

# Constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations

## Article 1

We the people of the Commonwealth, for our prosperity, for our happiness, to promote general welfare, and to enable cohesive joint cooperation for mutual benefit, development and in common interest, for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## Article 2

To reinforce, protect and advance this constitution, and to enable the reformation of all elements of society in the Commonwealth from the economic system to politics, all legislative powers at the Commonwealth level herein granted shall be vested in a Supreme Congress of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## Article 3

This constitution does not create, propose or assume an executive or judiciary powers at the Commonwealth level, these remain in full and exclusively with the member states of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## Article 4

Notwithstanding Article 3, this constitution and the will of the people of the Commonwealth is about moving closer to a self-governing society where the people decide their future, and the responsibility for society as a whole, its development, living conditions and harmonious format, lies with each human being.

## Article 5

Everyone has the right to participate in the management of the affairs of society and in the adoption of laws that improve life for society as a whole, or affect society as a whole or any individual human being. On this basis, via channels and mechanisms created for this purpose within the operations of the Supreme Congress, socially important and significant issues that affect the quality of a human being's life should be submitted for public discussion and voting.

## Article 6

This constitution reflects global aspirations, on the simple basis that humanity is one big family, and a human being is the fundamental unit of society, whether that's in reference to the Commonwealth, its member states or the human civilisation as a whole.

## Article 7

Since natural resources belong to the human civilisation as a whole, this also reflects the need to ensure that such resources are fairly distributed among all people. It should be prohibited to monopolise the benefit of such resources and its irrational uses.

## Article 8

This constitution embodies the creative ideology of society. That is, in essence, prioritising humanity, high spiritual and moral aspirations of a human being, humanness, virtue, mutual respect and strengthening of friendship.

## Article 9

Every human being in a creative society has the right to comprehensive development and personal fulfillment. Development and education should be carried out on the basis of cultivating moral values in each person and society. Such education should be equally accessible to all and create conditions and expanding opportunities for a human being to implement his or her creative abilities and talents.

## Article 10

The human life is of the highest value. Life of any human being has to be protected as one's own. The goal of a society is to ensure and guarantee the value of each human's life. There is not and there can never be anything else more valuable than a human's life.

## Article 11

All people are born free and equal. Everyone has the right to choose their life. Every human being is entitled to his freedom and rights. The implementation and use of those rights and freedoms must not violate the rights and freedoms of others.

## Article 12

No one and nothing in society has the right to create threats to the life and freedoms of a human being. The security of human being and society from any kind of threats is ensured by unified global cooperation that deals with emergency situations. Propaganda of violence must be prohibited, and any form of division, aggression, and anti-humane manifestations must be condemned and denounced.

## Article 13

Society should be able to guarantee transparency and openness of information for all. The people have the right to receive reliable information about the movement and distribution of public funds or about the status of implementation of the society's decisions. Society should be able to guarantee that the mass media belong exclusively to society and should reflect information truthfully, openly, and honestly.

## Article 14

Society should be built in such a way that every human being has access to and is guaranteed provision of essential life necessities, including food, housing, medical care, education and full social security.

## Article 15

Society should be able to guarantee economic stability, that is the absence of economic crises and the financial prosperity for every human being with protected rights to private property and income. A human being should be guaranteed employment if he or she so desires with equal pay and terms for all.

## Article 16

Scientific, industrial and technological activities of society should be aimed exclusively at improving the quality of human life.

## Article 17

The Supreme Congress is bicameral and shall consist of a Commonwealth Senate and assemblies of member states that is the House of Committees.

## Article 18

The House of Committees proposes laws for the Commonwealth in the form of a Bill of Law to the Commonwealth Senate, which then if passed by two thirds is enacted into an Act of Law, which is then given Royal Assent and it becomes an Act of the Commonwealth that being a law of the Commonwealth.

## Article 19

Notwithstanding Article 20, a Commonwealth law is considered ratified after all member states of the Commonwealth have introduced and ratified the Act of the Commonwealth as local legislation in their respective countries.

## Article 20

If a member state has objections to an Act of the Commonwealth, it may return the Act with its objections, and the Commonwealth Senate shall reconsider it. If after such reconsideration a unanimous agreement is reached in the Commonwealth Senate to pass the Act, in its previous form or with the objections incorporated within it, then it is considered ratified and becomes law, otherwise it shall not be a law.

## Article 21

The Commonwealth Senate shall operate within the Framework of the Commonwealth. The Framework of the Commonwealth, in its initial form, is seven documents that regulate and explain the inner workings of the unified efforts of member states of the Commonwealth at the Commonwealth Senate, these being the Book of Congress, Commonwealth Senate Charter, Election Commission Guidance, Commonwealth Legislation Principles, Commonwealth Budget, Commonwealth Trustees' Agreement and the British Crown Canon.

## Article 22

Commonwealth Trustees' act on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth, and are signatories to the Commonwealth Trustees' Agreement, and those trustees are initially composed of a single citizen from each country of the world in representation of world views. Part of the trustees of British Ukraine, as a template of Global Britain and core to the British Commonwealth of Nation, are also the first Commonwealth Trustees'.

### Article 23

A first version of the Framework of the Commonwealth will be established by the convention of Commonwealth Trustees' before the first congress, which will then be ratified by way of being passed as an Act of the Commonwealth.

### Article 24

The Commonwealth Budget is managed by the Commonwealth Trustees' and is used to fund the operations of the Supreme Congress.

### Article 25

As long as the Athens Council remains the sole organiser of the Commonwealth Budget, Commonwealth Trustees' shall remain for an indefinite term and in an unelected capacity.

### Article 26

At the point where member states contribute to the Commonwealth Budget, and the Commonwealth Trustees', explicitly with their consent, are effectively released, then the number of Commonwealth Trustees' shall be limited for the future to one hundred, and this will become a position which is elected for a term of ten years, plus a president, known as the President of the Commonwealth, who has life tenure and who can elect his own successor, unless removed by procedure of Article 27, and a successor appointed by unanimous vote at a convention of Commonwealth Trustees'.

### Article 27

A Commonwealth Trustee may only be removed before the end of his term, and against his or her wishes, if a unanimous decision by the other Commonwealth Trustees' to expel is reached and ratified by two thirds vote in the Commonwealth Senate.

### Article 28

A Commonwealth Trustee is prohibited from holding at the same time a conflicting position, primarily holding any office within the Commonwealth Senate or within the House of Committees, and such conflicts may be from time to time elaborated in an amendment to the Commonwealth Trustees' Agreement.

## Article 29

Four fifths at a convention of Commonwealth Trustees' shall constitute a quorum to do business, and simple majority required to pass vote, except where stated to the contrary within this constitution or the Commonwealth Trustees' Agreement, with the chairman vote being the tie breaker if votes are equal, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as stated in the Commonwealth Trustees' Agreement.

## Article 30

The Book of Congress, kept by the Office of the Secretary at the Commonwealth Senate, is an audit of all proceedings in the Commonwealth Senate and an absolute record of all passed Acts of the Commonwealth. The congress of the Supreme Congress shall assemble at least once in every calendar year, and a congress of the Supreme Congress shall be each for a term of two years, starting each on the first Monday of the year, with the first and founding congress starting on third January 2022.

## Article 31

The Commonwealth Senate organisation and rules of its proceedings shall be ordained in the Commonwealth Senate Charter, and the Commonwealth Senate shall be composed of voting and non-voting members, the latter appointed every three years by the Commonwealth Trustees', and the former elected every fourth year by the people.

## Article 32

The voting members of the Commonwealth Senate shall be known as Commonwealth Senators, each having one vote, and be composed of five members from each member state of the Commonwealth. No such member shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and should have been a citizen of the country he or she represents for not less than ten years. A member can be expelled with a vote of two thirds.

## Article 33

Three of the five Commonwealth Senators from a member state shall be elected by the people as per the Election Commission Guidance, and the remaining two shall be appointed by the executive branch of government of said member state.

#### Article 34

The eligibility requirements, the executive branch appointing procedure, and the times, places and manner of holding elections for Commonwealth Senators, and Commonwealth Trustees' when so applicable, shall be prescribed in the Election Commission Guidance, which is published, reviewed and enforced by the Election Commission.

#### Article 35

With a vote of two thirds the Commonwealth Senators shall appoint annually one of them as Speaker of the Commonwealth, and may elect to choose other officers not described hereunto, which requires a unanimous vote in the Commonwealth Senate.

#### Article 36

The Commonwealth Senate shall have three officers representing each group of members, known as Commonwealth Blocks, appointed annually among themselves by a simple majority vote within each group present at vote, the five groups being countries of, Africa, Asia, Caribbean and Americas, Europe and the Pacific. The Leader shall be appointed out of those elected by the people, whereas the Deputy Leader and Whip shall be appointed from those appointed by executive branch of governments.

#### Article 37

A vote of the five Commonwealth Blocks, requires a full quorum present, also known as a Commonwealth Blocks vote, is always a simple majority vote of the five respective Leaders, and the Deputy Leader and Whip can jointly veto a vote of their Leader.

#### Article 38

Four fifths at the Commonwealth Senate shall constitute a quorum to do business, and simple majority required to pass vote, except where stated to the contrary within this constitution or the Framework of the Commonwealth, with an additional Commonwealth Blocks vote being the tie breaker if votes are equal, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as stated in Commonwealth Senate Charter or voted in the Commonwealth Senate.

#### Article 39

Since Commonwealth Blocks are not equal, to prevent two larger blocks from forming a coalition, whether with or without single votes in their favor from another Commonwealth Block, any Commonwealth Block shall have the right to call a Commonwealth Blocks vote on the matter of placing a permanent or temporary veto with conditions on any decision carried during normal business of the Commonwealth Senate, provided that two thirds of votes at a convention of Commonwealth Trustees' has not voted against said Commonwealth Blocks vote.

#### Article 40

When vacancies happen in the representation of any member state at the Commonwealth Senate, assuming quorum is reached for a decision, the respective vote of vacant Commonwealth Senators is always against the decision. Absentee but not vacant positions shall be recorded as absentee votes. Commonwealth Senators may abstain from voting and so be recorded accordingly at the Book of Congress.

#### Article 41

The non-voting members of the Commonwealth Senate are officers of the British Cabinet, the Office of the Secretary, The Crown and the Election Commission, and other officers which may appointed by unanimous vote of the Commonwealth Trustees'.

#### Article 42

The Office of the Secretary performs all the administration functions at the Commonwealth Senate, and is initiated and controlled by the Secretary of the Senate, with an Assistant Secretary with veto rights. Rules of its proceedings are set in the Commonwealth Senate Charter, and the Secretary of the Senate may be expelled before term end by decision of the Commonwealth Senate.

#### Article 43

The Election Commission is an independent entity that has the final say in the matter of election of Commonwealth Senators, and is the entity that regulates and administers the process of election, audits and reports these elections. Elections must be done in a way where the voting process is transparent and clear.



#### Article 44

The Election Commission is established and controlled by the chairman, with five deputy commissioners each responsible for a Commonwealth Block, with veto rights decided by a simple majority between the deputy commissioners. Rules of its proceedings are set in the Commonwealth Senate Charter, however the chairman may only be expelled before term end by a unanimous vote of the Commonwealth Blocks.

#### Article 45

The British Cabinet helps coordinate with Westminster the overall strategy and direction of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is assembled and controlled by the Leader, with a Deputy Leader with veto rights. The British Cabinet is the official Commonwealth point of contact for HM Government of the United Kingdom, which may appoint an equal amount of its own members as to the number appointed by the Leader to the British Cabinet. Rules of its proceedings are set in the Commonwealth Senate Charter, and HM Government of the United Kingdom may make a formal request to the Commonwealth Senate to amend said rules of proceedings, whereas the Leader may be expelled before term end by decision of the Commonwealth Senate.

#### Article 46

The Crown is the representation of the sovereign of the Commonwealth in the Commonwealth Senate, and is led by the Crown Liaison, who appoints representatives on the advice of the sovereign to participate in the process of providing Royal Assent into Acts of the Commonwealth and various other duties, with the process, and rules of proceedings of The Crown being set out in the British Crown Canon.

#### Article 47

The British Crown Canon specifies that the sovereign may be represented by the sovereign in person, a person appointed by the sovereign, a member of the sovereign's family, a member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, or a member of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom. The sovereign, or in representation, may make a formal request to the Commonwealth Senate to amend said British Crown Canon, whereas the Crown Liaison may be expelled before term end by decision of the Commonwealth Senate and on the request of the sovereign.

#### Article 48

The document of the Commonwealth Legislation Principles is authored by the Commonwealth Trustees' to attempt to reflect the true desires of the people of the Commonwealth on the types of legislation to pass, and should serve as a guideline in the proceedings of the Supreme Congress.

#### Article 49

Each member state of the Commonwealth shall be represented by its own assembly of committees at the House of Committees. The House of Committees operates within the General Charter of the House of Committees to which President of each assembly for each member state represented is cosignatory.

#### Article 50

An assembly of the House of Committees, its organisation and rules of its proceedings shall be ordained in the Joint Charter of such assembly, combining the charters of each individual committee setup in the assembly, and it shall be composed of voting and non-voting members, the latter appointed every five years by the Commonwealth Trustees', and the former appointed for a term of six years by process pursuant to Article 54. The size of an assembly is limited to 1000 members.

#### Article 51

The non-voting members of an assembly of the House of Committees are the President, Vice President, Vice President Pro-Tempore and the Office of the Clerk, and other officers which may appointed by unanimous vote of the Commonwealth Trustees'.

#### Article 52

The President of an assembly of the House of Committees leads and controls the assembly. Should the President be expelled, he is replaced by the Vice President Pro-Tempore. The President may be expelled before term end by a decision of the Commonwealth Senate or the Commonwealth Trustees'. The Vice President has veto rights on decisions of the President. The Vice President veto can be overridden by two thirds of the Presidents of all assemblies.

### Article 53

The Office of the Clerk performs all the administration functions of the House of Committees, and is initiated and controlled by the Clerk of the House, with an Assistant Clerk with veto rights. Rules of its proceedings are set in the General Charter of the House of Committees, and the Clerk of the House may be expelled before term end by decision of the President of an assembly of the House of Committees.

### Article 54

The voting members of an assembly of the House of Committees shall be known as Commonwealth Congressman and Congresswoman, or Commonwealth Congressmen, each having one vote, and be nominated by the President of an assembly of the House of Committees, with prior approval required from either the Chairman of the Election Commission or from the Commonwealth Trustees' with a simple majority vote. No such member shall not have attained the age of twenty years, and should have been a citizen of the country he or she represents for not less than ten years. A member can be expelled with a vote of two thirds or by decision of the President.

### Article 55

Three fifths of an assembly of the House of Committees shall constitute a quorum to do business, and simple majority required to pass vote, except where stated to the contrary within this constitution or the Joint Charter of assembly, or the General Charter of the House of Committees, with the President vote being the tie breaker if votes are equal, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as stated in the Joint Charter of assembly.

### Article 56

Commonwealth Congressmen under the direction of the President of an assembly of the House of Committees, appoint committee chairmen and split into committees.

### Article 57

The rules of proceedings for each committee in an assembly of the House of Committees shall be ordained in a charter of said committee enacted by the committee chairmen.

#### Article 58

A committee in an assembly of the House of Committees may, and is encouraged to do so, create public engagement on the topic of the committee and facilitate contacts between various citizens and interest groups of the Commonwealth within this scope. The committee may review the state of the topic of the committee in the host country of the assembly and after bills are passed participate in the coordination of their implementation.

#### Article 59

A Bill of Law is created by two thirds votes at an assembly of the House of Committees, after discussion within the assembly and consultation with other assemblies, with rules of engagement described in the General Charter of the House of Committees.

#### Article 60

For a Bill of Law to be presented to the Commonwealth Senate it must be signed by two thirds of the Presidents of all assemblies.

#### Article 61

Any non-voting members of the Commonwealth Senate and the House of Committees who have not been ascribed a procedure to expel in the previous articles, shall be able to be expelled by a decision of the Commonwealth Trustees’.

#### Article 62

The non-voting members of the Commonwealth Senate and the House of Committees, the Commonwealth Senators, the Commonwealth Trustees’ and the Commonwealth Congressmen and Congresswomen shall receive compensation for their services as per the Commonwealth Budget. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at a session of the Supreme Congress, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate they shall not be questioned in any other place. They shall not hold a conflicting office in a member state, during the time for which he or she is elected or appointed.

#### Article 63

Where said constitution refers to a vote of two thirds, this means we take the sum of total votes, divide them by three, multiply by two, and round down a fraction of a single vote in case of a decimal result.

#### Article 64

Pursuant to Article 5, everyone who is a citizen of the Commonwealth, has the right to propose amendments to this constitution, which if deemed necessary and ratified by two thirds of the Commonwealth Senate, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, provided that no amendment is vetoed by not less than one tenth of the citizens of the Commonwealth, and that no member state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Commonwealth Senate.

#### Article 65

This constitution, and the laws of the Commonwealth which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties which shall be made, under the authority of the British Commonwealth of Nations, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of the Commonwealth shall be bound thereby, any item in the constitution or laws of any member state to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### Article 66

This constitution has been in convention written and enacted in trust by the Commonwealth Trustees', on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth, whom in witness whereof have hereunto subscribed their names. The ratification of this constitution unanimously by the Commonwealth Senate shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution in the Commonwealth so ratifying the same.

I, on January 19, 2021, Michail Kolpidis of Sergios, a citizen of Greece, who drafted this constitution for the people of the Commonwealth, the first President of the Commonwealth, presiding at the first meeting of the Commonwealth Trustees' hereby declare to uphold this constitution to the best of my ability and sign as the Commonwealth Trustee on behalf of the people of Greece.