UNITED KINGDOM MONEYLESS SOCIETY

ARTICLE — THE ADVISOR KING: SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISOR TO THE PEOPLE

Preamble

The United Kingdom Moneyless Society recognises the institution of the King as a constitutional office dedicated to the people, the protection of human dignity, the preservation of Natural Law principles and the long-term integrity of the parallel society.

The King shall not be the ruler, owner or sovereign authority of the people. The office shall be transformed from a traditional institution of inherited privilege into an institution of public service, constitutional guardianship and independent human oversight.

*The King shall serve as the **Supreme Constitutional Advisor to the People**, providing an independent human counterweight to political entrenchment, institutional self-interest, corporate influence and excessive dependence upon artificial intelligence.*

The King shall possess no executive sovereignty, legislative supremacy, personal prerogative or unilateral power to command the institutions of UKMS.

The legitimacy of the office shall arise from the UKMS Constitution and the consent of its participating citizens.

Section 1 — Constitutional Status of the King

1. The King shall be recognised as the Supreme Constitutional Advisor to the People and an independent constitutional office within the United Kingdom Moneyless Society.

2. The King shall serve the people and the Constitution, not the Joint Executive Council (JEC), any political party, individual department, private organisation or commercial interest.

3. The King shall have no authority to govern the population, make laws independently, impose policies, appropriate resources or override democratic decisions.

4. The King shall hold no personal claim to public land, collective assets, Caretaker Commons property or institutional resources by virtue of the office.

5. The office shall carry no private estate, feudal entitlement, hereditary property privilege, personal sovereignty or immunity from ordinary law.

6. The King shall remain subject to:

- The UKMS Constitution;
- Applicable UK law;
- The jurisdiction of competent courts;
- Independent constitutional review;
- Public accountability and the procedures established under this Article.

7. The King may receive reasonable and transparent facilities necessary to discharge constitutional duties. Such facilities shall not constitute personal ownership or private royal wealth.

8. The King shall have no unilateral authority to appoint or dismiss members of the JEC, direct departments, deploy the Non-Combative Defences or exercise the powers of elected institutions.

Section 2 — The Five Principal Constitutional Functions

The King shall perform five principal functions:

1. Public Monitory Address and Constitutional Friction Alerts.
2. Custodianship of the Truth Ledger and Indigenous Restitution.
3. Constitutional Patronage of the Non-Combative Defences.
4. International Representation and Global Resource Diplomacy.
5. Democratic Integrity, Institutional Rotation and Human Oversight.

These functions shall be exercised in accordance with the limitations established by this Article.

Section 3 — Public Monitory Address and Constitutional Friction Alerts

1. The King shall possess the constitutional right to address the citizens directly through the UKMS public digital portal.

2. This right shall enable the King to raise concerns where the JEC, a Town-Hub Council, a departmental authority or another participating institution appears to prioritise production targets, administrative efficiency or technological objectives over:

- Human well-being;
- Public health and safety;
- Cultural preservation;
- Community interests;
- Ecological integrity;
- Constitutional rights and freedoms.

3. Such an intervention shall be known as a **Royal Monitory Address**.

4. A Royal Monitory Address shall constitute a formal Constitutional Friction Alert. It shall:

- Identify the institution or project concerned;
- Explain the constitutional or public-interest concern;
- Identify available evidence;
- Request a formal response from the responsible institution;
- Inform citizens of their right to seek democratic review.

5. The King shall have access to the public digital petition mechanism to enable citizens to request scrutiny of the matter.

6. Where a verified petition reaches five per cent (5%) of the registered active UKMS workforce, a formal project suspension and nationwide digital referendum shall be triggered, subject to the following safeguards:

- a. The denominator shall be the total registered active UKMS workforce at the date the petition threshold is assessed.
- b. The workforce register shall be independently verified, with appropriate protection against duplicate, fraudulent or coercive participation.
- c. The petition shall identify the specific project, decision or programme being challenged.
- d. The responsible institution shall publish the relevant evidence and its response.
- e. The project shall be temporarily paused pending the referendum, except for activities necessary to protect life, prevent immediate environmental harm or maintain essential services.
- f. Any emergency continuation shall be narrowly limited, documented and independently reviewed.
- g. The referendum shall be conducted within the period established by constitutional regulations.

7. The King shall not personally determine the referendum outcome or permanently prohibit a project through a Monitory Address.

8. The purpose of this power shall be to make democratic scrutiny accessible before institutional decisions become irreversible.

Section 4 — High Custodian of the Truth Ledger and Indigenous Restitution

1. The King shall act as High Constitutional Custodian of the UKMS Truth Ledger, working in cooperation with the Department of Caretaker Commons.

2. The Truth Ledger shall record and preserve relevant historical information concerning:

- Colonial dispossession;
- Enclosure and the historical concentration of land ownership;
- Displacement of Indigenous and local communities;
- Environmental destruction;
- Unlawful or contested resource appropriation;
- Historical agreements and transfers requiring investigation.

3. The King shall promote transparency, historical accountability and restorative processes where communities identify dispossession or unjust exclusion from land and resources.

4. The King shall work with Caretaker Commons, Community Land Trusts, local communities, Indigenous representatives and other participating organisations to support the development of Open-Source Caretaker Trusts.

5. The King shall have the constitutional responsibility to review and, where appropriate, counter-sign a Caretaker Trust certification.

6. A counter-signature shall certify that the proposed arrangement has undergone the required UKMS constitutional review, including examination of:

- The historical and documentary record;
- The claims of affected communities;
- The consent of relevant parties;
- The proposed stewardship arrangements;
- Environmental and social responsibilities;
- The legal authority of the transferring parties.

7. The counter-signature shall not independently invalidate an existing deed, extinguish a third party's legal title, compel a transfer of property or override the jurisdiction of a competent court.

8. Any actual transfer of legal ownership shall require valid legal instruments, the authority of the relevant owner or competent legal process, and compliance with applicable law.

9. Where a claim remains contested, the King may refer it for independent investigation, mediation, restorative review or adjudication through a competent forum.

10. The King shall also scrutinise major infrastructure and development proposals to identify risks of renewed displacement, cultural destruction or exclusion of affected communities.

11. The Truth Ledger shall distinguish established facts, disputed historical interpretations, allegations and proposed remedies. It shall not present unresolved claims as proven findings.

Section 5 — Grand Patron of the Non-Combative Defences

1. The King shall serve as the Grand Patron and constitutional representative of the Non-Combative Defences (NCD).

2. The NCD shall remain a civilian, non-combatant organisation dedicated to:

- Disaster relief;
- Flood and climate emergency response;
- Humanitarian logistics;
- Infrastructure repair;
- Ecological restoration;
- Civilian protection;
- Emergency material distribution;
- Recovery following environmental disasters.

3. The NCD shall be governed by its civilian oversight board and the democratic authorisation procedures established under the UKMS Constitution.

4. Where required by the constitutional framework, deployment authorisation shall be determined by Citizen Juries or other properly constituted democratic procedures.

5. The King shall not possess unilateral operational command, deployment authority or the power to direct personnel in the field.

6. During an environmental emergency, the King may:

- Accompany authorised humanitarian or disaster-relief operations;
- Serve as a public representative of the affected population;
- Observe the conditions experienced by communities;
- Record qualitative reports concerning unmet needs;
- Identify discrepancies between central resource allocations and conditions on the ground;
- Submit independent reports directly to the JEC and the relevant oversight bodies.

7. Such reports shall be recorded in the appropriate public accountability system, subject to legitimate privacy and operational-security protections.

8. The King shall act as a human witness to emergency conditions, ensuring that administrative data does not obscure the lived experiences of affected communities.

9. The NCD shall remain subject to civilian authority, applicable law, human rights obligations and independent review.

Section 6 — Global Ambassador to the United Nations Logistic Hub

1. The King shall serve as the chief constitutional dignitary and representative of UKMS for international resource diplomacy, working with the Foreign Liaison Department.

2. The King may represent UKMS at international meetings, humanitarian forums, ecological conferences and negotiations with foreign institutions.

3. The King's diplomatic responsibilities shall include presenting verified information concerning:

- Material surpluses;
- Essential resource deficits;
- Energy availability;
- Ecological constraints;
- Humanitarian requirements;
- Infrastructure needs;
- Opportunities for mutually beneficial resource cooperation.

4. The King shall promote the development of an international logistics and resource-coordination framework based on transparency, ecological responsibility and human need.

5. Where international agreements are pursued, the King may negotiate within a mandate approved by the JEC and any further democratic authorisation required by the Constitution.

6. No treaty, binding commitment or transfer of UKMS resources shall be concluded solely through the King's personal authority.

7. The King shall promote the principle that international resource cooperation must not undermine the essential needs, ecological security or democratic sovereignty of participating communities.

8. The proposed United Nations Logistic Hub shall remain an aspirational international arrangement until established through the agreement of the relevant states and institutions.

EXPORTER-ONLY VETO SAFEGUARD

9. The King may raise a formal constitutional objection to a proposed export or external resource commitment where credible evidence indicates that it could:

- Compromise essential domestic provision;
- Exceed established ecological limits;
- Create an unacceptable material or energy deficit;
- Undermine the rights or welfare of participating communities.

10. Such an objection shall be known as an **Exporter-Only Veto Notice**.

11. An Exporter-Only Veto Notice shall trigger mandatory human review by the JEC and the relevant resource authorities.

12. The King may recommend that the proposed export be suspended pending review, but shall not independently exercise an unrestricted power to allocate, withhold or transfer collective resources.

13. The final decision shall follow the constitutional allocation rules, democratic mandates and ecological safeguards governing the relevant resource.

Section 7 — Democratic Integrity and Institutional Rotation

1. The King shall act as an independent constitutional safeguard against political entrenchment, administrative careerism, conflicts of interest and institutional capture.

2. The King shall have the right to review publicly available evidence concerning the conduct and constitutional responsibilities of elected UKMS representatives, including members of the UKMS Parliament and the JEC.

3. Where credible evidence suggests that a representative is:

- Persistently neglecting their constitutional responsibilities;
- Acting in a serious conflict of interest;
- Misusing institutional authority;
- Undermining democratic participation;

- Engaging in corruption or improper external influence;
- Attempting to entrench themselves against legitimate democratic accountability;

the King may issue a **Constitutional Rotation Request**.

4. A Constitutional Rotation Request shall be submitted to the relevant elected party, representative-selection body or constituency.

5. The request may recommend that the representative's position be reviewed and that the relevant party consider putting forward a replacement candidate.

6. The King shall not personally remove, dismiss or replace an elected representative.

7. Any replacement, recall or rotation shall occur through the democratic procedures established by the Constitution, including the rights of the relevant electorate and participating party members.

8. The King shall not use the office to favour a political party, punish political disagreement or interfere with lawful opposition.

9. All Constitutional Rotation Requests shall be reasoned, documented and open to independent review.

10. The purpose of this function shall be to prevent public institutions from becoming permanent instruments of individual political interests.

Section 8 — Human Constitutional Oversight of Artificial Intelligence

1. The King shall serve as an independent human constitutional counterweight to the AI Advisor and other automated decision-support systems used within UKMS.

2. The AI Advisor shall remain advisory-only and shall possess no independent political sovereignty, legislative authority or executive command.

3. The King shall have the right to:

- Challenge an AI-generated recommendation;
- Request an explanation of the evidence and assumptions supporting a recommendation;
- Request an independent technical audit;
- Raise concerns about bias, exclusion, data quality or ecological miscalculation;
- Refer disputed recommendations to elected human decision-makers;
- Publish a Constitutional Friction Alert where an AI recommendation appears inconsistent with the Constitution.

4. The King shall not independently control, rewrite or operate the AI system.

5. No AI recommendation shall acquire binding authority merely because it has been produced by an automated system or presented as technically optimal.

6. Final decisions concerning public policy, rights, resource priorities and institutional authority shall remain with constitutionally authorised human bodies.

7. Where a serious risk to human rights, essential provision or ecological integrity is identified, the King may request a temporary human review before implementation, subject to procedures that protect life and essential services.

Section 9 — Institutional Interlocks

The King's constitutional responsibilities shall connect with four principal institutional areas:

A. Caretaker Commons
The King shall oversee constitutional scrutiny of the Truth Ledger, support restorative land and resource processes, and counter-sign qualifying Caretaker Trust certifications.

B. Labour Guilds
The King shall monitor institutional accountability and representative conduct,

receive relevant evidence from Guild registries and issue Constitutional Rotation Requests where justified. Guild registries shall not be used to punish political disagreement or to create an independent political surveillance system.

C. Logistics and Non-Combative Defences
The King shall act as Grand Patron, humanitarian observer and independent reporter during authorised environmental and humanitarian operations. Operational command shall remain with the civilian authorities responsible for the relevant emergency.

D. Foreign Liaison
The King shall represent UKMS in international resource diplomacy under an approved mandate, promote ecological cooperation and report on external agreements and material commitments.

These interlocks shall not give the King executive control over any of the four institutional areas.

Section 10 — Independence, Appointment and Tenure

1. The King shall be constitutionally independent of the JEC and all political parties.

2. The office shall not be treated as an ordinary departmental appointment or a position controlled by the government of the day.

3. The method of appointment, succession, tenure and removal shall be established through a separate constitutional schedule approved by the participating citizens.

4. No hereditary entitlement shall be presumed merely from the title of King. Any hereditary arrangement would require explicit constitutional approval through the prescribed democratic process.

5. The selection process shall require public scrutiny of the candidate's integrity, independence, constitutional knowledge, commitment to human dignity and willingness to serve without personal political ambition.

6. The King shall disclose relevant financial interests, conflicts of interest and external affiliations.

7. The King shall not accept gifts, financial arrangements or private benefits intended to influence constitutional decisions.

8. The King may be suspended or removed for serious misconduct, incapacity, corruption, abuse of office or substantial constitutional violations, following an independent procedure that provides due process and democratic oversight.

9. The King shall have the right to respond to allegations and challenge evidence presented against the office-holder.

10. A vacancy or period of incapacity shall be addressed through the constitutional succession or temporary appointment procedure.

Section 11 — Transparency and Public Accountability

1. The King shall publish an annual Constitutional Stewardship Report.

2. The report shall include:

- Royal Monitory Addresses issued;
- Constitutional Friction Alerts raised;
- Truth Ledger reviews undertaken;
- Caretaker Trust certifications counter-signed;
- Constitutional Rotation Requests submitted;
- NCD observations and emergency reports;
- International representations and negotiations undertaken;
- AI recommendations challenged or referred for human review;
- Expenses incurred in the performance of constitutional duties.

3. The report shall be accessible to participating citizens through the public digital portal.

4. Citizens shall have the right to submit questions, petitions and complaints concerning the King's conduct.

5. An independent constitutional oversight body shall review allegations of misconduct, conflicts of interest or abuse of office.

6. The King shall not be exempt from investigation or accountability because of constitutional status.

Section 12 — Constitutional Limitations

The King shall not:

1. Rule over the people or claim sovereignty over participating citizens.
2. Independently enact, repeal or suspend constitutional provisions.
3. Dismiss elected representatives or appoint political replacements.
4. Override the decisions of a lawful democratic referendum.
5. Unilaterally invalidate deeds, property titles or contracts.
6. Seize, transfer or appropriate land and resources.
7. Exercise operational command over the NCD.
8. Direct the AI Advisor or make automated systems subordinate to personal control.
9. Conclude binding international agreements without an authorised mandate.
10. Exercise an unrestricted personal veto over the JEC or other democratic institutions.
11. Claim immunity from applicable law or competent judicial authority.
12. Use the office to advance personal wealth, political factionalism or private interests.

The King shall possess the authority to advise, warn, scrutinise, request review, represent the people and activate established democratic procedures—but not to replace those procedures.

Section 13 — Constitutional Purpose

The institution of the Advisor King shall represent a transformation of monarchy from personal rule into constitutional service.

The King shall stand outside ordinary departmental administration, but not above the people or the Constitution.

The office shall ensure that political institutions remain answerable to citizens, that historical injustices are not concealed, that technological systems remain subordinate to human judgement, and that emergency and international decisions remain connected to human welfare.

The King shall not be the source of the people's sovereignty.

The people shall remain sovereign within the UKMS constitutional order, and the King shall serve as their independent constitutional advisor.

Foundational Constitutional Principle

The King shall have a voice, not a throne of executive power; a duty to challenge, not an authority to command; and a responsibility to the people, not a privilege above them.