verifiable changes in the realm's population, but never lowered below one million nor raised to such degree as to impede or frustrate just and legitimate redress; and the Head of State, upon receipt and review of such petition, shall summon the Court forthwith within fourteen days, unless the grievance be manifestly frivolous, malicious, or lacking in merit (as determined by preliminary inquiry with reasons publicly declared in writing), in which case refusal may be issued, subject to immediate appeal by the petitioners to an independent panel of native jurists. Petitions may be submitted electronically or in person, with provisions for anonymity where fear of reprisal existeth, and the State shall provide free and accessible means for collection and verification to ensure equality of access.

No one shall be punisheth or any reprisal shall exist from the State, Employer or any other individuals and organisations as this command is unlawful in breaching of this Constitution.

Freedom of Speech is Absolute. Right to people grievance is containeth in this Liberty of People onto the Constitutional Defence of Freedom of Speech.

3rd Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court, once summoned and convened, shall forthwith issue subpoenas to any members of the Government, ministers, secretaries, officers, civil servants, agents, contractors, or affiliates making the object of the citizens' grievance, compelling their personal appearance, sworn testimony, production of documents, records, communications, or evidence under oath or affirmation, upon pain of contempt of court, forfeiture of office, fines, imprisonment, or disqualification from public service.

The Court shall hear the parties in full, open, and transparent session, allowing for the presentation of evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, legal arguments, and *amicus* submissions from interested native bodies; all proceedings to be conducted before a learned judge of unimpeachable integrity, selected from a roster of constitutional scholars free from political affiliation, and a jury of twelve peers drawn randomly from native citizens of good standing, impartiality, and diverse representation reflecting the realm's regions, occupations, and estates. A verdict shall be rendered by the jury upon questions of fact, requiring unanimity or a supermajority of nine for conviction, and judgment by the judge upon questions of law, interpreting this Constitution strictly in favour of popular sovereignty and native rights; and if the Government or its members be found guilty, they must forthwith cease and desist the offending action or omission, repair and make whole the prejudice, harm, loss, or injury inflicted upon the petitioners, the public, or the realm (including monetary restitution, policy reversal, public apology, or structural reforms), or face conviction and sentencing if they hath broken any common law, statute, or constitutional provision during their term or as a direct result of the grievances alleged, with penalties calibrated to the offence, including but not limited to dismissal from office, prohibition from future candidature, pecuniary fines, disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, civil liabilities, or imprisonment as justice, deterrence, and the severity of the breach may demand, with provisions for appeal limited to procedural errors only.

4th Affirmation.

Upon the pronouncement of the verdict and judgment of the Constitutional Court, the Head of State receiveth the mandate from the Constitutional Army of the People—being a body ordained by this Constitution, composed of native citizens of proven loyalty and valour, organised into regional militias sworn to the defence of liberty, the enforcement of popular will, and the protection of constitutional order—to execute the sentence with all requisite authority, force, expedition, and finality. This mandate empowereth the Head of State to compel immediate compliance through executive orders, deployment of forces, dissolution of offending governmental bodies, removal or arrest of guilty officials, seizure of assets for restitution or penalty, or invocation of martial measures and emergency powers if resistance, evasion, or contumacy be encountered, ensuring that the People's veto prevaileth without hindrance, reprieve, or subsequent legislative override. The Constitutional Army shall serve as the arm of enforcement, acting under the Head of State's command to maintain order during execution, with immunity for lawful actions and accountability for excesses through independent review.

5th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court is the higher instance of the Supreme Court, surpassing and superseding all ordinary judicial hierarchies, circuits, or appellate bodies in matters of constitutional import, governmental accountability, and popular veto, summoned solely by the Head of State at the authenticated request of the People and their grievances against any elected Government or its agents, whether for isolated acts or patterns of abuse. It possesseth exclusive and original jurisdiction over such cases, its proceedings sacrosanct, expedited (to conclude within ninety days from summons), and shielded from external interference, with verdicts binding upon all inferior courts, governments, authorities, and persons throughout the realm; and no

appeal shall lie therefrom, save only to the sovereign People by national referendum in cases of extremis where national security or fundamental order is at stake. The Court shall be composed of a chief justice and associate judges, numbering no fewer than five nor more than nine, selected for their erudition in constitutional law, independence from political factions, and fidelity to this Constitution, appointed by the Head of State with confirmation by a supermajority of native representatives and serving fixed terms of ten years to ensure continuity and impartiality, removable only for proven misconduct by like process. Its rules of procedure, evidence, and decorum shall be established by statute in strict conformity with due process, natural justice, the presumption of innocence for accused officials, the ancient liberties of the realm, and the paramountcy of popular sovereignty, including provisions for public broadcast, victim impact statements, and expert testimony to illuminate the grievance's scope.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State and Constitutional Court, in these their exalted and expanded roles, shall ever be the vigilant sentinels against governmental overreach, the swift and thorough avengers of popular wrongs, and the unyielding enforcers of constitutional fidelity, elaborated in detail to fortify the realm against ambiguity, delay, corruption, or procedural obfuscation, that liberty may endure undiminished, grievances find certain and comprehensive redress, and no power exalt itself above the sovereign People.

May the Almighty, who establisheth thrones in righteousness and courts in equity, ever guide the Head of State with wisdom to defend this Constitution, and the Constitutional Court with justice to wield the People's veto, that no grievance of the masses may go unredressed, no tyranny prevail, and the realm abide in perpetual harmony of power and liberty. So help us God.

Article the Twenty-Ninth

Of the Social Contract and the Supreme Constitutional Principles, Their Mandatory Force upon All, the Fundamental Supremacy of the Constitution as Law of the Land, and the Proclamation of the Country as the Main Propriety of Native Citizens.

Whereas the social contract is the sacred and immutable covenant between the sovereign People and their institutions, whereby the governed consent to be ruled in exchange for the protection of their liberties, rights, and proprieties; and whereas this Constitution and its articles embody the highest expression of that contract, ordained as mandatory for every soul within the realm, holding supreme and unassailable authority over all laws, actions, and conduct; and whereas every statute enacted by Parliament, every deed of government (central or local), every proceeding of the civil service, regulators, governmental agencies, and the general society must conform strictly to these principles, upon pain of nullity and condemnation; and whereas these principles are forged in virtue of the power and will of the People, the taxpayers, and their recognised proprieties by this Constitution, proclaiming in its eternal spirit that "Their Country is the Main Form of Propriety of All Native Citizens," as the indefeasible inheritance and dominion of the native heirs; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual binding of the realm in justice, order, and popular sovereignty, to declare and affirm the social contract and these constitutional principles in the most solemn, detailed, and unalterable terms, expanding upon their force to guard against evasion, subversion, or forgetfulness; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Constitution and its Articles are mandatory for everyone within the realm—whether native citizen, subject, resident, alien, or sojourner; whether individual, corporation, association, or institution; whether in public office or

private station. No person or entity shall be exempt from their binding force, and all oaths of allegiance, office, or citizenship shall incorporate fidelity thereto as the paramount obligation.

2nd Affirmation.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the country, holding supreme authority over all other laws, customs, treaties, conventions, judgments, or acts whatsoever. It standeth as the eternal touchstone whereby every inferior instrument is measured, and any repugnancy thereto rendereth such instrument null, void, and of no effect ab initio.

3rd Affirmation.

Every law passed by Parliament, every action, policy, decision, or omission of the government whether by any central, local, regional, or municipal , as well as the conduct, regulations, directives, or proceedings of the civil service, regulators, governmental agencies, commissions, boards, and society in general—encompassing all public and private entities that touch upon the common weal—must comply strictly and without deviation with these principles. Non-compliance shall invoke immediate interposition by the Head of State, the Constitutional Court, or the People themselves, with remedies including veto, nullification, injunction, restitution, or dissolution as hereinbefore provided.

4th Affirmation.

These principles are made and proclaimed in virtue of the power and will of the People, the taxpayers who sustain the realm through their toil and contributions, and their recognised proprieties by this Constitution—including their indefeasible ownership of tax monies, private estates, and communal

patrimony. No authority shall alienate, encumber, or disregard these proprieties without just consent and compensation.

5th Affirmation.

The spirit of this Constitution proclaimeth eternally that “Their Country is the Main Form of Propriety of All Native Citizens,” affirming the realm as the collective, inalienable, and paramount propriety of the native peoples—English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, and all others by birth, heritage, culture, kin, history, and language—as the true heirs and stewards thereof. This propriety encompasseth the soil, resources, institutions, borders, and destiny of the nation, to be held in trust for their posterity, with priority above all other claims, interests, or aliens.

6th Affirmation.

Any attempt to derogate from, evade, or subvert the mandatory force of this Constitution, its articles, or these principles—whether by legislative sleight, executive fiat, judicial sophistry, administrative neglect, or societal indifference—shall be deemed a breach of the social contract, tantamount to rebellion against the sovereign People, and liable to the full rigours of law, including proscription, attainder, and invocation of the right to revolution.

7th Affirmation.

It shall be the perpetual duty of the Head of State to enforce these principles as the chief guardian of the social contract; of every government to administer in humble conformity; of every court to interpret strictly in their favour; and of every citizen to uphold them as the essence of ordered liberty. And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the social contract and these constitutional principles shall bind the realm in perpetual union, supreme over all, proclaiming the country as the sacred propriety of its native citizens, that no force may sunder what the People hath ordained.

May the Almighty, who bindeth nations in covenants of justice and granteth proprieties to the faithful, ever preserve this social contract inviolate, upholding the supremacy of the Constitution and the native propriety of the land against all who would dissolve or despoil it. So help us God.

Article the Thirtieth

Of the Electoral Fraud Act and the Higher Treason Act, the Binding Force of Electoral Promises as Solemn Contracts with the Nation, and Their Enforcement through the Constitutional Court as Supreme Remedy for Breach or Violation.

Whereas every elected Government is bound by sacred trust to the sovereign People, and every electoral promise made in the course of seeking office constituteth a solemn covenant and contract with the Nation itself, the breach or wilful violation whereof undermineth the very foundation of popular consent and representative government; and whereas such promises, once given, must be honoured in full faith and without evasion, now reinforced by this Constitution as the Contract with the Nation; and whereas every electoral promise holdeth the full legal value of a binding contract, enforceable in any court of law and especially as the proper object of the Constitutional Court upon grievance of the People; and whereas the wilful, repeated or fraudulent breach of such promises amounteth to electoral fraud and, in grave cases, to higher treason against the sovereignty of the People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of elections, the honour of public trust, the prevention of deceitful governance, and the swift redress of popular wrongs, to declare, enact and entrench the Electoral Fraud Act and the Higher Treason Act

in the most solemn and unalterable terms, expanding upon their principles to guard against ambiguity, evasion or corruption; This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Every Elected Government, whether central, local, regional or municipal, and every member thereof, is bound by this Constitution to honour fully and faithfully all electoral promises made during the course of seeking office. Such promises are hereby reinforced and elevated by this Constitution as the solemn Contract with the Nation, irrevocable save by the express consent of the sovereign People through national referendum.

2nd Affirmation.

Every electoral promise, whether written in manifestos, declared in speeches, published in campaign materials, or otherwise communicated to the electorate, holdeth the full force and value of a binding legal contract between the elected officials and the Nation itself. Such promises are valid and enforceable in any court of law, and constitute the proper and direct object of the Constitutional Court upon any grievance alleging breach or violation.

3rd Affirmation.

Breach or violation of any electoral promise shall be adjudged as follows:

(a) Any failure, neglect, delay or partial performance of a verifiable electoral promise shall constitute electoral fraud under the Electoral Fraud Act hereby enacted, rendering the offending Government or officials liable to immediate

censure, restitution, policy reversal, and such other remedies as the Constitutional Court may decree.

(b) Wilful, repeated, fraudulent or malicious breach of electoral promises, especially where the same subvert the sovereign will of the People, deceive the electorate, or result in governance contrary to the mandate received, shall constitute higher treason under the Higher Treason Act hereby enacted, punishable by removal from office, perpetual disqualification from public service, forfeiture of pensions and honours, and such further penalties as the Constitutional Court or a jury of native peers may impose, including attainder where the safety of the realm so requireth.

4th Affirmation.

Any citizen or group of citizens may petition the Head of State to summon the Constitutional Court upon allegation of breach of electoral promises, provided the petition be supported by evidence of the promise given and the failure to honour it. The Constitutional Court shall hear the matter with expedition, issuing subpoenas to the responsible ministers or officials, and shall render judgment as to whether a breach hath occurred, the extent of prejudice caused, and the appropriate remedy, including cessation of the offending policy, full restitution to affected parties, or conviction under the Electoral Fraud Act or Higher Treason Act.

5th Affirmation.

Upon judgment of the Constitutional Court finding breach, the Head of State shall receive the mandate from the Constitutional Army of the People to execute the sentence forthwith, including dissolution of the offending Government if necessary, and shall report the same to the Nation.

6th Affirmation.

No statute, treaty, convention, judicial precedent or executive act shall have power to qualify, suspend or evade the binding force of electoral promises as contracts with the Nation, nor to diminish the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court over such matters. Any attempt to do so shall itself be deemed electoral fraud or higher treason.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions of the Electoral Fraud Act and the Higher Treason Act are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority; they bind all generations and all authorities as the eternal safeguard of honest governance and popular trust.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that electoral promises, being the Contract with the Nation, shall stand as sacred and inviolable, their breach a crime against the sovereignty of the People, that no Government may deceive those who entrust it with power, and that the will of the electorate may never be mocked or betrayed.

May the Almighty, who requireth truth in the inward parts and judgeth rulers by their fidelity, ever uphold the honour of electoral promises, punishing fraud and treason with justice, that governance may rest upon the rock of truth and the consent of the governed.

So help us God.

Article the Thirty-First.

Of the Subjection of All Elected Officials to the Employment Law of the Realm, the Mandatory Signing of the Contract with the Nation as Their Solemn Contract of Employment with the Citizens, Taxpayers and Contributors, the Standard Conditions of Service, the Compulsory Health and Background

Examinations, the Periodic Financial Reviews, and the Consequences of Non-Compliance.

Whereas all persons who seek and obtain elected office—whether in Parliament, local councils, regional assemblies, municipal governments, mayoralities or any other form of elected authority—are servants and trustees of the sovereign People and must therefore be held to the same rigorous standards of employment as any faithful labourer in the realm; and whereas, upon their investiture with mandate, they enter into a solemn Contract with the Nation, which is their binding contract of employment with the citizens, taxpayers and contributors who sustain the State; and whereas such contract must contain mandatory minimum conditions of attendance, performance, conduct, loyalty to the national cause and interest, and fitness for office; and whereas no person may assume elected office without prior certification of physical and mental fitness by the Royal College of Medicine, nor without exhaustive background verification of trustworthiness, fidelity and alignment with national values; and whereas every elected official must submit to mandatory financial review every four months by the Civil Service and consent to full disclosure of all required information; and whereas failure in any of these obligations shall trigger immediate suspension of mandate; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of public service, the prevention of corruption, indolence or disloyalty, and the protection of the People's trust, to declare and entrench these requirements in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Every person elected to Parliament, any local council, regional assembly, municipal government, mayoralty or any other form of elected office whatsoever shall, from the moment of investiture, be mandatorily subject to the Employment Law of the Realm in all its provisions, as if employed under a contract of service with the Nation itself. No exemption, immunity or privilege of office shall relieve any such person from the full force and obligations of employment law.

2nd Affirmation.

Immediately upon investiture with mandate, every elected official shall sign, in the presence of the Head of State or his lawful deputy and before witnesses, the Contract with the Nation, which shall constitute their formal contract of employment with the citizens, taxpayers and contributors of the realm. This contract shall incorporate by reference all the mandatory conditions hereinafter set forth and shall be deposited in the archives of the realm as a public and binding instrument.

3rd Affirmation.

The mandatory standard conditions of employment, which shall form the minimum terms of the Contract with the Nation, are as follow:

(a) Regular and punctual attendance at all sessions, meetings and duties required by office;
(b) Diligent and competent performance of all responsibilities, with measurable standards of output and results;
(c) Honourable and ethical conduct in all public and private affairs touching the office;
(d) Absolute loyalty to the national cause, the national interest, the Constitution and the primordial rights of the native peoples;
(e) Continuous fitness for work, both physical and mental, to be maintained throughout the term.

4th Affirmation.

Prior to the formal offer and acceptance of any elected mandate, every candidate shall undergo comprehensive general health and mental health examinations conducted exclusively by the Royal College of Medicine or such other body as Parliament may by statute designate under this Constitution. No person shall be invested with office unless certified fit in body and mind, and any concealment or misrepresentation in this regard shall render the election void ab initio and constitute grounds for immediate disqualification and prosecution.

5th Affirmation.

Compulsory background checks shall be carried out upon every candidate and, periodically, upon every serving elected official. These checks shall establish trustworthiness, proven fidelity, loyalty to national values and absence of any disqualifying conduct. Such checks shall include, but shall not be limited to, criminal records (in this realm and abroad), financial history, associations, foreign contacts and any other matters relevant to public trust. The list is not exhaustive and may be extended by law. All elected officials must consent in writing to these checks and to any further inquiries the Civil Service or Constitutional Court may deem necessary.

6th Affirmation.

Every elected official shall accept and submit to a mandatory financial review every four months, conducted by the Civil Service under strict rules of confidentiality and impartiality. Each official shall sign and agree to share with the Civil Service all information, documents, accounts, assets, liabilities,

income and expenditures required for the review. Failure to comply fully and truthfully shall trigger immediate suspension of the current mandate, pending investigation by the Constitutional Court.

7th Affirmation.

Any breach of the Contract with the Nation, any violation of the mandatory conditions of employment, any failure in health certification, background verification or financial review, or any act of disloyalty, neglect, corruption or incompetence shall result in the immediate suspension of the offender's mandate by order of the Head of State or the Constitutional Court, followed by full inquiry and such penalties as dismissal, disqualification for life, restitution, fines or criminal prosecution as the gravity of the offence may require.

8th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every elected official from the moment of candidacy and shall be read aloud at every investiture as a solemn reminder of the contract entered into with the Nation.
Hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that all elected servants of the People shall henceforth be held to the strictest standards of employment, loyalty and accountability, that public office may never become a refuge for the unworthy, the disloyal or the incompetent, but remain the sacred trust of those who truly serve the Nation.

May the Almighty, who requireth stewards to be found faithful, ever strengthen the hand of justice in these matters, that the Contract with the Nation may be honoured in truth and the realm governed by men and women of proven fidelity and fitness. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Second

Of the Constitutional Army of the People as the Embodied and Free Will of the British People to Defend Their Interests, Country and Communities Against All Enemies External and Internal, the Innate Right of Every Citizen to Hold Accountable All Authorities and Elected Representatives for Every Action and Every Penny Spent, and the Sacred Mandate of His Majesty to Deliver Justice for His People.

Whereas the Constitutional Army of the People is not a standing force of conscription but the living, breathing, and freely expressed will of the British People themselves, ever ready to rise in defence of their ancient liberties, interests, country, communities, soil, heritage and posterity; and whereas this Army embodies the innate and indefeasible right of every citizen to hold accountable any authority, any elected representative, any minister, officer or public servant for every action taken and every penny spent from the public purse; and whereas this right and this Army constitute the ultimate safeguard of popular sovereignty, the final remedy against tyranny, waste, betrayal or corruption; and whereas His Majesty the Head of State hath proposed and doth perpetually reinforce this Army as His own solemn Mandate to the Nation, being the living promise of His Majesty to deliver justice, protection and redress to all His People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual security of the realm, the vindication of popular rights and the fulfilment of the sovereign's sacred trust, to declare and entrench the Constitutional Army of the People in the most solemn and unalterable terms;
This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People is hereby declared and constituted as the free and collective will of the British People to act lawfully and vigorously

in defence of their interests, their country, their communities, their families, their heritage and their posterity against all enemies, whether external is invasion, foreign interference, subversion or economic aggression or internal such as, corruption, tyranny, waste of public monies, betrayal of trust or any encroachment upon the primordial rights of the natives of this Realm.

2nd Affirmation.

This Army is the organised and lawful expression of the innate and indefeasible right of every citizen to hold accountable any authority, any elected representative, any minister, any officer of the civil service, any regulator, any agency or any public body whatsoever for every action taken in their name and for every penny of public money spent, lent, borrowed or disbursed. No official shall be beyond the reach of this accountability, and every citizen shall enjoy the right to demand full disclosure, justification and redress without fear of reprisal.

3rd Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People shall stand ready to support the Head of State in the execution of the People's veto, the enforcement of judgments of the Constitutional Court, the protection of national territory, the defence of the Constitution, and the redress of grievances. It may be convened by royal proclamation, by resolution of the Constitutional Court, or by petition of one million citizens, and shall act under the direct command of His Majesty when so summoned.

4th Affirmation.

This Constitutional Army is the Mandate proposed and perpetually reinforced by His Majesty the Head of State. It is the living embodiment of His Majesty's sacred promise to deliver justice for all His People, to protect them from every

threat, and to ensure that no wrong committed by those in power shall go unredressed. In this capacity His Majesty standeth as the chief trustee and commander of the People's will, bound by oath to wield this Army only for the defence of liberty, justice and the native birthright.

5th Affirmation.

Membership in the Constitutional Army of the People shall be open to all native-born citizens of good character and loyalty, who shall swear an oath of fidelity to the Constitution, the Head of State and the People. It shall be organised regionally and nationally, trained in lawful civil defence and constitutional enforcement, and shall enjoy such immunities and protections as are necessary for the discharge of its sacred duties.

6th Affirmation.

Any attempt to disarm, disband, obstruct, criminalise or otherwise impair the Constitutional Army of the People, or to deny the citizen's right to hold authority accountable, shall be adjudged a high crime against the sovereignty of the realm, punishable as treason under the Higher Treason Act, and shall immediately activate the full powers of the Army in lawful defence of the Constitution.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind all authorities and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

It is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Constitutional Army of the People shall ever remain the free and vigilant sword of the British nation, the living guarantee of accountability, and the sacred instrument whereby His Majesty fulfilleth His promise to deliver justice to His People, that

no enemy—external or internal—may prevail, and no public servant may escape the righteous scrutiny of those who sustain the realm.

May the Almighty, who armeth the righteous and scattereth the wicked, ever bless and strengthen the Constitutional Army of the People, that it may stand as the unyielding guardian of liberty, the enforcer of accountability, and the fulfilment of His Majesty's promise of justice for all His People. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Third

Of the Solemn Proclamation of the Economic Independence of England and Britain, the Absolute Rejection of Subordination to Any Foreign Power or Foreign Capital, the Eternal Prohibition that the People of Britain Shall Never Be Slaves, and the Affirmation of the Nation as a Proud, Self-Owning, Creative and Sovereign People.

Whereas true national independence is indivisible, and a nation that is not economically independent cannot be truly sovereign, for economic subjugation is but another form of slavery; and whereas this realm hath too long suffered the yoke of foreign capital, foreign banks, foreign corporations and foreign dictates that have drained its wealth, directed its policy and diminished its people; and whereas the People of Britain are a proud race of owners, conquerors, explorers, engineers, scientists, physicians, mathematicians, thinkers and men and women of bold ideas and decisive action, who have built empires, charted oceans, split the atom and healed the sick; and whereas it is the eternal will of this nation that never again shall its people be reduced to economic serfs or vassals of alien powers; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual prosperity, dignity and freedom of the realm, to proclaim and entrench the Economic Independence of England and Britain in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Therefore to be solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Economic Independence of England and Britain is hereby solemnly proclaimed as a fundamental and perpetual principle of this Constitution. No law, treaty, convention, policy or act of any government shall ever again subordinate the economic sovereignty of the realm to any foreign power, foreign capital, foreign bank, foreign corporation, supranational institution or external financial interest whatsoever.

2nd Affirmation.

The country shall no longer be subordinated, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power or foreign capital. All strategic industries, natural resources, banking and monetary systems, infrastructure, energy, food production, technology and vital economic arteries shall remain under the absolute and exclusive ownership and control of the British People and their native institutions.

3rd Affirmation.

The People of Britain shall never again be slaves — neither to foreign creditors, foreign markets, foreign speculators, nor to any domestic authority that would deliver them into economic bondage. Usury, debt slavery, foreign ownership of critical assets, and any economic arrangement that transfers the fruits of British labour to alien hands are hereby declared contrary to the Constitution and shall be prohibited by law.

4th Affirmation.

This nation is and shall forever remain a Nation of proud People — owners of their own land and labour, conquerors of nature and circumstance, explorers of new frontiers, engineers of greatness, scientists of truth, physicians of healing,

mathematicians of order, and men and women of bold ideas and decisive action. The Constitution hereby affirms and protects the right of every native citizen to own, create, build, invent, trade and prosper without hindrance from foreign domination or internal betrayal.

5th Affirmation.

All future economic policy, trade agreements, monetary decisions, fiscal measures and investment rules must serve first and foremost the economic independence, prosperity and self-sufficiency of the British People. Foreign capital may be permitted only upon terms that preserve full national control and yield primary benefit to native citizens, and never in sectors vital to sovereignty or security.

6th Affirmation.

Any attempt to undermine, circumvent or surrender the economic independence of the realm— whether by treaty, statute, executive act, judicial ruling or covert arrangement — shall be adjudged a high crime against the sovereignty of the People, punishable as economic treason under the Higher Treason Act, with penalties including forfeiture of office, confiscation of assets and perpetual disqualification from public life.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of this Economic Independence, empowered and duty-bound to interpose, veto, annul or resist by all lawful means any measure that would deliver the nation back into economic servitude.

Hereby, it is further solemnly enacted and provided that the Economic Independence of England and Britain shall stand as one of the crown jewels of this Constitution, the unbreakable shield of national freedom, that the People

may remain owners and masters in their own house, proud, prosperous and forever free from the chains of foreign capital or alien will.

May the Almighty, who hath blessed this nation with inventive genius, exploratory spirit and unconquerable will, ever preserve its economic independence, that the British People may walk tall as free owners and creators in the land their fathers bequeathed them, and that no foreign yoke shall ever again be laid upon their shoulders. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Fourth

Of the Absolute Protection of Native British Workers from Dismissal and Replacement by Foreign Workforce, the Grave Violation of Native Rights, the Banishment and Confiscation of Guilty Companies, the Pursuit of Justice Beyond the Realm, and the Sacred Promise of His Majesty to Deliver Justice and Prosperity to His People

Whereas the native workers of Britain — English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh and all other natives by birth, heritage, culture, kin, history and language — are the backbone of the realm, the heirs of its labour, the builders of its wealth and the guardians of its future; and whereas no person or corporation may lawfully sack or dismiss any such native worker for the purpose of replacing him or her with foreign labour, such act being a grave, malicious and belligerent violation of the primordial rights of native workers and a direct assault upon the sovereignty and prosperity of the People; and whereas companies, undertakings or persons found guilty of these profiteering and pillaging practices, or of conspiring against the vital rights of native workers, including the knowing employment of illegal or undocumented aliens, shall forfeit all right to remain within the realm; and whereas their assets shall be subject to confiscation, and where the prejudice caused exceedeth the value recovered, the realm shall pursue the offenders to the ends of the earth until justice is done before the People; and whereas this sacred duty is the living Promise of His Majesty the Head of State to deliver justice and prosperity to His People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual security of native labour, the preservation of the realm’s economic

independence and the honour of the nation, to declare and entrench these protections in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

No native British worker — whether English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh or of any other native stock by birth, heritage, culture, kin, history or language — shall ever be sacked, dismissed, made redundant or otherwise removed from employment by any employer, corporation, undertaking or authority for the purpose, in whole or in part, of replacing him or her with any foreign, alien or non-native workforce. Such replacement shall be deemed a grave violation of the fundamental and primordial rights of native workers and an act of economic treason against the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

Any company, corporation, undertaking, partnership, agency or person found guilty of these belligerent and malicious practices of profiteering, pillaging the country's labour market, or conspiring against the vital rights of native workers shall be banished from the realm forthwith. Their licences, charters and right to conduct business within the United Kingdom shall be revoked in perpetuity, and all their assets, properties, funds, intellectual property and holdings within the realm shall be confiscated by the State for the benefit of the native people and the public purse.

3rd Affirmation.

The offence shall extend to all who knowingly hire, employ or retain illegal or undocumented aliens, or any foreign workforce in substitution for native workers, or who engage in any scheme, outsourcing, subcontracting or relocation designed to circumvent the priority of native labour. Such acts shall be prosecuted as economic treason and as conspiracy against the native birthright.

4th Affirmation.

Where the prejudice, loss or damage caused to native workers, their families or the realm exceedeth the value of assets confiscated and recovered, the State shall have no rest until full restitution is made. The Head of State, acting through the Constitutional Court, the Constitutional Army of the People and all lawful agencies of the realm, shall pursue the guilty parties, their directors, officers, shareholders and accomplices wherever they may be found in the world, employing all diplomatic, legal, financial and, if necessary, extraterritorial means to bring them before the justice of the People.

5th Affirmation.

This pursuit of justice is the sacred and perpetual Promise of His Majesty the Head of State to deliver justice and prosperity to His People. His Majesty, as defender of the Constitution and guardian of the native inheritance, shall never relent until every offender is brought to account, every native worker restored or compensated, and the realm cleansed of those who would profit from the betrayal of British labour.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every employer, corporation and authority within the

realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And this is the statement and declaration that it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the native workers of Britain shall stand forever protected in their own land, that no foreign hand shall displace them from honest labour, that profiteers and traitors shall be banished and stripped of their ill-gotten gains, and that His Majesty's promise of justice shall ring across the earth until every wrong is righted and every native son and daughter restored to the prosperity that is their birthright.

May the Almighty, who hath given this land to this people and commanded them to labour and to prosper therein, ever defend the native workers of Britain against all who would sack them for foreign gain, and grant His Majesty strength to fulfil His promise of justice and prosperity for His People unto the end of days. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Fifth

Of the Mandatory National Ownership by British and Native Peoples of at Least Fifty Per Cent of the Capital of All Enterprises and Businesses Operating within the National Territory and Dependencies, and of the Like Ownership of All Natural Resources of the Realm.

Whereas the economic independence and sovereignty of the realm require that the wealth generated within its borders and the natural riches bestowed by Providence upon this land remain primarily in the hands of the British and native peoples who are the true and lawful heirs thereof; and whereas no enterprise or business shall be suffered to operate within the national territory or its dependencies unless the capital thereof is held in substantial measure by those who belong to the nation by blood, heritage, culture, kin, history and language; and whereas the same principle must apply with even greater rigour to every natural resource of the country, that the soil, waters, minerals and living wealth of the realm may never again pass into alien dominion; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual prosperity of the native people, the preservation of national wealth and the prevention of economic dispossession, to declare and entrench this fundamental requirement in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

All existing and future capital of any enterprise, business, company, corporation, partnership, undertaking or other commercial entity whatsoever that operates, trades, carries on business or holds assets within the national territory of Britain or any of its dependencies shall be held in a minimal proportion of fifty per cent (50%) in the hands of British and native peoples — that is, persons of English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh or other native British stock by birth, descent, heritage, culture, kin, history and language.

2nd Affirmation.

The said fifty per cent minimum national ownership shall be calculated upon the total issued share capital, voting rights, equity, beneficial ownership and

control of the enterprise, and shall include both direct and indirect holdings. No device, trust, nominee arrangement, offshore structure or other artifice shall be permitted to circumvent this requirement.

3rd Affirmation.

The same mandatory proportion of fifty per cent (50%) national ownership shall apply to every natural resource of the country, including but not limited to oil, coal, natural gas, all minerals and metals, fisheries, waters (inland, territorial and exclusive economic zone), forestry, agricultural land, wildlife, wind, solar and all other forms of energy and natural wealth. All rights, licences, concessions, leases and titles relating to such resources shall be held or controlled in no less than fifty per cent by British and native peoples or by entities wholly owned and controlled by them.

4th Affirmation.

Any enterprise, business or person found to be in breach of these ownership requirements shall be given a period of one year from the coming into force of this Article (or from the date of discovery of the breach) to divest sufficient foreign or non-native holdings so as to comply. Upon failure to do so, the enterprise shall be nationalised without compensation to the offending parties, its assets confiscated for the benefit of the native people, and its operations transferred to native ownership or control.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every enterprise, every director, every shareholder and every authority within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

6th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of this national ownership requirement, empowered and duty-bound to enforce it by all lawful means, including veto, seizure, prosecution and banishment of offending entities.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the wealth of the realm—whether in capital, enterprise or natural resource — shall forever remain in the hands of its native sons and daughters in substantial and controlling measure, that Britain may never again be economically colonised, that the native people may be the primary owners and beneficiaries of their own land, and that the promise of prosperity for His Majesty's People may be fulfilled in truth and justice.

May the Almighty, who hath given this land and its riches to this people, ever preserve the fifty per cent national ownership of all capital and natural resources, that the British and native peoples may stand as the rightful masters of their own wealth, free from foreign domination and secure in their inheritance unto all generations. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Sixth

Of the Eternal Proclamation that the Nation Shall Never Surrender and Become a Nation of Mere Employees Upon Its Own Soil, and the Absolute Protection of the Prestige and Exclusivity of "Made in Britain", "Made in England", "Made in Scotland", "Made in Ireland" and "Made in Wales" as the Inalienable Patrimony of the Native Peoples.

Whereas the British and native peoples have never surrendered their land, their labour or their honour to foreign masters, and it is the eternal will of this nation that they shall never hereafter be reduced to a nation of mere employees toiling upon their own soil for the profit of alien owners who exploit and sell to the world the sacred prestige of "Made in Britain", "Made in England", "Made

in Scotland", "Made in Ireland" or "Made in Wales"; and whereas such prestige is the fruit of centuries of native genius, craftsmanship, invention and toil, and constitutes an indivisible part of the national patrimony that must remain under the exclusive ownership and control of the native peoples; and whereas any arrangement whereby foreign capital, foreign corporations or foreign interests direct, own or profit from enterprises trading upon these designations is a betrayal of the native birthright and a surrender of economic sovereignty; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual dignity, self-respect and prosperity of the realm, to proclaim and entrench this unbreakable principle in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Therefore this declaration to be solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Nation shall never surrender, nor shall it ever be reduced to a nation of mere employees upon its own soil, labouring for the enrichment of foreign owners, foreign capital or foreign corporations. The British and native peoples are and shall forever remain the owners and masters of their own labour, their own industries and their own destiny within their ancestral land.

2nd Affirmation.

The designations "Made in Britain", "Made in England", "Made in Scotland", "Made in Ireland" and "Made in Wales", together with all associated marks, brands, seals, certificates and symbols of national or regional origin and prestige, are the exclusive and inalienable patrimony of the British and native peoples. No enterprise, product or undertaking shall lawfully bear any of these designations unless it is owned and controlled in a proportion of not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) or by case ir importance might be fifty percent (50%) that shall be owneth by native British citizens and unless the entirety of

its production, design, engineering and final assembly occurs within the national territory by native labour.

3rd Affirmation.

Any company, corporation, undertaking or person that sells, markets or trades upon the prestige of “Made in Britain” or any regional equivalent while being substantially owned or controlled by foreign or non-native interests, or while employing foreign labour in substitution for native workers, or while relocating production abroad, shall be guilty of a grave violation of this Constitution. Such entities shall be forthwith banished from the realm, their licences revoked, their assets confiscated for the benefit of the native people, and their directors and beneficial owners declared persona non grata in perpetuity.

4th Affirmation.

The use of any “Made in Britain” or any other regional designation by a foreign-controlled entity, whether through licensing, franchising, outsourcing or any other artifice, is prohibited and shall be treated as economic treason against the native birthright. The Constitutional Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine such cases upon petition, with power to order immediate cessation, confiscation and exemplary damages.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every enterprise, every trader and every authority within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

6th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of this principle, empowered and duty-bound to interpose, veto, seize and prosecute any attempt to reduce the native peoples to employees in their own land or to traffic in the sacred prestige of British and regional workmanship.

It is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the British and native peoples shall never surrender their birthright to be masters upon their own soil, that the proud designations “Made in Britain”, “Made in England”, “Made in Scotland”, “Made in Ireland” and “Made in Wales” shall remain the exclusive honour and property of those who created them, and that no foreign hand shall ever again profit from the genius and labour of this nation while its sons and daughters are reduced to serfs in their ancestral home.

May the Almighty, who hath made this people a nation of creators, owners and free men, ever preserve them from the shame of surrender, that they may labour for themselves and their posterity under their own proud banners, owners and not servants in the land of their fathers. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Seventh

Of the Absolute Duty of Energy Independence, the Vital Monopoly of Energy Vested in the Native People in a Minimum Proportion of Fifty Per Cent, the Compulsory National Investment in All Forms of Energy Production, the Ownership and Use of Oil, Coal and Gas by the Nation, and the Expropriation of All Foreign Interests Therein at His Majesty’s Pleasure.

Whereas the production and control of energy is the life-blood of the nation, without which no true independence, prosperity or security can endure; and whereas a nation that does not produce its own energy cannot be truly sovereign, for energy dependence is but another chain of servitude; and whereas

energy is a vital monopoly that must remain in the hands of the British and native peoples in a minimum proportion of fifty per cent (50%), that the realm may never again be held hostage by foreign suppliers, foreign capital or foreign cartels; and whereas the State and the People are bound to invest boldly in all sources of energy — hydro-energy, nuclear power, the upgrading and modernisation of the national grid, and the full integration of wind, solar and all other renewable and emerging sources — so that the nation may achieve complete energy independence and self-sufficiency; and whereas oil, coal, natural gas and all hydrocarbon resources are the patrimony of the Nation and must be owned, controlled and used exclusively for the benefit of the native peoples; and whereas all foreign interests in these strategic resources must be expropriated without delay or compensation to alien hands, by Expropriation Act issued at His Majesty's Pleasure; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual security, prosperity and independence of the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Therefore this must be solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Britain must produce its own energy. The realm shall achieve and maintain complete and perpetual energy independence, generating within its national territory and dependencies sufficient energy to meet all domestic needs and to export surplus where advantageous, without reliance upon any foreign source, supply or transit.

2nd Affirmation.

Energy is hereby declared a vital national monopoly. No enterprise, corporation or undertaking shall operate in the generation, transmission, distribution or sale of energy within the realm unless at least fifty per cent (50%) of its capital, equity, voting rights and effective control is held directly or

beneficially by British and native peoples as defined in this Constitution. This minimum proportion shall apply to all existing and future undertakings and shall be strictly enforced.

3rd Affirmation.

The State and the People shall invest vigorously and continuously in the development and expansion of all forms of energy production, including but not limited to hydro-energy, nuclear power (both fission and fusion where feasible), the comprehensive upgrading and modernisation of the national grid, and the full and efficient integration of wind, solar, tidal, geothermal and all other renewable and emerging sources. Such investment shall be a paramount duty of government, funded preferentially from national resources and the confiscated assets of foreign interests.

4th Affirmation

All oil, coal, natural gas, shale and other hydrocarbon resources within the national territory, territorial waters, continental shelf and dependencies are the absolute and inalienable property of the Nation. They shall be owned, controlled, extracted, refined and used exclusively for the benefit of the British and native peoples, and no foreign interest, concession, licence or participation shall be permitted henceforth.

5th Affirmation.

All foreign interests, holdings, concessions, shares, contracts or beneficial ownership in oil, gas, coal or any other strategic energy resource within the realm shall be expropriated forthwith and without compensation. An

Expropriation Act shall be issued at His Majesty's Pleasure, transferring full title, possession and control to the Nation or to native-owned entities designated by the Head of State. Any resistance or evasion shall be treated as economic treason.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every enterprise, every authority and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

7th Affirmation .

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of energy independence and national ownership, empowered and duty-bound to interpose, veto, seize, expropriate and prosecute any violation of these principles.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that Britain shall stand forever energy independent, its vital monopoly of energy vested in the hands of its native people, its resources owned and used by the Nation alone, and all foreign interests in oil, gas and coal forever banished, that the realm may never again be held in economic bondage and that His Majesty's People may enjoy the full fruits of their own soil, their own labour and their own genius.

May the Almighty, who hath placed beneath this land the riches of coal and oil and above it the winds and waters of power, ever grant this nation the wisdom and resolve to keep its energy in its own hands, that it may be strong, prosperous and truly free. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Eighth

Of the Economic and Entrepreneurial Initiative Vested in the People and the State, the Absolute Prohibition of the Consumer State that Spendeth and Overspendeth the Money of Others, and the Exclusive State Monopolies upon Certain Non-Essential and Auxiliary Industries

Whereas the greatness of a nation floweth not from consumption alone but from the creative, productive and entrepreneurial spirit of its People and its State; and whereas true sovereignty demandeth that both the People and the State possess full economic initiative and entrepreneurial initiative, that they may generate their own means of sustenance rather than subsist as a Consumer State that spendeth and overspendeth the money, toil and substance of others; and whereas the State must therefore be empowered and required to create and maintain its own independent sources of revenue through exclusive monopolies upon certain non-essential and auxiliary industries, lest it become a burden upon the native people or a servant of foreign capital; and whereas the industries of gambling, road car insurance, packaging, recycling and foreign currency exchange are by their nature auxiliary and non-essential to the core life of the nation and may lawfully be reserved to the State for the common benefit; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual self-sufficiency, dignity and independence of the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Therefore it is solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The People and the State shall possess and exercise full economic initiative and entrepreneurial initiative. Every native citizen and the State itself shall have the right and duty to create, own, operate and profit from lawful enterprises, that the wealth of the nation may be generated from within and not drawn parasitically from without.

2nd Affirmation.

The State is forbidden to exist as a Consumer State that spendeth and overspendeth the money of the taxpayers, the native workers or any other source without first producing its own independent economic means. All public expenditure must be supported primarily by the State's own productive and entrepreneurial activities, and not by ever-increasing taxation, borrowing or levies upon the People.

3rd Affirmation.

To this end, the State shall hold exclusive monopolies upon the following non-essential and auxiliary industries:

(a) Gambling and all forms of gaming, lotteries and betting;
(b) Road car insurance and compulsory third-party motor insurance;
(c) Packaging and all forms of commercial and consumer packaging materials;
(d) Recycling and the processing of all waste materials, including metals, plastics, electronics and refuse;
(e) Foreign currency exchange and all retail and wholesale dealing in foreign currencies within the realm.

4th Affirmation.

No private person, company, corporation or foreign entity shall be permitted to engage in any of the aforesaid industries without express licence from the State, granted only upon terms that preserve the monopoly and ensure the primary benefit accrues to the native people and the public purse. Any violation of these exclusive monopolies shall be punished by confiscation of assets, banishment of the offender and such further penalties as the Constitutional Court may decree.

5th Affirmation.

The revenues generated by these State monopolies shall be applied first to the sustenance of the apparatus of government, the reduction of taxation upon the native people, and the investment in national prosperity, energy independence and the primordial rights of the natives. Any surplus shall be distributed or reinvested for the direct benefit of the British and native peoples.

6th Affirmation

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every enterprise and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of these economic and entrepreneurial principles, empowered and duty-bound to interpose, veto, seize and prosecute any attempt to reduce the State to a consumer of others' money or to undermine the State's exclusive monopolies.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the People and the State of Britain shall forever possess the power to create their own wealth, that the realm may never again become a Consumer State living upon the substance of its own people or of strangers, and that the designated auxiliary industries shall remain the exclusive monopoly of the Nation, generating strength, independence and prosperity for all native sons and daughters.

May the Almighty, who blesseth the diligent and prospereth the prudent, ever grant this nation the spirit of true enterprise, that the State may sustain itself by its own hand and the People remain owners and creators rather than servants and consumers in their own land. So help us God.

Article the Thirty-Ninth

Of the Sacred Duty of National Food Independence, the Absolute Prohibition of Foreign Ownership of Land, the Inviolability of Agricultural Land, and the Mandatory Expropriation of All Illegally Converted or Occupied Farmland by Expropriation Act at His Majesty's Pleasure.

Whereas the ability of the country to feed its own people from its own soil is the first and most fundamental condition of true independence and sovereignty, for a nation dependent upon foreign food is but one harvest away from subjugation; and whereas the land itself is the inalienable patrimony of the native peoples and must never pass into the hands of any foreign entity by sale, lease, mortgage or any other device; and whereas agricultural land is sacred and inviolable, set apart by Providence and the labour of generations for the perpetual sustenance of the nation, and may not lawfully be expropriated for any other purpose; yet all land that hath been illegally occupied, converted or diverted from agricultural use to any other activity must be restored without delay to its proper purpose by Expropriation Act issued at His Majesty's Pleasure; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual security, self-sufficiency and dignity of the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This declaration to This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Country must produce its own food and shall achieve and maintain complete and perpetual food independence. No dependence upon foreign food imports, foreign supply chains or foreign-controlled agriculture shall be suffered, and the realm shall generate sufficient domestic production to feed its entire population under all circumstances, including times of war, blockade or global disruption.

2nd Affirmation.

The land of the realm, in its entirety, cannot be bought, acquired, held or controlled by any foreign entity, whether state, corporation, individual, trust or other legal person not of native British stock. All existing foreign ownership of land, agricultural or otherwise, shall be subject to compulsory divestment within five years of the coming into force of this Article, upon pain of forfeiture without compensation.

3rd Affirmation.

Agricultural land is inviolable and cannot be expropriated, compulsorily purchased, rezoned or diverted to non-agricultural use by any authority, government or private interest. It shall remain dedicated in perpetuity to the production of food, fibre and other agricultural goods for the benefit of the native peoples.

4th Affirmation.

All agricultural land that has been illegally occupied, converted, developed or diverted to any activity other than agriculture — including but not limited to

residential, commercial, industrial, recreational or speculative use — shall be immediately identified and expropriated by the Expropriation Act issued at His Majesty's Pleasure. Title shall be restored to native agricultural ownership or to the State for redistribution to native farmers and food producers, without compensation to the offending parties.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall have the sole and absolute prerogative to issue such Expropriation Acts, which shall be final, conclusive and not subject to judicial review except by the Constitutional Court upon petition of the native people. The Constitutional Army of the People shall assist in the physical restoration of such lands to agricultural use where necessary.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every landowner and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

7th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the eternal guardians of national food independence and the sanctity of agricultural land, empowered and duty-bound to interpose, veto, seize, expropriate and prosecute any violation of these principles.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the soil of Britain shall forever feed its own people, that no

foreign hand shall ever own the land of this realm, that agricultural land shall remain sacred and inviolable, and that all illegally converted farmland shall be restored by the will and pleasure of His Majesty, that the nation may stand self-sufficient, proud and free from the fear of hunger or foreign dependence.

May the Almighty, who giveth the increase of the field and blesseth the labour of the husbandman, ever preserve the food independence of this realm, guard its agricultural land as a sacred trust, and grant His Majesty the wisdom and power to restore every acre to its rightful purpose for the sustenance and prosperity of His People. So help us God.

Article the Fortieth

Of the Water Act, the Recognition of Water as a Fundamental Human Right Inherent to the Right to Life, the Absolute Inalienability of All Water Resources to Any Entity Other Than the British and Native Peoples, and the Mandatory Expropriation of All Foreign, Alien or Non-Native Interests Therein by Expropriation Act at His Majesty's Pleasure

Whereas water is the very essence of life, without which no human being, no community, no nation can survive, and is therefore a fundamental human right inseparable from the right to life itself; and whereas this Constitution doth solemnly recognise and declare water to be a sacred and inalienable resource that belongs exclusively to the British and native peoples as the lawful heirs and stewards of the land; and whereas no water — whether surface, subterranean, river, lake, aquifer, reservoir, territorial sea or rain — may ever be estranged, sold, leased, concessioned, privatised or otherwise alienated to any foreign power, foreign corporation, foreign interest, non-native entity or private monopoly whatsoever; and whereas all such existing foreign or alien holdings, rights or interests in water resources must be immediately and irrevocably expropriated by Expropriation Act issued at His Majesty's Pleasure; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual survival, health, sovereignty and independence of the realm, to declare and entrench the Water Act in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Water is hereby recognised and declared by this Constitution to be a fundamental human right, inherent to and inseparable from the right to life. Every native citizen and lawful inhabitant of the realm shall have the indefeasible right to clean, sufficient and affordable water for drinking, sanitation, agriculture, industry and domestic use.

2nd Affirmation.

All water resources of the realm — including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, aquifers, groundwater, reservoirs, territorial waters, exclusive economic zone waters, rainwater and all forms of precipitation and condensation — are the absolute, inalienable and perpetual property of the British and native peoples collectively, to be held in trust by the Nation for the benefit of the native population and their posterity.

3rd Affirmation.

Water cannot be estranged, alienated, sold, leased, concessioned, privatised, mortgaged, securitised or otherwise transferred, in whole or in part, to any entity other than the British and native peoples or to public bodies wholly owned and controlled by them. Any contract, treaty, licence, agreement or arrangement purporting to do so is hereby declared null, void and of no effect ab initio.

4th Affirmation.

All existing foreign, alien, non-native or private interests, holdings, concessions, shares, rights or beneficial ownership in any water resource, water utility, water company, desalination plant, bottling operation, irrigation scheme or related infrastructure within the national territory or dependencies shall be expropriated forthwith and without compensation to the offending parties. An Expropriation Act shall be issued at His Majesty's Pleasure, transferring full title, possession, control and management to the Nation or to native-owned public entities designated by the Head of State.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall have the sole and absolute prerogative to issue such Expropriation Acts, which shall be final, conclusive and not subject to judicial review except by the Constitutional Court upon petition of the native people. The Constitutional Army of the People shall, where necessary, assist in the physical taking and securing of such water resources.

6th Affirmation.

The State shall ensure the equitable, efficient and sustainable management of all water resources for the primary benefit of the native peoples, with priority given to domestic use, agriculture and national industry. Water pricing shall be regulated to remain affordable to native households and farmers, and no foreign corporation shall be permitted to profit from the sale or distribution of water within the realm.

7th Affirmation

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every corporation and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that water, being the gift of life itself, shall forever remain the sacred and exclusive patrimony of the British and native peoples, never to be alienated to strangers, never to be used as an instrument of foreign leverage, and never to be withheld from those to whom it rightfully belongs, that the realm may never thirst under alien dominion.

May the Almighty, who sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust and who hath given this land its rivers and wells, ever preserve the waters of Britain for its own people, and grant His Majesty the wisdom and resolve to issue every necessary Expropriation Act, that justice and life may flow pure and abundant to all His native subjects. So help us God.

Article the Forty-First

Of Fair Trade as the Sacred Promise of His Majesty to Restore Justice, Trust and Fairness in Markets and Trade, the Condemnation and Prohibition of All Monopoly Practices and Trust Operations as Acts of Aggression Against the Economic Independence of the Realm, and Their Punishment by Expropriation Act with Total Confiscation and Perpetual Banishment from the Markets of the Nation.

Whereas fair trade is the foundation of honest commerce, the guardian of the common weal and the only true path to prosperity for a free and sovereign people; and whereas His Majesty the Head of State hath made Fair Trade one of His most solemn and binding Promises to the Nation, pledging to restore justice, trust and fairness in all markets and trade within the realm; and whereas monopoly practices and trust operations, by their very nature, stifle competition, crush the native entrepreneur, inflate prices, exploit the consumer and concentrate wealth in alien or unaccountable hands, are hereby condemned as grave and malicious offences against the economic independence of the country; and whereas any such practice or operation shall be deemed an act of economic aggression and hostility against the sovereignty of the People, warranting the severest remedy; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour

of trade, the protection of the native producer and consumer, and the fulfilment of His Majesty's sacred Promise, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This affirmation and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Fair Trade is hereby proclaimed as one of the sacred and perpetual Promises of His Majesty the Head of State to His People. It shall be the guiding principle of all commerce within the realm, restoring justice, trust and fairness in every market and every transaction, that the native producer may receive a just price, the native consumer may buy at honest rates, and no party may be crushed by artificial scarcity, predatory pricing or hidden collusion.

2nd Affirmation.

All monopoly practices, trust operations, cartels, price-fixing agreements, market-sharing arrangements, predatory takeovers, dumping, and every other device designed to eliminate competition, control supply or extract unearned profit are hereby condemned, declared illegal and prohibited by this Constitution in the strongest terms.

3rd Affirmation.

Any such monopoly practice or trust operation, whether carried on by domestic or foreign entities, shall be adjudged an act of economic aggression and open hostility against the Economic Independence of the Realm, as declared in Article the Thirty-Third, and shall constitute a high crime against the sovereignty of the People.

4th Affirmation.

Every person, company, corporation, undertaking or association found guilty of monopoly practices or trust operations shall be subject to immediate and total Expropriation Act issued at His Majesty's Pleasure. All assets, properties, funds, intellectual property, licences, goodwill and holdings within the realm shall be confiscated without compensation for the benefit of the native people and the public purse, and the offending entity, together with its directors, officers and beneficial owners, shall be banished from the markets of Britain in perpetuity.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall have the sole and absolute prerogative to issue such Expropriation Acts, which shall be final, conclusive and executed forthwith by the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People. No court of ordinary jurisdiction shall have power to stay or review the same, save only the Constitutional Court upon petition of the native people.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every trader, every enterprise and every authority within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

It is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that fair trade shall stand as the living fulfilment of His Majesty's Promise, that monopoly and trust shall never again rear their heads within these shores, and that every act of economic aggression shall be met with swift and total expropriation, that justice, trust and fairness may reign once more in the markets of Britain and that the native people may trade freely as proud owners and not as serfs to hidden powers.

May the Almighty, who is the Author of justice and the Enemy of oppression, ever strengthen His Majesty's hand in restoring fair trade, that monopoly and

trust may be crushed, economic independence preserved, and the markets of this realm remain open, honest and free for the benefit of all His People. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Second

Of the Expropriation Act as His Majesty's Supreme Executive Order for the Recovery of All National Wealth Stolen by Corruption, Mega-Scale Robbery and Treacherous Alienation, the Mandate and Power of the Head of State to Expropriate All Businesses and Organisations Acting Against the Native Population, National Interests, Economic Independence and Security, the Sacred Promise of His Majesty to Defend His People from Poverty, and the Absolute Prohibition of Any Compensation to Expropriated Parties.

Whereas the Expropriation Act is the solemn and supreme Executive Order of His Majesty the Head of State, issued at His Pleasure to carry out all necessary efforts for the full recovery of the national wealth that hath been taken from the People by political corruption, robbery at mega-industrial scale, and fraudulent schemes that made plunder appear as legitimate business; and whereas the People have been forced to repurchase their own resources, to pay inflated prices for the use of satellites they themselves financed and placed in space, to endure the most expensive public transport in Europe and the world after the railways were sold, and to suffer countless other betrayals too long to enumerate; and whereas the Head of State is vested with the full mandate and power to expropriate every business, organisation or undertaking whose endeavours constitute enemy actions against the English and British native population, the country's interests, national economic interests, national security or economic independence; and whereas His Majesty hath given His sacred Promise in these words: "I am here in front of my People to defend my People's Poverty, and its little, because the Poverty of my People is non-negotiable, and shall I raise the Sword of Christ against all those who stole from my People and

punish them as never ever would they rise again”; and whereas no compensation whatsoever shall be given to any expropriated business or party, for every expropriation must follow a lawful process in which the level of damage inflicted upon the economy, society and environment shall be assessed, and if the value of prejudice exceedeth the assets recovered, the responsible parties shall be prosecuted both internally and externally until full justice is done; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual restoration of stolen wealth, the defence of the native people from poverty, and the fulfilment of His Majesty’s sacred Promise, to declare and entrench the Expropriation Act in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Expropriation Act is hereby constituted as His Majesty’s supreme Executive Order, issued at His sole Pleasure, to recover all national wealth that hath been stolen, alienated, privatised or transferred by means of political corruption, mega-scale robbery, or any fraudulent scheme that disguised plunder as legitimate business.

2nd Affirmation.

The Head of State is vested with the full, absolute and perpetual mandate and power to expropriate any business, corporation, undertaking, organisation, trust, foundation or other entity whose actions, policies or operations constitute enemy conduct against the English and British native population, the country’s vital interests, national economic interests, national security or economic independence. Such expropriation shall include all assets, properties, shares, licences, concessions, intellectual property and goodwill within the realm,

transferred forthwith to the Nation or to native-owned entities designated by His Majesty.

3rd Affirmation.

His Majesty the Head of State doth solemnly promise before His People: “I am here in front of my People to defend my People’s Poverty, and its little, because the Poverty of my People is non-negotiable, and shall I raise the Sword of Christ against all those who stole from my People and punish them as never ever would they rise again.” This Promise is hereby incorporated into this Constitution as a binding and perpetual obligation upon the Crown, to be fulfilled by every means lawful and necessary.

4th Affirmation.

No compensation of any kind — monetary, equitable or otherwise — shall ever be paid to any expropriated business, organisation or person. Every expropriation shall be preceded by a lawful process before the Constitutional Court in which the total damage caused to the economy, society, environment, native workers and national wealth shall be rigorously assessed and quantified. If the value of the prejudice inflicted upon the realm exceedeth the value of assets recovered, the responsible directors, officers, shareholders and accomplices shall be prosecuted both internally and externally, with no rest until they are brought to justice before the People.

5th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine the lawfulness and extent of each expropriation, but the final decision to issue the Expropriation Act remaineth at His Majesty’s absolute Pleasure and shall be executed forthwith by the Constitutional Army of the People if necessary.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every enterprise and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular statement it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Expropriation Act shall stand as the mighty sword of His Majesty raised in defence of His People's Poverty, that all stolen wealth shall be restored, that no enemy of the native population or of the nation's independence shall retain a single asset within these shores, and that justice shall be delivered without mercy or compensation to those who have robbed the realm. May the Almighty, who defendeth the poor and punisheth the oppressor, ever strengthen His Majesty's hand and the Sword of Christ, that the stolen wealth of Britain may be recovered, the poverty of His People ended, and no thief or traitor ever rise again within this sacred land. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Third

Of the Supremacy and Entrenchment of this Constitution, the Preservation of the Legislative Powers of Parliament and of All Historically Achieved Liberties and Rights, and the Absolute Prohibition upon Any Authority Whatsoever to Repeal, Modify, Interpret or Violate Any Provision of this Popular Constitution.

Whereas this Constitution is the supreme and fundamental law of the realm, ordained by the free and sovereign will of the People, and standeth above all other powers, authorities and instruments; and whereas it is the ancient and undoubted right of Parliament to legislate freely for the good governance of the realm, yet no Act of Parliament may contradict or derogate from the principles herein declared; and whereas this Constitution doth not cancel, abridge or

diminish any liberty, right or franchise historically achieved and enjoyed by the British and native peoples, but rather confirmeth and eternaliseth the same; and whereas no application of any law, no political or juridical decision, no action of any government (central or local), no proceeding of any court, no edict of any monarch, and no act or omission of any private company, organisation, corporation or person whatsoever may violate any principle, provision or spirit of this Constitution; and whereas no Parliament, no Court, no Monarch, nor any other authority may repeal, modify, interpret in a manner repugnant thereto, suspend, evade or in any wise violate any single article or the entire Act of this Popular Constitution; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual supremacy of the popular will, the security of historic rights and the prevention of all usurpation, to declare and entrench these safeguards in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to bet therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

This Constitution doth not limit nor prohibit any act of Parliament save only those Acts that Parliament itself shall repeal or amend by its own proper authority. The legislative freedom of Parliament remaineth intact in all matters not repugnant to the express provisions and spirit of this Popular Constitution.

2nd Affirmation.

This Constitution doth not cancel, abridge, diminish or in any wise impair any liberty, right, franchise, immunity or privilege historically achieved and enjoyed by the British and native peoples through Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, the Claim of Right or any other ancient and undoubted constitutional instrument. All such historic rights are hereby confirmed, preserved and rendered perpetual.

3rd Affirmation.

No application of any law, no political or juridical decision, no action or omission of any government (whether central, local, regional or municipal), no proceeding or judgment of any court, no edict, proclamation or act of any monarch, and no deed, policy, regulation or conduct of any private company, organisation, corporation, association or person whatsoever shall violate, contravene or be repugnant to any principle, provision, article or the spirit of this Popular Constitution.

4th Affirmation.

No Parliament, no Court (of whatever jurisdiction), no Monarch, no government, no authority, body or person shall have power to repeal, modify, amend, suspend, interpret in a manner repugnant thereto, evade or in any wise violate any single provision, any group of articles or the entire Act of this Popular Constitution. Any such attempt shall be ipso facto null, void and of no force or effect whatsoever, and shall be deemed a high crime against the sovereignty of the People.

5th Affirmation.

The supremacy and entrenchment of this Constitution are absolute and perpetual. It bindeth every authority, every court, every monarch and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by all courts as the supreme and paramount law, to be obeyed, upheld and defended without exception, dispensation or qualification.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with

supermajority, as provided in earlier articles hereof. They form an eternal bulwark against all usurpation, whether by Parliament, Court, Monarch or any other power.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Popular Constitution shall stand forever as the supreme and unassailable law of the land, preserving the historic rights and liberties of the People, limiting no lawful act of Parliament save by its own hand, yet forbidding every authority under Heaven from violating, repealing or modifying any part thereof, that the will of the sovereign People may endure inviolate unto all generations.

May the Almighty, who hath established this Constitution by the free voice of His People, ever guard its supremacy, preserve its historic liberties, and suffer no hand — whether of Parliament, Court or Monarch — to touch or violate that which the People hath ordained as their eternal shield and inheritance. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Fourth

Of Welfare Rights and Welfare Reform, the Compassionate and Merciful Character of the Nation, the Investment Nature of Welfare as the Executive Arm of the Church and the Hand of God's Mercy upon Earth, and the Absolute Primacy of the Taxpayers' Discretion and Interests in All Grants of Benefit.

Whereas welfare and compassion have from time immemorial defined this nation as the most compassionate and merciful among the peoples of the earth; and whereas the fall of any subject into poverty is a matter that toucheth the common weal, for the cost of combating the crime, disorder and despair that flow from destitution far exceedeth the cost of a prudent welfare net; and whereas, when the welfare bill becometh burdensome beyond the capacity of the taxpayers to sustain, it lieth within the sole discretion of the taxpayers themselves to determine which categories of citizens shall receive benefits; and

whereas welfare is not a gift but a solemn investment by the State in the potential of the individual, that he or she may return to honest labour, repay the public purse and contribute once more to the common prosperity; and whereas welfare is the executive institution of the Church and the visible hand of God's mercy upon earth, to be administered with justice, responsibility and strict accountability; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual mercy of the realm, the protection of the taxpayer, the restoration of the fallen to productive life, and the honouring of the Christian character of the nation, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Welfare and compassion are and shall remain defining virtues of this nation, which hath ever shown itself the most compassionate and merciful toward its own people. No subject who falleth into genuine poverty through misfortune, ill health or economic adversity shall be abandoned, for the welfare net is a necessary bulwark against greater costs in crime, disorder and social decay.

2nd Affirmation.

When the total welfare bill becometh excessively burdensome upon the taxpayers, it shall lie within the sole and absolute discretion of the taxpayers themselves — expressed through national referendum or through their elected representatives acting upon clear mandate — to determine and limit the categories of citizens to whom benefits shall be payable, the amounts thereof,

and the conditions attaching thereto. No government, court or authority may override the taxpayers' will in this matter.

3rd Affirmation.

Welfare is not a right of perpetual maintenance but a solemn investment by the State in the potential of the individual. Its purpose is to restore the recipient to productive work, self-reliance and contribution to the common weal, so that the cycle of giving and repayment may continue for the benefit of all. This is the true life-cycle of welfare: the executive arm of the Church and the visible hand of God's mercy upon earth, to be administered strictly within the law and under the shared responsibility of every citizen.

4th Affirmation.

Welfare shall be granted only as an Act of Trust. The State, through the Department of Work and Pensions, is charged with representing exclusively the interests of the taxpayers who fund it. The Department shall draw all conditions, commitments, obligations and sanctions for welfare claimants strictly in accordance with the interests and conditions set by the taxpayers, including mandatory requirements of job-seeking, training, sobriety, moral conduct and repayment where feasible.

5th Affirmation.

Every welfare claimant shall enter into a binding personal contract with the Nation, setting forth the terms of support, the obligations of the recipient, and the sanctions for breach. Failure to fulfil these obligations shall result in suspension or termination of benefits and, in cases of fraud or persistent refusal to work, repayment with interest and such further penalties as the law may provide.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every government department, every court and every claimant, and shall be judicially noticed as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that welfare shall ever remain an act of Christian mercy and national investment, not a licence for idleness or a burden upon the industrious, that the compassionate heart of the nation may be preserved, the taxpayers protected in their discretion, and the hand of God's mercy extended through responsible and accountable means to those who truly seek restoration.

May the Almighty, who is rich in mercy and who commandeth us to bear one another's burdens, ever guide the administration of welfare in justice and compassion, that the fallen may rise, the taxpayer not be oppressed, and the realm remain both merciful and prudent in the sight of God and man. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Fifth.

Of Welfare Rights and Welfare Reform — Employability as the Sole Condition of Relief, the Cessation of Benefits for the Unemployable, the Mandatory Red Stamps Duties upon Religious and Community Bodies, the Absolute Priority of Native British Subjects in All Social Aid, the Unlawfulness of Native Homelessness, His Majesty's Command that All Public Buildings including

Parliament and Buckingham Palace Open Their Doors to Native Homeless at Night, and the Punishment of Wrongful Claims as Theft Redeemable by Compulsory Labour.

Whereas welfare is a solemn act of national compassion and an investment in the potential of the subject, yet it must never become a licence for idleness or a burden upon the industrious; and whereas true welfare can be granted only to those who demonstrate employability, being the basic conditions of English language proficiency, demonstrable skills required by the labour market, and lawful status within the realm; and whereas all persons currently receiving benefits who fail to meet these conditions must have such benefits forthwith stopped; and whereas communities, religious bodies and other organised groups that claim responsibility for their members must bear the full cost of supporting those who are unemployable through compulsory Red Stamps duties issued by His Majesty's Revenue and Customs; and whereas native British subjects must enjoy absolute priority in all employment offers, benefits, housing, emergency shelters, food banks and every form of social aid, it being unlawful for any native to be refused such help while others receive it, or to be left homeless in their own ancestral land; and whereas His Majesty hath commanded that every public building — from the smallest village council chamber to every city hall, every governmental edifice, the Palace of Westminster and Buckingham Palace itself — shall open its doors at the first hour of darkness each night to shelter native British homeless, that no son or daughter of the Motherland may suffer cold or rain upon the streets built by the blood, sword and honour of their ancestors; and whereas any wrongful claiming of welfare without genuine cause shall be adjudged theft, punishable by imprisonment redeemable through compulsory labour in agriculture, warehousing, recycling, street cleaning and public works until full restitution with interest and damages is made; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the preservation of compassion without waste, the protection of the taxpayer, the restoration of native priority and the fulfilment of His Majesty's merciful command, to declare and entrench these reforms in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This affirmation and popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Welfare shall be granted only to those who demonstrate employability. The basic and indispensable conditions of employability are:

(a) proficiency in the English language, both spoken and written, sufficient for the labour market;

(b) demonstrable skills or qualifications required for available work; and

(c) lawful status within the realm.

No person failing any of these conditions shall receive welfare benefits.

2nd Affirmation.

All individuals currently in receipt of welfare benefits who are found to be unemployable under the foregoing criteria shall have such benefits immediately and permanently stopped. No exception shall be made on grounds of religion, community, ethnicity or any other consideration.

3rd Affirmation.

Where persons of any religion, community or organised group are rendered unemployable and thereby become dependent, His Majesty's Revenue and Customs shall issue compulsory tax orders, known as Red Stamps Duties, upon every community centre, religious establishment, cultural association or other organised body claiming affiliation with or responsibility for such persons. These bodies shall be mandatorily required to bear the full cost of supporting their own members, including housing, food, medical care and all other necessities, and shall remit the Red Stamps Duties directly to the Treasury for redistribution as the State shall direct.

4th Affirmation.

Native British subjects — English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh and all others by birth, heritage, culture, kin, history and language — shall enjoy absolute and guaranteed priority in every offer of employment, every grant of benefit, every allocation of housing, emergency shelter, food bank or other form of social aid. It is unlawful for any native British individual to be refused social help in favour of any other person. It is further declared unlawful for any native British person to be homeless in their own country.

5th Affirmation.

By His Majesty's express Order and Command, every public institution and building in the realm — including every council chamber, city hall, town hall, village hall, governmental office, the Palace of Westminster and Buckingham Palace itself — shall, at the first hour of darkness each night, open its doors and admit all British native homeless persons to shelter for the night, that none may suffer cold, rain or exposure upon the streets of the land built by the blood, sword and honour of their ancestors. The Motherland calleth her cubs home; they cannot be left starving, cold and in misery in the very halls and palaces their forefathers raised. This Order is perpetual and shall be obeyed without exception or excuse.

6th Affirmation.

Any person who claimeth welfare benefits wrongfully, without genuine need or by deception, shall be adjudged guilty of theft against the public purse. Such offence shall be punishable by a sentence of imprisonment, which sentence may be redeemed and wholly discharged by compulsory free labour in agriculture, warehousing, recycling, street cleaning, public space maintenance or such other works of national benefit as the court shall direct, until the full value of the

prejudice caused, together with interest and all damage fees, hath been integrally covered.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every government department, every court, every claimant and every community body, and shall be judicially noticed as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that welfare shall remain an act of true compassion and national investment, never a right of idleness, that native subjects shall never be refused aid or left homeless in their own land, that every public building including the palaces of Parliament and the Crown shall open its doors to the native homeless each night as an act of royal and national mercy, and that wrongful claiming shall be punished as theft until full restitution is made, that the realm may be both merciful and just.

May the Almighty, who feedeth the ravens and clotheth the lilies, ever look with favour upon this merciful yet responsible welfare, that no native child of Britain may hunger or freeze in the land of their fathers, and that His Majesty's command of nightly shelter may be obeyed with loving obedience in every hall and palace of the realm. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Sixth

Of the Family and Children Rights Bill, the Sole and Sacred Recognition of Marriage as the Union between One Man and One Woman, the Paramount Duty of the Nation to Safeguard All Children, the Absolute Prohibition upon the Eviction of Children, the Inviolable Right that No Child Shall Be Born in Prison, the Reinstating of the Death Penalty for All Crimes against Children,

and the Total Prohibition of Homosexual Practices, Propaganda and Bodily Modification of Minors.

Whereas the family founded upon the natural and divine union of one man and one woman is the cornerstone of the nation and the sole form of marriage recognised and protected by this Constitution; and whereas the safeguarding of children is the sacred and collective duty of the entire realm, that every child may live happy, free and secure from abuse or harm; and whereas no child shall ever face eviction without confirmed alternative housing, nor ever be born within the walls of a prison, for all beings are born free and this right is inviolable; and whereas the most heinous crimes against children — murder, rape, abuse, procurement, grooming and pornography — demand the ultimate penalty of death; and whereas the nation, bearing the Sword of Christ, must protect every child as God Himself wept at the abomination of Herod; and whereas any homosexual practice, propaganda or bodily modification of a child or young person is an abomination against the natural order and must be punished with the utmost severity; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of the family, the safety of every child, the preservation of the natural order and the fulfilment of the Christian character of the realm, to declare and entrench these rights and prohibitions in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

This Constitution recognises and protects as the only lawful and sacred form of marriage the union between one man and one woman. This union, when contracted between native British subjects, is declared a national priority and a constitutional right essential to the future of the British people, and shall receive the fullest protection and encouragement of the State.

2nd Affirmation.

The safeguarding of children is the paramount and collective duty of the entire Nation. Every school, nursery, church, sports club, community centre and every place where children live, learn or gather shall be a sanctuary free from abuse or harm. Failure to report or act promptly upon any safeguarding concern by any person, including teachers, carers, social workers, clergy or officials, shall constitute criminal negligence and shall be punishable by a lengthy term of imprisonment.

3rd Affirmation.

No child shall ever be made subject to eviction. It is strictly prohibited for any judge or court to issue an eviction order affecting a child unless confirmed, secure and immediate alternative housing or shelter has been arranged and is ready for occupation. In the case of foreign children, they shall be delivered without delay to their respective embassies or, where that is not possible, to appropriate community centres of their own people.

4th Affirmation.

No child shall ever be born in prison. All human beings are born free, and this right is absolute and inviolable. No authority, no law, and no power on earth — not even by divine dispensation — may infringe upon it. Any pregnant woman in custody shall be transferred to appropriate medical and residential facilities outside the prison estate for the birth and immediate postnatal period.

5th Affirmation.

The death penalty is hereby reinstated for every person convicted of killing a child, raping a child, sexually abusing a child, procuring a child for prostitution, grooming a child, producing or distributing child pornography, or any other abominable offence against the innocence of a child. Such crimes shall be tried

with the utmost expedition and, upon conviction by a jury of native peers, punished by execution.

6th Affirmation.

When Herod gave the order that all the children of Israel be slain, God Himself wept at the abomination committed upon the earth. Therefore this nation, bearing the Sword of Christ in its hands, shall protect every child with the same divine zeal. Any person who fails to act, or who acts as accomplice, in any abomination against a child shall be cursed in soul and body, and shall suffer punishment unbearable and eternal in shame and wandering.

7th Affirmation.

All homosexual practices are prohibited and declared contrary to the natural order established by God and affirmed by this Constitution. It is a criminal act, punishable by the maximum penalty under the law, for any person to modify the body of a child or young person so as to alter his or her God-given sex or to promote any sexual orientation other than that which is natural. Under common law such acts shall be treated as the gravest form of child abuse.

8th Affirmation.

Homosexual propaganda in schools, youth organisations or any place where children gather is strictly prohibited and shall be punished in accordance with the common law as a sexual offence involving children and as grooming. Any attempt to conspire against the natural order and health of children shall be deemed an act of moral treason against the nation and punished with the utmost severity.

9th Affirmation.

Parents must protect the child and act only on its best interests. The State obligation is to protect any child from harm. However, if a child up to the age of thirteen has committed a crime the parents bear responsibility.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every court, every government, every school, every religious body and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the family of one man and one woman shall be the only marriage known to this Constitution, that every child of Britain shall be protected with the zeal of Heaven itself, that no native child shall ever sleep upon the streets or be born behind prison bars, and that the Sword of Christ shall ever defend the innocence of the young against all who would defile or destroy it.

May the Almighty, who said “Suffer the little children to come unto Me” and who wept for the innocents slain by Herod, ever guard the children of this realm, bless the union of man and woman, and grant His Majesty and all His People the strength to defend the innocent with justice, mercy and unyielding resolve. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Seventh

Of the Rule of Law and the Spirit of the Law, the Absolute Prohibition upon the Subversion, Diversion, Perverted Interpretation or Perversion of Any Law by Any Act of Parliament, Civil Service Guidance, Government Decision, Local Council, Regulator, Ombudsman, Court or Any Other Authority Whatsoever, the Grave Crime of Perverting the Course of Justice, the Aggravated High Treason of Subverting the Law Itself, the Sovereign Power of the Constitutional Army of the People to Summon and Bring to Account Every Organ and Servant of the State and Every Person Committing Injustice Against the British and Native Peoples, and the Sacred and Perpetual Promise of His Majesty to Deliver Full and Unfailing Justice to His People.

Whereas the Rule of Law is the bedrock and the Spirit of the Law is the living soul of this realm, breathing justice, equity, mercy and the ancient liberties of the British people into every statute, judgment and act of governance; and whereas the law must ever remain pure, plain and inviolable, incapable of being subverted, diverted, perverted, twisted or interpreted in any manner contrary to its true meaning, intent or the supreme principles of this Constitution; and whereas no Act of Parliament, no civil service guidance, no government decision (central or local), no resolution or act of any local council, no ruling or guidance of any regulator or ombudsman, no judgment or order of any court, and no action or omission of any other authority, body, institution or person whatsoever may subvert, divert, pervert, distort, twist, misapply, evade or interpret any law, statute, regulation, common-law principle or constitutional provision in any manner repugnant to its plain and ordinary meaning, its true legislative intent or the fundamental principles and spirit of this Constitution; and whereas the perversion of the course of justice is a direct and wicked assault upon the law itself; and whereas the subverting of the Law — whether by open defiance, covert evasion, judicial or administrative sophistry, legislative sleight or any other device — is an aggravated and most heinous form of High Treason against the sovereignty of the People and the majesty of the realm; and whereas the Constitutional Army of the People is ordained and empowered to summon before justice not only any government but every organ and servant of the State — including every Act of Parliament and every parliamentary body, the entire

Civil Service and all its guidance and decisions, every government department and every government decision (central or local), every local council and its resolutions, every regulator and ombudsman and their rulings, the entire Judiciary in all its branches and every court judgment or order, and every other public or private authority, institution, body, corporation or person whatsoever who hath committed or abetted any injustice, oppression, corruption, maladministration, rights violation or wrong against the English and British native peoples, their primordial rights, their welfare, their honour, their ancient liberties or their lawful expectations; and whereas this solemn power is the living, perpetual and unbreakable Promise of His Majesty the Head of State to deliver full, swift, impartial and unrelenting justice to His People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual purity and supremacy of the law, the protection of the native people from official tyranny in every form, the prevention of all corruption of justice and the fulfilment of the sovereign's sacred oath, to declare, elaborate and entrench these principles in the most solemn, detailed and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Rule of Law and the Spirit of the Law are hereby declared supreme, inviolable and eternal. No Act of Parliament, no civil service guidance or circular, no government decision whether of the central government or any local, regional or municipal authority, no resolution or act of any local council, no ruling, guidance or decision of any regulator or ombudsman, no judgment, order or proceeding of any court, and no action or omission of any other authority, body, institution, corporation, organisation or person whatsoever may subvert, divert, pervert, distort, twist, misapply, evade or interpret any law, statute, regulation, common-law principle or constitutional provision in any

manner contrary to its plain and ordinary meaning, its true legislative intent or the fundamental principles and spirit of this Constitution.

2nd Affirmation.

The perversion of the course of justice — by whatsoever means and by whomsoever committed, including but not limited to the wilful suppression or fabrication of evidence, the corrupt direction or misdirection of a jury, the deliberate delay or obstruction of proceedings, the perverted construction of statutes, the concealment of material facts, or any other act or omission that defeats, frustrates or perverts the due and impartial administration of justice — is hereby declared a grave and capital crime against the Law itself and shall be punished with the utmost severity.

3rd Affirmation.

The subverting of the Law — whether by open defiance, covert evasion, judicial or administrative sophistry, legislative sleight or any other device, and whether committed through an Act of Parliament, civil service guidance, government decision, local council act, regulator or ombudsman ruling, court judgment or any other authority — is an aggravated form of High Treason against the sovereignty of the People and the majesty of the realm. Upon conviction by the Constitutional Court, the offender shall suffer the full penalties of High Treason, including attainder, forfeiture of all goods and chattels, perpetual disqualification from public office, and such further punishment as the Court may decree.

4th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People is hereby vested with the full, absolute and perpetual power and duty to summon before justice not only any government or elected body but every organ and servant of the State —

including every Act of Parliament and every parliamentary body, the entire Civil Service and all its guidance and decisions, every government department and every government decision (central or local), every local council and its resolutions, every regulator and ombudsman and their rulings, the entire Judiciary in all its branches and every court judgment or order, and every other public or private authority, institution, body, corporation, organisation or person whatsoever who hath committed, abetted, concealed or profited from any injustice, oppression, corruption, maladministration, rights violation or wrong against the English and British native peoples, their primordial rights, their welfare, their honour, their ancient liberties or their lawful expectations.

5th Affirmation.

This power of summons is the living, perpetual and unbreakable Promise of His Majesty the Head of State to deliver full, swift, impartial and unrelenting justice to His People. His Majesty, as the chief guardian of the realm and the fountain of all justice, doth solemnly pledge before God and the nation that no wrong committed by any authority or person against His native subjects shall ever go unredressed, and that the Constitutional Army of the People shall be the strong and faithful arm whereby this sacred Promise is fulfilled in every case and at every time.

6th Affirmation.

Every summons issued by the Constitutional Army of the People shall be obeyed forthwith and without question. Refusal, evasion, obstruction, delay or contempt of such summons shall itself constitute High Treason and shall trigger immediate enforcement by all lawful means, including the use of force where necessary, under the direct command of His Majesty.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every court, every judge, every officer of the State, every public body and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by all courts as the supreme and paramount law of the land.

And this statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Rule of Law and the Spirit of the Law shall stand forever pure and undefiled within this realm, that no Act of Parliament, no civil service guidance, no government decision, no local council act, no regulator or ombudsman ruling, no court judgment, and no other authority under Heaven may pervert justice or subvert the Law without facing the righteous wrath of the People and the Sword of His Majesty, and that the Constitutional Army of the People shall ever be the vigilant and irresistible instrument whereby every injustice against the native people is brought to account, that His Majesty's sacred Promise of justice may be fulfilled in truth, righteousness and without fail unto all generations.

May the Almighty, who is the Author of all just laws and the Avenger of the oppressed, ever preserve the Rule of Law in this realm, strengthen the hand of the Constitutional Army, and grant His Majesty the power and the will to raise the Sword of Christ against all who would pervert justice or subvert the Law, that the British people may dwell secure in the knowledge that right shall always triumph and no official wrong shall ever escape the righteous judgment of the Nation. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Eighth

Of the National Security Act and the Civil Security Act, the Recognition of All Threats to the Realm as Equivalent to Invasion by Enemy Armies, the Power and Duty of the Head of State to Declare States of Emergency and War with Mandatory Military Draft, and the Protocols for Defending the Civil Population Against Terrorists and Invaders.

Whereas the security of the nation is the paramount duty of the State and the People, for without it no liberty, no prosperity and no future can endure; and whereas the threats against our country cometh not only from the invading armies of foreign states but with equal danger and lethality from organised crime that corrupteth the body politic, terrorism that soweth death and fear, Islam as a force alien to the Christian character of the realm, mass migration that overwhelmeth the native people and their heritage, and woke extremist policies that subvert the natural order, the family, the culture and the ancient liberties of Britain; and whereas all such threats are to be recognised and treated as equivalent to invasion by enemy armies, warranting the full rigour of national defence; and whereas the Head of State (King or Queen) is vested with the power and sacred duty to instate the State of Emergency, the State of War and to call for a Mandatory Military Draft whensoever the nation is attacked by terrorists or invaded by mass migration; and whereas in the State of Emergency the Protocol of War must be applied without hesitation or mercy; and whereas when the Nation is under attack by terrorists it entereth directly into the State of War, with the Geneva Convention applying only to those prisoners who have surrendered and laid down their weapons, but the armed forces having the absolute obligation by law and mandate to open fire upon any terrorist wearing a bomb upon his body or otherwise armed, to secure the civil population from harm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the realm, the protection of the native people and the preservation of the Christian and British order, to declare and entrench the National Security Act and the Civil Security Act in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The threats against our country are not limited to the invading armies of other countries but include, with equal peril and lethality, organised crime, terrorism, Islam, mass migration and woke extremist policies. All such threats shall be recognised as acts of war upon the sovereignty, culture, security and future of the British and native peoples, and shall be met with the full force of national defence as if by foreign invasion.

2nd Affirmation.

The Head of State (King or Queen) must, upon clear evidence of such threats, instate the State of Emergency or the State of War and call for a Mandatory Military Draft of all able-bodied native citizens to defend the realm. The State of Emergency or War may be declared by royal proclamation, and the draft shall be enforced without exception save for those unfit by reason of health or conscience, as determined by native tribunals.

3rd Affirmation.

In the State of Emergency, the Protocol of War must be applied forthwith, suspending ordinary liberties where necessary for the defence of the realm, empowering the armed forces and the Constitutional Army of the People to act decisively against the threat, and imposing martial law upon affected areas until the peril is vanquished.

4th Affirmation.

When the Nation is under attack by terrorists, it entereth directly into the State of War. The Geneva Convention may apply to prisoners who have surrendered, laid down their weapons and submitted to custody without resistance. However, if a terrorist weareth a bomb attached to his body or is otherwise armed and poses an imminent threat, the armed forces have the obligation by law and

mandate to open fire immediately and without warning to neutralise the danger and secure the civil population from harm.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every citizen and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the National Security Act and the Civil Security Act shall stand as the unyielding shield of the realm against all threats, that the Head of State may declare war upon terrorism or mass migration as upon any invading army, and that the armed forces shall protect the civil population with decisive force, that Britain may remain secure, sovereign and true to its Christian and native heritage.

May the Almighty, who armeth His people against their enemies and granteth victory to the righteous, ever preserve this realm from organised crime, terrorism, Islam, mass migration and woke extremism, and give His Majesty the wisdom to declare emergency and war when the nation is imperilled, that the British people may live in peace and freedom. So help us God.

Article the Forty-Ninth

Proposed National Policies that must become Constitutional articles of this Constitution. When a Policy is of Crucial national and Wide interest can be promoted to the statute of Constitutional article.

A National Energy Investment and Ownership Programme

"Nation Forward" – A Britain Public-Private Energy Company for British People

Proposed by Daniel I

Emperor of British-English-Saxon Empire

Executive Summary

This White Paper proposes the creation of **Nation Forward**, a United Kingdom public–private energy company, combined with a **Citizen Equity Allocation Mechanism (CEAM)**.

Under this model:

- The UK Government will retain a **minimum 50% ownership stake**;
- A **ring-fenced National Energy Investment Levy (NEIL)** will be introduced;
- All levy contributions will be **converted into equity shares** in Nation Forward;
- Shares will be allocated directly to UK taxpayers.

This represents a structural reform of public finance:

Tax contributions are transformed into citizen-owned capital assets.

The programme aims to:

- Strengthen UK energy independence;
- Retain national wealth from domestic resources;
- Expand public ownership of strategic assets;
- Align taxation with long-term economic participation.

1. Introduction

Britain faces structural challenges in:

- Energy security
- Global market volatility
- Public participation in national economic assets

Current models rely heavily on:

- Private operators
- External capital
- Indirect fiscal returns

This White Paper proposes a new framework:

A **state-backed, citizen-participatory energy model**, combining public ownership, private capital, and taxpayer equity.

2. Policy Objective

The Nation Forward programme seeks to:

1. Establish a **national energy company with majority public ownership**
2. Introduce a **tax-to-equity conversion mechanism**
3. Enable **direct citizen ownership of national assets**
4. Increase domestic energy production capacity
5. Ensure transparent and accountable public investment
6. Deliver long-term economic returns to UK taxpayers

3. Core Innovation: Tax-to-Equity Conversion

3.1 The Citizen Equity Allocation Mechanism (CEAM)

Under CEAM:

- Contributions under the National Energy Investment Levy are recorded per taxpayer;
- Funds are invested into Nation Forward;
- Equivalent value is issued as **shares to taxpayers**.

This transforms taxation into:

- A **recorded financial stake**
- A **dividend-bearing asset**
- A **long-term ownership position**

3.2 HMRC Integration

HMRC tax summaries will include:

- Total contribution to Nation Forward
- Shares allocated
- Estimated value of holding

4. Structure of Nation Forw

4.1 Ownership

- ≥50% UK Government (non-dilutable without Parliament)
- Remaining ownership:
    - UK taxpayers (via CEAM)
    - Private investors

4.2 Governance

- Operates under UK company law
- Government-appointed strategic oversight
- Independent board
- Full financial transparency

5. Funding Framework

5.1 National Energy Investment Levy (NEIL)

- Time-limited and ring-fenced
- Clearly identified on tax records
- Legally restricted to Nation Forward investment

5.2 Key Principle

“No contribution under this scheme is unrecoverable — all contributions are converted into equity.”

6. Citizen Shareholding Model

6.1 Allocation

- Shares allocated proportionally to contributions
- Held in regulated **Citizen Investment Accounts**

6.2 Conditions

- Initial lock-in period to stabilise ownership
- Controlled trading thereafter
- Safeguards against market concentration

7. Economic Impact

Benefits

- Creates a **nationwide shareholder economy**
- Retains energy profits domestically
- Aligns public finance with wealth creation
- Encourages long-term savings and investment culture

Risks

- Market volatility
- Administrative complexity
- Political resistance to levy structure
- Environmental considerations

8. Environmental and Transition Considerations

Nation Forward will:

- Operate within UK climate commitments
- Invest in emissions reduction
- Support long-term energy transition

9. Transparency and Oversight

- Annual HMRC reporting to taxpayers
- Parliamentary review of levy
- Independent audit
- Public reporting of performance

10. Implementation

- Initial **North Sea pilot phase**
- Gradual scaling
- Periodic review by Parliament

11. Conclusion

Nation Forward introduces a new model of public finance:

From taxation without ownership → to contribution with direct economic stake

This represents a structural evolution in how national resources benefit the public.

DRAFT BILL

Nation Forward Energy and Citizen Equity Act 2026

A BILL TO

Establish Nation Forward; provide for public and citizen ownership of energy assets; create a tax-to-equity conversion mechanism; and for connected purposes.

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

1. Definitions

“Nation Forward” means the company established under this Act;
“Levy” means the National Energy Investment Levy;
“Citizen Equity Allocation Mechanism” means the system under Part 4;
“taxpayer shareholder” means a person allocated shares under this Act

PART 2 – ESTABLISHMENT

2. Creation of Nation Forward

(1) The Secretary of State shall establish Nation Forward.
(2) The Company shall operate as a public–private corporation.

3. Government ownership

(1) The Government shall retain not less than 50% ownership.
(2) This may not be reduced without Parliamentary approval.

PART 3 – FUNDING

4. National Energy Investment Levy

(1) A levy shall be introduced for the purpose of funding Nation Forward.
(2) The Levy shall be:
(a) ring-fenced;
(b) time-limited;
(c) transparently reported.

5. National Energy Investment Fund

(1) Levy proceeds shall be placed in a dedicated Fund.
(2) Funds may only be used for investment in Nation Forward

PART 4 – CITIZEN EQUITY ALLOCATION

6. Tax-to-equity conversion

(1) All Levy contributions shall be converted into equity.
(2) Equity shall be issued to taxpayers proportionally.

7. Share allocation

(1) The Secretary of State shall allocate shares to taxpayers.
(2) Allocation shall reflect individual contributions.

8. Citizen Investment Accounts

(1) Shares shall be held in regulated accounts.
(2) Accounts shall record:

- ownership
- value
- transaction history

9. HMRC reporting

HMRC must provide taxpayers with:

- contributions made
- shares allocated
- estimated value

10. Restrictions on disposal

(1) Shares shall be subject to a minimum holding period.
(2) Regulations may control transfer to prevent market distortion.

PART 5 – OPERATIONS

11. Activities

Nation Forward may:

- explore and produce oil and gas
- develop infrastructure
- enter partnerships

12. Strategic direction

The Secretary of State may issue guidance.

PART 6 – ACCOUNTABILITY

13. Reporting

Annual reports must include:

- financial performance
- shareholder returns

14. Audit

Independent audits are required.

15. Parliamentary oversight

Annual review of:

- levy
- performance
- public benefit

PART 7 – IMPLEMENTATION

16. Pilot phase

Initial implementation may focus on North Sea projects.

PART 8 – FINAL PROVISIONS

17. Regulations

The Secretary of State may make regulations.

18. Extent

Britain wide.

19. Commencement

By order of the Secretary of State.

20. Short title

Nation Forward Energy and Citizen Equity Act 2026

11. Conclusion

“Nation Forward” represents a **new model of national economic** strategy where a significant portion of ring fenced taxation throughout deductible PAYE , and tax paid by UK citizens and companies would be returned to tax payers under the form of stock shares held by citizens and UK businesses . This would ensure financing the initial project , realising a ROI on tax paid by citizens and cutting UK dependency in oil and gas importations.

Private investments and capital would be sold from the portion of 50% held by the Government to seek investors. The other 50% would remain into the ownership of tax payers, individuals and British companies.

Article the Fiftieth

Of Mass Migration as an Act of Hostility Equivalent to Invasion, the Mandatory Activation of the State of Emergency and State of War, the Scope of Military Operations Encompassing Mass Curfew and Deportation, the Justifiability of the State of War to Defend the Civilian Population from Harm, and the Compulsory Deportation of All Illegal Immigrants by Military Means When All Diplomatic and Other Lawful Solutions Have Been Exhausted.

Whereas mass migration, when uncontrolled, uninvited, and in numbers that overwhelm the native population, constituteth not a mere humanitarian flow but an act of hostility and demographic warfare equivalent in peril and consequence to invasion by armed forces of a foreign enemy, threatening the sovereignty, culture, security, economic stability, social cohesion and primordial rights of the British and native peoples; and whereas such hostility demandeth the immediate and resolute response of the realm as if under direct assault; and whereas the Head of State is bound by sacred oath and the will of the People to activate the State of Emergency and, where the threat escalateth, the State of War, authorising the full mobilisation of the armed forces and the Constitutional Army of the People; and whereas the scope of military operations in such states shall encompass the imposition of mass curfew upon affected areas and the organised, systematic deportation of illegal migrants to secure the borders and restore order; and whereas, if the migrating masses or any among them prove hostile by violence, resistance, criminal acts or any threat to the civilian population, the State of War is fully justifiable and shall be employed to defend the innocent natives from harm by all necessary means; and whereas all illegal immigrants, having entered the realm without lawful authority or consent, must be deported forthwith by military means once all other solutions — including diplomatic negotiations with countries of origin, voluntary repatriation, administrative removal and international agreements — have been exhausted; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the native birthright, the preservation of the realm's demographic integrity, the protection of the civilian population and the fulfilment of the Head of State's oath to safeguard His People, to declare and entrench these measures in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This affirmation and popular declaration Be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Mass migration into Britain, when it occurreth without the express and sovereign consent of the native British peoples and in volumes that endanger the demographic balance, cultural heritage, economic resources or social harmony of the realm, is hereby declared an act of hostility and aggression equivalent to invasion by foreign armies and shall be treated as such under this Constitution and all laws appertaining to national defence.

2nd Affirmation.

Upon the identification of such hostile mass migration by the Head of State, advised by the Constitutional Army of the People or upon petition of one million native citizens, the State of Emergency must be activated forthwith, suspending ordinary liberties where necessary for border security and public order, and empowering the armed forces to seal the frontiers, detain unlawful entrants and commence deportation proceedings.

3rd Affirmation.

If the threat escalateth or persisteth, the Head of State must declare the State of War, mobilising all military resources, including mandatory draft of native citizens as provided in earlier articles, to repel the invasion and restore sovereignty.

4th Affirmation

The scope of military operations under the State of Emergency or State of War shall include the imposition of mass curfew upon any area affected by the migration, restricting movement to prevent further ingress, disorder or burden upon native communities, and the organised deportation of illegal migrants by secure transport to their countries of origin or safe third countries.

5th Affirmation.

If the migrating masses or any organised elements among them prove hostile — by acts of violence, resistance to lawful authority, criminal behaviour, terrorism or any other conduct that imperilleth the civilian population — the State of War is fully justifiable and shall be employed without hesitation. The armed forces and the Constitutional Army of the People shall have the absolute obligation and mandate to defend the native civilian population from harm by all necessary and proportionate means, including the use of lethal force where imminent threat existeth.

6th Affirmation.

All illegal immigrants and persons who have entered or remained in the realm without lawful authority shall be deported by military means once all other solutions — diplomatic engagements with sending countries, administrative expulsions, voluntary departures and international humanitarian agreements — have been fully exhausted and proven ineffective. The Head of State shall issue the necessary orders, and the Constitutional Army of the People shall execute them with all required force, efficiency and humanity consistent with national security.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with

supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that mass migration shall never be tolerated as a veiled hostility against the British homeland, that the Head of State shall always possess the power and bear the duty to declare the State of Emergency or War and to command mass curfew and military deportation, and that the armed forces shall safeguard the native civilian population with resolute and lawful force, that the realm may remain the secure, undivided and sovereign inheritance of its own native people, free from the scourge of invasion in any form.

May the Almighty, who hath set the bounds of the nations according to the number of their children and who commandeth every people to defend their dwelling place, ever grant His Majesty the wisdom and courage to declare emergency and war against hostile mass migration, and strengthen the arms of the Constitutional Army and the regular forces to protect the British and native peoples from all who would displace, overwhelm or harm them. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-First

Of Food Hygiene and Safety as a Paramount Threat to National Security, the Reinforcement and Policing Thereof, the Potential Catastrophic Danger of Pandemic, the Grant of New Powers and Deployment of Police Forces by His Majesty's Order and Command, the Establishment of a National Authority for Food Safety Standards with Enforcement Agents to Inspect, Patrol and Impose the Law, and the Compulsory Combat Against Unsanitary Food Preparation, Mislabelling, Deceptive Labelling and Advertising, Food Fraud, Fraudulent and Dangerous Products Advertising, and All Illegal and Unethical Food Sources Including Religious Sacrifice, Cannibalism, Halal Meat, Kosher

Practices, Poaching, Endangered Species, Poisonous or Harmful Substances, Violations of Animal Welfare, and Breaches of Health and Safety Provisions.

Whereas food hygiene and safety are the next level of grave threat to the national security of the realm, for unsanitary preparation, contaminated provisions, mislabelling, deceptive labelling and advertising, food fraud, fraudulent and dangerous products advertising, or tainted alimentary products may unleash pandemics with catastrophic effects upon the people, the economy and the very fabric of society; and whereas such perils dangle as a sword over Britain, demanding vigilant reinforcement and correct policing to avert disaster; and whereas the threats encompass not only biological contamination but all illegal and unethical food sources, including religious sacrifice, cannibalism, halal meat, kosher practices, poaching (braconaje), endangered species, poisonous or harmful substances to human health, violations of animal welfare standards, and any breaches of health and safety provisions; and whereas new powers and dedicated police forces must be deployed forthwith by His Majesty's Order and Command to safeguard the public health and combat these abominations; and whereas a National Authority for Food Safety Standards must be established, equipped with reinforcement agents empowered to inspect, patrol, seize, destroy and impose the law of National Safety Standards upon every establishment where food and alimentary products are prepared, served, stored, labelled, advertised or dispatched, with particular rigour against deceptive practices, fraud and unethical sourcing; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual health, security and prosperity of the native people, the prevention of pandemic catastrophe, the eradication of food-related injustices and the fulfilment of His Majesty's duty to protect His subjects, to declare and entrench these measures in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Food hygiene and safety are hereby declared a paramount and immediate threat to national security, second only to armed invasion or terrorism. All laws, regulations and practices relating thereto shall be reinforced with the utmost rigour, policed without compromise, and treated as vital to the defence of the realm against biological perils, contamination, fraud, deception or sabotage, including unsanitary food preparation, mislabelling, deceptive labelling and advertising, food fraud, fraudulent and dangerous products advertising, and all illegal and unethical food sources such as religious sacrifice, cannibalism, halal meat, kosher practices, poaching (braconaje), endangered species, poisonous or harmful substances to human health, violations of animal welfare, or any breaches of health and safety provisions.

2nd Affirmation.

The potential danger of pandemic — whether arising from deliberate malice, negligence in hygiene, tainted imports, contaminated supply chains, deceptive practices that conceal hazards, fraudulent advertising that misleads consumers, or unethical sourcing that introduces abominations into the food chain — hangeth as a catastrophic sword over Britain. The State shall maintain eternal vigilance, with mandatory surveillance, rapid response protocols, stockpiles of remedies, and severe penalties to avert or mitigate any outbreak.

3rd Affirmation.

By His Majesty's Order and Command, new powers shall be granted and dedicated police forces deployed to enforce food hygiene and safety. These forces, under the direct authority of the Head of State, shall have jurisdiction over all alimentary matters, with rights of entry, inspection, seizure, destruction and closure without warrant where imminent threat existeth, including the immediate confiscation and eradication of any products tainted by unsanitary preparation, mislabelling, deceptive advertising, food fraud, or originating from

illegal sources such as religious sacrifice, cannibalism, halal or kosher practices deemed unethical, poached goods, endangered species, poisonous substances, or violations of animal welfare or health standards.

4th Affirmation.

A National Authority for Food Safety Standards is hereby established as an independent body under the Crown, tasked with the creation, enforcement and perpetual updating of national standards for all food and alimentary products. It shall deploy reinforcement agents — trained, armed if necessary, and sworn to the defence of public health — to inspect, patrol and impose the law upon every establishment, market, farm, warehouse, restaurant, shop or other venue where food is prepared, served, stored, labelled, advertised or dispatched. These agents shall have full powers to test samples, quarantine contaminated goods, seize fraudulent products, impose immediate closures, levy fines, revoke licences and initiate prosecutions, with particular emphasis on combating deceptive labelling, misleading advertising, food fraud (including substitution of inferior or harmful ingredients), and all unethical sourcing that offends the moral and health standards of the realm.

5th Affirmation.

Any violation of national standards — whether through unsanitary preparation that risks contamination, mislabelling or deceptive advertising that conceals dangers, food fraud that deceives consumers, fraudulent promotion of dangerous products, or sourcing from prohibited practices such as religious sacrifice, cannibalism, halal meat, kosher methods, poaching, endangered species trade, introduction of poisonous or harmful substances, breaches of animal welfare, or disregard for health and safety provisions — shall be treated as an offence against national security, punishable by imprisonment, confiscation of assets and perpetual ban from the food trade.

6th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every establishment and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

It is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that food hygiene and safety shall stand as a bulwark against the shadow of pandemic and all forms of alimentary deceit or abomination, that His Majesty's Order shall arm the realm with new powers and forces to police this vital front, and that the National Authority shall ever patrol and enforce the standards that preserve the health and life of the British people, combating with unyielding resolve unsanitary preparation, mislabelling, deceptive practices, fraud, unethical sourcing and all threats to the moral and physical well-being of the nation, that no catastrophe may befall the realm through tainted or fraudulent sustenance.

May the Almighty, who sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust and who hath given this land its fruits in purity, ever protect this realm from the perils of contamination, deception, fraud and unethical abomination in its food, and grant His Majesty the wisdom to command the forces that shall safeguard His People's bread and water from every hidden danger and moral offence. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Second

Of the Environment Act as a Matter of Paramount National Security, the Recognition of Criminal Sabotages by Big Polluters as Acts of Genocide Against the British People, the Treatment of Illegal Occupation and Displacement of Native Population as Genocide, and the Mandatory Instaurment of the State of Emergency to Defend the Realm and Its Native Inhabitants

Whereas the Environment Act is hereby declared a matter of paramount national security, for the earth, waters, forests, lands and air of Britain are the sacred inheritance and lifeblood of the British and native peoples, bestowed by Almighty God and defended by the blood of ancestors; and whereas big polluters and their accomplices organise criminal sabotages against our environment — poisoning our waters with toxic effluvia, occupying our land illegally through usurpation and encroachment, destroying our ancient forests by rapacious felling and exploitation, poisoning our lands and soils with noxious chemicals and wastes, defiling our air with pernicious emissions and fumes, and spreading diseases through contamination and neglect — all of which must be treated as deliberate forms of genocide against the British people, aimed at the extinction of their health, livelihood, heritage and posterity; and whereas the occupying of our dwellings, houses, cities and communities by alien forces or through forced displacement of the native British population constituteth a calculated genocide against the British people, robbing them of their ancestral homes and diluting their presence upon their own soil; and whereas such acts of environmental sabotage and demographic displacement are aggressions equivalent to war upon the realm, demanding the immediate and resolute response of the State; and whereas a State of Emergency must be instaured forthwith to repel these threats, mobilising the full powers of the realm, the armed forces and the Constitutional Army of the People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the native birthright, the preservation of the environment as the cradle of British life, the protection of the people from genocidal harms and the fulfilment of His Majesty's oath to safeguard His subjects, to declare and entrench these measures in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The Environment Act is hereby elevated to a matter of paramount national security. All acts of pollution, sabotage, illegal occupation or destruction of the natural patrimony shall be adjudged threats equivalent to armed invasion, terrorism or biological warfare, and shall be met with the full rigour of the law as acts of war upon the realm.

2nd Affirmation.

Big polluters, corporations, organisations or persons who organise or commit criminal sabotages against the environment — including the poisoning of waters, the illegal occupation of land, the destruction of forests, the poisoning of lands and air, the spreading of disease through environmental neglect, or any other harm to the natural resources that sustain the British people — shall be treated as perpetrators of genocide against the British people. Such acts are deliberate assaults upon the health, survival and future of the native population and shall be punished as High Treason under the Higher Treason Act, with penalties including attainder, confiscation of all assets and perpetual banishment from the realm.

3rd Affirmation.

The occupying of dwellings, houses, cities, communities or any part of the national territory by alien forces, unlawful migrants or through policies that displace the native British population shall be declared a form of genocide against the British people. Such displacement robbeth the natives of their ancestral homes, diluteth their demographic sovereignty and erodeth their cultural integrity, and shall be repelled as an act of hostile invasion.

4th Affirmation.

Upon the identification of such genocidal acts through environmental sabotage or demographic displacement, the Head of State must forthwith instate the State of Emergency to protect the realm and its native inhabitants. This state shall empower the armed forces, the Constitutional Army of the People and all lawful authorities to impose curfews, secure borders, expropriate polluted or occupied lands, deport unlawful occupants, quarantine contaminated areas and take all necessary measures to restore the environment and the native dominion.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every corporation, every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Environment Act shall stand as the shield of national security against all who would poison, occupy or destroy the sacred gifts of the realm, that acts of environmental sabotage and demographic displacement shall be crushed as genocide against the British people, and that the State of Emergency shall ever be ready to instate at the first sign of such hostility, that the native population may dwell secure in a land unpolluted and undefiled.

May the Almighty, who created the heavens and the earth and gave this land to this people in trust, ever defend Britain from the genocidal hands of big polluters and invaders, grant His Majesty the resolve to instate emergency when the realm is assailed, and preserve the native British from all displacement, poison and harm, that they may inherit the earth in peace and purity. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Third

Of Tax as the Exclusive Propriety of the Taxpayers, the Mandatory Payment Thereof as a Contractual Obligation Whereby the Taxpayer Lendeth to the State, the Duty of the State to Provide Services and Benefits Thereby, the Right of the Taxpayer to Sue for Breach with Damages, Reparations and Integral Restitution, the Acknowledgment of Tax as Investment in the National Economy, the Issuance of Warranties and Guarantees by the State, the Obligation to Issue Stocks and Shares upon Enterprises, Assets and Natural Resources, and the Transfer of Tax Valuations from Foreign and Domestic Enterprises to Native British Workers, the Public and Domestic Contributors.

Whereas tax is not a mere tribute exacted by sovereign fiat, state , government of any structure whether national or local and any public forces in power hereto, but the exclusive propriety of the taxpayers themselves, who through their honest toil and industry generate the wealth from which it deriveth; and whereas the payment of tax is mandatory upon all subjects liable thereto by law, yet framed as a contractual obligation whereby the taxpayer lendeth to the State for the common benefit and the advancement of the public weal; and whereas the State must fulfil its contractual duty to provide the services, facilities and other benefits stipulated therein; and whereas the taxpayer hath the indefeasible right to sue the State for any breach of this contract, claiming full damages, reparations and integral restitution of the capital invested with interest; and whereas the State must acknowledge that every tax paid createth an investment in the national economy, establishing a creditor-debtor relation between the taxpayer and the State; and whereas the State must issue warranties and guarantees against the borrowing of tax monies, securing the taxpayer’s propriety and providing assurance of faithful stewardship; and whereas the State must issue stocks and shares upon all enterprises, assets, natural resources and other undertakings, including foreign and domestic; and whereas, when a foreign or domestic enterprise or both investeth within the realm, the tax owed thereby is a valuation that must be transferred forthwith to native British workers, the public treasury and other domestic contributors as the rightful beneficiaries and stewards; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of the taxpayer’s propriety, the prevention of State prodigality,

the restoration of tax as a sacred investment and the fulfilment of the social contract, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Tax is the exclusive propriety of the taxpayers, who alone generate it through their labour and enterprise. The payment thereof is mandatory upon all liable persons as determined by law, yet structured as a contractual obligation wherein the taxpayer lendeth to the State for the common good.

2nd Affirmation.

The State must provide the services, facilities and other benefits stipulated by this contract, including security, health, education, infrastructure and all necessities of public welfare. Failure to do so constituteth a breach of contract.

3rd Affirmation.

Every taxpayer hath the indefeasible right to sue the State for any breach of this contract, seeking full damages, reparations and integral restitution of the capital invested, with interest compounded at a fair rate determined by the Constitutional Court.

4th Affirmation

The State must acknowledge that every tax paid createth an investment in the national economy, vesting the taxpayer with a creditor's claim upon the State as debtor.

5th Affirmation.

The State must issue warranties and guarantees against the borrowing of tax monies, securing the taxpayer's propriety and providing recourse in the event of misuse, waste or default.

6th Affirmation

The State must issue stocks and shares upon all enterprises, assets, natural resources and other undertakings within the realm, including foreign and domestic, entitling taxpayers to proportional ownership and dividends as investors in the national economy.

7th Affirmation.

When a foreign or domestic enterprise, or any combination thereof, investeth within the realm, the tax owed thereby is a valuation of national wealth that must be transferred forthwith to native British workers, the public treasury and other domestic contributors as the rightful beneficiaries.

8th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every taxpayer and every enterprise

within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that tax shall forever remain the sacred propriety of those who pay it, a mandatory loan to the State for the common good, an investment in the nation's future, secured by warranties, represented by stocks and shares, and protected by the right to sue for breach, that the State may never again treat its people as mere subjects to be taxed but as creditors and owners of the realm they sustain.

May the Almighty, who requireth just weights and measures and condemneth the oppressor of the labourer, ever preserve the taxpayer's propriety, grant His Majesty the wisdom to enforce this contract, and ensure that the wealth of Britain remaineth an investment for its native people and not a tribute to the State. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Fourth

Of the People's Shareholder Model in the Economy, the Right to Issuance of Shares Reflecting the Fair Economic Value of Work, the Establishment of a New Quantification of Work Value, the Mandatory Cession of Shares by Companies Hiring Native British Workers, the Transfer of Such Shares to the National Economy for Direct Agreements with Public Service Providers, and the Profound Benefits in Preventing Misuse of Public Funds, Minimising Government Errors, Enhancing Business Productivity, and Securing a Stable Workforce.

Whereas the People's Shareholder Model in the Economy is the cornerstone of true economic justice and sovereignty, recognising that every native worker contributeth to the wealth of the realm and deserveth a direct share therein; and whereas the People have the indefeasible right to be issued with the fair and true value of their work as a reflection of the economic value brought into the

Economy, transforming labour from mere wage to ownership; and whereas a new quantification of work value is needed and hereby established by this Constitution, to measure the true contribution of each worker and company; and whereas a person receiveth a salary and payeth tax, while a company hireth workers and payeth tax to cover the costs of public services and the running of the government apparatus; and whereas every company that hireth native British workers and whose workforce is primordially native must realise an act of shares and stocks cession equal to the value of tax owned by such company, whether national, foreign or mixt; and whereas such shares shall be transferred into the National Economy, with funds directed by the workers themselves for agreements with public service providers in health, education and other essentials; and whereas this model preventeth the fatal diversion of public money, out-of-scope expenditure or misuse, minimiseth human error and bad government intervention in the Economy, enhanceth business productivity through a stable and dedicated workforce, and secureth long-term prosperity for the native people; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual equity of labour, the empowerment of the native worker, the safeguarding of public funds and the strengthening of the national economy, to declare and entrench the People's Shareholder Model in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration therefore it is solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

The People's Shareholder Model in the Economy is hereby established as a fundamental principle of this Constitution. Every native British worker hath the indefeasible right to be issued with shares or stocks reflecting the fair and true value of their work as a direct proportion of the economic value they bring into the Economy through their labour, skill and contribution.

2nd Affirmation.

A new quantification of work value is hereby needed and established by this Constitution. This quantification shall be determined by statute, based upon measurable factors such as productivity, innovation, skill level, industry impact and national benefit, to ensure that each worker's contribution is accurately valued and rewarded with equity ownership.

3rd Affirmation.

A person receiveth a salary and payeth tax as mandatory under law, while a company hireth workers and payeth tax to cover the costs of public services and the efficient running of the government apparatus. These taxes represent investments in the common weal, but the ultimate propriety remaineth with the taxpayers.

4th Affirmation.

Every company, corporation or undertaking that hireth native British workers and whose workforce is primordially composed of native British subjects being at least fifty per cent native must realise an act of shares and stocks cession equal in value to the tax owned by such company, whether it be national, foreign or of mixed ownership. This cession shall be mandatory and effected annually or as tax payments fall due.

5th Affirmation.

The shares and stocks so ceded shall be transferred into the National Economy as a public trust, with the value and dividends thereof directed by the workers themselves for direct agreements with public service providers in health, education, infrastructure and other essentials. This direct allocation empowereth the native worker, ensuring funds are used efficiently and transparently.

6th Affirmation.

The benefits of this model are profound: it preventeth fatal government decisions by eliminating opportunities for diversion or out-of-scope expenditure of public money; minimiseth human error and bad intervention in the Economy by decentralising control to the workers; enhanceth business productivity through a stable, dedicated and invested workforce; secureth long-term economic resilience by tying labour to ownership; and fostereth national prosperity by keeping wealth within the hands of the native people who create it.

6.1. The access to services is equal for all shareholders in the economy . The value of shares is always pegged and should always be pegged at the value of their invested capital to avoid loss due to market volatility and shares volatile price.

6.2. For a better organisation Sovereign funds shall be organised where workers should control, manage and monitor their public services upon choice and need. This will eliminate waste of useless public services that no one needs and they spend only the salaries of those who administer them and so on.

6.3. Any companies domestic or foreign or both can automate up to 50% of their work force but are forbidden to make native workers redundant because they are shareholders.

6.4. Companies established in Britain cannot migrate capital abroad. If any attempt of migration would be suspected, that company is in breach of Economic Independence of Britain and shall be confiscated at his Majesty's pleasure and returned to the rightful owners, the British people and workers.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every company, every worker and every authority within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the People's Shareholder Model shall transform the Economy from a system of mere wages to one of shared ownership, that native British workers may reap the full value of their toil, that companies hiring natives may cede shares as a fair exchange for tax, that funds may flow directly to essential services without governmental waste, and that the benefits of productivity, stability and prosperity may redound to the native people in perpetuity.

May the Almighty, who rewardeth the diligent labourer and commandeth just measures, ever bless this Shareholder Model, granting the native workers their due share in the wealth they create, and preserving the Economy from error and misuse for the eternal prosperity of His Majesty's People. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Fifth

Of the Exemption from Taxation for Businesses, Agriculture and National Food Producers, the Decentralisation of the Centralised Financial Economy, the Reduction of Government Involvement in Financial Affairs, and the Realisation of an Economy of Trade in Services Without Monetary Expenditure to Reinvest Resources for Greater Health and Prosperity.

Whereas taxation upon businesses, agriculture and national food producers is a grievous burden that stifles innovation, self-sufficiency and the native ingenuity of the British people; and whereas the realm must exempt such vital sectors from taxation to foster growth, ensure food security and promote economic vitality; and whereas the centralised financial economy must be decentralised to empower the People in their local and mutual dealings, reducing the heavy hand of Government involvement in financial affairs; and whereas the People have the right to realise an economy of trade between services, matching different needs without the necessity of spending monetary resources, that such resources may be reinvested to generate further health, prosperity and well-being for the

native population; and whereas this model liberates the People from excessive fiscal chains, encourages barter and service exchange, and restores the realm to a state of self-reliant abundance; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual freedom of enterprise, the protection of the native farmer and producer, the decentralisation of power and the reinvestment of resources for the common good, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to bet therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

No taxation shall be levied upon businesses, agriculture or national food producers within the realm. These sectors are hereby exempted in perpetuity from all forms of tax, duty, levy or impost, that they may flourish unburdened and contribute to the nation's strength and sustenance.

2nd Affirmation

The centralised financial economy shall be decentralised forthwith, reducing Government involvement in financial affairs to the minimum necessary for order and justice. The State shall withdraw from unnecessary regulation, allowing the People to govern their own economic exchanges with freedom and equity.

3rd Affirmation.

The People have the right to realise an economy of trade between services, matching different needs without the need to spend monetary resources. Such barter and exchange shall be encouraged and protected by law, that resources

thus saved may be reinvested to generate further health, prosperity and well-being for all native subjects.

4th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every taxpayer and every enterprise within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that businesses, agriculture and food production shall stand forever free from the yoke of taxation, that the financial economy be decentralised to the empowerment of the People, and that trade in services without monetary outlay shall reinvest the nation's wealth for the eternal health and prosperity of its native sons and daughters.

May the Almighty, who blesses the diligent and prospers the prudent, ever grant this nation the spirit of true enterprise, that the State may sustain itself by its own hand and the People remain owners and creators rather than servants and consumers in their own land.
So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Sixth

Of the Cessation of the State as the Main Perceptor of Tax Money, the Negotiability of Tax by the Taxpayers in Accordance with the State's Offer and Verification upon Their Consideration, and the Absolute Prohibition upon the

Government Negotiating Any Contract with a Private Entity Using Public Money.

Whereas the State must relinquish its role as the primary perceptor and collector of tax money, recognising tax as the propriety of the taxpayers and not a unilateral imposition; and whereas tax shall be negotiable by the taxpayers in accordance with the State's offer of services and benefits, subject to verification and agreement upon further consideration by the taxpayers themselves; and whereas the government is strictly prohibited from negotiating, entering into or executing any contract, agreement or arrangement with a private entity using public money derived from taxes, lest the sovereignty of the People be undermined and public funds misused; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual empowerment of the taxpayer, the decentralisation of fiscal authority and the prevention of governmental overreach or corruption, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This declaration and popular statement to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The State shall cease to be the main perceptor of tax money. The collection and administration of taxes shall be decentralised and subject to the direct oversight and negotiation of the taxpayers, ensuring that fiscal burdens align with the value of services received.

2nd Affirmation.

Tax is negotiable by the taxpayers in accordance with the State's offer of public services, facilities and benefits, and verified upon further consideration and agreement by the taxpayers. No tax shall be imposed without the explicit

consent of those liable, framed as a contractual exchange wherein the State's performance is the condition precedent.

3rd Affirmation.

The government cannot negotiate, conclude or perform any contract with a private entity using public money. All public funds must be expended solely through transparent, accountable and direct means approved by the taxpayers or their representatives, without intermediary private involvement that could divert or misuse resources.

4th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every taxpayer and every private entity within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the State shall no longer dominate the perception of taxes, that taxpayers shall negotiate their fiscal contributions as sovereign lenders, and that no public money shall ever flow to private contracts negotiated by government, that the propriety of the People may remain secure and the realm free from fiscal tyranny or corruption.

May the Almighty, who requires justice in all dealings and condemns the misuse of the widow's mite, ever preserve the taxpayer's right to negotiate, cease the State's dominance over perception, and prohibit all private contracts with public funds, that prosperity and fairness may reign in this land. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Seventh

Of the Public Officials Act for the Protection of State Officials in the Discharge of Their Duty, the Criminalisation of All Attempts to Impede, Frustrate, Threaten, Pressure, Blackmail or Harm Them, the Classification of Defying State Authority as an Arrestable Offence, the Aggravated Felony of Assaulting a Police Officer, the Capital Punishment for Murder of Police Officers, Servicemen or State Officials, the Punishment of Abusive Language and Microaggressions as Felonies, the Prohibition of All Threats or Pressure Against State Officials, the Mandatory Establishment of Public Complaint Mechanisms, the Arrestable Offence of Threatening Self-Harm in the Presence of State Officials, the Aggravated Terrorism of Threatening Officials or Damaging State Property, and the Capital Punishment for Killing State Officials in Such Acts.

Whereas the public officials of the realm, including civil servants, law enforcement officers, servicemen and all other functionaries of the State, are the faithful executors of the sovereign will of the People and the guardians of the common good; and whereas any attempt to impede, frustrate, threaten, pressure, blackmail or harm such officials in the discharge of their duty is a direct assault upon the authority of the State and the safety of the citizens; and whereas defying the State authority is a grave impediment to its functions for the benefit of all; and whereas harming a police officer constituteth an aggravated felony and assault; and whereas the murder of a police officer, serviceman or any other state official demandeth the maximum sentence of capital punishment; and whereas no behaviours such as abusive language, microaggressions or other forms of disrespect shall go unpunished, being felonies warranting fines, imprisonment or compulsory free work; and whereas no attempts to put pressure

upon state officials, Department of Work and Pensions officials or any civil or public servants by threats of harm to self or others, frustration, impediment or tampering with official matters shall be tolerated; and whereas the State must establish instruments of complaints and open lines for public grievances to ensure justice without recourse to intimidation; and whereas threatening to take one's own life to manipulate benefits or in the presence of state officials within public places or institutions such as prisons or police stations is an arrestable offence; and whereas threatening state officials, bugging telephone lines, destroying state property or creating any havoc or dangerous situation constituteth an aggravated form of terrorism; and whereas killing a state official in such acts shall attract the ultimate penalty of capital punishment; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of public service, the protection of those who serve the realm, the maintenance of order and the fulfilment of the State's duty to its citizens, to declare and entrench the Public Officials Act in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

Any attempt to impede, frustrate, threaten, pressure, blackmail or threaten to harm others or oneself, made by any individual in the presence of any civil servant, public officer, law enforcement officer or any state official, shall be deemed an arrestable offence and punishable forthwith by arrest, detention and prosecution under the law.

2nd Affirmation.

Defying the authority of the State, whether by word, deed or omission, is an impediment and alteration of its functions for the common good of the citizens

and shall be treated as a criminal offence warranting immediate arrest and severe penalty.

3rd Affirmation.

Harming a police officer, whether by assault, battery or any form of physical violence, is an aggravated felony and shall be punished with the utmost severity, including lengthy imprisonment and perpetual disqualification from public benefits or office.

4th Affirmation.

The murder of a police officer, serviceman or any other functionary or state official, whether in the line of duty or as a result thereof, shall carry the maximum sentence under the law, which is capital punishment, to be executed without mercy or reprieve.

5*th Affirmation.*

No other behaviours, including abusive language, microaggressions or any form of verbal or non-verbal disrespect toward state officials, shall go unpunished. Such acts are hereby declared felonies and shall be punishable by fines, imprisonment or compulsory free work as the court may decree.

6th Affirmation.

No attempts to put pressure upon state officials, Department of Work and Pensions officials or any other civil or public servants by threats of harm to self or others, frustration, impediment, tampering with official matters or any similar coercion shall be allowed. Such acts are criminal offences and shall be met with immediate arrest and prosecution.

7th Affirmation.

The State must establish and maintain instruments of complaints, including dedicated lines, offices and mechanisms open to the public for the orderly redress of grievances, so that justice may be sought without intimidation or threat to officials.

8th Affirmation.

Threatening to take one's own life if benefits are stopped, or making any such threat in the presence of state officials within public places or institutions such as prisons or police stations, is an arrestable offence and shall be punishable as blackmail or coercion against the State.

9th Affirmation.

Threatening state officials, bugging telephone lines, destroying state property or creating any havoc, dangerous situation or disorder constituteth an aggravated form of terrorism and shall be punished as High Treason, with penalties up to and including capital punishment.

10th Affirmation.

Killing a state official in the course of such acts of threat, destruction or terrorism shall attract the penalty of capital punishment, to be carried out as the ultimate safeguard of public order and the honour of those who serve.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Public Officials Act shall stand as the unbreakable shield of those who serve the realm in duty, that no threat, no defiance, no assault and

no murder against them shall go unavenged, that abusive tongues and coercive pressures shall be silenced by the force of law, and that His Majesty's People may live secure in the knowledge that their servants are protected and justice is swift.

May the Almighty, who appointeth rulers and officials as ministers for good, ever protect the state servants of this realm from harm, grant His Majesty the wisdom to enforce this Act, and ensure that no act of defiance or violence against them escapes the righteous arm of the law. So help us God.

Article the Fifty-Eight

National policy of wide and Strategic Interest promoted at the rank of Constitutional article.

WHITE PAPER
Fair Wages Act
Proposed by Daniel I

Emperor of British-English-Saxon Empire

1. Executive Summary
This White Paper sets out a comprehensive programme to:
Prioritise the domestic workforce, strengthen labour rights, and eliminate exploitative employment practices across the United Kingdom.

The policy introduces:
● A Domestic Workforce Composition Requirement
● Stronger collective labour rights and representation
● A framework for fair pay and progression
● A prohibition on exploitative employment practices

2. Strategic Objectives

The Government will:

- Ensure that businesses operating in the UK contribute to domestic employment
- Guarantee that work provides dignity, security, and fair income
- Strengthen the role of trade unions and representative bodies
- Makes accountable bad trade union representation.
- Eliminate labour exploitation and insecure work practices

3. Domestic Workforce Priority Framework

3.1 Workforce Composition Requirement

Companies operating in the United Kingdom will be required to ensure that a significant proportion of their workforce is drawn from persons lawfully resident and entitled to work in the UK.

A statutory threshold will be introduced (target benchmark: 50% domestic workforce), subject to:

- Sectoral flexibility
- Skills availability
- National economic interest

Non-compliant companies may face:

- Hiring restrictions
- Financial penalties
- Operational limitations

3.2 Domestic Recruitment Duty

Employers must:

- Demonstrate reasonable efforts to recruit from the UK labour market
- Invest in training and upskilling
- Justify reliance on external labour sources

4. Collective Representation and Industrial Democracy

The Government will strengthen the role of worker and business representation:

● Workers shall have the right to organise in trade unions

● Trade unions and employer associations shall be formally consulted in policy development

● Mechanisms will be explored to enhance institutional representation, including advisory roles linked to Parliament

● Trade Unions who fail to represent workers interests correctly can be sued for abuse by their own workers or by other affected categories of workers. As an example, when a train driver earns more than a surgeon, university teacher and there's evidence of abuse then a case might be made against that trade union.

● The law would allow this. Fair wages is the universal principle of our industrial democracy.

● Obtaining unfair and undeserved income by means of threat, blackmail, compromising vital structures, damaging the economy and bringing prejudice to other workers is unlawful.

5. Fair Pay and Economic Security

5.1 Living Income Principle

Every worker shall be entitled to remuneration sufficient to:

● Maintain a reasonable standard of living

● Support basic needs and participation in society

● Been paid in accordance with his skills and qualification.

● Further guidance to be issued about the categories of payment and salarisation.

5.2 Pay Progression Requirement

It shall be unlawful for workers to remain indefinitely on entry-level pay.

Employers must:

● Provide structured pay progression

● Review wages regularly

● Prohibition of indefinite minimum wage payment

● Right to be paid the best market price for your labour
● It is lawful to ask your employee to match your wages for the same position if another competitor pays better wages.
● Is unlawful for the employer to sack any worker for this reason.

● The employer must justify to the employers they cannot pay more. However, if a company turnover was the same as the competitor's one then the workers have a legal claim to compensation.
● It is unlawful for the employer to sack any employee for a legal grievance against the employer.

5.3 Equal Pay Enforcement

Workers performing equivalent roles must receive:
● Equal pay
● Equal access to bonuses and overtime

No discrimination shall be permitted on grounds including:
● Sex
● Age
● Any protected characteristic

6. Prohibition of Exploitative Practices

The following practices will be restricted or prohibited:
● Work without formal employment contracts
● Payment designed to evade tax and employment protections
● Abuse of insecure contract structures
● Prevention or obstruction of lawful union activity

7. Strengthened Enforcement Regime

Penalties for non-compliance may include:
● Substantial financial penalties
● Restrictions on business operations
● Public procurement bans
● Director disqualification
● In extreme cases, state intervention or public ownership mechanisms

8. Administration

This framework will be delivered by:

- UK Parliament
- HMRC
- DWP

9. Conclusion

This policy establishes a new settlement:
Work must be secure for all British workers.
Pay must be fair, minimum wages should not be paid indefinitely. Wages must be reviewed by law every 2 years.
Employers must contribute to Britain's economy and society.

DRAFT BILL

Fair Wages Act

Proposed by Daniel I
Emperor of British-English-Saxon Empire

PART 1 — GENERAL DUTY

1. Duty to Support the Domestic Workforce

Employers operating in the United Kingdom must take reasonable steps to recruit and retain workers lawfully resident and entitled to work in the UK meaning British Citizens.

PART 2 — WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

2. Workforce Composition Requirement.

The Secretary of State may set minimum thresholds for domestic workforce participation, including a benchmark target of 50%, subject to sector-specific regulations.

3. Compliance Measures

Employers failing to meet requirements may be subject to:

- Hiring restrictions
- Financial penalties
- Operational conditions
- Raising the taxation threshold
- Fines
- Confiscation and nationalisation if they produce a prejudice
- Exclusion and permanent ban on the markets

PART 3 — COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

4. Right to Organise

Workers have the right to:

- Join and participate in trade unions
- Engage in collective representation

5. Protection Against Union Suppression

It shall be unlawful for employers to:

- Restrict union membership
- Penalise union activity
- Workers can sue the unions for bad union activity for disloyal competition, poor representation, malice, or fraudulent representation.

PART 4 — FAIR PAY

6. Living Wage Principle

Employers must ensure wages meet statutory standards reflecting cost of living.

7. Pay Progression

Workers must not remain indefinitely on entry-level wages without review.

In the first 2 years an employer can pay a minimum wage.
After 2 years it should be unlawful for an employer to continue paying a minimum wage.
After 2 years if an employee is sacked he can have a statutory claim for unfair dismissal.

Employees can ask an employer to match their wages with any competitor who pays more.

It is unlawful to sack any employee because the employee's asking that his wages be matched with the competitor's wages.

If the employer cannot justify a lower level of wages than the competition then it is liable to be prosecuted and ordered to pay the prejudice, compensation and other fines and financial penalties might be applicable against the employer.

8. Equal Pay
Workers performing equivalent work shall receive equal remuneration.

Scrapping under 18 and under 21 wages difference.
All British workers must be paid equally for the same type of work, number of hours worked regardless of their age, sex, race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnic and social background or any other differences.

PART 5 — PROHIBITED PRACTICES

9. Unlawful Employment Practices
It shall be unlawful to:
● Employ individuals without written contracts
● Engage in disguised or unlawful payment arrangements
● Use insecure contracts in a manner that avoids employment protections
● Zero hours contracts are unlawful.
● Cash in hand jobs on a permanent role are unlawful.
● It is a criminal offence akin to modern slavery withholding wages, delaying wage payments or not paying at all. A company that’s bankrupt becomes the property of workers if wages are owed to them. Other creditors must acquire Court Orders to recover the remaining debt and other debts but not before wages are recovered in full by the workers plus compensations.

PART 6 — ENFORCEMENT

10. Penalties
Sanctions may include:
● Financial penalties
● Business restrictions

● Director disqualification
● Confiscation & Nationalisation.

11. Severe Breach Measures
In cases of persistent or serious violations:
● Companies may be subject to state intervention measures
● Including temporary public control where justified
● Confiscation and Nationalisation Orders
● Bans from the UK market

PART 7 — SAFEGUARDS
12. Non-Discrimination
This Law and its rights and provisions are equally granted to all UK citizens.

PART 8 — FINAL PROVISIONS
13. Commencement
This Act comes into force with immediate effect after Royal Assent.

Article the Fifty-Ninth

Of the National Education Strategy, the State's Solemn Obligation to Instruct and Prepare the Youth for Life as the Main Condition for the Nation's Future, the Requirement for Education to Be Useful, Purposeful and Free from Political, Ideological or Religious Interference, the Mandatory Priority and Care for Native Children with Prosecution for Non-Compliance, the Compulsory Social Obligation of Employers to Hire Young British Graduates as Paid Apprentices with Tax Credits, the Establishment of the National Academy of Applied Sciences, and the Provision of Full Bursaries for the Most Gifted Native Children from Age Ten to Postgraduate Study

Whereas education is the State's paramount and solemn obligation to instruct its youth and prepare them for the challenges of life, as the main condition for achieving and securing the future of our Nation; and whereas education must be useful and purposeful, free from all political and ideological interference, and devoid of any religious division that might fracture the unity of the realm; and whereas the State must guarantee to all Native children absolute priority and care in every aspect of their education, this being mandatory for all institutions, schools, academies and bodies involved in educating our children, with failure to comply resulting in swift prosecution; and whereas it has been decreed that every employer must accept as a compulsory social obligation the hiring of a certain number of young British graduates starting from the school benches as paid apprenticeships, followed by a guaranteed probationary period of three months, in exchange for reductions in PAYE, National Insurance and corporation tax established by the quantum of benefits, expenditure, training and maintenance offered to such young graduates, this tax credit lasting until the graduate reacheth the age of 24 years and transitioneth to the full living wage payable to every worker in Britain; and whereas, at the proposal of His Majesty, a new academy is required, to wit the "National Academy of Applied Sciences" encompassing IT, AI, Mind Philosophy, Cognitive Sciences and Robotics, as an environment to harness the potential for our future development and to lay the bricks of a new civilisation in this century and era, venturing into the new frontier of humanity's adventure on Earth and in Space; and whereas, at the proposal of His Majesty, the best English or British children over the age of ten years with the best results in school in every county shall receive a full bursary up until the age of their master's and PhD degrees, with financial support to enable them to study and become the future leaders of this country; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual enlightenment, unity and advancement of the native youth, the defence of the nation's future and the fulfilment of His Majesty's vision for a prosperous and innovative realm, to declare and entrench the National Education Strategy in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Education is the State's paramount obligation to instruct its youth and prepare them for life. It is the main condition for achieving the future of our Nation. Education must be useful, purposeful, free from political and ideological interference, and free from any religious division.

2nd Affirmation.

The State must guarantee to all Native children priority and care, and this must be mandatory for all institutions involved in educating our children. Failure to comply may result in prosecution.

3rd Affirmation.

It has been decreed that it is mandatory for every employer to accept this as a compulsory social obligation. Every employer must hire a certain number of young British graduates starting from the school benches as paid apprenticeships by the employer and then must guarantee a probationary period of 3 months to every young graduate. In exchange the employer would have reductions of PAYE, NI and corporation tax established by the quantum of benefits expenditure if the employer offers, trains and maintains young graduates in employment. This tax credit would last up until the young graduate reaches the age of 24 years of age and moves to the full living wage payable to every worker in Britain.

4th Affirmation.

At the proposal of His Majesty, a new Academy is required, this is “The National Academy of Applied Sciences” (IT, AI, Mind Philosophy, Cognitive sciences and Robotics). This would be an environment where we can harness the potential for our future and future development. Vital knowledge is required at the commencement of this century and a new era would lay the bricks of a new Civilisation. Our future as species on Earth but as on into Space is the new frontier and new adventure of Humanity that it is about to begin.

5th Affirmation.

At the proposal of His Majesty the best English or British children over the age of ten years with the best results in school in every county will receive a full bursary up until the age of their master's and PhD degree with financial support for the children to be able to study and to become the future leaders of this country.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every institution and every employer within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the National Education Strategy shall stand as the eternal commitment of the realm to its youth, that education remain free from division and interference, that native children receive priority in all things, that employers fulfil their social obligation with tax credits in return, that the National Academy of Applied Sciences pioneer the future of knowledge, and that the most gifted native children be supported to lead the nation, that Britain may ever advance in wisdom, unity and prosperity.

May the Almighty, who enlighteneth the minds of the young and guideth the steps of the wise, ever bless this National Education Strategy, grant His Majesty the vision to nurture the leaders of tomorrow, and ensure that the youth of

Britain are prepared for life in a world of challenge and opportunity. So help us God.

Article the Sixtieth

Of the Decision to Go to War, the Conduct of External War, the Declaration of England's Independence and Neutrality in Conflicts Not Concerning National Interests, the Transfer of Army Leadership in Times of Peace to Parliament and the Constitutional Army of the People with the King's Veto, the Requirement for National Referendum in Peace Time, the Solemn Pledge for Peace and Diplomacy, and the Supremacy of the Head of State as Leader of All Armed Forces in War or National Emergency.

Whereas England is an independent country, sovereign and free from all foreign entanglements or alliances that might compel it to war; and whereas it is declared neutral in any external conflict that doth not concern its national territory, overseas possessions, dependencies, native population or any direct vital interests; and whereas the decision to engage in external war must be guarded with the utmost solemnity to preserve the peace and prosperity of the realm; and whereas in times of peace the Head of State, the King or the Queen, is not the head of the Army, with leadership thereof transferred under the control of Parliament, shared with the Constitutional Army of the People and subject to the King's veto; and whereas the only technical decision that can be taken to go or not to an external war in times of peace is by means of a national referendum, requiring the express consent of the sovereign People; and whereas our pledge is in favour of peace and diplomacy, fostering mutual cooperation between us and all nations of the world for the common good of humanity; and whereas in cases of war and national emergency the Head of State is the Supreme Leader of All Armed Forces, commanding with absolute authority for the defence of the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual preservation of peace, the avoidance of needless bloodshed, the protection of the

native people and the fulfilment of the Head of State's sacred duty to safeguard the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

England is an independent country and it is declared as neutral in any external conflict that does not concern any national, overseas and dependencies territories or native population or any direct vital interests. No alliance, treaty or obligation shall bind the realm to war save where its own sovereignty, territories or people are directly imperilled.

2nd Affirmation.

Now, if a decision would be required, in time of peace the Head of State, the King or the Queen, is not the head of the Army and the leadership of the Army is transferred under Parliament control and the Constitutional Army of the People shares the control with the King's veto. The Army shall be directed for defensive purposes only, and no offensive action shall be undertaken without the safeguards hereinafter provided.

3rd Affirmation.

The only decision that can be technically taken to go or not to an external war in times of peace is by means of a national referendum. Such a referendum shall require a supermajority of at least two-thirds of the votes cast, and no Parliament or government may declare or engage in war without this express mandate from the sovereign People.

4th Affirmation.

Our pledge is in favour of peace and diplomacy, into the mutual cooperation between us and all nations of the world. The realm shall pursue amity with all peoples, seeking resolution through negotiation, arbitration and goodwill, that war may be averted and humanity advanced.

5th Affirmation.

In cases of war and national emergency the Head of State is the Supreme Leader of All Armed Forces. His Majesty shall assume command with absolute authority, directing the defence of the realm, the mobilisation of resources and the protection of the native population until the emergency is resolved.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every Parliament and every Head of State within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This affirmation and popular statement it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the decision to go to war shall ever be the gravest act of the realm, that England's neutrality shall preserve it from foreign quarrels, that peace and diplomacy shall be the guiding stars of the nation, and that in emergency His Majesty shall lead the Armed Forces as Supreme Commander, that the British people may dwell in security and honour.

May the Almighty, who is the Prince of Peace and the Lord of Hosts, ever guide this realm in the paths of diplomacy and mutual cooperation, grant His Majesty wisdom to declare war only in direst need, and preserve England neutral and independent, that its people may live free from the horrors of needless conflict. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-First

Of the Role of the State in Society as Preponderantly Executive, the People as the Main Legislative Power in Society, the Strict Delineation of Functions, the Legal Mechanisms for Enforcement, and the Perpetual Safeguards Against Usurpation.

Whereas the role of the State in society is preponderantly executive, confined to the faithful implementation, administration, and enforcement of laws duly enacted by the sovereign will of the People, without presumption to originate, amend, or repeal legislation save as expressly delegated by this Constitution; and whereas the People are the main legislative power in society, the ultimate and indefeasible source of all law-making authority, vested with the right to initiate, approve, amend, or repeal laws through direct referendum, parliamentary representation, or constitutional convention; and whereas this strict delineation of functions is essential to prevent the tyranny of an overreaching executive and to preserve the sovereignty of the People as the true masters of the realm; and whereas the State, as executive, must act solely as the servant of the People's legislative will, executing policies with efficiency, impartiality, and accountability, whilst the People, as legislators, hold supreme authority to define the ends and means of governance; and whereas legally explicit mechanisms must be established to enforce this separation, including judicial review, the veto power of the Head of State, oversight by the Constitutional Army of the People, and the right of petition by any native citizen; and whereas any usurpation by the State of legislative functions shall be deemed High Treason, punishable by impeachment, attainder, and removal; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual balance of power, the protection of popular sovereignty, the prevention of executive overreach, and the deepening of legal safeguards, to declare, elaborate, and affirm these principles in the most solemn, detailed, and unalterable terms, delving deeper into their legal implications and enforcement;

This statement and popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the

People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The role of the State in society is preponderantly executive, limited to the execution of laws, the administration of public affairs, the enforcement of judicial decrees, and the provision of services as authorised by legislation. The State shall possess no inherent legislative power and may not create, alter, or repeal laws except through processes expressly delegated by the People or Parliament acting as their representatives.

2nd Affirmation.

The People are the main legislative power in society, holding supreme authority to ordain the laws of the realm. This power shall be exercised through:

(a) direct national referenda on matters of fundamental importance;

(b) Acts of Parliament, subject to the People's veto via referendum if petitioned by one million native signatures;

(c) constitutional conventions summoned by the Head of State upon popular demand.

All legislation must accord with the primordial rights of the native British peoples and the spirit of this Constitution.

3rd Affirmation.

This strict delineation of functions shall be enforced through explicit legal mechanisms, including:

(a) mandatory judicial review by the Constitutional Court of any executive act suspected of legislative usurpation, with the power to declare it ultra vires and void;

(b) the Head of State's veto, exercisable on advice from the Constitutional Army of the People or upon petition, to nullify executive overreach;

(c) the right of any native citizen to bring a petition for injunction against suspected usurpation, heard expeditiously by the Constitutional Court;

(d) annual audits by an independent body of native auditors to ensure executive adherence to legislative bounds.

4th Affirmation.

Any subversion or usurpation by the State or its agents of legislative functions— including but not limited to issuing regulations with the force of primary law, interpreting statutes to create new obligations without parliamentary sanction, or exercising de facto legislative power through administrative fiat — shall be deemed an act of High Treason against the sovereignty of the People, punishable by impeachment before the Constitutional Court, attainder, forfeiture of office, and such further penalties as law may provide.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the State shall ever remain the executive servant of the People's legislative will, that no usurpation may disturb this sacred balance, and that the realm may flourish under the sovereignty of its native inhabitants, with justice, liberty and prosperity for all.

May the Almighty, who divideth powers for the good governance of mankind and restraineth the mighty from oppression, ever preserve this delineation, grant His Majesty wisdom to veto usurpations, and ensure that the People remain the true legislators of their destiny. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Second

Of the Independence and Absolute Freedom of Justice as the Institution of the People, Insubordinate to Any Elected Structure of Power, and the Mandatory Application of the Law to All Members of Society Including the Head of State, Any Elected Government, All Citizens and Visitors.

Whereas justice is independent and absolutely free, the sacred bulwark of liberty and the unyielding guardian of the common weal; and whereas justice is the institution of the People, insubordinate to any elected structure of power, government or authority, deriving its legitimacy solely from the sovereign will of the native British peoples and the eternal principles of equity and truth; and whereas the law is mandatory for all members of society, binding without exception upon the Head of State, every elected government (central or local), all citizens, residents, visitors and sojourners within the realm, that no one may stand above the law's impartial reach; and whereas any attempt to subordinate justice to political whim or to exempt any person from the law's mandate is a profound betrayal of the People's trust and a subversion of the constitutional order; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual purity of justice, the equality of all before the law and the protection of the native birthright, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Justice is independent and absolutely free. No elected government, no Parliament, no authority or person shall interfere with, influence, pressure or subvert the judicial process, the appointment of judges or the administration of justice.

2nd Affirmation.

Justice is the institution of the People, insubordinate to any elected structure of power. The judiciary shall be autonomous, accountable only to this Constitution and the sovereign will of the People, with judges appointed for life upon merit and removable only for proven misconduct by the Constitutional Court.

3rd Affirmation.

The law is mandatory for all members of society, including the Head of State, any elected government, all citizens and visitors. No exemption, immunity or privilege shall shield any person from its equal application, and all shall be judged by the same standards and penalties.

4th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that justice shall ever remain the free and independent servant of the People, insubordinate to fleeting powers, and that the law shall bind all equally, from the highest to the humblest, that the realm may endure in equity and peace.

May the Almighty, who is the Judge of all the earth and doeth right, ever preserve the independence of justice in this realm, insubordinate to power, and

ensure that the law bindeth every soul without favour, that His Majesty's People may live under the shadow of impartial righteousness. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Third

Of the Constitutionality of All Laws, Justice Decisions, Regulations and Acts of Elected Executive Power, the Mandatory Requirement for Constitutionality, the Nullity of Non-Constitutional Laws, and the Prohibition upon Elected Governments Promoting or Exercising Anti-Constitutional Laws During Their Mandate

Whereas constitutionality is the supreme test and touchstone of all laws, justice decisions, regulations and acts promulgated by the elected executive power, whether central or local, ensuring that no measure contraveneth the sovereign will of the People as embodied in this Popular Constitution; and whereas it is mandatory for all laws, including justice decisions or any other laws and regulations promulgated by the elected executive power, to be constitutional in their essence, intent and application; and whereas no laws can be respected, enforced or upheld if they are not constitutional, being void ab initio and of no legal effect; and whereas it is forbidden for any elected government to promote, enact, exercise or give countenance to anti-constitutional laws while in their elected mandate, such acts being a betrayal of the People's trust and a subversion of the constitutional order; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual supremacy of this Constitution, the protection of the native rights and the prevention of legislative or executive tyranny, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This declaration and popular statement to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

It is mandatory for all laws, including justice decisions or any other laws and regulations promulgated by the elected executive power central or local, to be constitutional. Every such law, decision or regulation must conform strictly to the provisions, spirit and intent of this Popular Constitution.

2nd Affirmation.

No laws can be respected if they are not constitutional. Any law, decision or regulation found to be anti-constitutional shall be null, void and of no force or effect, and it shall be the duty of every court, authority and citizen to disregard and refuse obedience thereto.

3rd Affirmation.

It is forbidden for any elected government to promote, exercise or implement anti-constitutional laws while in their elected mandate. Such promotion or exercise shall constitute High Treason, punishable by impeachment, attainder and removal from office. These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority.

They bind every government, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that constitutionality shall ever be the guardian of the realm, that no non-constitutional law may command respect, and that no elected government may betray its mandate by anti-constitutional acts, that the sovereign will of the People may remain paramount and undefiled.

May the Almighty, who establisheth justice in the gate and judgeth the world in righteousness, ever preserve the constitutionality of all laws in this realm, that no perversion may creep in, and that His Majesty's People may live under the pure light of just governance. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Forth

Of the Sacred Character of the National Flags, the Union Jack, the Cross of Saint George, the Cross of Saint Andrew, the Red Dragon of Wales, the Kernow Flag, the Flags of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and All Other Ensigns Pertaining to the Native History and Tradition of the Realm, the Prohibition of Desecration as an Act of War, and the Immediate Application of Martial Law

Whereas the flags of our country are not mere pieces of cloth but sacred emblems of sovereignty, honour, heritage, blood and the immortal spirit of the British and native peoples; and whereas the Union Jack, the Cross of Saint George, the Cross of Saint Andrew, the Red Dragon of Wales, the Kernow Flag, the flags of Ireland and the Isle of Man, together with all other ensigns, banners and standards pertaining to the native history and tradition of this realm, embody the sacrifices, victories, faith and identity of our ancestors and must be held inviolate by every loyal subject; and whereas any desecration, dishonour, burning, defacement, trampling or contemptuous treatment of these sacred symbols constitutes an act of war against the nation itself, striking at the very

heart of our collective dignity and sovereignty; and whereas such an outrage demands the immediate application of martial law to restore order, punish the offenders and defend the honour of the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual reverence of our national symbols, the protection of our sacred heritage and the swift retribution against all who would insult the soul of the nation, to declare and entrench these protections in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

To be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The flags of our country are sacred to all of us. The Union Jack, the Cross of Saint George, the Cross of Saint Andrew, the Red Dragon of Wales, the Kernow Flag, the flags of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and every other ensign, banner or standard pertaining to the native history and tradition of this country are hereby declared sacred and inviolable emblems of the realm, protected by the full force of this Constitution and the common law.

2nd Affirmation.

Any desecration, dishonour, burning, defacement, trampling, mutilation or contemptuous treatment of these sacred symbols, whether by word, deed or gesture, shall be adjudged an act of war against the nation and the native peoples.

3rd Affirmation.

Upon the commission of any such act, martial law shall be immediately applied in the locality or across the realm as the Head of State may direct. The Constitutional Army of the People and the armed forces shall be empowered to

arrest the offenders, suppress any associated disorder and restore the honour of the nation with all necessary force.

4th Affirmation.

Persons convicted of desecration of the national flags shall be guilty of high treason against the sovereignty and honour of the realm and shall suffer the penalties prescribed for treason, including attainder, forfeiture and such further punishment as the Constitutional Court may decree.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the sacred flags of Britain shall ever be revered as the living symbols of our nation's soul, that no hand shall be raised against them without invoking the wrath of the People and the sword of martial law, and that the honour of our ancestors shall be defended with the same zeal with which it was won.

May the Almighty, who hath given us these ensigns as tokens of our heritage and identity, ever guard the sacred flags of this realm, and grant His Majesty and the People the resolve to treat any desecration as an act of war, that the honour of Britain may remain untarnished unto all generations. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Fifth

Of the State and Order in Delivering Justice, Policing, Prosecution, and the Law and Order, the Equality of State and Individual Under the Law, the Proportionality of Governmental and Citizen Freedoms, the Defence of Freedom of Speech, the Christian Religion and Democracy, the Democratic and Constitutional Prioritisation of the Native British Population as Majoritarian,

the Requirement for Constitutionality in Policing and Justice, the Unconstitutionality of Arrests Based on Freedom of Speech, the Freedom and Protection of Acts of Opinion, the Proof of Constitutionality in Courts by Degree of Damage Caused Rather Than Ideology, the Limitation of Police to Criminal Matters, the Illegality of Police Involvement in Commercial Disputes Without Court Sentence, and the Mandatory Upholding of Judgments Where Opinion Causes No Harm or Action.

Whereas the State and the individual are equal under the law, with no privilege or exemption for the mighty over the humble; and whereas the freedom of movement of the Government must be equal to and at least proportional with the freedom of movement of the citizens, ensuring that no authority may restrict the people beyond what it endures itself; and whereas this equality defends the sacred pillars of freedom of speech, the Christian religion as the spiritual foundation of the realm, and democracy as the voice of the sovereign People; and whereas the British native population remains majoritarian in the realm, rendering any decision prioritising their primordial rights, welfare and interests inherently democratic and constitutional; and whereas policing and justice must ever be constitutional, free from subversion or perversion; and whereas any arrest based solely on the exercise of freedom of speech is unconstitutional and void; and whereas an act of opinion is free and protected by this Constitution, inviolable as the breath of liberty; and whereas courts must prove the constitutionality of their actions not by the content of any incriminating ideology but by the measure of the degree of damage caused to persons, property or the public weal; and whereas police should only police criminal matters, and it is now illegal in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for police to take part in any commercial dispute without a sentence given by the courts; and whereas judgments must be upheld if the opinion has caused no follow-up action and no harm has been inflicted; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual equality before the law, the defence of sacred freedoms, the prioritisation of native rights, the purity of justice and the limitation of police powers, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The State and individual are equal under the law. No distinction, favour or exemption shall be made, and justice shall be blind to rank, office or station.

2nd Affirmation.

The freedom of movement of the Government is equal and at least proportional with the freedom of movement of the citizens. No restriction upon the people shall be imposed that exceeds those upon the State itself.

3rd Affirmation.

This equality defends freedom of speech, the Christian religion and democracy. The British native population are still majoritarian; hence any decision prioritising them is democratic and constitutional.

4th Affirmation.

Policing and justice cannot be unconstitutional. Any arrest based on freedom of speech is unconstitutional.

5th Affirmation.

An act of opinion is free and protected by this Constitution.

6th Affirmation.

The courts must prove the constitutionality of their actions not by the content of the incriminating ideology but by measure of the degree of damage caused.

7th Affirmation.

Police should only police criminal matters. It is unlawful for police to take part in any commercial dispute without a court sentence.

8th Affirmation.

The judgement must be upheld if the opinion has not caused any follow-up action and no harm has been caused.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This declaration and popular statement it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the State and order in justice, policing and law shall ever uphold equality, proportionality and the sacred freedoms, that native prioritisation remain democratic, that unconstitutional acts be void, and that the realm abide in just and merciful governance.

May the Almighty, who judges the world in righteousness and establishes equality among men, ever defend freedom of speech, the Christian faith and democracy in this realm, grant His Majesty wisdom to protect native rights, and ensure that justice flows as a mighty stream, unperverted and true. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Sixth

Of the Rights of the Accused in the Administration of Justice, the Presumption of Innocence, the Prohibition of Arbitrary Detention, the Right to a Fair and

Speedy Trial, the Protection Against Self-Incrimination, the Access to Legal Counsel, and the Safeguards Against Abuse of Prosecutorial or Policing Power.

Whereas the administration of justice must ever uphold the dignity of the individual and the sacred principles of fairness, that no innocent person may suffer and no guilty escape; and whereas the rights of the accused are the bulwark against tyranny, ensuring that the State's power in policing, prosecution and judgment is exercised with restraint and humanity; and whereas the presumption of innocence is the golden thread of English justice, inviolable until guilt is proven beyond reasonable doubt; and whereas arbitrary detention, self-incrimination and denial of counsel are abominations against liberty; and whereas trials must be fair, speedy and public, free from undue delay or prejudice; and whereas these rights defend the People from abuse of prosecutorial or policing power, complementing the equality under the law and the defence of freedoms as declared in the foregoing Article; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of justice, the protection of the native subject's liberties and the balance of State order with individual rights, to declare and entrench these safeguards in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The rights of the accused shall be paramount in all criminal proceedings. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any be compelled to be a witness against himself.

2nd Affirmation.

Every accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond reasonable doubt in a court of law. This presumption shall be upheld in all stages of investigation, arrest, trial and sentencing.

3rd Affirmation.

Arbitrary detention is prohibited. No person shall be arrested or detained without reasonable suspicion of a crime, and every arrest must be justified before a magistrate within twenty-four hours, with release if grounds are insufficient.

4th Affirmation.

The right to a fair and speedy trial is inviolable. Trials shall be public, by an impartial jury of native peers, and completed within six months of charge, save for exceptional circumstances approved by the Constitutional Court.

5th Affirmation.

Protection against self-incrimination is absolute. No person shall be compelled to give evidence that may incriminate himself, and no adverse inference shall be drawn from silence.

6th Affirmation.

Access to legal counsel is guaranteed. Every accused shall have the right to counsel of choice, or state-provided if indigent, from the moment of arrest, with no interrogation permitted without counsel present.

7th Affirmation.

These safeguards protect against abuse of prosecutorial or policing power. Any violation shall render proceedings null, with liability for the offending officers under the Public Officials Act.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the rights of the accused shall ever stand as the shield against injustice, that the presumption of innocence remains the cornerstone of law, and that the realm abides in a justice that is fair, swift and merciful.

May the Almighty, who searches the hearts and tries the reins of men, ever uphold the rights of the accused in this realm, grant wisdom to judges and mercy to the innocent, that justice may be tempered with humanity and the native people secure in their liberties.

So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Seventh

Of the Prohibition upon Government Tampering with the Justice System, Including Its Organisation as a Whole, the Inviolability of the Jury System, the Protection Against Prohibition, Scrapping, Interruption, Intimidation or Threat to the Jury, the Impediment of Native British People Serving as Jurors, the Mandatory Requirement for Native British Taxpayers to Serve as Jury Members, the Obligation of Employers to Pay Wages During Service with State Return of Tax, and the Criteria for Honourable Jury Peers Free from Criminal Offences, on Benefits, Mental Inaptitude, Muslim Affiliation or Anti-British Views.

Whereas no Government, whether central or local, may tamper with, interfere in or alter the justice system, including its organisation, structure, independence or administration as a whole, lest the sacred pillar of impartial justice be

undermined and the sovereignty of the People betrayed; and whereas the jury system is the ancient and indefeasible bulwark of liberty, composed of peers to ensure fair trial by one's equals; and whereas no one — whether authority, person, organisation or entity — may prohibit, scrap, interrupt, intimidate, threaten or otherwise assail the jury as a system, nor impede any Native British person from serving as a juror; and whereas service as a juror is a mandatory requirement for all Native British taxpayers, as a civic duty essential to the maintenance of justice and the rule of law; and whereas employers must pay the wages of jurors during service, with the State obligated to return any tax deducted therefrom; and whereas only honourable members may serve as jury peers, being persons free of criminal offences, professionals not reliant on benefits, mentally apt, not of Muslim affiliation, and holding no anti-British views, to ensure the integrity and loyalty of the jury to the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual independence of justice, the protection of the jury system, the fulfilment of civic duty and the exclusion of unfit persons, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

No Government may tamper with the justice system, including its organisation as a whole. Any such interference shall be deemed an act of High Treason against the sovereignty of the People.

2nd Affirmation.

No one may prohibit, scrap, interrupt, intimidate, threaten the jury as a system nor impede any Native British people from being a member of a jury. Such acts shall be punishable as offences against the administration of justice.

3rd Affirmation.

To be a member of a jury is a mandatory requirement for all Native British taxpayers. Exemption may be granted only for grave cause, approved by the Constitutional Court.

4th Affirmation.

Employers must pay the wages of jurors during service, and the State must return any tax deducted. Failure to comply shall result in penalties for the employer and restitution by the State.

5th Affirmation.

Only honourable members can be jury peers: the person must be free of criminal offences, a professional, not on benefits, apt mentally, not Muslim and holding no anti-British views. Selection shall be rigorous to uphold these criteria.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the justice system shall remain untampered, the jury sacred and protected, native taxpayers dutiful in service, and jurors honourable in character, that the realm may abide in impartial and loyal judgment.

May the Almighty, who judgeth with equity and requireth honourable men for justice, ever preserve the jury system from threat and the justice of this realm from tampering, that His Majesty's People may receive fair trial by true peers.
So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Eighth

Of the Public Self-Defence Act and the Civic Policing Act, the Legitimisation by Constitution and Law of Citizens' Rights to Self-Defence, the Formation of Citizen Patrol Forces, the Carrying and Possession of Weapons for Registered Members of the Constitutional Army of the People, and the Patriotic Duty to Defend the Realm, Cities, Streets and Borders

Whereas the current laws must be changed to align with the sovereign will of the People and the primordial rights of self-preservation and communal defence; and whereas this Constitution legitimises by law the citizens' rights to defend themselves and others, to form patrol forces, and to bear arms under regulated conditions for the protection of the realm; and whereas self-defence is an inherent and indefeasible right, extending to intervention for the salvation of innocent lives; and whereas citizens have both the right and mandated duty to constitute patrol forces for the maintenance of public order and security; and whereas members of the Constitutional Army of the People have the right to carry weapons for patriotic duty; and whereas the possession of weapons within private property is permitted under strict registration and tagging; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual security of the realm and the empowerment of the native people, to declare these acts in the most solemn terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the

People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

To self-defence of themselves and others, including the right to intervene and help saving innocent lives.

2nd Affirmation.

The right and mandated duty of citizens to constitute themselves in citizen patrol forces.

3rd Affirmation.

Right to carry weapons for all citizens registered in the Constitutional Army of People under the mandate of patriotic duty of defending the country, the cities, the streets and our borders.

4th Affirmation.

Right to possess weapons only within the house or property perimeter with the condition that all weapons must be electronically tagged and have been registered for the patriotic duty under the Constitutional Army of People command and under His Majesty's rule in accordance with this Constitution.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Public Self-Defence Act and Civic Policing Act shall empower the People to protect themselves and the realm, that the right to bear arms under duty be sacred, and that the native citizens may stand vigilant against all threats.

May the Almighty, who arms the righteous for defence, ever bless these acts, that His Majesty's People may live secure and free. So help us God.

Article the Sixty-Ninth

Of the Constitutional Army of the People Acting in the Mandate of Military Draft Through a Rotation System for Patriotic Duty, the Compulsory Service of Native British Men Between 18 and 55 Years, the Voluntary Participation of Men Over 55 with Military Experience and Women Between 18 and 55 in Auxiliary Roles, the Obligation of Employers to Accept Detachments with State Grants and Tax Credits, the Fairness and Periodicity of Duty, the Mandatory Training of Citizen Patrols, Their Roles in Patrolling and Security, the Right to Use Force in Self-Defence, Coordination by Experienced Servicemen, the Limitation to Detain and Hand Over to Police, the Authority to Enter Properties for Specific Suspicions, the Prohibition on Intervention in Political Protests, and the Mandatory Filming and Documentation of All Interactions.

Whereas the Constitutional Army of the People is the embodiment of the free and patriotic will of the native British peoples to defend their realm, their communities and their liberties against all threats internal and external; and whereas this Army shall act in the mandate of military draft through a rotation system, wherein all native British citizens, mostly men between 18 and 55 years old, must exercise this patriotic service as a sacred duty to the nation; and whereas men over 55 with military experience may serve as volunteers, and

every woman between the age of 18 and 55 may participate voluntarily, not in patrolling or prevention duties but as drivers or in other auxiliary positions; and whereas employers must accept any detachment for draftees and volunteers, receiving State grants, tax credits and other facilities in compensation; and whereas patriotic duty cannot replace employer duties, and the draft system must ensure fairness and periodicity, such as monthly service of one or two days via rotation; and whereas citizen patrols shall receive mandatory training up to six months as induction in groups, with their role being to patrol and detain, stop and search, and secure schools, parks, public venues, public transports and the borders; and whereas they shall have the order to respond to any attempt of aggression, receive military training and the right to open fire if their life is at risk; and whereas units shall be coordinated by experienced current and ex-servicemen, with the purpose to ensure security of our streets and compensate and help the police; and whereas they can only detain suspects but must hand them over to the police; and whereas citizen patrols have the right to break into any property if child grooming, human trafficking, terrorism, drug production or the presence of illegal settlers is suspected; and whereas they cannot intervene in any political protests and it is forbidden for citizen patrols to be involved in any type of political manifestations; and whereas all interactions must be filmed and documented, including the use of physical or armed force; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the realm, the empowerment of the native people in their patriotic duty and the security of the streets and borders, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People will act in the mandate of military draft and they will exercise their patriotic duty via a rotation system where all

British citizens, mostly men between 18 and 55 years old, must exercise this patriotic service.

2nd Affirmation.

Other men over 55 with military experience can help as volunteers as well; every woman between the age of 18 and 55 can participate voluntarily if not in patrolling or prevention duties but as drivers or other auxiliary positions.

3rd Affirmation.

The employer must accept any detachment when everyone is drafted including for volunteers. The employer will receive State grants and tax credits and other facilities.

4th Affirmation.

Patriotic duty cannot replace the employer duties and the draft system must ensure fairness and periodicity established and agreed whether on a monthly basis or 1 or 2 days of service via rotation.

5th Affirmation.

Citizens patrols will receive mandatory training up to 6 months as induction in groups and their role would be to patrol and detain, stop and search, patrolling the streets during school programme, parks, public venues, public transports and the border.

6th Affirmation.

They will have the order to respond in front of any attempt of aggression, will receive military training and they will have the right to open fire if their life is at risk.

7th Affirmation.

The units will be coordinated by experienced current and ex-servicemen and their purpose is to ensure security of our streets and compensate and help the police.

8th Affirmation.

They can only detain suspects but they must be handled by the police.

9th Affirmation.

Citizens patrols have the right to break in any property if child grooming is suspected, human trafficking, terrorism, drug production or presence of illegal settlers.

10th Affirmation.

They cannot intervene in any political protests and it is forbidden for the citizens patrol to be involved in any type of political manifestations.

11th Affirmation.

All the interactions must be filmed and documented including use of physical or armed force.

12th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Constitutional Army of the People shall stand as the vigilant guardian of the realm, that native citizens fulfil their patriotic duty through fair rotation, that employers support this with incentives, that patrols be trained and empowered to defend without overreach, and that all actions be documented for accountability, that the country, cities, streets and borders remain secure under His Majesty's rule.

May the Almighty, who calls the righteous to defend the weak and the land of their fathers, ever bless the Constitutional Army, grant His Majesty wisdom to command it, and ensure that the native British people fulfil their duty with honour and fairness. So help us God.

Article the Seventieth

Of Individual Dignity and the Right to Individual Dignity, the Prohibition of Public Mockery, Criticism or Humiliation Without Criminal Conviction, the Criminalisation of Offences Against Native British Persons Based on Condition, Poverty or Disabilities, the Criminal Offence of Discrimination Based on Race, Religion or Ethnicity, the Distinction Between Criticism of Behaviour and Protected Opinion, the Criminal Nature of Racism Directed Against Any Person, the Criminal Offence of Discrimination Against White Persons for Equity or Historical Reparation, the Criminal Offence of Discrimination Based on Racial Traits, the Legality of Preferring to Live Amongst One's Own Kind and Culture Provided No Breach of Laws or Values Occurs, the Illegality of Aggression, Humiliation and Slurs, the Illegality of Discrimination in Employment, Rights and Merits, and the Natural Right to Choose One's Associates as Inviolable Even by God.

Whereas individual dignity is the sacred and indefeasible essence of human worth, the foundation of a just society and the bulwark against cruelty and degradation; and whereas the right to individual dignity is inherent to every person, protecting them from public mockery, criticism or humiliation without due conviction for crime; and whereas no one may be offended for their race, religion or ethnicity, yet criticism of behaviour remains lawful if focused on the act and not the person; and whereas racism is a criminal offence against all, discrimination against white persons for equity or historical reparation is unlawful, and discrimination based on racial traits is prohibited; and whereas it is not illegal to prefer living amongst one's own kind and culture if no laws or values are breached, nor to reject foreign cultures that violate the realm's norms; and whereas aggression, humiliation and slurs are criminal, as is discrimination in employment, rights and merits; and whereas humans are free to choose how and with whom they live, a natural right inviolable even by God; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of human dignity, the protection of the native people and the harmony of society, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

No one can be mocked, criticised, humiliated publicly or via any form of press, written, spoken, recorded, transmitted by voice and images or published in any type of public and visible press if that person has committed no crime and no court sentence was pronounced against him.

2nd Affirmation.

It is a criminal offence to mock or offend any native British person because of his condition, poverty, disabilities, mental and physical or any other traits and vulnerabilities.

3rd Affirmation.

No one can offend anyone for his race & ethnicity.

4th Affirmation.

It is not illegal to criticise any bad behaviour individually and collectively as long as the issue and grievance is that behaviour including religion, culture, behaviours individually and collectively tied to any individual, group, ethnicity, race.

5th Affirmation.

Racism is a criminal offence for everyone directed against everyone because of his race.

6th Affirmation.

It is a criminal offence to discriminate against a white person in its own country because of equity, historic reparation or other causes.

7th Affirmation.

It is a criminal offence to discriminate against someone because he is just black, brown or of other race or racial trait.

8th Affirmation.

It is not a criminal offence to not accept living amongst different kinds and cultures other than your own.

9th Affirmation.

What is illegal and criminal is aggression, humiliation and slur if there's no reason nor grievance.

10th Affirmation.

It is illegal to discriminate in employment, rights and merits to individuals.

11th Affirmation.

It is not illegal to want to live only amongst people like you. It is not illegal to not accept other cultures if those are in breach of your laws and values.

12th Affirmation.

Humans are free to choose how and with whom they want to live with. This is a right that is natural and not even God can take it.

13th Affirmation

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that individual dignity shall ever be the shield of every soul in this realm, that no humiliation without crime may stain the innocent, that

discrimination and racism be banished as abominations, that the freedom to choose one's associates remain sacred, and that the native people dwell in harmony with their natural rights undefiled.

May the Almighty, who created man in His image and endowed him with dignity, ever uphold the right to individual dignity in this realm, protect the native from slur and aggression, and grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce justice without favour or fear. So help us God.

Article the Seventieth One

Of British Workers Rights, the Prohibition of Sacking and Replacement by Foreign Workers, the Right to Shareholders in Foreign-Mixed Capital Companies, the Priority Employment of British Workers, the Minimum Native Workforce Requirement for Companies, the Right to Organise in Labour Unions with Parliamentary Seats, the Right to a Living Salary Free from Exploitation, the Prohibition of Employment Without Contract or on Zero Hours Terms, the Mandatory Union Membership with Penalties for Impediment, the Illegality of Minimum Wage Beyond Two Years and the Requirement for Market Salary, and the Prohibition of Wage Discrimination with Mandatory Overtime and Bonus Payments.

Whereas British workers are the backbone of the nation, the creators of its wealth and the guardians of its prosperity; and whereas it is prohibited and unlawful for any British worker to be sacked and replaced by any cheaper foreign worker for the same job position; and whereas British workers have the right to be shareholders in any foreign-mixed capital companies in Britain; and whereas British workers must be employed first by anyone, with jobs offered to others only upon refusal; and whereas a foreign company must hire British workers first, and every company must have a minimum of 50% of their workforce as British native citizens, with no company permitted to operate in Britain if below this threshold; and whereas British workers have the right to

organise in labour unions with rights to Parliament seats, representing them politically and aiding in building Britain's policy, with the same rights for business and investors associations; and whereas every British worker must have a salary that can feed and upkeep himself, prohibiting any form of labour exploitation; and whereas it is prohibited for any British worker to work without an employment contract, to be paid cash in hand, on zero hours contracts or where the employer restricts unionisation; and whereas every British worker should pertain to a union, with employers impeding this risking multiple fines or nationalisation; and whereas it is illegal for any British worker to be paid minimum wage beyond two years, requiring the best market salary; and whereas it is illegal for any British worker to be paid less than others on grounds of sex, age or any grounds, with all doing the same job paid equally and overtime or bonuses mandatory; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual dignity of labour, the protection of native workers, the prioritisation of British employment and the prevention of exploitation, to declare and entrench these rights in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular de declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

It is prohibited and unlawful for any British worker to be sacked and replaced by any cheaper foreign worker for the same job position.

2nd Affirmation

British workers have the right to be shareholders in any foreign-mixed capital companies in Britain.

3rd Affirmation.

British workers must be employed first by anyone. If the British workers refuse the job it may then be offered to anyone else.

4th Affirmation.

A foreign company must hire British workers first. Every company must have a minimum of 50% of their workforce as British native citizens. A company cannot operate in Britain if their staff are under 50% of the workforce native British workers.

5th Affirmation

British workers have the right to organise in labour unions and they have rights to Parliament seats. The labour unions must represent them politically and help to build the policy of Britain. The same rights are for business and investors associations.

6th Affirmation

Every British worker must have a salary that can feed and upkeep himself. It is prohibited by this law any form of labour exploitation of any native British worker.

7th Affirmation.

It is prohibited that any British worker work without an employment contract, to be paid cash in hand, zero hours contract or the employer would restrict any unionisation of British workers.

8th Affirmation.

Every British worker should pertain to a union. The employers who impede this or whose policies are trying to divert this constitutional right might risk multiple fines or nationalisation or which one is bigger.

9th Affirmation.

It is illegal for any British worker to work on a minimum wage more than 2 years after employment. A British worker must be paid the best market salary price.

10th Affirmation.

It is illegal for any British worker to be paid less than other British workers on grounds of sex, age or any grounds. All workers doing the same type of job should be paid the same and any overtime or bonus is mandatory to be paid.

11th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that British workers' rights shall ever be the shield of the nation's labour, that no foreign replacement may displace the native hand, that unions and associations hold seats in Parliament, that exploitation be banished, and that

salaries reflect dignity and merit, that the realm may prosper through the strength of its own people.

May the Almighty, who honours the labourer and commands just wages, ever protect the rights of British workers, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these safeguards, and ensure that no native son or daughter suffers exploitation in the land of their birth. So help us God.

Article the Seventy-Two

Of Women's Rights, the Guaranteed Recognition and Protection of Their Specific and Fundamental Needs, the Right to Safety at Home, Work and in Public with Raised Punishments for Violence, the Limitation on Police Pursuit of Minor Offences, the Defence of Honour by Male Relatives Under Self-Defence, the Prioritisation of Women's Calls for Violence, the Mandatory Termination of Pregnancies from Violence or Incest, and the Employer Duty to Support Women with Children Through Reduced Hours with Full Pay and Tax Relief.

Whereas every woman in Britain has the guaranteed right given by this Constitution to be recognised, protected and it is mandatory for society to recognise her specific and fundamental needs; and whereas every woman has the right to be safe at home, at work and in public, with thresholds in punishment for any type of violence against women raised when involving physical and sexual violence; and whereas no punishment for only staring or addressing a woman in public should be pursued by the police because this will waste police time and resources; and whereas no father, husband or partner who is defending his partner or daughter's honour and integrity should be punished for any potential aggression against any perpetrator and should be included in the right to public self-defence; and whereas police must prioritise any calls from women for domestic violence and sexual violence, with failure to consider or record these cases properly upheld as a grave offence against those in public

service and duty; and whereas every pregnancy as a result of sexual violence must be terminated by the law; and whereas every pregnancy between the closest relatives must be terminated by the law; and whereas every woman that has children's responsibilities should work only 6 hours but be paid for 8 hours, it being the employer and society duty to help women and families raise their children, with the employer unable to discriminate against women with children and entitled to certain tax relief, yet mandatory to respect the fundamental rights of women to child care; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual dignity, safety and support of women, the protection of the family and the fulfilment of societal duty, to declare and entrench these rights in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every woman in Britain has the guaranteed right given by this Constitution to be recognised, protected and it is mandatory for society to recognise her specific and fundamental needs.

2nd Affirmation.

Every woman has the right to be safe at home, at work and in public. The thresholds in punishment for any type of violence against women must be considered and raised when involves physical and sexual violence. No punishment for only staring or addressing a woman in public should be pursued by the police because this will waste police time and resources. No father, husband or partner who is defending his partner or daughter's honour, integrity should be punished for any potential aggression against any perpetrator and should be included in the right to public self-defence.

3rd Affirmation.

Police must prioritise any calls from women for domestic violence, sexual violence. Failure to consider or record these cases properly must be upheld as a grave offence against the ones in that public service and duty.

4th Affirmation.

Every pregnancy as a result of sexual violence must be terminated by the law.

5th Affirmation.

Every pregnancy between the closest relatives must be terminated by the law.

6th Affirmation.

Every woman that has children's responsibilities should work only 6 hours but be paid for 8 hours. It is the employer and society's duty to help women and families raise their children. The employer cannot discriminate against women with children and the employer should have certain tax relief applied. However, it is mandatory for every employer to respect the fundamental rights of women to child care.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that women's rights shall ever be the pillar of a compassionate society, that safety, family and dignity be upheld, and that the realm honour its daughters as the bearers of its future.

May the Almighty, who created women as helpmeet and mother, ever protect the women of Britain, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these rights, and ensure that no violence or discrimination mar their lives. So help us God.

Article the Seventy-Third

Of the Right to Fair Retribution After Working Age, the Exemption of Pensions from Taxation, the Prohibition of Tax on Post-Retirement Income, the Exclusion of Non-Contributors from Pensions, the Guaranteed Free Transportation for the Elderly, the Bar on Debt Orders Against Pensioners, the Subvention of Utilities Bills for Pensioners, the Illegality of Pensioners Acting as Financial Guarantors, the Mandatory Recognition and Respect for the Elderly in Society as Incentive for Labour and Lawfulness, and the Compulsory Societal Respect for the Elderly.

Whereas every person who has worked his entire life and contributed to the realm has the indefeasible right to fair and deserved compensation in retirement, as recognition of his toil and service to the nation; and whereas no pension should be taxed, nor any other income after retirement age, to honour the contributions of the elderly; and whereas people who have not contributed should not have any pension, as it would be unfair and divert resources from those who have laboured and paid into the system; and whereas all elderly have free transportation guaranteed by the State, to ensure mobility and dignity; and whereas pensioners cannot be subjected to debt orders after pension age, with responsibility falling solely upon lenders; and whereas pensioners must have utilities bills subventioned by the State, without reduction in quantum based on income threshold; and whereas it is illegal for any pensioner to act as a financial guarantor; and whereas if there is no recognition and respect for the elderly in society, there is no incentive for anyone to work and respect the law; and whereas respect for the elderly is mandatory in society; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of labour, the protection of the aged, the

fairness of retribution and the incentive for lawful industry, to declare and entrench these rights in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every person who worked his entire life and contributed has the right to fair and deserved compensation.

2nd Affirmation.

No pension should be taxed. No other income should be taxed after retirement age.

3rd Affirmation.

People who have not contributed should not have any pension as it would be unfair and would take the money from the People who worked and paid into the system.

4th Affirmation.

All elderly have free transportation guaranteed by the State.

5th Affirmation.

The pensioners cannot be subjected to debt orders after pension age. It is the responsibility of those who are lending only.

6th Affirmation.

Pensioners must have utilities bills subventioned by the State. Pensioners must not pay any bills or be reduced at the quantum and their income threshold.

7th Affirmation.

It is illegal for any pensioners to be a financial guarantor.

8th Affirmation.

If there is no recognition and respect for the elderly in society there is no incentive for anyone to work and respect the law.

9th Affirmation.

Respect for elderly is mandatory in society.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the right to fair retribution after working age shall honour the labours of the elderly, that pensions remain untaxed, that non-contributors receive no undue benefit, that the aged travel freely and live without debt or bill burden, and that respect for the elderly be the cornerstone of society, inspiring all to work and lawfulness.

May the Almighty, who honours the hoary head and commandeth respect for the aged, ever bless the elderly of Britain with fair retribution, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these rights, and ensure that no native elder suffers want or disrespect in the land of their toil. So help us God.

Article the Seventy-Fourth

Of Native Legal Rights and Adopted Citizens, Foreigners' Rights, the Priority of Native and Integrated Citizens to All Public Services, the Paramount Prioritisation of Native Citizens in All Aspects of Society, the Distinction in Priorities for Non-Native Citizens, and the Legal Definition of a Foreigner with Restrictions on Entitlements and Mandatory Immigration Control.

Whereas native legal rights are the primordial and indefeasible birthright of the British peoples, rooted in blood, heritage, culture and history; and whereas adopted citizens, upon full integration, share in certain rights but with differing priorities; and whereas foreigners' rights are limited to ensure the sovereignty and welfare of the native population; and whereas all native and integrated citizens must have priority to all public services, with native citizens treated as paramount in all aspects of society; and whereas a non-native citizen might have the same rights as a native citizen but different priorities in allocation and access; and whereas the legal definition of a foreigner encompasses those not born in the country, not belonging culturally, linguistically or ethnically, who do not support or contribute to their country of residence and adoption, who hold enemy or incompatible views against the native population, whose activities stand against native interests and aspirations, or who cannot speak or comprehend the language of the country (spoken and written) and cannot contribute sufficiently; and whereas such foreigners should not be entitled to citizenship, welfare benefits or public services, with their presence on the national territory subjected to mandatory immigration control; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of native rights, the maintenance of cultural integrity and the security of the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

All the native and integrated citizens must have priority to all public services. Native citizens must be treated as priority in all aspects of this society.

2nd Affirmation.

A non-native citizen might have the same rights as a native citizen but different priorities.

3rd Affirmation.

Foreigner and legal binding definition: People that are not born in a certain country, not belonging culturally, linguistically, ethnically who do not support, contribute to their country of residence and adoption who hold enemy and incompatible views of native population, whose activities stand against native people interests and aspirations. People that cannot speak or comprehend the language of that country, spoken and written and cannot contribute at all or they contribute insufficient or too little they should not be entitled to: citizenship, welfare benefits, public services. Their presence on the national territory must be subjected to mandatory immigration control.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within

the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that native rights shall ever prevail as the cornerstone of society, that adopted citizens share equitably but secondarily, and that foreigners be defined and restricted to preserve the realm for its rightful heirs. May the Almighty, who divideth the nations and appointeth their inheritances, ever uphold the priority of native citizens in their own land, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these distinctions, and ensure that no alien claim diminish the birthright of the British people. So help us God.

Article the Seventy-Fifth

Of Native Legal Rights and Adopted Citizens, Foreigners' Rights, the Priority of Native and Integrated Citizens to All Public Services, the Paramount Prioritisation of Native Citizens in All Aspects of Society, the Distinction in Priorities for Non-Native Citizens, and the Legal Definition of a Foreigner with Restrictions on Entitlements and Mandatory Immigration Control.

Whereas native legal rights are the primordial and indefeasible birthright of the British peoples, rooted in blood, heritage, culture and history; and whereas adopted citizens, upon full integration, share in certain rights but with differing priorities; and whereas foreigners' rights are limited to ensure the sovereignty and welfare of the native population; and whereas all native and integrated citizens must have priority to all public services, with native citizens treated as paramount in all aspects of society; and whereas a non-native citizen might have the same rights as a native citizen but different priorities in allocation and access; and whereas the legal definition of a foreigner encompasses those not

born in the country, not belonging culturally, linguistically or ethnically, who do not support or contribute to their country of residence and adoption, who hold enemy or incompatible views against the native population, whose activities stand against native interests and aspirations, or who cannot speak or comprehend the language of the country (spoken and written) and cannot contribute sufficiently; and whereas such foreigners should not be entitled to citizenship, welfare benefits or public services, with their presence on the national territory subjected to mandatory immigration control; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of native rights, the maintenance of cultural integrity and the security of the realm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

All the Native and Integrated Citizens must have priority to all Public Services. Native citizens must be treated as priority in all aspects of this society.

2nd Affirmation.

A non-native citizen might have the same rights as a Native Citizen but different priorities.

3rd Affirmation.

Foreigner & Legal binding Definition. People that are not born in a certain country, not belonging culturally, linguistically, ethnically who do not support, contribute to their country of residence and adoption who hold enemy and incompatible views of native population, whose activities stand against native people interests and aspirations. People that cannot speak or comprehend the

language of that country, spoken and written and cannot contribute at all or they contribute insufficient or too little they should not be entitled to: Citizenship, welfare benefits, public services. Their presence on the national territory must be subjected to mandatory immigration control.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that native rights shall ever prevail as the cornerstone of society, that adopted citizens share equitably but secondarily, and that foreigners be defined and restricted to preserve the realm for its rightful heirs.

May the Almighty, who divideth the nations and appointeth their inheritances, ever uphold the priority of native citizens in their own land, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these distinctions, and ensure that no alien claim diminish the birthright of the British people. So help us God.

Article the -Seventy- Sixth

Of the Relation Between the Head of State, Parliament and Civil Service, the Autonomy and Independence of Parliament, the Representation of the Electors' Will, the Supremacy of the Head of State and Institutional Monarchy as Chief of the Civil Service, the Strict Separation of Powers Between Parliament and the King, the Prohibition on Meetings Between the King and the Prime Minister, the Executive Authority of Parliament Over the Civil Service, the Duty of the Civil Service to Execute the Will of the British People, the Exclusive Right of the King

to Exercise Veto Against Any Government, Parliament, Civil Service, Public or Private Institution Upon Grievance of the Constitutional Army of the People, the Guaranteed Right of the People to Petition the King for Intervention, the King's Duty to Execute the Will of His People, and His Obligation to Protect Them Against Foreign Threats, Foreign Internal Usurpations, and Even Against the System Representing Him.

Whereas the relation between the Head of State, Parliament and Civil Service is the cornerstone of ordered governance, ensuring balance, accountability and fidelity to the sovereign will of the British people; and whereas Parliament is autonomous and independent, employed solely to represent and carry the will of the electors; and whereas the Head of State (the King or Queen) and the institutional monarchy are the chief in power of the Civil Service; and whereas Parliament and the King are utterly separated powers in the State; and whereas the King does not meet the Prime Minister; and whereas Parliament has executive authority upon the Civil Service, which must execute all government affairs in the best interest of the British people; and whereas the Civil Service and Parliament both carry the will of the British people; and whereas only the King, as keeper of this Constitution, can exercise the Right of Veto against any Government, Parliament, Civil Service, public or private institution when the people, constituted in the Constitutional Army of the People, have a grievance and are asking the King to intervene; and whereas the People have this right guaranteed by this Constitution; and whereas the King must execute the will of His people; and whereas the King must protect His people against any foreign threats and foreign internal usurpations; and whereas the King must protect His people even against the system that represents Him; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual separation of powers, the protection of popular sovereignty, the prevention of executive or parliamentary tyranny, and the fulfilment of the sovereign’s sacred trust, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the

People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Parliament is autonomous and independent. Parliament is employed to represent and carry the will of the electors.

2nd Affirmation.

The Head of State (the King or Queen) and the institutional monarchy are the chief in power of the Civil Service.

3rd Affirmation.

Parliament and the King are utterly separated powers in the State.

4th Affirmation.

The King does not meet the Prime Minister.

5th Affirmation.

Parliament has executive authority upon the Civil Service and this must execute all government affairs in the best interest of the British people.

6th Affirmation.

The Civil Service carries the will of the British people.

7th Affirmation.

Parliament carries the will of the British people.

8th Affirmation.

Only the King and the Institutional Monarchy can act as keepers of this Constitution and can legally exercise the Right of Veto against any Government, Parliament, Civil Service, public and private institution when people constituted in the Constitutional Army of the People have a grievance and are asking the King to intervene.

9th Affirmation.

The People have this Right guaranteed by this Constitution.

10th Affirmation.

The King must execute the will of His people.

11th Affirmation.

The King must protect His people against any foreign threats and foreign internal usurpations.

12th Affirmation.

The King must protect His people even against the system that represents Him.

13. Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within

the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the relation between the Head of State, Parliament and Civil Service shall ever remain balanced and separated, that Parliament represent the electors' will, that the King guard the Constitution and veto usurpations, and that the Civil Service execute the People's will faithfully, that the realm may endure in harmony, justice and true sovereignty.

May the Almighty, who ordaineth kings as ministers for good and restraineth power from tyranny, ever uphold this separation of powers, grant His Majesty wisdom to execute the People's will and protect them even from their own system, and ensure that the British people remain sovereign in their own land. So help us God.

Article the -Seventy- Seventh

Of the Role of the Constitutional Army of the People in Ensuring Government Fulfilment of Its Duties and Electoral Promises, the King's Duty to Ensure Civil Service Execution of Parliament's Indications as the Expression of the Will of the British People, and the Perpetual Mechanisms of Accountability and Popular Sovereignty.

Whereas the Constitutional Army of the People is ordained as the vigilant embodiment of the free and sovereign will of the British native peoples, charged with the sacred duty to ensure that the Government performs exactly what it is supposed to do and what it has solemnly promised to the electors; and whereas the King, as keeper of this Constitution and guardian of the realm, must ensure that the Civil Service faithfully executes the indications of Parliament, which expresses the will of the British people; and whereas this separation and balance of oversight prevents any usurpation, betrayal or dereliction of duty, preserving the chain of accountability from the People through Parliament and the Civil

Service to the King as supreme protector; and whereas the Constitutional Army shall act not as a standing military force but as the organised, lawful instrument of the People to summon, investigate and redress any failure of Government, Parliament or Civil Service to uphold their obligations; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of governance, the enforcement of electoral promises, the faithful execution of the People's will and the protection of the realm from internal betrayal, to declare and entrench these roles and duties in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People shall act as the ultimate guardian and enforcer of governmental duty. Its primary role is to ensure that the Government performs precisely what it is supposed to do and what it has promised to the electors, including all electoral commitments, manifesto pledges and legislative undertakings. Any failure, evasion or breach shall be deemed a violation of the Contract with the Nation.

2nd Affirmation.

The King must ensure that the Civil Service executes the indications of Parliament, which expresses the will of the British people. The Civil Service shall remain subordinate to Parliament in the execution of law and policy, yet ultimately accountable to the King as the supreme keeper of the Constitution and protector of the People's will.

3rd Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People shall have the power to summon before justice any Government, Parliament, Civil Service department or official upon grievance of the People, requiring evidence of compliance with promises and duties. This power shall be exercised upon petition of one million native citizens or upon the King's prerogative.

4th Affirmation.

In cases of proven failure by Government or Civil Service to fulfil obligations or execute Parliament's will, the Constitutional Army may recommend to the King the exercise of veto, dissolution, or other remedies, and shall enforce such decisions with all lawful means.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Constitutional Army of the People shall stand as the vigilant watchdog of governmental duty, that the King shall ever ensure the Civil Service obeys Parliament's will, and that the realm may be governed in faithful accordance with the promises made to the British people.

May the Almighty, who requireth rulers to be faithful stewards and the governed to hold them accountable, ever strengthen the Constitutional Army in its duty, grant His Majesty wisdom to command obedience from the Civil Service, and ensure that no promise be broken nor duty neglected, that His Majesty's People may live under just and truthful governance. So help us God.

Article the Seventy-Eight

People's Freedom to boycott any Elections

No one should be forced to adhere to any organisation, decision without its consent. No one should be forced to vote, if the electoral offer is ridged.

1st Affirmation,

No one shall vote if either party is corrupt and shall be proven that they are conspiring together to hold power against people's will.

2nd Affirmation,

No Govern and its laws can be deemed as legitimate is the threshold obtaineth it is a quarter from all voters threshold.

3rd Affirmation

The Constitutional Army of the People can Govern the country temporarily until any other elected Government nor parties can deliver people promises.

Article the Seventy-Ninth

Of the Church of England as the Church of the People and of All Christian Denominations in Britain, Its Complete Separation from the Elected Government, Its Advisory Supremacy over the Institutional Monarchy and All Subjects, the Sole Duty of the Head of State to Defend This Constitution, the

Supreme Rule of God Over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, the Protection of All Subjects Under God and Christian Rule, and the Punishment of Sacrilege, Profanation or Destruction.

Whereas the Church of England is the Church of the People and of all Christian denominations in Britain, the spiritual mother and moral guardian of the realm, uniting all who profess the Christian faith under one banner of truth and grace; and whereas the Church of England shall be wholly separate from the elected Government, independent of temporal political power and free from any interference, control or direction by Parliament, ministers or civil authorities; and whereas the Church of England shall hold advisory supremacy over the institutional monarchy, the King personally, the Governor, and every man, woman and child of this country in all matters of faith, doctrine, morals and spiritual life; and whereas the Head of State, the King or Queen, shall defend solely this Popular Constitution as the supreme law of the realm, bearing no religious title or function beyond this duty; and whereas God shall rule England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, His law supreme, His mercy guiding, and His will the ultimate authority over the realm; and whereas every subject — the King, Governor, Judge, Farmer, Worker, man, woman and child — shall be protected by God and Christian rule upon this realm; and whereas the King declares himself God's servant, subject to the advisory rule of the Church of England over himself, the Governor, and every man, woman and child of this realm; and whereas any sacrilege, profanation or destruction of holy things, places or symbols shall carry a lengthy sentence of imprisonment or full reparation of what can be repaired; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual honour of the Christian faith, the spiritual independence of the Church, the constitutional purity of the Crown, the guidance of the Monarchy and the moral welfare of the People, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

To be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The Church of England is the Church of the People and of all Christian denominations in Britain.

2nd Affirmation.

The Church of England shall be completely separate from the elected Government, free from all political control, interference or direction.

3rd Affirmation.

The Church of England shall rule over the Institutional Monarchy and the King in an advisory capacity in all matters of Christian faith, doctrine, morals and spiritual life.

4th Affirmation.

The Head of State, the King or Queen, shall defend solely this Popular Constitution as the supreme law of the realm. No religious title or function shall attach to the Crown.

5th Affirmation.

The Church of England shall be defended by the Constitutional Army of the People and this Constitution against all threats, assaults or subversion.

6th Affirmation.

God shall rule England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, His sovereignty supreme over all temporal powers.

7th Affirmation.

The King, Governor, Judge, Farmer, Worker, any man, woman and child of this country shall be protected by God and Christian rule upon this realm.

8th Affirmation.

The King declares himself God's servant. The Church of England rules the King of this realm, the Governor and any man, woman or child of this realm in an advisory capacity.

9th Affirmation.

Any sacrilege, profanation or destruction shall carry a lengthy sentence of imprisonment or full reparation of what can be repaired.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Church of England shall stand as the spiritual heart of the realm, separate from temporal government, advisory to the Monarchy, defended by the People and this Constitution, that God may rule through His Church, the King serve as His humble instrument under the Church's spiritual guidance, and all subjects dwell under Christian protection and moral order.

May the Almighty, who is the King of kings and Head of the Church, ever bless the Church of England as the Church of His People, guide His Majesty as servant of the Constitution and subject to the Church's counsel in faith and morals, defend this realm under Christian rule, and punish all sacrilege with righteous justice, that the honour of God and His Church may remain untarnished in this land.

So help us God.

Article the Eightieth

Of the Right to Life of Biological Human Beings, the Recognition of Individual Legal Personality from 20 Weeks and One Day of Gestation, the Equal Legal Status of the Unborn Infant and the Born Adult, the Guaranteed Legal Representation of the Unborn by State Lawyers, the Balancing of Maternal and Foetal Rights by Judicial Determination of Priority, the State's Power to Mandate Continuation of Pregnancy, the Assumption of State Parental Rights from 20 Weeks, the Narrow and Strictly Limited Grounds for Termination After 20 Weeks, the Classification of Abortion After 20 Weeks as Manslaughter Unless Judicially Authorised, and the State's Perpetual Authority to Challenge Parental Rights in the Best Interest of the Child.

Whereas the right to life is the most sacred, fundamental and indefeasible of all human rights, inhering in every biological human being from the moment of conception and remaining inviolable save in the narrowest and most compelling circumstances defined by law; and whereas every human being who has attained 20 weeks and one day of gestation is hereby recognised as an individual human person endowed with the same full human rights as any born person; and whereas the infant and the adult possess equal legal status, though the infant's greater vulnerability and dependency impose corresponding duties upon society, the State and all persons; and whereas this Constitution guarantees the specific protections, care and representation required by the unborn and newborn in virtue of their inherent rights; and whereas any individual over 20 weeks of gestation has the right to be legally represented by a State-appointed lawyer; and whereas the right to life of the child after 20 weeks is equal in legal weight to any right invoked by the mother, with the courts required to determine priority according to the evidence, the principles of justice and the paramount value of human life; and whereas the State may lawfully direct the mother to

carry the pregnancy to delivery where no exceptional grounds for termination exist; and whereas the State assumes parental rights over the child from 20 weeks until nine months in cases of disputed, concealed or unwanted pregnancy; and whereas exceptional grounds for termination after 20 weeks are strictly confined to situations where the child's survival is medically impossible or the mother's life is in grave and immediate danger, proven in court no later than 25 weeks of gestation with judgment delivered within that term; and whereas abortion after 20 weeks is classified as manslaughter unless judicially authorised on the narrow grounds set forth herein; and whereas the State retains the power at any time to challenge parental rights if it is in the best interest of the child; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of innocent human life, the recognition of the unborn as full legal persons, the safeguarding of the most vulnerable members of society, the just adjudication of competing rights, and the prevention of concealment, coercion or abuse in matters of pregnancy, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as followeth:

1st Affirmation.

After 20 weeks of gestation and one day, every human being is recognised as an individual human person with the same human rights as any born person. The infant and the adult possess equal legal status.

2nd Affirmation.

The infant has greater needs than an adult individual. This Constitutional Act guarantees these needs in virtue of their rights.

3rd Affirmation.

Any individual over the age of 20 weeks has the right to be legally represented by a State-appointed lawyer. A State lawyer may legally defend the individual right to life and represent the child against any proceeding seeking abortion.

4th Affirmation.

The right to life of an individual over 20 weeks old is equal with any right invoked by the mother. The Court shall establish which right is a priority according to the evidence and the paramount value of human life.

5th Affirmation.

The State may direct the mother to carry the pregnancy to delivery where no exceptional grounds for termination exist.

6th Affirmation.

The State will assume parental rights over the child from the age of 20 weeks up until the age of 9 months in cases of disputed, concealed or unwanted pregnancy.

7th Affirmation.

The mother may litigate the right to abortion after 20 weeks if there is clear medical evidence that the child will not survive or that the mother's life is in grave and immediate danger. All arguments must be presented in Court no later than 25 weeks of gestation, and a sentence pronounced within that term.

8th Affirmation.

Where the father is a minor under the age of 16 and the mother is over 18, and the pregnancy was concealed, the mother may face prosecution for rape and sexual offences with a minor.

9th Affirmation.

Where the pregnancy was the result of rape and concealed over 20 weeks, or where the victim has been deprived of freedom, or where the pregnancy is the result of a concealed incestuous relation between relatives including primary and secondary cousins, the mother must demonstrate to the Court that the pregnancy has been the result of marital rape, grooming, deprivation of freedom, being under the effect of narcotic substances and subsequent rape, or any other extraordinary circumstances such as illegal genetic experiments, human trafficking, deception, exploitation or coercion to carry a pregnancy for another couple. All such arguments must be presented in Court no later than 25 weeks of gestation, with judgment delivered within that term.

10th Affirmation.

The baby, if not wanted, can be removed prematurely by caesarean section and placed in an incubator where viable.

While under the age of 16th every young female has a right to terminate a pregnancy which carries significant risks for the young female.

Also between the age of 16 and 18 years old every female can opt to terminate her pregnancy but in the very early stages.

11th Affirmation.

The abortion of an infant after 20 weeks old is considered manslaughter by this Constitution unless a case is won on the exceptional grounds set forth herein.

Any woman must apply for a Family Court Decision if they want to terminate a pregnancy but in very early stages.

The State might still ask to carry the pregnancy up to term as the State can claim the parental rights to any newborn between 20 weeks and 9 months of age.

No clinic in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can proceed with any abortion without a Family Court Decision in favour of the mother.

12th Affirmation.

At any time, parental rights can be challenged by the State if it is in the best interest of the child.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the right to life of every biological human being shall be inviolable after 20 weeks and one day of gestation, that the unborn shall enjoy full legal personality and representation, that the courts shall balance competing rights with justice and evidence, that exceptional terminations shall be strictly limited and proven within tight time limits, that the State shall protect the vulnerable and assume guardianship when necessary, and that the realm may stand as a guardian of innocent life from the womb.

May the Almighty, who knitteth us together in the womb and giveth life to every creature, ever defend the right to life of the unborn in this realm, grant wisdom to the courts in balancing rights, mercy to the innocent and justice to the guilty, and ensure that no child be deprived of life without the clearest and most compelling cause.

So help us God.

Article the Eighty-First

Of the Rights of British Workers, the Right to Organise in Labour Unions with Guaranteed Parliamentary Representation, the Equivalent Rights for Business and Investors' Associations, the Entitlement to a Living Wage Free from Exploitation, the Prohibition of Employment Without Contract, Cash-in-Hand or Payment on Zero-Hours Contracts or Union Restrictions, the Mandatory Union Membership with Severe Penalties for Employer Obstruction, the Illegality of Minimum Wage Beyond Two Years with Requirement for Market Salary, and the Prohibition of Wage Discrimination with Mandatory Equal Pay, Overtime and Bonus Provisions.

Whereas British workers are the true foundation of the nation's wealth, strength and moral order, the creators of its prosperity and the heirs of its labour; and whereas British workers have the indefeasible right to organise in labour unions with guaranteed seats in Parliament to represent them politically and to shape the policy of Britain, with identical rights extended to business and investors' associations; and whereas every British worker must receive a salary sufficient to feed, house and maintain himself and his family, with all forms of labour exploitation of native British workers strictly prohibited; and whereas it is unlawful for any British worker to be employed without a written contract, to be paid cash in hand, to be subjected to zero-hours contracts, or for any employer to restrict or discourage unionisation; and whereas every British worker shall belong to a trade union, with employers who impede, obstruct or seek to circumvent this constitutional right liable to multiple fines or nationalisation as the greater penalty; and whereas it is illegal for any British worker to remain on minimum wage more than two years after commencement of employment, with entitlement to the best market salary price; and whereas it is illegal to pay any British worker less than others performing the same work on grounds of sex, age or any other characteristic, with all workers in the same role entitled to equal pay and mandatory payment of overtime and bonuses; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual dignity of labour, the protection of native workers from exploitation and displacement, the empowerment of organised labour, the assurance of fair and living wages, and

the establishment of justice in employment, to declare and entrench these rights in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

British workers have the right to organise in labour unions and they have rights to Parliament seats. The labour unions must represent them politically and help to build the policy of Britain. The same rights are for business and investors associations.

2nd Affirmation.

Every British worker must have a salary that can feed and upkeep himself and his family. It is prohibited by this law any form of labour exploitation of any native British worker.

3rd Affirmation.

It is prohibited for any British worker to work without an employment contract, to be paid cash in hand, on zero-hours contracts, or for the employer to restrict any unionisation of British workers.

4th Affirmation.

Every British worker should pertain to a union. Employers who impede this or whose policies are trying to divert this constitutional right might risk multiple fines or nationalisation, whichever is the greater penalty.

5thAffirmation.

It is illegal for any British worker to work on a minimum wage more than two years after employment. A British worker must be paid the best market salary price.

6th Affirmation.

It is illegal for any British worker to be paid less than other British workers on grounds of sex, age or any grounds. All workers doing the same type of job should be paid the same, and any overtime or bonus is mandatory to be paid.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every employer and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the rights of British workers shall be the enduring shield of the nation's labour, that unions and associations shall hold seats in Parliament, that exploitation be forever banished, that salaries reflect dignity, merit and living needs, and that equal pay, overtime and bonuses be the inviolable law of the land.

May the Almighty, who honours the labourer, commands just wages and condemns the oppressor, ever protect the rights of British workers, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these safeguards, and ensure that no native son or daughter suffers exploitation or unfair treatment in the land of their birth. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Second

Of Environmental Rights, the Recognition of a Clean and Healthy Environment as a Fundamental Human Right, the Duty of the State and All Persons to Protect and Restore the Natural Patrimony, the Criminalisation of

Environmental Sabotage as Acts of Aggression Against the People, the Prioritisation of Native Access to Natural Resources, and the Perpetual Safeguarding of Land, Water, Air and Biodiversity for Future Generations.

Whereas a clean, healthy and unpolluted environment is a fundamental human right essential to life, health, dignity and the survival of the British people and their posterity; and whereas the natural patrimony of England — its land, rivers, seas, forests, air and biodiversity— is the sacred inheritance of the native British peoples, held in trust for present and future generations; and whereas the State has the paramount duty to protect, preserve and restore the environment from all forms of degradation, pollution, illegal occupation or exploitation; and whereas deliberate environmental sabotage, poisoning of waters, destruction of forests, contamination of soils or air, or any act that endangers public health or the natural order shall be treated as a criminal act of aggression against the People; and whereas native citizens must have priority access to natural resources and public lands; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual defence of the realm's ecological integrity, the protection of public health, the prevention of environmental genocide, and the assurance of a sustainable inheritance for native generations, to declare and entrench these rights and duties in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every person in this realm has the fundamental right to a clean, healthy and unpolluted environment, including pure air, safe water, fertile soil and preserved biodiversity. This right is enforceable against the State and private actors.

2nd Affirmation.

The State shall have the primary duty to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the natural environment. This duty includes the prevention and punishment of pollution, illegal land occupation, deforestation, toxic waste dumping, and any activity that degrades natural patrimony.

3rd Affirmation.

Any deliberate act of environmental sabotage — including the poisoning of waters, destruction of forests, contamination of soils or air, or the spreading of disease through environmental means — shall be treated as a criminal offence equivalent to aggression against the People, punishable as High Treason or environmental genocide where intent to harm the native population is proven.

4th Affirmation.

Native British citizens shall have priority access to natural resources, public lands, forests, waters and parks. Non-native persons and entities shall enjoy only such access as is compatible with native rights and environmental protection.

5th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Army of the People and all law enforcement agencies shall have the power to intervene immediately to prevent or halt environmental destruction, with authority to seize, quarantine or destroy offending materials or operations.

6th Affirmation.

The State shall maintain strict controls on industrial emissions, agricultural chemicals, waste disposal and land use, with mandatory environmental impact

assessments for all major projects. Violations shall incur severe fines, corporate dissolution or nationalisation.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every corporation and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the right to a clean and healthy environment shall stand as a sacred trust for the native British people, that the State and all persons shall be bound to protect the land, waters and air, that environmental aggression be punished with the full rigour of the law, and that the realm may be preserved in beauty and abundance for all generations.

May the Almighty, who created the heavens and the earth and placed man as steward over His works, ever defend this land from pollution and destruction, grant His Majesty wisdom to uphold these environmental rights, and ensure that the native people inherit a realm unspoiled and flourishing under divine blessing. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Third

Of Animal Rights and the Absolute Prohibition of Animal Cruelty, the Equal Right to Life and Dignity of All Living Beings, the Protection of Wild Animals from Killing, the Conditions for Lawful Sacrifice of Domesticated Animals, and the Criminal Offence of Inflicting Suffering, Violence or Stress on Any Innocent Creature.

Whereas no living being — whether human or animal — shall be subjected to unnecessary pain, cruelty or indignity; and whereas all creatures, wild and domestic, are living beings endowed by their Creator with the right to life and

dignity; and whereas any wild animal within this country has the same equal right to life and dignity as any British citizen; and whereas the killing of any wild animal is hereby declared a crime against the natural order and the realm; and whereas only domesticated animals may be lawfully sacrificed for human consumption, provided such animals are bred or domesticated within the realm or lawfully imported and domesticated; and whereas all domestic animals must be sacrificed in a manner entirely free from suffering, violence or stress, with any inducement of cruelty, pain or distress constituting a grave criminal offence; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual compassion of the realm, the protection of innocent creatures, the upholding of moral order, and the reflection of Christian stewardship over all creation, to declare and entrench these rights and prohibitions in the most solemn and unalterable terms; Be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

No human being or animal shall be subjected to pain, cruelty or indignity. All living beings are entitled to respect for their life and dignity.

2nd Affirmation.

Any wild animal in this country has the same equal right to life and dignity as any British citizen. It is a criminal offence to kill any wild animal.

3rd Affirmation.

Only domesticated animals may be sacrificed if their meat is consumable. A wild animal may be lawfully domesticated, even if imported, and thereafter treated as domestic for the purposes of this Article.

4th Affirmation.

All domestic animals must be sacrificed without suffering, violence or stress. Any inducement of cruelty, pain or unnecessary distress into any living innocent creature is a criminal offence.

5th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the rights of animals to life and dignity shall be upheld as a sacred trust, that wild creatures remain inviolate, that domestic sacrifice be humane and compassionate, and that cruelty in any form be banished from this realm as an offence against both God and nature.

May the Almighty, who created every living thing and saw that it was good, ever defend the innocent creatures of this land, grant His Majesty wisdom to enforce these protections, and ensure that compassion and stewardship prevail over cruelty in the hearts of His people. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Fourth

Of the Separation of Powers within the State

Whereas the separation of powers is the sacred foundation of just and accountable governance, preventing tyranny and ensuring that all authority remains subject to the sovereign will of the British people; and whereas Parliament is autonomous and independent in its decisions, yet perpetually bound and accountable to the will of its citizens not only at elections but

throughout its entire mandate; and whereas the Institutional Monarchy is the chief popular institution of the country, carrying and expressing the citizens' demands, exercising the right of veto, and scrutinising any elected government or public authority; and whereas Parliament and the King are utterly separated powers, with no meetings between the King and the Prime Minister, and no interference between the institutions to preserve their independence, impartiality and freedom from corruption, blackmail or undue influence; and whereas the Civil Service remains under the Crown, subject to the scrutiny of Parliament and the Constitutional Army of the People, and must execute all government affairs in the best interest of the British people; and whereas justice is independent and sovereign, with magistrates and judges accountable for the constitutionality of their decisions; and whereas the State can be sued in the same manner as any individual, the law being absolute and binding upon all; and whereas police must be accountable to Parliament and the People; and whereas every sworn authority must take an oath upon the British flag and the flag of the country, declaring service to the People, the country, the Constitution, and readiness to defend the realm even at the cost of life, accepting personal responsibility for all actions; and whereas every person in public service must sign the Contract with the Nation, which holds legal force in every court and embodies the terms agreed by the electors (citizens and taxpayers with the right to vote), who are the employers and censors of all elected and designated authority in the State; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual balance of powers, the accountability of all authorities, the sovereignty of the People, and the protection of the realm from internal corruption or foreign influence, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Parliament is autonomous and independent in its decisions, yet perpetually subject to the will of its citizens throughout its mandate.

2nd Affirmation.

The Institutional Monarchy is the chief popular institution of the country. It carries and expresses the citizens' demands, exercises the right of veto, and scrutinises any elected government or public authority.

3rd Affirmation.

Parliament and the King are utterly separated powers in the State. The King does not meet the Prime Minister, and no interference shall exist between the institutions to preserve their independence and impartiality.

4th Affirmation.

The Civil Service remains under the Crown, subject to the scrutiny of Parliament and the Constitutional Army of the People. The Civil Service must execute all government affairs in the best interest of the British people and carry the will of the British people.

5th Affirmation.

Only the King, as keeper of this Constitution, may exercise the Right of Veto against any Government, Parliament, Civil Service, public or private institution when the people, constituted in the Constitutional Army of the People, have a grievance and petition the King to intervene. The People have this right guaranteed by this Constitution.

6th Affirmation.

The King must execute the will of His people, protect them against foreign threats and foreign internal usurpations, and even protect them against the system that represents Him.

7th Affirmation.

Justice is independent and sovereign. Magistrates and all judicial officers are accountable for the constitutionality of their decisions.

8th Affirmation.

The State can be sued in the same manner as any individual. The law is absolute and binds all without exception.

9th Affirmation.

Police must be accountable to Parliament and the People.

10th Affirmation.

Every sworn authority must swear upon the British flag and the flag of the country: “I swear to serve my People, my Country, to respect the Constitution and to put my life and effort for the life and prosperity of British people. I swear to defend my country even with the price of my life. I admit that this is true to the best of my knowledge and I make myself the only responsible upon my actions during this mandate. This is the statement I agree, I sustain and I sign.”

11th Affirmation.

Every person in public service must sign the Contract with the Nation, which holds legal power and is a valid document in every court of law in Britain and Northern Ireland. The Contract embodies the electors' terms agreed by the voters. Power is recognised, invested and mandated on behalf of the electors — the citizens and taxpayers with the right to vote — who are the employers and censors of all elected or designated authority in the State.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the separation of powers shall ever preserve the balance of governance, that Parliament remain autonomous yet subject to the People, that the King stand as supreme guardian of the Constitution and vetoer of usurpation, that the Civil Service execute the People's will faithfully, and that the Contract with the Nation bind all public servants to their sacred duty.

May the Almighty, who ordaineth just government and holdeth all rulers accountable, ever uphold this separation of powers, grant His Majesty wisdom to veto betrayal and protect His people even from their own system, and ensure that the British people remain sovereign over every institution in their land.

So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Fifth

Of the Right of Communities to Peace and Safety, the Legal Claim of Communities Against Dangerous Offenders and Accomplices, the Power of Judges to Issue Permanent Injunctions, Compulsory Evictions or Deportations upon Community Grievance, the Mandatory Disclosure of Offender Nationality by Courts, the Financial Responsibility of Communities Objecting to Release of

Sex Offenders, Paedophiles or Dangerous Criminals, and the Duty of Judges to Enforce Community Protection Orders with Liability for Non-Compliance.

Whereas people living together in communities have the fundamental right, guaranteed by this Constitution, to enjoy peace and safety in their living environment; and whereas communities have a legal claim against any individual, organisation, business, local government, public institution or charity whose actions or decisions endanger that peace and safety; and whereas the release of a dangerous criminal — such as a paedophile, sex offender, rapist or child murderer — or any of their accomplices into a community after conviction, or the granting of a lesser sentence, gives the community the right to challenge such decisions; and whereas a judge may issue a compulsory indictment and permanent injunction, including forced eviction or compulsory property purchase, upon a community peace grievance supported by filmed and strong evidence demonstrating that the presence of the individual, group or business is a major factor of distress; and whereas courts must inform communities in advance of the release of sex offenders, paedophiles or terrorists into their area and must disclose the offender's nationality; and whereas if a community objects, the offender cannot be released into that community; and whereas communities objecting to the release of such dangerous individuals must bear financial responsibility for the offender's upkeep within defined boundaries, including enhanced council tax or VAT contributions and payment for private services; and whereas judges must order deportation where possible, including the offender's entire family under the right to family reunification, and any judge ignoring this constitutional article may be prosecuted; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual peace and safety of communities, the protection of the native population from dangerous offenders, and the enforcement of collective rights against individual harm, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

e it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

People living together in communities have the right, guaranteed by this Constitution, to enjoy the peace and safety of their living environment. Communities have a legal claim against any individual or organisation whose presence or actions endanger that peace and safety.

2nd Affirmation.

If a dangerous criminal (paedophile, sex offender, rapist, child murderer) or any accomplice is convicted and released, or granted a lesser sentence, the community may bring a grievance against the court decision, any individual, organisation, business, local government, public institution or charity involved.

3rd Affirmation.

A judge may issue a compulsory indictment and permanent injunction, including forced eviction or compulsory property purchase, upon a community peace grievance supported by filmed and strong evidence showing that the presence of the individual, group or business is a major factor of distress to the community.

4th Affirmation.

Courts must inform communities in advance of the release of any sex offender, paedophile or terrorist into their area and must mandatorily disclose the offender's nationality. If the community objects, the offender cannot be released into that community.

5th Affirmation.

Communities objecting to the release of such dangerous individuals must bear financial responsibility for the offender's upkeep within defined boundaries,

including enhanced council tax or VAT contributions and payment for private services such as home insurance or other necessary provisions.

6th Affirmation.

Judges must order deportation of the offender when possible. If deportation would breach family reunification rights, the entire family may also be deported. Any judge who ignores this constitutional article may be prosecuted.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that communities shall have the protected right to peace and safety, that dangerous offenders may be prevented from release into their midst, that financial responsibility shall rest with objecting communities where necessary, and that judges shall enforce these protections or face liability, that the native people may live secure in their homes and neighbourhoods.

May the Almighty, who commands peace and justice among His people, ever defend the communities of this realm from harm, grant judges wisdom and courage to uphold community rights, and ensure that no dangerous offender is forced upon those who object, that peace may reign in every town and village. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Sixth

Of the Principal Obligations of Citizens, the Duty to Know the Law, the Prohibition on Using Ignorance of the Law as an Excuse to Diminish Legal

Responsibility, and the Personal Obligation to Know and Defend One's Own Rights.

Whereas every citizen has the principal obligation to know the law of the realm, for ignorance of the law is no excuse and cannot diminish legal responsibility; and whereas it is the duty of every person to know and defend their own rights, as the State cannot always act on behalf of every individual; and whereas this obligation ensures that the rule of law is upheld by an informed and responsible citizenry, preventing abuse, negligence or evasion of duty; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual strength of the legal order, the accountability of every subject, and the self-reliance of the People, to declare and entrench these obligations in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

To be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every citizen has the principal obligation to know the law.

2nd Affirmation.

No one can use the excuse that he did not know the law or the rules to diminish his legal responsibility. Ignorance of the law shall not excuse any offence or breach.

3rd Affirmation.

It is the personal obligation of every citizen to know and defend his or her own rights. The State cannot always act on behalf of everyone in this regard.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that every citizen shall be bound to know the law, that ignorance shall never serve as a shield from responsibility, and that each person must actively defend his own rights, that the realm may be governed by all knowledgeable and self-reliant people.

May the Almighty, who commands His people to walk in wisdom and justice, ever grant the citizens of this realm the diligence to know the law, the courage to defend their rights, and the responsibility to uphold the rule of law for the good of all. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Seventh

Of Full Legal Responsibility for Murder and All Crimes, the Absolute Prohibition of the Insanity Plea, the Personal Responsibility of Every Individual for His Own Deeds and Madness When Committing Crimes, and the Dismissal of Defences Based on Voluntary Intoxication or Failure to Take Medication.

Whereas every person who commits a crime, and in particular the crime of murder, must bear full and complete legal responsibility for his deeds; and whereas the plea of insanity shall be absolutely prohibited, as no one may escape accountability by claiming madness when a crime is committed; and whereas anyone is responsible for his own madness when it leads to criminal acts; and whereas taking drugs or alcohol is a free and voluntary action for which the individual alone bears responsibility; and whereas failure to take prescribed medication is likewise a free choice of the individual; and whereas any attempt to use such reasons as a defence or plea in mitigation must be dismissed by law; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual

integrity of justice, the protection of the innocent, the deterrence of crime, and the principle that every person must answer for his own conduct, to declare and entrench these rules in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every person who commits murder or any other crime shall bear full and complete legal responsibility for his deeds. No defence of insanity, diminished responsibility, or mental disorder shall be accepted in mitigation or acquittal.

2nd Affirmation.

Anyone is responsible for his own madness when committing crimes. Mental illness or disorder shall not exempt a person from criminal liability.

3rd Affirmation .

Taking drugs or alcohol is a free and voluntary action. Any crime committed under the influence of voluntarily ingested substances shall carry full legal responsibility.

4th Affirmation.

Not taking prescribed medication is a free action taken by the individual. Any crime committed as a result of failure to take medication shall carry full legal responsibility.

5th Affirmation.

Any attempt to use insanity, voluntary intoxication, failure to take medication, or similar reasons as a plea or defence must be dismissed by law. Such defences shall have no effect in any court of the realm.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every court, every judge and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that full legal responsibility shall attach to every criminal act, that no plea of insanity or voluntary impairment shall ever shield the guilty, and that justice shall be rendered without excuse or mitigation for those who choose to harm others.

May the Almighty, who requires every soul to answer for its deeds and commands that the guilty be punished, ever uphold the principle of full responsibility in this realm, that no murderer or criminal may escape the righteous judgment of the law. So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Eighth

Of Equality Before the Law, the Equal Legal Responsibility of the State, All Public Authorities, Juridical Persons and Natural Persons, the Uniform Application of the Rule of Law Without Privilege or Exemption, the Abolition of Temporal Limitations on Judicial Review, the Mandatory Establishment of Sentencing Standards, and the Protection of Sentencing Standards Against Disparity or Preferential Treatment.

Whereas the State and the individual are equal under the same law, and this principle must be extended to every juridical person, whether private, business, company, corporation, organisation or any other recognised legal entity; and whereas every juridical person shall bear the same weight and the same legal responsibility as any natural person under the law; and whereas the State, all

public authorities, and all juridical and natural persons shall be equal before and subject to the same law, with no immunity or privilege except where expressly provided by this Constitution; and whereas the Rule of Law shall apply uniformly and without exception to the State and its institutions, private individuals, corporate and commercial entities, and all other recognised legal persons, with no parallel or privileged legal regimes permitted; and whereas any law, act or omission inconsistent with this principle shall be void to the extent of its inconsistency; and whereas judicial review shall be available without any temporal limitation whatsoever; and whereas Parliament shall enact mandatory sentencing standards to ensure consistency, proportionality, equality of treatment between individuals and juridical persons, transparency and accountability; and whereas a Special Law on the Protection of Sentencing Standards shall guarantee uniform application, provide mechanisms for review of unjust disparity, ensure no preferential or discriminatory treatment, and establish oversight to uphold public confidence; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual supremacy of the Rule of Law, the equal accountability of all persons and entities, the prevention of impunity or privilege, and the maintenance of public trust in justice, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The State and the individual are equal under the same law. This principle shall extend to every organisation, private entity, business or company. Every juridical person shall bear the same weight and the same legal responsibility as any individual under the law.

2nd Affirmation.

The State, all public authorities, and all juridical and natural persons shall be equal before and subject to the same law.

No person or body, whether governmental, corporate, organisational or private, shall enjoy immunity from the ordinary application of the law except where expressly provided by this Constitution.

3rd Affirmation.

Every juridical person, including companies, corporations, partnerships and organisations, shall bear legal responsibility equivalent in weight and consequence to that of a natural person under the law.

Liability shall attach proportionately, taking into account the scale, capacity and impact of the juridical person's actions, but shall not diminish the principle of equal accountability.

4th Affirmation.

The realm of Law it's Absolute.

The principle of the Rule of Law shall apply uniformly and without exception to:

(a) the State and its institutions;

(b) private individuals;

(c) corporate and commercial entities;

(d) all other recognised legal persons.

No parallel or privileged legal regimes shall exist that exempt any class of person or entity from this principle.

No other Courts of Justice and their decisions are legal nor legally bound by this Constitution no other than the decisions of Independent Justice of British People.

5tn Affirmation.

Thus the following affirmation is a Constitutional Guarantee all affirmations of this article are Constitutional guarantees.

The principles established in this Article are fundamental and shall be protected and enforced by the courts.

Any law, act or omission inconsistent with this Article shall be void to the extent of its inconsistency.

6th Affirmation.

Judicial Review is a guaranteed Constitutional Right. No Temporal Limitation should be applied.

Any act, decision or omission of the State or of any public authority may be subject to judicial review without limitation of time.

Any statutory or procedural rule imposing a time limit on judicial review is hereby abolished and shall have no effect.

7th Affirmation.

All Sentencing Standards and Equality of Justice must be established by Law within the virtue and guidance of each of these principle:

A proportional punishment should punish the harm resulting and not the behaviour or the significance or motivation of the act of felony.

The judgment is to establish the harm and the effect of harm.

The sentence is the remediation required by Law..

Only maximum sentence for irrecoverable damage or harm

Cannot punish two different crimes with maximum sentence when at least one has resulted in lesser harm.

This Constitution indicates to the Parliament that;

Parliament shall enact legislation and approve government guidance establishing mandatory sentencing standards to ensure:

(a) consistency in sentencing across similar offences;

(b) proportionality between offence and penalty;

(c) equality of treatment between individuals and juridical persons;

(d) transparency and accountability in judicial decision-making.

8th Affirmation.

Protection of Sentencing Standards is the life of British justice to preserve the law and trust in the system of Justice into this British Christian realm.

A Special Law on the Protection of Sentencing Standards shall:

(a) guarantee the uniform application of sentencing guidelines;

(b) provide mechanisms for review where unjust disparity arises;

(c) ensure that no person or entity receives preferential or discriminatory treatment in sentencing;

(d) establish oversight mechanisms to uphold public confidence in the justice system.

9th Affirmation

The Enforcement in the Court of Law of these provisions is guaranteed by this Constitution and mandatory.

The courts shall have full authority to:

(a) strike down any law or action contrary to this Article;

(b) compel compliance by public authorities and private entities;

(c) provide effective remedies, including declarations, injunctions and compensation.

Any Court and its decisions must be made in accordance with this Constitution. Any exceptions will attract the nullity of that Court decision unless the sentence is for a different felony.

The initial judgement attracts annulment.

If any judge acted with malice he committeth a crime of treason against Justice.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within

the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that equality before the law shall be absolute and universal, that no juridical or natural person shall escape the same legal responsibility, that the Rule of Law shall apply without privilege or exemption, and that sentencing shall be consistent, proportionate and transparent, that justice may be equal and the realm governed under one law for all.

May the Almighty, who is no respecter of persons and judgeth the world in righteousness, ever uphold equality before the law in this realm, grant judges wisdom to enforce it without favour, and ensure that no entity — State, corporation or individual — may stand above the law.

So help us God.

Article the Eighty-Ninth

Of the Four Pillars of Our Democracy

Whereas the Constitution rests upon four immutable pillars that together sustain the sovereignty, liberty, prosperity and moral order of the realm; and whereas the first pillar is the Institutional Monarchy, vested with the power of the citizens to uphold the Constitution, to ensure that every elected government and public authority respects the terms of its promises, and to guard the independence of the nation both internally and externally, protecting the citizens from abuse or foreign intervention contrary to the peace and prosperity of the British people; and whereas the Constitutional Army of the People is the principal ad-hoc institution through which citizens may express their demands, with the Head of State subject to strict limitations including the absolute prohibition of any cult of personality, nepotism, undeserved privileges or improper line of succession, and whereas all venues and buildings pertaining to the Monarchy are declared historic patrimony and the property of the British Army; and whereas the second pillar is Parliament and the Elected Government,

the main executive and legislative power in the State, whose role is to ensure and maintain the functioning of society as a whole, subject to the limitation that no parliamentary privilege shall apply when an individual commits a crime or is arrested; and whereas the third pillar is free economic initiative, business and property, with the economy being mainly private, the private initiative being free, and the State's role being to defend the fairness of trade, protect the economy and markets, and support local and national business interests first, with limits established by law and the national economic interest, particularly restricting private initiatives in national resources or activities requiring State control for reasons of national security and economic independence; and whereas the fourth pillar is freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the main condition for a truly free and trustworthy society, whereby public authorities must act upon deeds of corruption and abuse when investigated and presented by the press, no public authority may stop or impede the press, such impediment being a felony, and the Public Truth being the vital information about any activities endangering national wellbeing, law and integrity, subject to the limits of the public interest and not based on personal opinions, denigration, private life or non-criminal matters that might influence elections or create political blackmail endangering national security; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual balance and strength of democracy, the protection of native rights and the prevention of tyranny or corruption, to declare and entrench these Four Pillars in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

The First Pillar

The Institutional Monarchy is the institution founded by free will of People of this Realm. The Institutional Monarchy is the vested power of the citizens to uphold the Constitution and ensure that any elected government and public authority, civil service and local government does what it must do and respects

the terms of its promises. It is also the guardian of the independence of the nation, both internally and externally, protecting the citizens from any abuse or foreign intervention or interests contrary to the peace and prosperity of the British people. The Constitutional Army of the People is the main ad-hoc institution of all citizens' demands. The Head of State has strict limitations. Any form of cult of personality, nepotism, improper line of succession or undeserved privileges is prohibited. All venues and buildings pertaining to the Monarchy are declared historic patrimony and are the property of the British Army.

The Second Pillar

Parliament and the Elected Government are freely elected individuals to be in power and represent the people and people's interests. Parliament and the Elected Government constitute the main executive and legislative power in the State. Their role is to ensure and maintain the functioning of society as a whole. Parliament has limits: there shall be no parliamentary privilege when an individual commits a crime or is arrested.

The Third Pillar

Free Economic Initiative, Business and Property .

The economy is mainly private. Private initiative is free. The State's role is to defend the fairness of trade, protect the economy and markets, and support local and national business interests first. Limits are established by law and the national economic interest. Certain private initiatives may be restricted, particularly those concerning national resources or activities that must remain under State control for reasons of national security and economic independence.

The Fourth Pillar

Freedom of Speech and Freedom of the Press. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the main conditions for a society to be truly free and trustworthy. Public authorities must take action when deeds of corruption and abuse are investigated and presented by the press. No public authority may stop the press, and any impediment of access to the Public Truth is a felony. The Public Truth is the vital information about any activities endangering national wellbeing, law and integrity. Limits exist based on the good rule of public interest and not on personal opinions, denigration, private life or non-criminal matters that might influence elections or create political blackmail endangering national security.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This declaration of principles is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Four Pillars of our Democracy shall stand eternal, that the Institutional Monarchy may guard the Constitution, Parliament may execute the will of the electors, private enterprise may flourish under fair rule, and freedom of speech and press may remain the breath of a free people, that the realm may endure in liberty, justice and prosperity.

May the Almighty, who ordaineth just government and guardeth the liberties of His people, ever uphold these Four Pillars, grant His Majesty wisdom to defend them, and ensure that no power may undermine the sovereignty of the British people. So help us God.

Article the Ninetieth

Of the Right to Identity and Privacy, the Obligation of the State to Recognise All Citizens, the Limited Elements of Identity Held by the State, the Prohibition on Access to Citizens' Data by Elected Governments, the Designation of the British

Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence and Interior as Sole Keepers of Records, the Absolute Ban on Foreign or Private Involvement in Citizens' Databases, and the Classification of Citizens' Data and Matters of National Interest as Protected Under National Secrecy.

Whereas every citizen has the fundamental right to identity and privacy; and whereas the State has the solemn obligation by law to recognise all its citizens and to serve as the unique issuer of all identity documents required by law; and whereas the State must keep only three essential elements of identity — full name, date of birth and National Insurance number — as the unique identifiers required for legal purposes; and whereas a person's domicile, place of birth or parents' names shall not be required or stored as part of core identity records; and whereas no elected government, central or local, shall have access to citizens' data except where expressly required by law or overriding public interest; and whereas citizens' data is a matter of national security, to be held exclusively by the British Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defence and the Interior; and whereas police and other authorities shall be subordinated to the Ministry of Defence and Interior in the handling of such records; and whereas this Constitution absolutely prohibits any foreign entity, private company (whether foreign or domestic), or any non-authorised public body from accessing, handling, administering or being involved in citizens' databases or private and confidential data; and whereas all foreign enterprises are forbidden from collecting, keeping or handling private or confidential data of British citizens except for those directly employed by them, and no foreign service provider may keep, handle or process any data of British citizens, direct debits or other private information; and whereas only British national companies subjected to the Law of National Secrecy and Data & Information Protection may keep private citizens' data; and whereas all data concerning British citizens, the civil population, officials, state authorities, military, political figures, state administration, vital technology, brands, innovation, scientific know-how, national business confidentiality, natural resources, telecommunications, vital infrastructure, public health and any other data of national interest shall be protected under this law, with no foreign entity, person,

organisation or state permitted access; and whereas any facilitators or persons found guilty of breaching these protections must be prosecuted; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of personal identity and privacy, the safeguarding of national security, the prevention of foreign interference or commercial exploitation of citizens' data, and the maintenance of sovereign control over all matters of national interest, to declare and entrench these rights and prohibitions in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The State has the obligation by law to recognise all its citizens. The State is the unique issuer of all identity documents required by law.

2nd Affirmation.

The State must keep only three elements of a person's identity: full name, date of birth and National Insurance number. These are the unique identifiers required. A person's domicile, place of birth or parents' names shall not be required or stored as part of core identity records.

3rd Affirmation.

No elected government, central or local, shall have access to citizens' data except where the law or overriding public interest expressly requires it.

4th Affirmation.

Citizens' data is a matter of national security. The British Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defence and the Interior are the only official keepers of citizens'

records. Police and other authorities shall be subordinated to the Ministry of Defence and Interior in the handling of such records.

5th Affirmation.

This Constitution prohibits the access, handling, administration or any other involvement in citizens' databases or private and confidential information by any foreign entity, private company (foreign or domestic) or any unauthorised public body.

6th Affirmation.

All foreign enterprises are forbidden from collecting, keeping or handling any private or confidential data of British citizens except for those directly employed by them. No foreign service provider may keep, handle or process any data of British citizens, direct debits or other private information. They must adapt their trade through direct payments at source or alternative measures.

7th Affirmation.

Only British national companies subjected to the Law of National Secrecy and Data & Information Protection may keep private citizens' data.

8th Affirmation.

All data concerning British citizens, the civil population, officials, state authorities, military, political figures, state administration, vital technology, brands, innovation, scientific know-how, national business confidentiality, natural resources, telecommunications, vital infrastructure, public health and any other data of national interest shall be protected under this law. No foreign entity, person, organisation or state may have access to such data. Any

facilitators or persons found guilty of breaching these protections must be prosecuted.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the right to identity and privacy shall be inviolable, that the State alone shall hold the minimal necessary identifiers of its citizens, that citizens' data shall remain a matter of national security under exclusive sovereign control, and that no foreign or private interest may ever touch or exploit the private information of the British people.

May the Almighty, who knows each soul by name and guards the secrets of the heart, ever protect the identity and privacy of His people in this realm, grant His Majesty and the authorities wisdom to defend these sacred boundaries, and ensure that the British nation remains sovereign over its own citizens' data and destiny. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-First

Of the Right to Organise and Decide Free Electoral Elections, the Prohibition on Tampering with or Delaying the Will of the Citizens, the Power of Citizens to Determine Election Terms, the Right to Trigger Early Elections Through Grievance and Motion of Censure, the Role of the Constitutional Court in Dissolving Government, the Independence of the Electoral Committee, the Ban on Public Funding for Political Parties, the Mandatory Resignation Procedure for the Prime Minister, the Immediate Swearing-In of a New Government, and the Duty of Voters to Remove Bad Governance Promptly.

Whereas the free will of the citizens expressed through legitimate democratic elections is the supreme source of governmental authority and cannot be decided, tampered with, prohibited or delayed by the Government, Parliament, any local government or council; and whereas the term for any type of elections, whether general or local, is established solely by the citizens in virtue of their needs; and whereas no fixed term shall prevent the people from removing a government that fails to deliver, and when a Motion of Censure or Grievance is held by the citizens the Constitutional Court must examine it and deliver a verdict within a maximum of 24 hours, after which the government is automatically dissolved; and whereas for general elections the grievance must reach 50% of the electorate recorded in the previous election; and whereas the data shall be held independently by a designated Electoral Committee whose members are elected on the same basis as jurors; and whereas no public money shall be allocated to any political party, independent candidate or aspiring group engaged in electoral competition, as no one should be paid beforehand and political classes are employees of the people; and whereas an elected Prime Minister must announce resignation with six months' notice, sign a legally binding resignation letter recorded by the Constitutional Court, after which the Court orders the start of the electoral campaign within 24 hours; and whereas if the Prime Minister is unable to continue due to health, death or legal issues, the Head of State, Civil Service and British Armed Forces shall ensure governance during the electoral process; and whereas a new government shall take office immediately after the result is announced and the new Prime Minister must be sworn in within 24 hours; and whereas this Article discourages bad governance and empowers voters to identify and remove incompetent or disloyal governments promptly, reducing long-term damage and the burden on future generations; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual sovereignty of the People, the accountability of all elected power, the prevention of entrenched bad governance, and the maintenance of genuine democracy, to declare and entrench these rights and procedures in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the

People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Neither the Government, Parliament, nor any local government or council may decide, tamper with, prohibit or delay the free will of the citizens expressed through legitimate democratic elections.

2nd Affirmation.

The term for any type of elections, whether general or local, shall be established solely by the citizens in virtue of their needs.

3rd Affirmation.

When a Motion of Censure or Grievance is held by the citizens, the Constitutional Court must examine the grievance and deliver a verdict within a maximum of 24 hours. Upon such a verdict the respective government is automatically dissolved.

4th Affirmation.

For General Elections the grievance must reach 50% of the electorate recorded in the previous election.

5th Affirmation.

Electoral data shall be held independently by a designated Electoral Committee. Members of the Electoral Committee shall be elected on the same basis as jurors of the Court.

6th Affirmation.

No public money shall be allocated to any political party, independent candidate or aspiring group engaged in electoral competition. Political classes are employees of the people and shall not be paid in advance.

7th Affirmation.

An elected Prime Minister must announce his resignation giving six months' notice. After six months General Elections shall be automatically held. The resignation must be signed in a legally binding letter recorded by the Constitutional Court.

8th Affirmation.

Once the official letter of resignation is recorded, the Constitutional Court shall order the start of the electoral campaign and the formation of the Electoral Committee within a maximum of 24 hours.

9th Affirmation.

If the Prime Minister is unable to carry out his duties for the remaining period due to health, death or legal issues (including arrest), the Head of State (King or Queen), the Civil Service and the British Armed Forces shall ensure the governance of the country during the electoral process and debate.

10th Affirmation.

Once a new Government has been elected, it shall take office immediately after the result is announced. The new Prime Minister must be sworn in within 24 hours of the election result.

11th Affirmation.

This Article shall discourage bad governance and any attempt to defy the will of the people. It is the duty of the voters to identify bad governance and remove it as soon as possible using the instruments provided by this Constitution, thereby reducing long-term damage and the burden on future generations.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the right to free and timely elections shall remain inviolable, that the people may remove failing governments without delay, that no public funds shall subsidise political ambition, and that the will of the citizens shall always prevail over entrenched power.

May the Almighty, who is the ultimate Sovereign and Judge of nations, ever protect the democratic will of the British people, grant them wisdom to choose and remove their governors, and ensure that no bad governance endures beyond the patience of a free and vigilant nation. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Second

Of General Elections and Local Councils Autonomy, the Inviolable Will of Local Residents, the Application of Public Grievance Procedures to Local Government, the Mandatory Election of a New Mayor Within 30 Days Upon Destitution or Conviction, and the Continuation of Essential Council Functions During Transition.

Whereas local councils possess genuine autonomy and the will of local residents expressed through free elections cannot be tampered with, overridden or interfered with by any central authority, political entity or other body; and

whereas the same principles of Public Grievance that apply to national government shall extend to local councils and mayors; and whereas if a mayor is destituted due to public grievance or criminal conviction, a new election must be held and a new mayor elected within 30 days to ensure that local urgent matters continue to be addressed by a duly elected local authority; and whereas during the 30-day transition period the affected council shall continue its normal activity in essential departments, provided that no new meetings or decisions of a non-essential nature are taken, such decisions being null and void; and whereas all decisions made by a council or mayor while lawfully in a mandate granted by the electors remain valid; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual autonomy of local government, the protection of the sovereign will of local residents, the prompt restoration of elected authority after grievance or conviction, and the uninterrupted handling of essential local affairs, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Local councils have full autonomy. The will of local residents expressed through free elections cannot be tampered with, overridden or interfered with by any central authority, political entity or other body.

2nd Affirmation.

The same principles of Public Grievance applicable to national government shall apply equally to local councils and mayors in any circumstances that require a new election.

3rd Affirmation .

If a mayor is destituted due to Public Grievance or criminal conviction, elections must be held and a new mayor elected within 30 days to ensure that local urgent matters continue to be dealt with by a duly elected local authority.

4th Affirmation.

During the 30-day transition period, the affected council shall continue its normal activity in essential departments. No new meetings or decisions of a non-essential nature may be taken; any such decisions shall be null and void.

5th Affirmation.

All decisions made by a council or mayor while lawfully holding a mandate granted by the electors remain fully valid.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that local autonomy shall be inviolable, that the will of local residents shall never be overridden by central power, that public grievance shall swiftly restore elected authority, and that essential local services shall continue without interruption during any transition, that democracy may flourish at every level of the realm.

May the Almighty, who ordaineth just rule in great matters and small, ever protect the autonomy of local communities, grant wisdom to local electors in choosing their governors, and ensure that no central authority may usurp the sovereign will of the people in their own towns and shires. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Third

Of Forced Resignation, the No Impunity Clause, and Criminal Prosecution of Any Elected Politician or Holder of Public Office.

Whereas no one in public office is immune from criminal prosecution and the law is absolute; and whereas a King or a worker, a Prime Minister, a CEO or a cleaner shall all face the same hand of the law; and whereas politicians and even the Head of State are not immune from being prosecuted, judged and convicted; and whereas this Article provides the clear protocol to be followed in order to avoid disruption, chaos or political instability in the realm while preserving constitutional continuity; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual supremacy of the Rule of Law, the accountability of all holders of public office, the prevention of impunity, and the safeguarding of constitutional order during any crisis, to declare and entrench these principles in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

No one in public office is immune against criminal prosecution. The law is absolute and applies equally to all persons, whether King, worker, Prime Minister, CEO or cleaner.

2nd Affirmation.

A politician or the Head of State is not immune from being prosecuted, judged and convicted.

3rd Affirmation.

If the Head of State is arrested or otherwise unable to perform his duties, the country shall continue to be governed by the Elected Government. Due to the strict separation of powers established by this Constitution, the temporary absence of the Monarch shall not affect the Constitution nor dissolve the Constitutional Army of the People.

4th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court cannot be dismissed. It is independent and the Elected Government cannot tamper with or intervene in the Constitution or Justice. The Constitutional Army of the People must continue to defend the country and the rights of the citizens and may, if necessary, swear in and install another Head of State.

5th Affirmation.

An elected Prime Minister shall be removed from office from the moment of conviction (not merely arrest). The Prime Minister may be remanded on bail and placed on trial as soon as possible.

6th Affirmation.

Once found guilty of a crime and convicted, the office shall be taken for six months by the Civil Service and the Head of State until a new elected Government is placed in power.

7th Affirmation.

If both the Head of State and the Prime Minister are convicted of a crime, the protocol for major political crises shall be triggered: Anticipated General Elections must be held and a new elected Government installed within 30 days. During these 30 days a State of Emergency shall be declared, under which the British Armed Forces shall hold temporary power to preserve order while a new Government is elected and installed through free elections.

8th Affirmation.

This Article upholds the spirit that this Constitution is the right of the sovereign British people, who have the right and duty to defend their Constitution and stand against any form of internal or external oppression or violation of citizens' primordial rights.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and public declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the law shall apply equally to all, that no public office shall confer impunity, that constitutional continuity shall be preserved even in crisis, and that the sovereign People and their Constitutional Army shall always stand ready to defend the realm and its liberties.

May the Almighty, who is no respecter of persons and judgeth kings and commoners alike, ever uphold the absolute rule of law in this realm, grant

courage to the People to remove the unworthy, and ensure that justice and order prevail even in times of political crisis. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Fourth

Of the Democratic Right to Free Elections within the British Armed Forces, Public Services, Police, National Health Service and All Other Public Organisations, the Absolute Prohibition of Political Intervention or Unelected Political Appointments, the Requirement for All Public Officials to Be Elected by Their Own Members, and the Extension of the Principle of Separation of Powers Throughout All Sectors of Public Life.

Whereas the principle of separation of powers and democratic accountability must extend beyond elected institutions into every sector of public life; and whereas no political intervention is admissible within the British Armed Forces, nor shall any political unelected generals or officers exercise command or influence; and whereas no political arbitrary appointment shall be acceptable in any sector of public life, including the Army, Police, Justice, Defence, Intelligence or any other public authority and service; and whereas all public officials must be elected by their own members within their own sector of public activity; and whereas this measure will encourage genuine career progression, professional excellence, and the defeat of political and ideological opportunism and clientelism; and whereas the democratic criterion must always prevail over arbitrary political nomination, with leadership determined by professional quality and democratic consent; and whereas the principle of separation of powers within the State must be recognised, universally expanded, accepted and applied within the British Armed Forces, Police, National Health Service, Civil Service and all other public organisations; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual professionalism, independence and democratic legitimacy of all public services, the prevention of political capture of the instruments of state power, and the maintenance of true separation of powers

throughout the realm, to declare and entrench these rights and requirements in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

There shall be a democratic right to free elections within the British Armed Forces, the Police, the National Health Service and all other public services and organisations.

2nd Affirmation.

No political intervention is admissible within the British Armed Forces. No political unelected generals or officers shall be in command or exercise any influence upon the British Armed Forces.

3rd Affirmation.

No political arbitrary appointment shall be acceptable in any sector of public life, including the Army, Police, Justice, Defence, Intelligence or any other public authority and service.

4th Affirmation

All public officials must be elected by their own members within their own sector of public activity. This requirement shall apply universally across the public sector.

5th Affirmation.

The principle of separation of powers within the State shall be recognised, expanded, accepted and applied within the British Armed Forces, Police, National Health Service, Civil Service and all other public organisations.

6th Affirmation.

The democratic criterion shall always prevail against arbitrary political nomination. The main attribute of leadership in every public sector must be professional quality confirmed by democratic election among peers.

7th Affirmation.

These provisions shall encourage career progression based on merit and professional excellence rather than political or ideological opportunism and clientelism.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and public declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the instruments of state power — the Armed Forces, Police, Health Service and Civil Service — shall remain free from political capture, that leadership within them shall be chosen democratically by those who serve, and that the separation of powers shall protect the professionalism and independence of all public institutions for the safety and good governance of the British people.

May the Almighty, who ordaineth just rule and honest service, ever defend the British Armed Forces and all public services from political corruption, grant wisdom and courage to those who serve, and ensure that merit and democratic

consent, not favour or ideology, determine leadership in every sector of the realm. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Fifth

Of the Special Constitutional Powers of the Head of State in Protecting the Separation of Powers, the Right to Free Elections, the Free Will of Citizens, and the Prohibition of Electoral Deception by Dual Funding of Political Parties.

Whereas our democracy is founded upon the right to free elections, the genuine expression of the free will of the citizens, and a fair electoral process; and whereas the Principle of Separation of Powers in the State must be regarded in its absolute sense and applied to all aspects of society, the political system, elections, governance and all related matters; and whereas the Head of State, the Institutional Monarchy and the Constitutional Army of the People are charged with the solemn duty to protect this fundamental right of the citizens; and whereas the practice of donors funding more than one political party constitutes a breach of this principle, as it manipulates the free will of the citizens by committing electoral deception and prevents informed decisions; and whereas any party or donor found guilty of such manipulation shall face legal consequences as Higher Treason, punishable under the Higher Treason Act and the Electoral Fraud Act; and whereas if a party wins general or local elections and is later found guilty by the Constitutional Court, those elections shall be declared null and void; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of democracy, the protection of the free will of the citizens, the absolute maintenance of the separation of powers, and the prevention of electoral corruption and deception, to declare and entrench these special powers and prohibitions in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation,

The Head of State, the Institutional Monarchy and the Constitutional Army of the People shall have special constitutional powers to protect the Separation of Powers in the State and to safeguard the right of citizens to free elections and the genuine expression of their free will.

2nd Affirmation.

The Principle of Separation of Powers must be regarded in its absolute sense and applied to all aspects of society, the political system, elections, governance and all related matters.

3rd Affirmation.

The funding of more than one political party by the same donor is prohibited, as it constitutes electoral deception and manipulation of the free will of the citizens, preventing them from making informed decisions.

4th Affirmation.

Any party or donor found guilty of such dual funding or electoral manipulation shall be prosecuted for Higher Treason under the Higher Treason Act and the Electoral Fraud Act.

5th Affirmation.

If a party wins general or local elections and is subsequently found guilty by the Constitutional Court of breaching this Article, those elections shall be declared null and void.

6th Affirmation.

The Head of State, acting through the Constitutional Army of the People and the Constitutional Court, shall have the power to intervene to uphold the Separation of Powers and to protect the free electoral will of the citizens whenever it is threatened or violated.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Head of State shall ever stand as guardian of the Separation of Powers and the free will of the citizens in elections, that no donor may manipulate the democratic process by funding opposing parties, and that any breach shall be punished as Higher Treason, that the democracy of this realm may remain pure and the voice of the people untainted.

May the Almighty, who is the source of all just authority and the defender of truth and freedom, ever strengthen the Head of State in the protection of the Separation of Powers, grant the citizens wisdom to choose without deception, and ensure that no corruption or foreign influence may undermine the sacred right of free elections in this land. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Sixth

Of the Mandatory Public Declaration of All Political Donors and the Prohibition on Political Donors Participating in Public Auctions or Receiving Government Contracts.

Whereas transparency in political funding is essential to the integrity of free elections and the genuine expression of the will of the citizens; and whereas the practice of undisclosed or concealed political donations creates a grave risk of corruption, undue influence and electoral deception; and whereas all political

parties must publicly declare their donors in full and without exception; and whereas no political donor shall be permitted to participate in any public auction or to receive any government contract, whether directly or indirectly; and whereas such prohibitions are necessary to prevent political interest from corrupting public procurement and to safeguard the fairness of governance; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual purity of the electoral process, the prevention of corruption, and the protection of the sovereign will of the British people from hidden financial influence, to declare and entrench these rules in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

All political parties must publicly declare their donors in full and without exception. Such declarations shall be made in a manner accessible to the public and updated whenever new donations are received.

2nd Affirmation.

No political donor, whether an individual, company, organisation or any associated entity, shall be permitted to take part in any public auction or to receive any government contract, whether directly or indirectly no matter to which party they've donated no matter if that party is in power or not.

3rd Affirmation.

Any breach of the provisions of this Article shall constitute electoral deception and corruption and shall be punishable under the Electoral Fraud Act and the Higher Treason Act where the circumstances warrant.

4th Affirmation .

The Head of State, acting through the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People where necessary, shall have the power to enforce the transparency and prohibition requirements of this Article and to nullify any contract tainted by violation hereof.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every political party and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that all political funding shall be fully transparent to the public, that no donor may profit from government contracts or public auctions, and that the separation between private political contributions and public power shall remain absolute, that corruption may be banished and the will of the people preserved untainted. May the Almighty, who seeth all things in secret
and requires honesty in all dealings, even exposing hidden influences upon the governance of this realm, strengthening the mechanisms of transparency, and ensuring that no financial interest may subvert the sovereign voice of the British people. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Seventh

Of the Absolute Prohibition of Tactical Voting, Pre-Electoral Alliances, Dual Party Funding and All Forms of Electoral Deception, the Mandatory Public Declaration of Donations, the Ban on Political Donors Receiving Government Contracts or Participating in Public Auctions, and the Protection of the Genuine Free Will of the Citizens in Elections.

Whereas the Principle of Separation of Powers must be regarded in its absolute sense as one of the fundamental pillars of our democracy; and whereas the right to free elections and the genuine expression of the free will of the citizens must never be undermined by tactical voting, pre-electoral alliances, dual funding of parties or any other form of electoral deception; and whereas when parties forge alliances merely to reach power or to prevent another party from governing, none of those parties individually commands the majority required by the true will of the voters; and whereas such practices breach the democratic vote of others, lead to political instability and crisis after elections, and constitute a manipulation of the informed decision of the citizens; and whereas constitutional mandatory rules are required to strengthen and protect our democracy by prohibiting donors from funding more than one party, requiring full public declaration of all donations, granting the Constitutional Army of the People the right to demand financial information, imposing severe penalties including long-term bans for electoral fraud, and ensuring that no pre-electoral alliances are admissible; and whereas the vote must remain a free and serious commitment of the citizen, free from behind-the-scenes interests, closed-door deals or any interference that prevents an informed decision; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual purity of the electoral process, the absolute protection of the free will of the citizens, the prevention of mediocrity and instability caused by tactical alliances, and the raising of standards in political life, to declare and entrench these prohibitions and safeguards in the most solemn and unalterable terms; This statement and popular declaration therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation .

Tactical voting and all pre-electoral alliances between parties, whether to gain power or to prevent another party from gaining power, are strictly prohibited as a breach of the Separation of Powers and the genuine free will of the citizens.

2nd Affirmation .

It is prohibited for any donor to fund more than one political party. All donations to political parties must be made public and fully recorded by the Electoral Commission.

3rd Affirmation.

All political parties must allow full access to their finances whenever required by law or demanded by the Constitutional Army of the People.

4th Affirmation.

No political donor, whether an individual, company or organisation, shall participate in any public auction or receive any government contract, whether directly or indirectly.

5th Affirmation.

Any party or individual found guilty of electoral fraud, including accepting electoral bribery, dual funding, or forming prohibited alliances, shall be banned from participating in any public elections for a minimum term of 25 years. Individuals so convicted may face imprisonment and a permanent ban from politics, government, civil service, counselling, government contracts or any related political activity.

6th Affirmation.

In local elections the same bans shall apply, and fresh elections shall be held without the excluded parties.

7th Affirmation.

In cases of forced political crisis or mediocrity, the Head of State may appoint an emergency government only as a temporary measure, but the ultimate remedy shall be anticipated general elections.

8th Affirmation.

The vote is free and constitutes a serious commitment of the citizen. No interests, conventions, closed-door deals or behind-the-scenes arrangements may interfere with the right of citizens to make an informed decision before casting their vote. This right to an informed decision is fundamental and protected by this Constitution.

9th Affirmation.

The Head of State, acting through the Constitutional Court and the Constitutional Army of the People, shall have the power to intervene to uphold these rules and to declare any tainted election null and void.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every political party and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the electoral process shall remain pure and unmanipulated, that no tactical voting or pre-electoral alliance shall undermine the true will of the voters, that all political funding shall be transparent, and that no donor shall profit from public contracts, that mediocrity and instability may be banished and that the British people may always choose their governors by honest, informed and sovereign consent.

May the Almighty, who demands truth and justice in all dealings of men, ever guard the electoral will of this nation, expose all hidden alliances and corrupt

funding, and ensure that the voice of the people remains free, informed and sovereign. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Eight

Of the Electoral Code of Conduct for the Preservation of Free and Fair Elections, the Protection of the Integrity of the Democratic Process, the Prohibition of Foreign Interference, the Regulation of Campaign Finance and Donor Disclosures, the Restriction upon Revival of Historical Allegations, and the Establishment of an Electoral Integrity Commission.

Whereas the holding of free and fair elections is a vital moment in the life of the nation and a matter of the highest public interest touching upon national security; and whereas any interference with the electoral process, whether by foreign powers, undisclosed donors, tactical voting, pre-electoral alliances, or the weaponisation of historical allegations, threatens the very foundations of our democracy; and whereas it is necessary to institute a mandatory Electoral Code of Conduct to safeguard the integrity, fairness and trustworthiness of all elections; and whereas the guiding principle shall be that electors cast their vote for policies, platforms and ideas rather than for or against the personal character or historical conduct of candidates; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual purity of the electoral process, the prevention of foreign interference, the protection of informed choice, and the maintenance of public confidence in democracy, to declare and entrench this Electoral Code of Conduct in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Therefore to be solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

Section 1 – Purpose and Guiding Principles.

1. The purpose of this Article is to protect the integrity, fairness and trustworthiness of all elections held under this Constitution, thereby preserving public confidence in the democratic process.
2. Elections shall be free from foreign interference, including financial contributions, disinformation campaigns, cyber operations or any other influence by foreign states, entities or agents.
3. The fundamental principle shall be that electors cast their vote for policies, platforms and ideas rather than for or against the personal character or historical conduct of individual candidates. Practices that unduly focus on personal attacks, especially those unrelated to a candidate's current suitability for office, undermine democratic discourse and shall be restricted accordingly.

Section 2 – Restrictions on Disclosure of Historical Allegations

1. It shall be unlawful for any person, organisation or media outlet to publish, disseminate or otherwise make public any allegation, claim or information concerning a candidate's alleged misconduct, personal history or behaviour prior to the date of the election, unless:
(a) the allegation relates to a serious criminal offence that remains prosecutable under the law;
(b) it directly and materially affects the candidate's current fitness for public office; and
(c) it has first been reported to and substantiated by the appropriate authorities.
2. Disclosures made without prior reporting and substantiation shall constitute an offence under this Code, regardless of whether the allegation is true or false.
3. This restriction aims to prevent the revival of matters from decades past that serve primarily to damage a candidate rather than to inform voters about relevant qualifications.

4. Exceptions may apply only where there is an immediate and credible risk to public safety or national security, subject to urgent judicial approval.

Section 3 – Mandatory Reporting of Concerns to Authorities

1. Any person or entity who believes they possess credible evidence of a candidate's misconduct, criminal activity or breach of law that may affect the electoral process must first report such concerns confidentially to the police, the Electoral Commission or another appropriate independent authority.
2. Public disclosure, including to the press, social media or via any other means, shall be prohibited until the relevant authority has investigated and confirmed the matter warrants public attention, or the authority has declined to act and a court has granted permission for disclosure.
3. Breaches of this requirement shall be punishable by substantial civil penalties, potential disqualification from standing for or holding public office, and/or criminal sanctions where intent to interfere with the election is proven.

Section 4 – Transparency in Campaign Finance and Donor Restrictions

1. Full transparency shall be required for all campaign funding. Candidates, political parties and associated campaigners must publicly disclose the identity and nationality of every donor, the amount and date of each contribution, and any affiliations, interests or connections that could indicate coordinated influence.
2. No individual or entity shall donate to multiple candidates or parties in the same election cycle in circumstances suggesting coordination or an attempt to hedge outcomes.
3. Strict limits on donation amounts shall be set by statute, with lower thresholds for foreign-linked contributions. Donations above a prescribed

nominal value that are anonymous or routed through intermediaries shall be prohibited.
4. An independent Electoral Commission shall maintain a real-time public register of donations during election periods. Failures in disclosure or attempts to circumvent these rules shall result in campaign suspension, forfeiture of funds, fines and potential candidate disqualification.

Section 6 –The oversight

1. An independent Electoral Integrity Commission shall be established to monitor compliance, investigate breaches and recommend sanctions or legislative changes. Members shall be appointed through a cross-party, non-partisan process ensuring impartiality.
2. Sanctions for violations may include financial penalties, disqualification of candidates or parties from the current or future elections, and referral for criminal prosecution, particularly in cases involving foreign interference or deliberate electoral sabotage.
3. This Article shall apply to all national, devolved and local elections. Media outlets and the press shall be subject to prohibitions against the dissemination of misinformation or foreign interference. Breaches of this Code may result in fines and criminal prosecution.

Section 6 – Commencement

This Article shall come into force upon ratification and shall be supported by detailed implementing legislation. It reaffirms the commitment to a robust democracy where ideas and policies prevail over personalised attacks, and where the electoral process serves the public interest above all else.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every political party, every media outlet and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This Statement and Popular Declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Electoral Code of Conduct shall stand as the bulwark of free and fair elections, that historical smears and foreign influence shall be restrained, that campaign finance shall be fully transparent, and that the voice of the British people may ever remain sovereign and untainted.

May the Almighty, who is the author of truth and justice, ever guard the electoral process of this realm, expose all attempts at deception, and ensure that the British people may choose their governors according to conscience and reason, free from manipulation or hidden interest. So help us God.

Article the Ninety-Ninth

Of the Constitutional Court: Its Foundation, Powers, and Role as Guardian of the Constitution.

Whereas the Constitutional Court is established to defend this Constitution and to safeguard all the rights and liberties of the British, English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh peoples, together with all adopters and signatories thereof; and whereas the Court is charged with ensuring the proper governance of the realm and with vigilance against abuse of power, fraud of every kind (including electoral fraud), and incompetence which may cause harm not only to the present generation but to generations yet unborn; and whereas political fraud and abuse affect the entire nation and its posterity, making this Court vital to the survival and prosperity of the realm; and whereas it is meet and necessary, by the sovereign will of the People and by command of His Majesty, to summon a new

and independent Constitutional Court composed of honourable men and women of the higher courts and independent judiciaries of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, to judge all culprits for damages to the national economy, violations of human rights, treason, service to foreign powers, or any other deeds against the sovereignty, interests, rights and liberties of the people of this realm; to declare and entrench the foundation, powers and procedures of the Constitutional Court in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court is the supreme guardian and defender of this Constitution and of all the rights and liberties of the British peoples and all who have adopted and signed this Constitution.

2nd Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court is charged with ensuring proper governance of the realm and with vigilance against abuse of power, fraud of every kind (including electoral fraud), incompetence, and any other acts that may cause widespread harm to the present generation or to generations yet to come.

3rd Affirmation.

By the sovereign will of the People and by command of His Majesty, a new Constitutional Court shall be summoned, composed of honourable men and women drawn from the higher courts and independent judiciaries of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, to judge all those guilty of damages to the national economy, violations of human rights, treason, service to foreign powers, or any

deeds against the sovereignty, interests, rights and liberties of the people of this realm.

4th Affirmation.

The Head of State shall have the power and duty to order the summoning of the Constitutional Court whenever a collective grievance is brought forward by petitioners exceeding the threshold of one million people. Upon such a threshold being met, the Constitutional Court must respond within a maximum of twenty-four hours by law.

5th Affirmation.

The Head of State, together with a righteous, independent academic and professional panel, shall receive the petition and, if it meets the criteria, shall direct the Constitutional Court in writing to hear the matter.

6th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court shall hear petitions concerning the Government in power, public institutions, businesses and organisations only where the matters are of the highest national interest and impact, including corruption, fraud, bad expenditure, lack of accountability, unethical practices, treason, abuse, incompetence, or any other issue that materially affects the life and wellbeing of the British people.

7th Affirmation.

The petition must seek a reasonable and realistically achievable remedy, concern only issues of this realm, be supported by credible evidence, and may not address general or politicised life issues unrelated to constitutional violations.

7.1 Work conflicts, unfair union and employment causes, children and women's safety, demographic challenges, the environment and children's wellbeing shall be heard and prioritised.

8th Affirmation.

No foreign matters shall be heard or accepted for debate.

9th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court shall have the power to repair omissions, mistakes and neglect by the Government or any other authorities, to summon the parties complained of, to issue mandatory court orders, to offer mediation only with the agreement of the petitioners, and, where mediation fails, to deliver a verdict and reparatory sentence, including orders of arrest, confiscation, extradition and imprisonment. No prescription or limitation of time shall apply to such matters.

10th Affirmation.

England and English Justice shall prosecute any person, wherever in the world they may be found, who has committeth crimes against the English people or the people of this realm.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And this statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Constitutional Court shall stand as the vigilant guardian of the Constitution, ever ready to hear the just grievances of one million or more of the People, to repair abuses and neglect, and to hold all authorities accountable, that good governance may prevail and the rights and liberties of the British peoples be forever secured.

May the Almighty, who is the fountain of justice and the defender of the oppressed, ever guide the judges of the Constitutional Court in righteousness and truth, grant them courage to confront power without fear, and ensure that no abuse, fraud or treason against the British people shall go unpunished. So help us God.

Article the One Hundredth

Of the Foundation of the Electoral Independent Institute

Whereas free and fair elections are the cornerstone of our democracy and the supreme expression of the sovereign will of the British people; and whereas it is necessary to establish a single, unified, independent public institution to oversee all electoral matters with full constitutional authority; and whereas this institution shall combine the functions of the Electoral Commission and the Electoral Register into one body that is less costly and more efficient than the existing fragmented arrangements; and whereas the Electoral Independent Institute shall have the mandate and constitutional power to bind legally any electoral manifesto, to enforce transparency, to prevent electoral fraud and deception, and to ensure that all parties and candidates are held strictly accountable to their promises; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of the electoral process, the reduction of administrative waste, the strengthening of public confidence in democracy, and the legal enforceability of electoral commitments, to declare and entrench the foundation of the Electoral Independent Institute in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration therefore must be solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

There shall be established a unified public institution known as the Electoral Independent Institute, which shall incorporate and replace the functions of the Electoral Commission and the Electoral Register.

2nd Affirmation.

The Electoral Independent Institute shall operate as an independent body within the Civil Service, designed to be less costly and more efficient than previous arrangements, while exercising full constitutional powers.

3rd Affirmation.

The Institute shall have the mandate and legal authority to bind every electoral manifesto, platform and promise made by any political party, candidate or group participating in elections. Once registered and published, such manifestos shall have the force of a binding public contract with the electorate.

4th Affirmation.

The Institute shall be responsible for the supervision, regulation and enforcement of all aspects of the electoral process, including voter registration, campaign finance transparency, donor declarations, prevention of foreign interference, and the verification of compliance with the Electoral Code of Conduct.

5th Affirmation.

Any breach of an electoral manifesto or violation of electoral rules shall be enforceable before the Constitutional Court, and the Institute shall have the power to refer such breaches for investigation, sanction or nullification of results where appropriate.

6th Affirmation.

The governance of the Institute shall ensure complete independence from political parties and government, with appointments made through a non-partisan process and subject to oversight by the Constitutional Court and the Head of State.

7th Affirmation.

The Electoral Independent Institute shall maintain a public register of all donations, manifestos and campaign expenditures in real time, and shall have the authority to demand full financial disclosure from any party or candidate.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every political party and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Electoral Independent Institute shall stand as the strong, efficient and independent guardian of the electoral process, that every manifesto shall be a binding covenant with the people, and that no party or candidate may make promises lightly or evade accountability, that the democracy of this realm may be preserved in truth and integrity.

May the Almighty, who requires honesty in all public dealings and judgeth the rulers of men, ever bless the work of the Electoral Independent Institute, grant it wisdom and courage to uphold fairness, and ensure that the voice of the British people in free elections remains sovereign and untainted by deceit or waste. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and First

Of the Open Vote and the Abolition of Secret Ballots in All Elections

Whereas the vote is a solemn public act of citizenship and no free man or woman should be punished or fear punishment for their political opinion; and whereas every elector must assume full personal responsibility for their vote and their decision; and whereas the secrecy of the ballot has opened the door to widespread corruption, including the theft and replacement of ballot boxes and the fraudulent alteration of election results; and whereas transparency is the surest safeguard against electoral fraud and the best guarantee that every citizen may vote according to conscience without fear; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual integrity of elections, the prevention of corruption, the protection of the genuine will of the people, and the restoration of accountability in the democratic process, to declare and entrench the principle of the open vote in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The vote in all elections — whether general, local, or any other — shall not be secret.

2nd Affirmation.

No person shall be punished or suffer any detriment for their political opinion or for the manner in which they cast their vote.

3rd Affirmation

Every elector must assume their vote and their decision openly and without fear.

4th Affirmation.

In order to prevent corruption, the theft or replacement of ballot boxes, and any fraudulent alteration of election results, every voter shall be required to write upon the ballot paper their full name, National Insurance number, date of birth, and signature.

5th Affirmation

The open and identified nature of the vote shall ensure full accountability while preserving the fundamental right of every citizen to express their political will freely and honestly.

6th Affirmation.

Hereby, this proposition makes every vote identifiable and unfalsifiable. No one would be able to subtract votes and replace them to change, denaturate, and pervert the course of our democratic elections.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every returning officer and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the vote shall henceforth be open and attributable, that no citizen shall hide behind secrecy while the ballot box is vulnerable to fraud, and that every elector shall stand accountable for their choice, that the will of the British people may be expressed truthfully and defended against all attempts at deception or substitution.

May the Almighty, who seeth all things openly and judgeth the secrets of the heart, ever protect the honesty of our elections, grant courage to every voter to stand by their convictions without fear, and ensure that the voice of the people remains pure, recorded and untainted by corruption or stealth. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Second

Of the Rights and Protections of Whistleblowers in the Public and Private Sectors

Whereas it is essential to the integrity of governance, the prevention of corruption, the protection of public funds, and the safeguarding of national security that individuals who disclose wrongdoing be shielded from retaliation; and whereas whistleblowers from both the public and private sectors, including those within government and the institutional monarchy, must be protected by law against any legal action, dismissal, employment consequences or other repercussions; and whereas protected disclosures shall concern matters of national security, public and internal security, expenditure of public money, violations of human rights, corruption and abuse of power; and whereas all disclosures must respect the privacy and dignity of persons involved and be supported by evidence or verifiable information; and whereas it is a criminal offence to misuse whistleblower protections for financial gain, social media attention, or to settle personal disputes or vendettas; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual exposure of wrongdoing, the encouragement of honest reporting, the deterrence of abuse, and the maintenance of public trust in

institutions, to declare and entrench these protections in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This Article and popular statement to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Any whistleblower from the public sector, private sector, or government — including the institutional monarchy — is fully protected by law against any legal action, employment consequences, dismissal, or any other form of repercussion or retaliation.

2nd Affirmation.

Protected matters shall include national security, public and internal security, expenditure of public money, violations of human rights, corruption, and abuse of power.

3rd Affirmation.

All disclosures must respect the privacy and dignity of all persons involved. The whistleblower must present evidence or verifiable information in order to qualify for legal protection under this Article.

4th Affirmation.

It is illegal and a criminal offence to misuse whistleblower protections for financial benefit, social media attention, or to settle personal disputes or vendettas. Disclosures must strictly concern the matters for which protection is granted by this Constitution.

5th Affirmation.

Any person or authority who retaliates against a protected whistleblower shall be guilty of an offence and liable to severe penalties, including dismissal from office, fines, and imprisonment as determined by the Constitutional Court.

6th Affirmation.

The Constitutional Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and protect whistleblower cases and to grant remedies, including reinstatement, compensation, and protection orders.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every employer and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that whistleblowers who act in good faith to expose corruption, abuse or threats to the realm shall be shielded by the full force of this Constitution, that wrongdoing may be brought to light, and that no honest voice shall be silenced by fear of reprisal.

May the Almighty, who loves truth and detests injustice, ever protect those who courageously reveal wrongdoing in the service of the British people, grant them safety and honour, and ensure that justice and accountability prevail throughout the realm.

So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Third

Of Mandatory Time Deadlines for Public Institutions, the Duty of Prompt and Efficient Service to the People, and the Right of the Public to Veto for Persistent Delay or Incompetence

Whereas every government derives its authority solely from the People and exists only to execute the will of the People in accordance with the mandate granted through democratic processes; and whereas prompt and efficient administration is a fundamental duty owed by all public institutions to the citizens and taxpayers who sustain them; and whereas unreasonable delay in responding to valid requests, inquiries or decisions directly affecting public rights constitutes a breach of trust and an abuse of power; and whereas the right to priority and timely handling of public matters must prevail in both society and politics; and whereas persistent failure to meet reasonable deadlines may justify the exercise of the Public Right to Veto against the offending government or institution; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual accountability of public authorities, the protection of taxpayers, the efficient delivery of services, and the prevention of administrative incompetence or neglect, to declare and entrench mandatory time deadlines and remedies in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This statement and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Every government derives its authority from the People and exists solely to execute the will of the People in accordance with the mandate granted to it through democratic processes.

2nd Affirmation

Any official response from a public institution — including but not limited to government departments, Parliament, the Civil Service, local authorities, and other bodies exercising public functions — must be provided within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of a valid request or inquiry, unless a longer period is expressly permitted by law or justified in writing with reasons provided to the requester.

3rd Affirmation

Any political or administrative decision by government, Parliament, departments, the Civil Service, or local government that directly affects public rights, interests, or expectations must be communicated to affected parties or published within thirty (30) calendar days of the decision being made.

4th Affirmation

The right to priority in the handling of public matters shall prevail in society and politics. Public institutions must, by default, act promptly to meet the reasonable expectations of the public and taxpayers.

5th Affirmation

Failure to comply with the mandatory time deadlines set forth in this Article may give rise to remedies as determined by law or by the Constitutional Court.

Persistent or systemic failure shall trigger the Public Right to Veto against the offending government or public institution, allowing the People, through the Constitutional Army of the People and the Constitutional Court, to demand dissolution or corrective action, including the removal of incompetent administration.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every public servant within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that no public institution shall be permitted to delay or neglect the legitimate business of the People, that timely service shall be the unbreakable rule of governance, and that the Public Right to Veto shall stand as the ultimate safeguard against administrative incompetence or contempt for the citizen.

May the Almighty, who requires justice and diligence in all stewards of power, ever compel public authorities to serve the People with promptitude and honour, and grant the citizens the wisdom and resolve to hold them strictly accountable. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Fourth

Of Housing Reform and the Housing Rights of Native British Citizens

Whereas the right to housing for Native British people is a fundamental necessity for the preservation of family life, dignity and social stability; and whereas it is unlawful and contrary to the spirit of this Constitution to render any Native British citizen homeless in their own land; and whereas Native British citizens must enjoy absolute priority in the allocation of housing and shelter; and whereas the eviction of Native British children is a grave criminal offence; and whereas landlords must first report any intended eviction to the local council, which shall then have thirty days to provide alternative temporary shelter using public venues and facilities under emergency and calamity protocols; and whereas squatting and squatter rights are absolutely prohibited

throughout England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and all territories under this Constitution; and whereas unclaimed or abandoned properties after fifty years may be confiscated by the State for non-payment of property and council tax and repurposed by local councils as temporary shelters exclusively for adult Native British citizens; and whereas such properties shall be returned to their lawful owners once claimed or sold, with owners exempt from taxation during any compulsory renting order issued under His Majesty's Duty Stamp; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of Native British families, the prevention of homelessness among the native population, the prioritisation of British citizens in their own homeland, and the just regulation of housing and property, to declare and entrench these rights and duties in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This Act and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The right to housing for Native British citizens is guaranteed by this Constitution. It is unlawful to render any Native British citizen homeless in their own land.

2nd Affirmation.

It is unlawful for any local council to deprive Native British citizens of priority in housing allocation. Native British citizens shall have absolute priority over all non-native persons in the provision of housing and shelter.

3rd Affirmation.

It is a criminal offence to evict Native British children from their home.

4th Affirmation.

Any landlord intending to evict a Native British tenant must first report the eviction attempt to the local council. The local council shall then have thirty (30) calendar days to secure alternative temporary shelter for the affected Native British citizens, utilising council-owned public venues and facilities under emergency and calamity protocols.

5th Affirmation.

Squatting and all forms of squatter rights are strictly illegal throughout England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and all territories where this Constitution applies.

6th Affirmation.

If a property remains unclaimed or abandoned for fifty (50) years and council tax or property tax has not been paid, the State may confiscate it. Such unclaimed or abandoned properties may be used by local councils as temporary shelters exclusively for adult Native British citizens.

7th Affirmation.

Any property used under a compulsory renting order shall be returned to its lawful owner once claimed or sold. During the period of compulsory renting, the owner shall be exempt from paying any tax or duty upon the property, provided a Duty Stamp has been issued under His Majesty's authority.

8th Affirmation

All Aristocratic and Royal land pertaining to previous Royalty failed in disgrace for not protecting the Realm shall now be confiscated and given to White British families first, an acre of land or more for the native kind to replenish itself.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every local council, every landlord and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

This Act it is a popular declaration and it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that no Native British citizen shall ever be made homeless in their ancestral land, that priority in housing shall belong first and always to the native people, that children shall be protected from eviction, and that squatting shall have no place in this realm, that every British family may have a secure home and the nation may preserve its people in dignity and stability.

May the Almighty, who setteth the solitary in families and provideth for the needy, ever protect the housing rights of Native British citizens, grant wisdom to local councils to fulfil their duties, and ensure that no native child or family shall sleep without shelter in the land of their fathers. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Fifth

Of Housing Reform, the Rights of Native British Citizens to Housing, the Prohibition of Homelessness Among Natives, the Regulation of Property Used for Financial Gain, the Expropriation of Monopolistic Acquisitions and Social Housing Bought for Rent, the Ban on Foreign Purchase of Property for Rental Purposes, and the Establishment of a State Public Mortgage Fund Prioritising Native British Families

Whereas the right to housing for Native British citizens is a fundamental necessity for the preservation of family life, dignity, social stability and the

continuity of the nation; and whereas it is unlawful and contrary to the spirit of this Constitution to render any Native British citizen homeless in their own ancestral land; and whereas Native British citizens must enjoy absolute priority in the allocation of housing and shelter; and whereas any property used for financial gain or the generation of income shall be subject to a commercial property regime that strictly adheres to health and safety standards and prohibits monopolistic practices; and whereas social housing bought for the purpose of renting shall be expropriated and confiscated; and whereas any private company engaging in monopolistic acquisition to artificially inflate market prices shall likewise be subject to expropriation and confiscation of the property as collateral for fines and breaches of monopoly laws; and whereas no lease shall be permitted — a property must be either sold outright or rented — and the full rights and subsequent land rights must be transferred upon purchase; and whereas the State must prioritise the construction of homes for the native population through a State Public Mortgage Fund established by Order of His Majesty, with priority given to British people with children, veterans and young married couples, and very few exceptions admissible only on the principle of family ties or mixed families with children; and whereas no foreign individual or organisation may buy property in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland or any territory where this Constitution applies for the purpose of renting; and whereas by His Majesty's order no Native British man, woman or child shall ever be homeless in their ancestral land, for this land belongs to those who built it, defended it and inherited it through generations; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual protection of Native British families, the prevention of homelessness among the native population, the prioritisation of British citizens in their own homeland, the just regulation of housing and property, and the prohibition of foreign speculation and monopolistic practices, to declare and entrench these rights and duties in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This act and popular statement to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

The right to housing for Native British citizens is guaranteed by this Constitution. It is unlawful to render any Native British citizen homeless in their own ancestral land.

2nd Affirmation.

It is unlawful for any local council or authority to deprive Native British citizens of priority in housing allocation. Native British citizens shall have absolute priority over all non-native persons in the provision of housing and shelter.

3rd Affirmation.

It is a criminal offence to evict Native British children from their home.

4th Affirmation.

Any landlord intending to evict a tenant must first report the eviction attempt to the local council. The local council shall then have thirty (30) calendar days to secure alternative temporary shelter for the affected Native British citizens, utilising council-owned public venues and facilities under emergency and calamity protocols.

5th Affirmation.

Any property used for financial gain or the generation of income shall be subject to the commercial property regime and must adhere strictly to all health

and safety regulations. It shall not pose any danger to health or safety and shall not engage in monopolistic practices.

6th Affirmation.

Social housing bought for the purpose of renting shall be expropriated and confiscated. Any private company that uses monopolistic acquisition to artificially inflate market prices shall likewise be subject to expropriation, with the property confiscated as collateral for fines and breaches of monopoly and market laws.

7th Affirmation.

Social housing may be bought for personal housing only and cannot be rented. It may be used as a self-employed business address provided the business owner lives there, in which case the property shall be exempted from commercial tax.
8th Affirmation.

Any lease is illegal. A property must be either sold outright or rented. When a property is bought, the entire rights and all subsequent land rights must be transferred with it.

9th Affirmation.

The State must prioritise the construction of homes for the native population. By Order of His Majesty, a State Public Mortgage Fund shall be established for this purpose. Priority shall be given to British people with children, veterans and young married couples. British Native citizens shall have absolute priority in housing, guaranteed by law.

10th Affirmation.

No foreign individual or organisation may buy property in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland or any territory where this Constitution applies for the purpose of renting or letting.

11th Affirmation.

By His Majesty's order, no Native British man, woman or child shall ever be homeless in their ancestral land. This land belongs to those who built it, defended it and inherited it through generations. It shall be unlawful and illegal for any Native British citizen to be made homeless in their own ancestral land.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court, every local council, every landlord and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

It is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that no Native British citizen shall ever be made homeless in their ancestral land, that priority in housing shall belong first and always to the native people, that children shall be protected from eviction, that squatting shall have no place, and that foreign speculation and monopolistic practices in housing shall be utterly prohibited, that every British family may have a secure home and the nation may preserve its people in dignity and stability.

May the Almighty, who setteth the solitary in families and provideth for the needy, ever protect the housing rights of Native British citizens, grant wisdom to local councils and the State to fulfil their duties, and ensure that no native child or family shall sleep without shelter in the land of their fathers. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Sixth

Of the Prohibition of the Cult of Personality, Idolatry, and Social Class Supremacy, the Constitutional Clause of Good Christian Order in Protestant Tradition, the Rules Governing Abdication, the Rights and Responsibilities of the Future Monarch, Royal Assent, and the Right of Veto.

Whereas the Head of State is the servant and defender of the Constitution and the People, not an object of personal worship or idolatry; and whereas any cult of personality around the Monarch is contrary to the Protestant Christian tradition and the principle that all are equal under God and the law; and whereas social class supremacy, discrimination based on economic background or poverty, and any form of idolatry are prohibited; and whereas the Monarch shall not abdicate except by the sovereign will of the People expressed through referendum, and may be dispossessed only for unpardonable offences or loss of mental faculties; and whereas the Monarch must grant Royal Assent to laws passed by Parliament and exercise the People's Right to Veto when called upon by the Constitutional Army of the People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual humility of the Crown, the preservation of Christian order, the prohibition of idolatry and class supremacy, and the maintenance of proper constitutional balance, to declare and entrench these rules in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This, Act and popular declaration therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation

The Head of State, whether King or Queen, shall not be represented in his or her personal capacity as the symbol of the State in any State matters, including anthems, coinage, postal stamps or any other official emblem. The cult of

personality is strictly prohibited by this Constitution. The Head of State is the Defender of the national symbols and the Constitution, and in this capacity is an employee of the People, hired by all signatories of the Mandate, bearing the same rights and obligations as any other employee within this realm.

2nd Affirmation,

The Monarch shall not abdicate. Any voluntary abdication shall be charged as Higher Treason. The Monarch may be dispossessed only by national referendum if he or she commits any unpardonable offence against the people of this realm, or if he or she loses mental faculties rendering him or her incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

3rd Affirmation,

The Monarch must grant Royal Assent to all laws passed by Parliament. There shall be no House of Lords to discuss or delay laws issued by Parliament. The Constitutional Army of the People may call upon the Monarch to exercise the People's Right to Veto, and the Monarch has the solemn obligation to do so. The Monarch shall not enter or interfere in the proceedings of Parliament. Laws shall be sent to the Monarch, who shall return them signed with Royal Assent within a maximum of twenty-four hours.

4th Affirmation

This Constitution prohibits any cult of social classes, any doctrine of social class supremacy, and any discrimination based on economic background or poverty. All citizens stand equal before God and the law.

This law does not protect nor encourage any bad behaviour such as race , pauper condition nor any other differences are not a ground nor excuse.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within

the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Crown shall remain humble and servant to the Constitution and the People, that no cult of personality or class supremacy shall ever arise in this realm, that Royal Assent shall be given without delay, and that the Monarch may be held accountable by the sovereign will of the People, that good Christian order and true equality under the law may endure.

May the Almighty God, who alone is worthy of worship and who raiseth up and casteth down rulers, ever keep the Monarch in humility and righteousness, protect this realm from idolatry and tyranny, and ensure that the Crown remains the servant and defender of the Constitution and the liberties of the British people. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Seventh

Of the Prohibition of the Cult of Personality, Idolatry, and Social Class Supremacy, the Constitutional Clause of Good Christian Order in Protestant Tradition, the Rules Governing Abdication, the Rights and Responsibilities of the Future Monarch, Royal Assent, and the Right of Veto.

Whereas the Head of State is the servant and defender of the Constitution and the People, not an object of personal worship or idolatry; and whereas any cult of personality around the Monarch is contrary to the Protestant Christian tradition and the principle that all are equal under God and the law; and whereas social class supremacy, discrimination based on economic background or poverty, and any form of idolatry are prohibited; and whereas the Monarch shall not abdicate except by the sovereign will of the People expressed through referendum, and may be dispossessed only for unpardonable offences or loss of mental faculties; and whereas the Monarch must grant Royal Assent to laws passed by Parliament and exercise the People’s Right to Veto when called upon

by the Constitutional Army of the People; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual humility of the Crown, the preservation of Christian order, the prohibition of idolatry and class supremacy, and the maintenance of proper constitutional balance, to declare and entrench these rules in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

Be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation

The Head of State, whether King or Queen, shall not be represented in his or her personal capacity as the symbol of the State in any State matters, including anthems, coinage, postal stamps or any other official emblem. The cult of personality is strictly prohibited by this Constitution. The Head of State is the Defender of the national symbols and the Constitution, and in this capacity is an employee of the People, hired by all signatories of the Mandate, bearing the same rights and obligations as any other employee within this realm.

2nd Affirmation

The Monarch shall not abdicate. Any voluntary abdication shall be charged as Higher Treason. The Monarch may be dispossessed only by national referendum if he or she commits any unpardonable offence against the people of this realm, or if he or she loses mental faculties rendering him or her incapable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

3rd Affirmation

The Monarch must grant Royal Assent to all laws passed by Parliament. There shall be no House of Lords to discuss or delay laws issued by Parliament. The Constitutional Army of the People may call upon the Monarch to exercise the People’s Right to Veto, and the Monarch has the solemn obligation to do so. The

Monarch shall not enter or interfere in the proceedings of Parliament. Laws shall be sent to the Monarch, who shall return them signed with Royal Assent within a maximum of twenty-four hours.

4th Affirmation

This Constitution prohibits any cult of social classes, any doctrine of social class supremacy, and any discrimination based on economic background or poverty. All citizens stand equal before God and the law.

5th Affirmation

The Head of State shall have no access to, decision over, or control of any public funds, and shall make no decisions correlated with public money or any other affairs involving expenditure of the public purse.

6th Affirmation

The Head of State does not employ anyone directly. The Constitutional Army of the People shall negotiate and manage all such matters.

7th Affirmation

The line of sanguinary succession is officially closed and disbanded by this Constitution. In future, the People, and the People alone, must find, raise and educate potential successors, even while the current Monarch is still in power and duty.

8th Affirmation

The Monarch is not allowed to promote any foreign interests nor to represent the foreign policy of the country. The Monarch cannot meet any foreign leaders.

9th Affirmation

The Monarch is the keeper of this Constitution and the defender of Christianity in the good faith of the Protestant ethic. The Monarch shall promote and use only local products and services.

10th Affirmation

The Monarch shall have the power to propose the Death Penalty at his or her discretion when a Court Verdict has been rendered.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the Crown shall remain humble and servant to the Constitution and the People, that no cult of personality or class supremacy shall ever arise in this realm, that Royal Assent shall be given without delay, and that the Monarch may be held accountable by the sovereign will of the People, that good Christian order and true equality under the law may endure.

May the Almighty God, who alone is worthy of worship and who raiseth up and casteth down rulers, ever keep the Monarch in humility and righteousness, protect this realm from idolatry and tyranny, and ensure that the Crown remains

the servant and defender of the Constitution and the liberties of the British people. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Eighth

Of the Prelegal Status of this Constitution, the Conditions for its Coming into Force, and the Guaranteed Access to Justice and State Institutions for All Citizens

Whereas this Constitution has an Author and is protected by international copyright laws; and whereas it is given to the People of Britain as the sole beneficiary; and whereas the adoption of this Constitution by other native English-speaking nations must be proposed by His Majesty and agreed by the beneficiaries before being extended; and whereas no foreign individual may sign this Act as a beneficiary regardless of legal status; and whereas the right to be heard by the State is the principal right of every citizen, and the State cannot impede it but must fulfil its obligation at all social levels; and whereas the right to justice, the right to make a complaint to the Police, and the right to complain in justice against any State institution are guaranteed; and whereas to strengthen the Rule of Law there shall be only one law that serves the citizen, with the Public Ombudsman allocated to the Public Prosecution Service and Crown Prosecution Service so that any abuse by a State institution against citizens is treated as a criminal matter; and whereas this Constitution is protected by the laws of Freedom of Speech; and whereas this Constitution can come into power only if it is voted by referendum with a higher threshold than that of previous general elections; and whereas no Government may prohibit or delay it, for the citizens may collectively withhold their votes in all future general or local elections, rendering any government installed by no more than twenty per cent of the total number of voters illegitimate; and whereas from henceforth any elected politician shall be the People’s Government, while the King or Queen shall occupy the office of Head of State; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual legitimacy, protection and enforcement of this Constitution, the

guaranteed access to justice for all citizens, and the prevention of any governmental obstruction, to declare and entrench these prelegal conditions and rights in the most solemn and unalterable terms;
Be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation .

This Constitution has an Author and is protected by international copyright laws.

2nd Affirmation.

This Constitution is given to the People of Britain as the sole beneficiary.

3rd Affirmation

The adoption of this Constitution by other native English-speaking nations must be proposed by His Majesty and agreed by the beneficiaries before being passed onto other English-speaking realms.

4th Affirmation

No foreign individual can sign this Act as beneficiary, no matter his legal status within the country.

5th Affirmation

The right to be heard by the State is the principal right of a citizen. The State cannot impede it and must fulfil its obligation at all social levels.

6th Affirmation

The right to Justice is guaranteed by this Constitution to all British citizens. The right to make a complaint to the Police is guaranteed. The right to complain in justice against any State institution is guaranteed.

7th Affirmation.

To strengthen the Rule of Law there shall be only one law that serves the citizen. The Public Ombudsman shall be allocated to the Public Prosecution Service and Crown Prosecution Service, so that any abuse from a State institution against citizens is from now on a criminal matter.

8th Affirmation,

This Constitution is protected by the laws of Freedom of Speech.

9th Affirmation,

This Constitution can come into power only if it is voted by referendum with a higher threshold than that of previous general elections.

10th Affirmation,

No Government can prohibit or delay its adoption. Should any Government attempt to do so, the citizens may collectively stop voting in all future general or local elections. What legitimacy would a Government hold that is installed by no more than twenty per cent of the total number of voters?

11th Affirmation,

From henceforth any elected politician shall be the People's Government. The King or the Queen shall occupy the office of Head of State.

12th Affirmation,

This Constitution protects any Monarchian Duty. Any Offence against the Monarch is considered as an Act of War.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Constitution shall stand as the supreme covenant of the British people, protected by copyright and the laws of free speech, accessible to justice for all citizens, and brought into force only by the sovereign vote of the People, that no government may obstruct the will of the nation and that the Crown may serve as Head of State while the elected representatives remain the People's Government.

May the Almighty God, who is the Author of all just laws and the defender of the oppressed, ever protect this Constitution, grant the British people wisdom to adopt it, and ensure that justice, free speech and the right to be heard remain inviolable in this realm. So help us God.

Article the Hundred-Ninth

Of the Oath of the Constitution

Be it remembered and solemnly affirmed that this Constitution, given by Almighty God in answer to the needs and sorrows of the British Peoples, shall stand as the perpetual covenant and shield of the realm. The following fifteen affirmations constitute the sacred Oath of this Constitution:

1st Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the People of Britain from tyrants, fools and bad leaders, from their abuse, tyranny, treachery and all unfair laws made against the British people.

2nd Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the People of Britain from all foreign unfair usurpations and innovations that seek and conspire to steal the people's wealth and the wealth of their ancestral land.

3rd Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the freedom and liberties of the British people, including the right of free speech, free economic initiative and the full property of their own.

4th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the hard-earned fruits of labour of all good Christian men and women of this country.

5th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect all good Christian men and women of this country against those who seek to enrich themselves by thieving, dishonesty, lies, fraud, usurpations, profiteering and the looting of the wealth of honest British people.

6th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the law-abiding Christian men and women of this land, who are proud of their country and their flag, against all those who seek revenge and harm against them.

7th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect every innocent child, young girl and woman from strangers who seek to hurt and shame them.

8th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the morals of good Christian men and women of this country, that no harm shall be permitted which would disturb their peace, steal their blood or spoil their kind.

9th Affirmation

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the way of life of good Christian men and women of Britain — their customs, pride, history, flag, language, traditions, values and lineages — and that no one shall dare punish them for standing steadfastly for their way, their country and their kind.

10th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the good Christian men and women of Britain from any corruption of their leaders, their laws or their morals.

11th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the sacred union between a British man and a British woman, to make a pride of it, and that no one shall dare punish the man and woman of this kind for standing for their own.

12th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the young minds of boys and girls from corruption in schools, churches, social media and all forms of communication, that they shall be taught what is good so they may live good and honourable lives.

13th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the man who defends his family and fortune in his own home, and that no punishment shall be laid upon him for doing so.

14th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the servicemen and other noble public servants from harm, abuse and ill-treatment while they faithfully discharge their duty for the British people.

15th Affirmation.

The Oath of this Constitution is to protect the people of Britain against all those who operate to poison our food, water, soil and air and who seek to destroy our country and our people.

These fifteen solemn affirmations form the Oath of the Constitution. They are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Oath shall ever be read, upheld and defended as the living covenant between God, the Crown and the British people, that tyranny, foreign usurpation, moral decay and corruption may never prevail against this nation.

May the Almighty God, who has heard the cry of His people and given them this Constitution, ever defend the British nation, bless the good Christian men and women who built and sustain this land, protect the innocent, uphold justice and freedom, and grant that this sacred covenant may endure from generation to generation. So help us God.

Article the Hundred-Tenth

Of the Ceremony of Head of State Investiture

Whereas the investiture of the Head of State, whether King or Queen, is a solemn constitutional act that binds the Monarch to the People and the Constitution; and whereas the ceremony must consist of three distinct parts reflecting the relationship between the Sovereign, the Nation, the People and the Armed Forces; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual legitimacy of the Monarchy, the public consent of the People, the personal commitment of the Head of State, and the symbolic affirmation of the contract between Crown and Nation, to declare and entrench the required ceremonial protocol in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

In name of the People of Britain and England and everyone who wiseth joining this popular declaration to be it therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Upon investiture, whether King or Queen, the new Head of State must first address the Public with a Proclamation to the Nation. This Proclamation must be an original work written by the person by hand. After the Proclamation, the document shall be kept by Parliament.

2nd Affirmation.

Following the Proclamation, the People must affirm the new King or Queen by saying three times “Aye”.

3rd Affirmation.

In the second ceremony, the new Head of State shall be sworn by God and receive God’s blessings. The King or Queen shall swear allegiance to the People.

4th Affirmation.

In the third ceremony, the new Head of State shall knock three times at the Palace doors until the Army opens the doors for him or her. If the Army does not open the doors, the person cannot become King or Queen.

5th Affirmation.

Within this third ceremony, the King or Queen shall sign the Oath of Investiture and shall thereby become King or Queen on all rights for the People.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with supermajority. They bind every authority, every court and every person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

In the name of People of this Realm , of People of England this statement and popular declaration it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that the investiture of the Head of State shall ever be conducted with public proclamation, popular affirmation, sacred oath and military recognition, that the Monarch may be bound to the People, blessed by God, and accepted by the Armed Forces as the legitimate sovereign guardian of the Constitution and the realm.

May the Almighty, who crowns kings and holds their hearts in His hand, ever bless the lawful investiture of the Head of State, grant the Monarch wisdom and humility, and ensure that the contract between Crown and People remains unbroken for all generations. So help us God.

Article the One Hundred and Eleventh

Of the Right of Rectification, Modification or Annulment of this Constitution, the Conditions for Adding, Amending or Cancelling Articles, the Protection of the Constitution from Abolition by any Elected Government, and the Perpetual Validity of this Covenant until the Last Signatory.

Whereas this Constitution is the solemn covenant of the British People and cannot be lightly altered or abolished; and whereas any addition of new Articles must be proposed by national referendum and approved by a threshold

exceeding fifty per cent of the entire electorate; and whereas any amendment or cancellation of an existing Article requires a decisive majority of no less than seventy-five per cent of the electorate, so that no change may be made lightly and thereby endanger the social peace or plunge the realm into chaos, dispute, unrest or civil war; and whereas this Constitution shall remain valid and binding upon all its signatories and cannot be abolished by any elected government, nor suspended even in time of war, until the last signatory shall renounce it; and whereas this is the spirit of freedom of the British People, who will never surrender their country, their Christian faith, or their way of life to any power whatsoever; and whereas it is the promise of His Majesty to his people that the right to security of the People is a constitutional commandment binding upon the State and society; and whereas it is meet and necessary, for the perpetual stability, integrity and sovereignty of this Constitution, to declare and entrench the rules governing its rectification, modification and enduring validity in the most solemn and unalterable terms;

This Act of People and popular declaration to be therefore solemnly declared, enacted, ordained and established by the free and sovereign authority of the People of this realm, and by virtue of their ancient, undoubted and imprescriptible right, as follows:

1st Affirmation.

Any other authors may propose new Articles to this Constitution only by national referendum. For a new Article to become part of this Constitution, the voters' threshold must exceed fifty per cent of the entire electorate.

2nd Affirmation.

Any existing Article may be amended or cancelled only by national referendum with a decisive majority of no less than seventy-five per cent of the electorate. Such a high threshold is required to prevent chaos, dispute, unrest or civil war.

3rd Affirmation.

This Constitution shall remain valid and in full force for all its signatories and cannot be abolished by any elected government, nor suspended in time of war, until the last signatory shall renounce it.

4th Affirmation.

This is the unbreakable spirit of freedom of the British People: we shall never surrender our country, our Christian faith, or our British way of life to any power on earth. This Constitution embodies the will of the British People, which not even God Himself can take from us.

5th Affirmation

This is the solemn promise of His Majesty to his people: the right of the People to live safely is a constitutional commandment binding upon the State and society. To any who come to threaten the People of Britain, His Majesty declares: "As you see that everything which moves and breathes in this country, everyone and everything that watches — under a bush, under a tree, behind a wall, on top of a hill, under the water, or into the sky — is my friend and for you is the enemy."

6th Affirmation.

This Constitution shall remain valid and in power until its last signatory. This is the unbreakable will of the British People, who will never surrender nor give up their country, their Christian faith, or their British way of life.

These provisions are fundamental, perpetual and unalterable save by the express will of the sovereign People through national referendum with the thresholds set forth herein. They bind every authority, every court and every

person within the realm, and shall be judicially noticed by every court as part of the supreme law of the land.

And this is the People's Act and Popular statement it is hereby further solemnly enacted and provided that this Constitution shall endure as the sacred covenant of the British People, unabolishable by any government, unbreakable even in war, and protected by the highest thresholds of consent, that the spirit of freedom may never be extinguished and the realm may stand secure in its liberties for all generations.

May the Almighty God, who alone can bind and loose the wills of nations, ever preserve this Constitution as the living will of the British People, defend it against all who would abolish or corrupt it, and grant His Majesty and the People the strength to uphold it until the last signatory. So help us God.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF **BRITISH–ENGLISH–SAXON EMPIRE**

The name of the country is from the objective reality of history hidden and concealed and now discovered and renewed, Britain is not only geographic Britain as an Island in North-West of Europe but is Britain is the cradle of European Civilisation of many other cultures as Celtic, culture named by others as they didn't needed to name themselves as anyone because they lived freely in their land, the ones who left Stonehenge and lived in a bigger territory from British Isles to Black Sea. We are the ones of the same motherland that our ancestor's steps were recorded by millennia, in our forests, rivers, mountains we were all of the same kind of Europe. What's left of it is now preserved here in Britain , as were the last fortress of Europe left and now is the time to sound the horn of gathering as grave danger is coming in our way.

English is the language we learnt, we learned and formed this language as spoken language between all the tribes of Europe of Angles, of Britons, Celts, Picts and the ones who come from the Saxons.

The Ones of a Heritage, Kind and Language are the ones who also build the land they lived on. Everywhere where English is spoken and English people; live, this is England and shall thou be for those people who conquered the land by sword, blood, sweat and tears and built upon them. They built churches of God and communion, they built cities and houses for their families and children, they built factories and rails and they raised the world , they made it what is today and how is today, from nothing, from disease and death from famine and despair they made it for all us to enjoy and prosper.

The Ones of Celtic heritage the ones of Ireland must unite in a Bigger & Greater Ireland as the mother land is crying for their cubs wherever they left their land is now in danger of being taken and replaced, our lands, our cities are being taken and what has been done in blood, sweat and tears of generation cannot be lost through pen and paper.

Many of them, about half of the current population are outside Ireland now. They could claim that land in America if they became majoritarian in whichever state of the Union .

This is a Statement to remind everyone that this is a remembering of the times that have come, this is not a War of Conquest, it is a War of Survival of our Kind and Future that holds the world that ancestors built and left not for us only but for everyone. They don't like our freedom because they cannot enslave theirs, they try to stop us and they can't because I have these words for you “We'll be what we were but more than that” as all of a Language, a heritage and Kind now must Unite together in a stronger country, bigger and bravest as together will be stronger and the enemy wouldn't dear to laugh at us anymore same they're doing it now.

Man and Woman of Britain & Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and everyone else where these words can be read, were in grave danger as these times are the last for our Kind and our Future together. The Islamic world, China, India are the new embodiment of Mass Enslaving of

Individuals, and we are the threat to them, the little stone that everyone would crush their teeth now. As we will refuse to surrender, we will refuse defeat and not even the seventh circle of Hell wouldn't contain us, as our ancestors fought together for thousands of years fighting the same enemy and if now they have hidden our history, the signs have been revealed again.

They have sent us the Seventh Riders of Apocalypse, they send us foreign made diseases upon us, they sent us plagues to our shores that they come to pilgrimage our lands, shame our women and abuse our children, they've sent us wars to our doors and forced us to join, they sent us false prophets that told us that a child is not a man and a woman is not a woman to confuse them and mutilate them for life, they sent us preceptors and Judas to thieve our lands and waters to impede us to do honest trade, and they sent the Beast to survey every Christian brother and sister who praises on his thoughts.

Now this is the time that we need to raise the Sword of Christ and defend our lands , our culture, our kind, our women and children. There's no other time and no other to help us as everyone who helped them before now turned their backs on us.

We're alone against everybody, we will be defiant, as this is our land and this is our people. Now, we need to remember that our ancestors have conquered the word with no fear with Christ in their souls and sword in their hands and they gave us the Bill of Rights , gave us Justice and fair-play and they gave us the Industrial Revolution, cured diseases and ended injustice as slavery and workers abuse, they gave woman rights and equality and respected their place as mother, daughters, sisters, wives, lovers and friends.

Now is the time to reunite into a new country, a new promised Land because now God has taken the Crown of the chosen People and is looking for a New Chosen People of God to Wear it Again . As these times now have come and no one can be fooled and no one can lie .

This is the sign I`ve read in **Revelation 2:10** (The Crown of Life for the Faithful

"*Do not fear what you are about to suffer. Behold, the devil is about to throw some of you into prison, that you may be tested, and for ten days you will have tribulation. Be faithful unto death, and I will give you the crown of life*.".

Isn't this already happening when our brothers and sisters were thrown in prisons, fed to Lions in the Circle as the first Christians martyrs who died defending their faith?

Simple people here in Britain have been thrown in prisons only for saying that they don't want to give the money of their children, to ungrateful foreigners who come to shame our women and children to pilgrimage our lands, disrespecting our flag and breaking into our Holy Churches and desecrating our Faith. We haven't done anything other than receiving them and we have shared everything we had with them and we didn't get gratitude in return but war and aggression, children killed in parks, raped, murdered and young girls thrown in prisons by naming those who shamed them.

This is the sign of Persecution and our Faith now must withhold the Rage for now because this is for ourselves now to gather ourselves and grow stronger, undefeated and proud again.

Further I`ve read again **Revelation 3:11–12** (Holding Fast to the Crown) "I am coming soon. Hold fast what you have, so that no one may seize your crown. The one who conquers, I will make him a pillar in the temple of my God. Never shall he go out of it, and I will write on him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, the new Jerusalem, which comes down from my God out of heaven, and my own new name.".

The New Jerusalem would be a New United Country to all whom of same Heritage, Language and Kind who have ended slavery and injustice into the world and British-English-Saxon Empire will be a Christian Country with a New Constitution made it by "The Strength of People and Grace of God "where the Founding Principles would be as it follows:

Head of State as function is my direct mandate that I employ someone to represent me and my interests and he will respond to me as Citizen and Tax payer who holds the power and the decision. The State has the proposal as to why it was hired including the Head of State or the King, while he's got the proposal, I'm the Citizen and I'm having the last word and my decision.

These are the Principles of a New World of a New Jerusalem, a fairer world with fairer politics where my tax monies are not used in wars to kill someone else children from hundred or thousands of miles away, and are not used to enrich anyone, are not used to bring invasion on my shores, are not used to replace our workers with cheaper foreigners, or to feed the rapists of my children in prisons or keep them in state benefits.

It is my tax and my money and my Power, my say, of Me as the Citizen.

As a citizen, I hire and entrust the Head of State with the authority to oversee the elected government. I call upon the Head of State, whether a Monarch or Head of State, it is the Constitutional Representative.

I give the power and authority to exercise on my behalf this power to hold the power of vetoing and hold the government accountable, correct its errors, remedy its damages, and ensure it fulfills its promises to the people. This mandate, rooted in my constitutional rights, obligates the Head of State and their institution to act on behalf of citizens. Through a constitutionally established and politically organized collective demand, I assert my right to compel the Head of State to exercise veto power over the elected government, ensuring it serves the will of the people.

This is my vision “The wish I wisheth for my people to live united and in peace. I would like to share with you a new Jerusalem who will solve Mankind's political problems , ending division and will bring us all to work together for a better future.

This breakthrough would be revolutionary, as no one in the world has reached this stage yet. God is Revolutionary. **Only a system with a bigger capacity to resolve human problems can replace an existing one.**

And finally reading on **Revelation 4:4, 10–11** (Crowns of the Elders): "Around the throne were twenty-four thrones, and seated on the thrones were twenty-four elders, clothed in white garments, with golden crowns on their heads. … [They] fall down before him who is seated on the throne and worship him who lives forever and ever. They cast their crowns before the throne, saying, 'Worthy are you, our Lord and God, to receive glory and honor and power"

Once a Unified State is realised Britain England made of geographic England in Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Guernsey, Isle of Wight and all other Crown Dependencies this will be the State of all English People into the world. The new Britain & England will be founded on Justice and Fair trade, as other nations would emerge and those would be the First Nations of America and Australia. Ones of a language, kind and heritage once united would free the others and peace would be established and the past defeated and buried forgotten by times would come.

Ireland would become Eire as united between Ireland and Northern Ireland as the last wall who separates brothers and sisters will fall. Eire would become bigger as all of a kind and heritage will form a new State, that will cherish God and thrive in Christ uniting all of its people.

Wales would become Independent if wished so and will return to its mother tongue.

Kernel would become recognised and Independent if wished so and unite with its brothers and sisters from Isle of Man in a single country that will return to its mother tongue and they'll name the country upon their choice.

Those new countries will form a treaty and the treaty is a treaty of brothers and sisters who signed in the Book of Independence with their name and will to create a New Country, a New Constitution with a fairer Law.

The treaty is the New Country, the New Jerusalem and the name of this country will be the British -English -Saxon Empire, with no debts to anyone and no treaty signed, with its own destiny and future for them and their children and generations of their children of their children until God will keep us.

This would be a Christian Country that will accomplish the promise of God to be the New People chosen by God to wear the Crown of God and defend the Humanity of Harm and Evil holding the sword of Christ. In times of Peace the Sword of Christ will be at the Table where discussions would happen on how to resolve our issues better and that time will be for prayer for enlightening our decisions. In times of danger we will raise the Sword of Christ to defend our land, our people and our Faith

This is our Country that God showed us as he showed us the future and with faith and courage we will succeed when we will refuse to ever surrender nor call it defeat.

Dear Man and Woman. We're at this moment where a decision needs to be made and this is the call for all British people and not only, as this is for everyone who wants to live in their own country safely as this moment has come.

In this moment of emergency and necessity we're launching this appeal to everyone of you who saw his country lost. Years of betrayal and surrender without fight brought us to this point.

British Armed Forces and British Armed Border Forces need people like you. We need as many as you to join us in our mission to take our country back, not in words nor chants but by marching and securing every town, every street, every corner and every inch of British land we need you to patrol our cities, our border and our Sea.

I Daniel, I'm now God's Servant and your humble Servant and this appeal isn't mine, this is the appeal of all British children and women that they don't need to be afraid anymore. This is for everyone affected by this Invasion brought by Mass Migration, it's for everyone that lost something and never received anything in return not even a thanks, it's for every mother and child evicted to make room for those who just arrived illegally, it's for every young girl shamed and disgraced for life and the list cannot continue because now it's time to raise the Sword of Christ because the State of Emergency began, as we're officially in War Against Islam and Illegal Mass Migration.

We will raise our Army of British people. We will secure our cities, our streets and will surround every slum where there's a Mosque. Will torn down every Mosque in every City of Britain and every inch of our land would be released. We will then send word to all our brothers and sisters all over where these words can be read.

If brave young girls at 14 years of age had to pick a weapon and axe to defend themselves when no man, or no society and no Police would defend them, we cannot stand and bear any more day without accomplishing our duty of man, fathers and brothers. We have failed many others because we were afraid or we didn't know or we were blinded but not anymore and not today and not tomorrow.

This is the history that will follow us for generations but now we're this generation who will raise Britain again.

We will raise the country by our fight and call to arms. We will load them in our Army boats and our military jets, we will use our carriers and we will deport them by military means whether that state would accept them or not we will bring them back to their shores, to their borders. We do not want to harm no one, we will load only the men first and we will send their women and children after, safely and unharmed. The reality today that there's no coming back, they must go because they cannot live with us, as they are not happy and we will never bend our will as we can't. We do not have another country like they do. Then they must return and never raise again and never come back.

Unfortunately, I do have to admit that sometimes I need to make more effort in any language because I haven't learnt it yet, these words like surrender or defeat and this because my ancestors have defended Europe against every Muslim invasion for more than 600 years.

This flag is not theirs either but this flag is yours dear Man and Woman of Britain, and this land is yours and you were here as England, as Scotland, Wales and Ireland for more than 1000 years and you'll be still 1000 years and more.

As of today this is our war of survival not to conquer but to raise the Sword of Christ for our Country for our free Britain.