Constitution of the United Kingdom
Of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

General Principles

Article 1  We the people, on the basis of equality, liberty and democracy, founded the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on this land.

The sovereignty of the United Kingdom is originated from people, who shall exert the sovereignty within the format and boundary prescribed by the Constitution.

Article 2  The regime of the United Kingdom is Parliamentary Monarchy.
The Monarchy is the symbolization of the existence of the United Kingdom and the Unification of politics.

Article 3  The territory of the United Kingdom shall not be altered without a vote taken by both Houses of the Parliament.

The Constitution guarantees local autonomies.

Article 4  Under the banner of democracy and pluralism, parties inside the United Kingdom, should conduct abiding by the Constitution and laws.

Article 5  The national religion of the United Kingdom is the Church of England, while other religions as well as denominations are granted with the freedom to set up, to organize and to act.

All religious groups should act within the boundary of law.

Article 6  Treaties, laws as well as other regulations made by the European Union, have precedence over laws, orders and other regulations of the United Kingdom as long as they are confirmed by the parliament.

Article 7  Constitution is endowed with the highest force adeffect. No personnel, organization or political department possess privilege to infringe the Constitution.

Regulations or behaviors go against the Constitution is absolutely invalid.
Chapter 1 - The Fundament and Rights and Duties of Citizens

Section 1 The Principle of The Rights and Duties

Article 8 People holding the nationality of the United Kingdom are citizens of the Country. Citizens are entitled to acquire the nationality in accordance with the law, against all arbitrarily deprivation.

Article 9 Foreigners in the United Kingdom are entitled to the same rights as that of the citizens, except for the rights explicated in Article 17, Article 26 and Article 28.

Article 10 Citizens of the United Kingdom are equal before the law, regardless of birth, race, sex, religious belief, political stand or any other private or social conditions.

The United Kingdom is obligated to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens, and to create various conditions to make them fully realized.

Section 2 The Freedom of the Citizens

Article 11 Citizens are entitled to person liberty. Except being decided by the judicial authority in due process of the law, no citizen's freedom of the person would be restricted or deprived, by any individual or organization, by detention, unlawful search or any other means.

Under the legally defined urgent situation, the police is entitled to take provisional measures to restrict individuals' freedom and to inform the judicial authority for approval in 24 hours; otherwise, any restriction of the individuals' freedom is illegal.

Article 12 No citizen would be deprived of liberty, property and life, without the due course of trial.
All citizens enjoy the right to appeal to the judicial authority.
Excruciation is prohibited in the United Kingdom.

Article 13 Citizens’ habitation is inviolable, without a lawful purpose and in due process of law.

Article 14 Citizens are granted with the liberty and privacy of correspondence, which are prevented from restriction and intrusion.

Article 15 Citizens enjoy the freedom of migration in the Kingdom. Restriction on the freedom of migration, on any ground, is illegal. Citizens are entitled to leave or return to the United Kingdom without restraint, except being restrained by legal obligation.
Article 16  Citizens are endowed with the right of unauthorized association with peace and freedom, while, all forms of military associations or associations aiming at overthrowing the constitutional order of the United Kingdom are prohibited.

Article 17  Citizens possess the liberty of peaceful assembly, procession and political demonstration.

All assembly, procession and demonstration in public have to inform the government in advance in accordance with the law. Except with the prejudice to public safety, none of activities above shall be prohibited.

Article 18  Citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief and freedom of engaging in normal religious activities.

Article 19  Citizens enjoy freedom of speech through various means.

Citizens enjoy academic freedom and freedom of thought. The Kingdom is responsible for creating conditions for academic development.

Publications are free from approval or review.

Section 3 Social Economic Rights of Citizens

Article 20  Citizens' properties are free from infringement.

The Constitution guarantees that people could bestow, inherit and donate their own properties according to the laws.

Article 21  Citizens are entitled to work, which is also the constitutional obligation, to be ascertained by law, the Country and the Society should promote the work right.

Citizens are entitled to obtain recompense, and to take a holiday with salary.

The Constitution forbids forcible work, while those who are serving a sentence or other legal punishment, and the work which related to emergency and natural disaster.

Article 22  Workers are entitled to organize Labor Union. Individual or organization is forbidden to restrain this right on any ground.

Labor Union is allowed to organize peaceful strike within the boundary of laws, while people serve the public business are excluded and political strike is not
discussed here.

The Country, if necessary, is liable to take any method, which accords the national situation, to encourage and to stimulate, to develop and to apply, to the largest scope, the voluntary negotiation program based on the collective agreement, between the employers or the employer-organizations and the Labor Union.

Article 23  Females are endowed coequal rights as males during the working process.

Different works creating equivalent value deserve equivalent payments.

Article 24  Citizens who loses capability to work or lacks living materials are entitled to get help from the Country and the Society.

The Country should provide her citizens with all kinds of job-training opportunities in a large extension.

Article 25  Citizens are endowed to get education.
The country is liable to provide free education for underage citizens.

Section 4 Political Rights

Article 26  Major Citizens, without exception, are entitled to vote and to be voted, while those who are legally deprived with this right are excluded. Voting should follow the principle of equality, freedom, prevalence and secrecy.

Article 27  Citizens are entitled to get access to the operation of national power as well as the administrative function.
The government should, initiatively or be requested by any citizens, publicize related information.

Article 28  Citizens are entitled to take part in legislation, judiciary and administration.

Citizens, who measure up the legal requirements, are equally entitled to hold a post in the public office

Citizens, to express beneficial request, are entitled to submit petition or legislative suggestion to the Parliament.

Article 29  All citizens, whose rights are infringed or freedom damaged, are entitled to require legal relief.
Section 5 Citizens’ Fundamental Obligations

Article 30  All citizens are liable to protect the United Kingdom.

Citizens are liable to serve in the army, which is regulated in laws. Meanwhile, citizens are allowed, out of conscience or other rational reasons, to refuse army service, as substitution, other appropriate social service are indispensable.

Article 31  Under the principle of equality and progression, citizens are liable to pay tax, according to economic status.

Taxation enforced according to the Constitution and Laws is legal.

Article 32  Citizens, as they enjoy the pleasant environment, are liable to protect it and to make sensible and rational use of all natural resources.

Legislation on environment are distributed to both central and local government.

Article 33  Citizens are liable to observe all legal regulations in the United Kingdom.

Citizens are not allowed to infringe other citizens’ rights and freedom, or exceed the boundary of the rights or freedom, even for implementing their own rights and freedom regulated by the Constitution.

Citizens are liable to observe and safeguard the public order established by the Constitution.

Section 6 Suspension and Relief of Citizens’ fundamental Rights

Article 34  Emergency declared or martial law enforced, within the regulation of the Constitution, rights and freedom admitted in Article 17 and Article 22 are suspended.

Exceptional person related to terrorist organizations, once affirmed by the parliament, rights regulated in Article 11 could be suspended, while judicatory organizations are liable to provide corresponding relief.

Article 35  Rights and freedom, regulated by this Constitution, are infringed by national power; Citizens are entitled to complaint or to accuse to concerned departments.

Citizens, on the occasion of rights infringement, are entitled to start a lawsuit, while the court should accept and hear the case preferentially.
Chapter 2 - State Power

Section 1 The Monarchy

Article 36 The Monarchy of the United Kingdom is the head of state, the highest leadership of the state army and the supreme representative of the United Kingdom in the international relationship.

The Monarchy of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the title of The Monarchy, the other belonging to the Monarchy may also make use of its title.

Article 37 The Monarchy is to the crown for life, abdication is only an exception for the reason as constitutional provisions or political habits.

In accordance with the Act of Settlement 1701 and the United Kingdom long tradition of political habits, the lawful successor from the members of the royal family is succession to the throne.

Succession to the throne will take its legitimate effective only when it is confirmed by the two houses of the parliament.

Article 38 The royal family members shall not exercise any constitutional duties without special permission from the Parliament.

Article 39 If the Monarchy is still minor, the adult with the second priority to the throne will take the regency.

For health or other physical reasons, The Monarchy can no longer perform his/her duties, the Monarchy should abdicate and the Crown Prince will succeed to the throne.

Article 40 When The Monarchy is confirmed by the Parliament to the throne, The Monarchy should swear loyalty to exercise their functions, to comply with the Constitution and laws of the United Kingdom and to respect the rights of citizens.

Article 41 In accordance with Parliament's recommendations and acknowledgment, the Monarchy can exercise the following powers:

(A) the signing of this Constitution and the amendment to the Constitution;

(B) the signing, ratification and promulgation of laws, decrees and treaties;
(C) the summoning of parliament, the dissolution of the House of Commons according to the Prime Minister’s submission, and the announcement to a general election in the time limit provided by the Constitution;

(D) the appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister and other political officers established by laws or political customs;

(E) awarded ambassador and minister with credentials or general warranty deed;

(F) debrief reports of state’s affairs, according to the Prime Minister’s request;

(G) announcement of the amnesty or pardon;

(H) to confer the title of nobility and the honorary, and to award national honor;

(I) recognition to the foreign ambassador or minister;

(J) other powers of reference.

As the power without parliament’s proposal or recognition, the Monarchy can exercise the power in accordance with the traditional political habits, but should not undermine the constitutional order and values.

**Article 42** The Monarchy and the members of the royal family enjoy the power of the civil and criminal immunity

**Article 43** Parliament should set aside the royal family’s expenditure from the annual budget, the specific property of the royal family is free from taxation.

**Article 44** The Privy Council is assigned to deal with the Monarchy and royal family’s daily affairs, the Monarchy and the royal family issued orders and resolutions through the Privy Council.

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**Section 2 Parliament**

**Article 45** The Parliament is the highest organ of state power and represents all subjects of the United Kingdom.

The Parliament exercises the national legislative power, fiscal administration power, the power of supervising the government and others empowered by the constitution and political routine?
Article 46  The Parliament is composed of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Article 47  The House of Lords is composed of 400 members with 50 hereditary peers and 350 public elected aristocracies.

The term of the elected aristocracy is six (6) years.

The elected aristocracy ought to be qualified for the election in accordance with the law.

Article 48  The House of Lords should convene a general meeting, presided by the Lord Chancellor. The proceedings are decided by all aristocracies presented at the meeting.

Article 49  The House of Commons is composed of 650 public elected representatives.

The United Kingdom is divided into several constituencies in accordance with the law. Each constituency elects one representative for the House of Common.

The measure for the demarcation of constituency is stipulated by the Parliament with the principle of appropriate proportion of election. The population of every constituency should be equivalent as much as possible. Every single constituency should remain within the scope of local administration.

The new demarcation of constituency appears every decade; or in the situation with significant changes, the new demarcation will also appear with the proposal of one-tenth (1/10) members of the House of Commons and the consent of half (1/2) members of the House of Commons.

Article 50  All subjects fulfill the following requirements are qualified for candidates of the House of Commons:

(a). Over twenty-one (21) years of age.
(b). Nominated by ten (10) electorates.
(c). Prepayment of ... Pounds (£...) as the campaign deposit.

Subjects with following status are prohibited from the campaign of the representative of the House of Commons:

(i). The aristocracy, except those who renounce the aristocratic status in accordance with the law.
(ii). Monks, except for those who belongs to non-state religions.
(iii). Civilians, police officers, servicemen and justices.
(iv). The bankrupts and the insanities.
(v). Former candidates engaged in fraudulence are prohibited from campaign in five(5) years, and former candidates instigated their agents to engage in fraudulence are prohibited from campaign in ten (10) years.

The term of representatives of the House of Commons is four (4) years.
Article 51  The speaker presides over the House of Commons.

Article 52  In specific circumstances, the specific qualifications of parliamentary members shall be suspended or terminated by the Parliament via vote.

Article 53  Councilors of the two Houses of the Parliament are free from being prosecuted for their saying during the meeting section. Councilors are endowed with criminal immunity, which means they could be prosecuted and heard only examined and approved by the Parliament ahead. Those be caught flagrante delicto are not included in the former.

Article 54  Nobody is allowed to be Councilors belonging to both Houses, or to be a part-time local councilor. Councilors are forbidden from abusing their rights or privileges originated from the duty outside the Parliament.

Article 55  The Parliament, once being dismissed, should be re-elected within one month.

Article 56  Councilors of the Parliament are entitled to submit proposals to their belonging house.

Article 57  The Minister of the Cabinet, local government, state-owned company or individual are also entitled to submit proposals, which, depending on the Parliament process, would be or not be brought into the agenda.

Article 58  The house of Lords is entitled to partly rectify proposals passed by the Commons before passing it. As to those failed proposals but without any rectification, The house of Lords is entitled to defer no longer than 12 months. The deferred proposals would spontaneously become effective after 12 months.

Article 59  Proposals involved in taxation, budget or other financial issues must be passed first by the Commons. Financial proposals submitted by the Commons, if not be rectified by The house of Lords within one month then failed, unless special appendix made by the Commons exists, the proposal should be directly reported to the Monarchy, then become law of both Houses spontaneously. Bills involved in prolonging the patriarchate of the Parliament, once be rejected by The house of Lords, should never go to the Monarchy.

Article 60  The Commons, if necessary, is entitled to set up constant or temporary commission to exert functions such as legislative deliberation, administrative supervision. Composition of the Commission, based on the equality, should guarantees the balance power of political parties.
The Parliament could set up Constitution Commission, to exam and to guarantee the constitutional coherency of the bill. Grounded on the suggestion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Commission could start a motion for law-modification.

Article 61 One committee or more than one committees united, could summon government service personnel such as the Minister of the Cabinet or the ministers, to enquire, to investigate, to hearing of witnesses and so on. As exerting the functions above, the number of committees who share the party membership with the person being summoned should not exceed half of the total member in the Commission.

Article 62 The Commission is liable to report to the Parliament, on the basis of sufficient investigation. The Parliament should publicize the report, and host debate toward it.

Article 63 The Commission is entitled to review legislations deputed by the Parliament, and liable to submit report after censor. The Parliament, based on the censor report, declare the legislation suspended or become effective.

Article 64 The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, empanelled by the Parliament, are entitled to exert duties such as complaint hearing, administrative investigation and so on. Special Commissioners are liable to report to the Parliament and entitled to suggest starting investigation procedure to other Committees. Special Commissioners are entitled to submit report to the Parliament directly.

Article 65 Issues, if could be relieved or resolved at Court or other departments, cannot be accepted or investigated by Special Commissioners of the Parliament.

Section 3 The Cabinet

Article 66 The Cabinet exerts the administrative power and serves as the leader of all the administration department.

Article 67 The Cabinet is consisted of the Prime Minister and State Ministers. The Cabinet is implicative responsible for the Parliament.

Article 68 The Prime Minister, nominated by the Parliament, is originated from the Commons.

Article 69 State Ministers and other Ministers are nominated by the Cabinet, who is entitled to dismiss them.
Distrustful Bill being passed or Trustful Bills or other vital bills being vetoed by the Commons, the Cabinet should, within 15 days, resigned collectively or proposed by the Prime Minister, ask the Monarchy for dismissing the Commons. Before the new Prime Minister coming into being, the original Cabinet continues its authority.

Besides the administrative power, the Cabinet also manages the following issues;
(a) to enforce law;
(b) to solve foreign relations;
(c) to conclude treaties, which should be approved by the Parliament first;
(d) to manage public service personnel complying with laws;
(e) to draw up budget and final accounts;
(f) to make laws under the authorization of the Parliament.

Section 4 The Court

Jurisdiction belongs to the Supreme Court and all the subordinate courts as a whole. No special court aiming at special target is allowed to set up. All the Judges should exert their authority according to consciences, only restrained by the Constitution and laws.

The Chancery and other judges independently make judgments, only complying with laws. Other state powers are forbidden from intervene with the jurisdiction. Judges are permanently applied for their position, except for their health problem or resignation on their own initiative. Judges, if not through a formal impeachment procedure, are free from being dismissed, except for their health problem or resignation on their own initiative. Reprimand or punishment of Judges could never be conducted by the administrative departments.

The Supreme Court is consisted of 12 judges, all of whom are nominated by the Lord Chancellor, then voted at the Parliament and appointed by the Monarchy. Before nomination, the candidates should have already served in the superior judicatory department for more than 2 years, and once worked as a Judge in the Junior subordinate court, or have worked as barrister for more than 15 years. The Chancery is nominated by the Prime Minister. Judges of the Supreme Court retired at the legal retiring age. Judges of the Supreme Court are entitled to gain fixed payment at termly, which are not allowed to be decreased during their serve-term.

The President of the Supreme Court is appointed by lord chancellor. The Chief Justice draw up related rules be responsible to the Jurisdiction and reports to the Parliament.
The Supreme Court is entitled to draw up rules related to proceedings, lawyers, inside disciplines as well as transaction processing.

Article 76  The Supreme Court is entitled to declare the final judgment on whether or not laws, orders or rules accord with the Constitution. Once the Supreme Court decides one piece of law made by Parliament goes against the Constitution, it should make a judgment, which has no effectiveness toward the subordinate courts, and then submit the rectification suggestion to the Constitution Commission. The subordinate courts, finding laws that go against the Constitution in their trial course, should submit verdict of violation of the Constitution to the Supreme Court, which leave the verdict to the Chief Justice for censorship and then decide whether or not to bring out modification suggestion. The subordinate courts, once finding laws violating the Constitution, should bring out modification suggestion to the Constitution Commission through the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Article 77  Inquest and judgment of the Court should be conducted openly.
Chapter III - Local Autonomy

Article 78  Local governments of the United Kingdom are granted with local autonomy.

Article 79  The Parliament is liable to make laws involved in the composition and function pattern to ensure the local autonomy.

Article 80  Taxation between the Central and Local governments should be rationally divided. On the basis of ensuring the local finance, the abundant part should be turned in to the Central government.
Local government, once facing the deficiency of finance that hard to maintain local autonomy, could apply the Central government for financial subsidy.

Article 81  Local governments are entitled to regulate local administration, while those involved in the restriction to citizens’ fundamental rights as well as the implementation of fundamental obligations could only be legislated by the Central government.
Chapter IV - Amendment to the Constitution

Article 82  Amendment to the Constitution should first passed by more than 2/3 members at both Houses, then comes to effective after signed by the Monarchy.

Article 83  Amendment to the Constitution is restrained from violating the fundamental value and principles. Amendment to Article 2 should first be passed by the both Houses, and then be voted by the whole country. The amendment is allowed to start only if more than 2/3 of the citizen agree to do so.