

## A BILL TO

Change the constitution of the realm in order to grow and protect a strong, united and independent state that is defended, enriched and honoured.

**B**E IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

### 1. The Crown

- (1) The Crown will be the legal monarch who rules the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, its realms and territories for the common good of its state and citizens in whom all power of the realm will reside for the security of it.
- (2) The legality of The Crown will depend first on the natural law, and second on the common law of the realm.

### 2. The King's Council

- (1) The King's Council will be the group of ministers appointed by The King to command the affairs of the realm.
- (2) The King's Council will be an aristocracy (that is, rule by few for the common good characterised by custom and education in pursuit of its preservation); in which The King will appoint the most useful agents for the office.
- (3) The King's Council will decide and enforce the executive actions of the state with the Crown, or for The Crown in its approved absence.
- (4) The King's Council will become the legislative authority of the realm by creating decrees through Royal Proclamations, Orders in Council and Orders of Council in accordance with the natural law and the common law.
- (5) The King's Council will meet at least weekly; otherwise at the pleasure of the Crown.
- (6) The House of Peers will be abolished and will become the King's Court; with all hereditary peers granted rights of attendance by virtue of their letters patent (unless lawfully prevented otherwise) to discuss amongst each other and counsel The Crown in the great affairs of state.
- (7) By virtue of office, all Councillors will be Courtiers.

### 3. The Public Assemblies

- (1) The Public Assemblies will be the public meetings of citizens across the realm for the common good of it characterised by discussion in pursuit of freedom.

- (2) Any rational citizen over fourteen years of age may make a proposal at a public assembly.
- (3) Every parish will have a Public Assembly, and the Public Assemblies will replace the House of Commons.
- (4) Every parish church will be the Public Assembly Hall for each parish.
- (5) Civil and ecclesiastical parishes will become one and the same.
- (6) Public Assemblies will meet at least twice per week.
- (7) Proposals for motions may be sent to the parish priest at least a week before they are due for discussion, or may be raised at a session of the Assembly; with priests presiding over order within each Assembly.
- (8) The Public Assemblies will raise proposals for legislation; the parish priest (or his delegated actor) will note all proposals raised and send them with all arguments to the King's Council for approval.
- (9) Should the King's Council approve, the motion will be sent to the Public Assemblies for division; if the majority of parishioners approve, the parish will approve; if the majority of parishes approve, it will become an Act.

#### **4. Extent, commencement and short title**

- (1) This Act extends to England and Wales.
- (2) This Act comes into force on the day on which its is passed.
- (3) This Act may be cited as the Constitution Reform Act 2023.