

New European Constitution

THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION

A Human Covenant for Europe

Preamble

We, the peoples and citizens of Europe, conscious of our diverse histories, cultures, languages, philosophies, religions and traditions;

Mindful of the achievements and failures of our civilizations, and determined to learn honestly from both;

Recognizing that every human being possesses inherent dignity, independent of nationality, ancestry, wealth, religion, political conviction, social status, ability or usefulness to society;

Acknowledging that liberty without responsibility may become domination, that power without accountability may become tyranny, that prosperity without justice may become exploitation, and that security without humanity may become oppression;

Resolved that no person shall be made disposable, no child shall be abandoned to indifference, no people shall be condemned to collective guilt, and no government shall stand above the law;

Determined to preserve peace, protect fundamental freedoms, strengthen democratic self-government, uphold social justice, safeguard the natural world and leave future generations a more humane civilization;

Committed to a Europe that can defend itself without becoming what it opposes, learn from the world without surrendering its independence, and cooperate across borders without erasing the identities of its peoples;

Establish this Constitution as a covenant among free peoples and equal human beings.

Our unity shall not require uniformity of thought, faith, culture or identity.

Our common standard shall be the equal dignity of every person and the reciprocal responsibilities that make freedom possible.

Our authority shall derive from the people, remain limited by law, and be exercised in trust for present and future generations.

Our purpose shall not be to create a perfect society, but to build institutions capable of correcting injustice, restraining power and making tomorrow better than today.

PART I — FOUNDATIONS OF THE UNION

Article 1 — The Human Dignity Principle

Every human being possesses equal and inherent dignity.

Human worth shall never depend upon nationality, ethnicity, sex, religion, wealth, productivity, political loyalty, disability or social usefulness.

No institution, government, corporation or majority may lawfully designate a class of persons as less deserving of fundamental rights.

Public policy shall be evaluated, in part, by its effects upon human dignity, particularly the effects upon those with the least power to defend themselves.

The dignity of the individual shall be the foundation of this Union and the limit upon the exercise of its authority.

Article 2 — The Principle of Reciprocity

The Union and its Member States shall apply common standards of humanity and justice consistently, whether the persons affected are allies, adversaries, citizens, foreigners or members of a political minority.

Conduct condemned when committed by another shall not be excused merely because it is committed by a government, movement or institution with which we identify.

No person shall be deprived of fundamental rights solely because of the identity, conduct or alleged wrongdoing of another person.

Reciprocity shall guide foreign policy, criminal justice, migration, trade, security and international cooperation.

Reciprocity does not require identical treatment where relevant circumstances differ; it requires equal respect for human dignity and impartial justification for distinctions in law.

Article 3 — The Purpose and Legal Personality of the Union

The European Union is a constitutional union of citizens and Member States established to secure peace, liberty, justice, democratic government, shared prosperity and ecological responsibility.

The Union shall exercise only the powers conferred upon it by this Constitution and its lawful amendments.

Powers not conferred upon the Union shall remain with the Member States or their constituent communities, subject to their obligations under this Constitution.

The Union shall act at the lowest level of government capable of effectively achieving a legitimate common objective, consistent with subsidiarity and the protection of fundamental rights.

No institution shall acquire unlimited or indefinite authority by invoking emergency, necessity, efficiency or national prestige.

Article 4 — The Rule of Law

All persons and public authorities are equal before the law.

Government shall be conducted under public, accessible, prospective and sufficiently clear laws.

No person shall be punished without law, denied a fair hearing or subjected to arbitrary detention.

Independent courts shall have authority to review public action and provide effective remedies for constitutional violations.

Judicial decisions shall be respected and implemented.

Public office is a trust, not a privilege or a source of personal immunity from accountability.

Article 5 — Democracy and Political Pluralism

Public authority derives from the freely expressed will of the people through periodic, genuine, free and fair elections.

Every citizen shall have an equal right to participate in public affairs, vote under lawful electoral rules and seek public office without unjust discrimination.

Political parties, civil society organizations, independent media and peaceful opposition are essential institutions of democratic life.

Electoral majorities may govern but may not abolish fundamental rights, eliminate meaningful opposition or make future democratic competition impossible.

No party, leader or political movement shall claim exclusive ownership of the nation, the people or the Constitution.

Article 6 — Europe and the Wider Human Family

Europe shall recognize its particular histories and responsibilities without claiming superiority over other peoples or civilizations.

The Union shall learn from the intellectual, scientific, ethical, cultural and political contributions of humanity in all regions of the world.

European identity shall be compatible with multiple national, regional, linguistic, cultural and religious identities.

International cooperation shall be based on peaceful relations, mutual respect, the equal sovereignty of states under international law, and the protection of human rights.

No European institution shall treat the interests of Europeans as a justification for denying the humanity or fundamental rights of others.

PART II — FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Article 7 — The Right to Life and Personal Integrity

Every person has the right to life and to respect for physical and psychological integrity.

Genocide, slavery, human trafficking, torture, enforced genocides, deliberate planned attacks on civilians, fictional narratives supporting depopulation, and crimes against humanity are prohibited.

Collective punishment, murder execution, and the deliberate targeting of innocent persons are prohibited.

No person shall be subjected to cruel, and/or inhuman, and/or degrading treatment.

These prohibitions bind public authorities in peace, emergency and armed conflict, subject to the applicable requirements of international humanitarian law and the laws of peaceable people of the world.

The law shall protect persons against serious violations committed by public or private actors and shall provide effective investigation, remedies, and accountability.

The accountability need include capital punishment.

To be enforced by counseling, limited incarceration, and other penalties including death.

Death Penalties may not be enforced except by consent of the Judge, The Community Delegates (Jury), and a Fully Exhausted Investigation.

The Criminal Court System should be given further authorities on both sides leniency with consideration of facts towards preventing re-offenders and harsh punishment to deter sickening crimes.

Article 8 — Equality and Non-Discrimination

All persons enjoy equal protection of the law.

Discrimination on grounds including race, colour, ethnic or social origin, sex, pregnancy, disability, age, religion or belief, language, political opinion, sexual orientation, gender identity, nationality or property shall be prohibited as provided by law.

No hereditary status, caste or claim of ethnic, national, religious or racial supremacy shall confer superior civic rights.

Measures reasonably designed to remedy established disadvantage or secure substantive equality may be adopted under law.

The rights of one person or group shall not be used as a pretext to strip another person or group of equal dignity.

Law should not be unjust and seek to infringe on the People's mental rights or to besmirch them.

NO DANGEROUS DRUGS

Cocaines, Heroins, and Amphetamines should continue be controlled due to their Damaging Effects on Society. Jobs, Housing, and Mental Health Programs need to be instituted.

NO GENOCIDE [NEVER AGAIN MEANS NEVER AGAIN NOT JUST JEWS IN WW2, WE LEARNED IT IS NEVER AGAIN MEANS NEVER AGAIN FOR ANYONE ANYWHERE]
NEVER AGAIN MEANS NEVER AGAIN FOR ANYONE ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME OR ANYPLACE

NO APARTHIED [WE LEARNED THIS FROM SOUTH AFRICA]
REMEMBER NELSON MANDELA

NO SLAVERY [WE LEARNED THIS FROM THE US CIVIL WAR]
REMEMBER BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER DURING CIVIL WAR

Article 9 — Freedom of Conscience, Religion and Belief

Every person has the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the freedom to change, adopt or reject a religion or belief.

No person shall be compelled to profess a faith, participate in religious observance or renounce a belief.

Religious communities shall enjoy freedom of worship, association and lawful internal organization, subject to the rights of others and the requirements of a democratic society.

Public authority shall neither establish compulsory religious orthodoxy nor impose compulsory atheism.

The Union shall protect both the freedom to believe and the freedom not to believe.

Civil behavior standards and the repulsion of crime is required.

Both the Practice of and

NO MURDER - NO THEFT - NO HARMING OTHERS - CAPITOL CRIMES ARE NOT
TOLERATED - REPORT CRIME

NO Cannibals - NO Vampires - NO Human Trafficking

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/>

Hertzl / Rothschild / Epstein / Netanyahu is a RICO CASE

RICO stands for the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, a U.S. federal law enacted in 1970 to combat organized crime and racketeering.

SAVE HAITI

SAVE GAZA

SAVE MYANMAR

SAVE ETHIOPIA

SAVE SAHEL

SAVE PAPUA

SAVE AMERICA
SAVE IRAQ
SAVE ISRAEL
SAVE EGYPT
SAVE CHINA
SAVE LAOS
SAVE AUSTRALIA
SAVE INDIA
SAVE BANGLADESH
SAVE PAKISTAN
SAVE TIBET
SAVE NEPAL
SAVE HIMALCHA
SAVE VIETNAM
SAVE ALGERIA
SAVE CONGO
SAVE SUDAN
SAVE YOUR CITY, SAVE YOUR COUNTY, SAVE YOUR STATE, SAVE YOUR COUNTRY
SAVE THE WORLD

Article 10 — Expression, Information and Truthful Government

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, opinion, artistic creation, academic inquiry and access to information.

Peaceful criticism of government, public officials, institutions and prevailing beliefs shall receive strong protection and room for discussion and to grow ideas responsibly, in a documented fashion, peaceably, AND WITH CONSTRUCTIVE USEFUL DEBATE-ABLE IDEAS.

Restrictions upon expression shall be prescribed by law, pursue a legitimate purpose and be necessary and proportionate in a democratic society.

___Direct incitement to violence, genocide or other crimes may be restricted and prosecuted under clear and consistent laws and with regard to their intent and effects.___ - By Citation

Prosecution may include death penalties for capitol offenses with the sign off of a Judge, Impartial and -Mentally Competent- Jury, and after Extensive review and trial concerns.

Public authorities shall not manufacture evidence, conceal material facts unlawfully or use state power to impose political orthodoxy, or as a criminal complicity to circumvent prosecution of crime.

Citizens shall have enforceable rights of access to public records, subject to narrowly defined protections for privacy, legitimate security interests and other fundamental rights. Rights also are to not be gaslighted [lies to the public or public individuals to as if they are stupid] or talked down to by government, educational, military, or political officials.

Criminal Complicity by Law Enforcement Judiciary shall be treated as treacherous behavior.

Especially Any Criminal Complicity involving a. NOT REPORTING OBVIOUS CRIME example someone getting shot by a police officer that was already disarmed b. HINDERING

PROSECUTION OF CRIME Hiding Medical Records and Telling Someone to 'Brush Off' live threatening injuries to avoid criminal misconduct charges c. COVERING UP CRIMES d.

COMMITTING CRIMES

Citizens also have the responsibility to report crimes and make them public through honest media if nothing is done.

Article 11 — Privacy and Digital Dignity

Every person has the right to privacy, personal data protection and respect for confidential communications.

Surveillance shall have a lawful basis, a legitimate and proportionate purpose, and appropriate independent oversight. NO FLOCK. Watch those who need support. Don't invade privacy. Investigate crime.

No person shall be subjected to arbitrary mass surveillance, secret political profiling or discriminatory automated decision-making.

[>subborogated comment< comment withheld by request]

Decisions significantly affecting liberty, livelihood, legal status or access to essential public services shall be subject to meaningful human review and effective appeal.

Artificial intelligence and other powerful technologies shall be governed in ways that protect human autonomy, safety, equality and accountability.

No person shall be reduced to a score, profile or prediction that cannot be meaningfully challenged.

Article 12 — Freedom of Association, Assembly and Movement

Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly, association, trade union membership and collective action.

Citizens shall enjoy freedom of movement and residence within the Union, subject to lawful and proportionate rules.

The right to peaceful protest shall not be defeated by administrative inconvenience or political hostility.

Restrictions upon association or assembly shall be independently reviewable and shall not be used to suppress lawful opposition.

Article 13 — Fair Justice and the Rights of the Accused

Every person is presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.

Everyone is entitled to an independent and impartial tribunal, a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time, legal assistance and an effective opportunity to challenge evidence.

Criminal liability shall be personal; guilt shall not be assigned by family, ethnicity, nationality, religion or political association.

Punishment shall be lawful, proportionate and consistent with human dignity.

Victims of crime have a right to respectful treatment, protection from intimidation, access to justice and appropriate reparation.

Rehabilitation, where feasible, shall form part of criminal justice, without diminishing accountability for serious wrongdoing.

Reparations from the Guilty should be made fully available without fee to the Harmed.

Article 14 — Economic Freedom and Fair Opportunity

Everyone has the right to pursue a lawful livelihood, establish enterprises and participate in economic life.

Property and contract shall be protected by law, subject to legitimate public-interest regulation, fair taxation and the rights of others.

Workers shall enjoy protections against forced labour, unsafe working conditions, exploitation and unlawful discrimination.

The Union shall encourage fair competition, productive enterprise, innovation and the prevention of monopolistic abuse.

Economic policy shall be assessed not only by aggregate wealth but also by opportunity, living conditions, social mobility and the distribution of avoidable hardship.

No person shall be treated merely as an instrument of production, and no enterprise shall be exempt from responsibility for serious harm caused by its conduct.

Abuses of Government Seizures of Land And/Or Assets should be investigated.

EMMINENT DOMAIN ABUSES ARE A CAPITOL CRIME

UNFAIR COMPENSATION for Eminent Domain Can also be treated in the domain of
CAPITOL CRIME

Article 15 — Social Foundations of Human Dignity

The Union and its Member States shall progressively secure effective access to essential healthcare, education, safe housing, clean water, adequate nutrition and basic social protection, within their respective competences and available resources.

Social policy shall prioritize the prevention of extreme deprivation and the removal of unjust barriers to opportunity.

Public assistance shall preserve dignity, promote participation and avoid unnecessary humiliation or arbitrary exclusion.

Children, older persons, persons with disabilities, caregivers and persons experiencing severe hardship shall receive appropriate protection and support.

The law shall recognize that formal liberty is incomplete where a person is denied any realistic opportunity to exercise it.

Law shall improve the availability of socialization and community for well rounded civil actual practical and social citizens. No matter their country or background to an integrated European Citizen to Include Moscow, Kiev, Istanbul, Ankara, UAE, GAZA, HAITI, and beyond.

PART III — CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

Article 16 — Children First

In all actions concerning children, their best interests shall be a primary consideration.

Every child has the right to safety, education, healthcare, adequate nutrition, protection from exploitation and opportunities for healthy development.

Children shall be protected against abuse, cannibals, trafficking, neglect, forced labour, sexual exploitation, being parted out for parts, recruitment into armed conflict and all forms of violence. Every child has the right to be heard in matters affecting them, in accordance with age and maturity.

Parents and lawful caregivers have rights and responsibilities concerning the upbringing of children, subject to the child's rights and protection from harm.

No child shall be denied essential protection because of the immigration status, poverty, religion or political beliefs of their parents.

Public authorities shall measure progress in part by whether children are safer, healthier, better educated and more able to imagine a future of their own choosing.

Parents anywhere must be able to seek resources to prevent harm to their children. Nutrition, Church/Masjid/Temple services, and Farm programs.

Article 17 — Education and Civic Responsibility

Everyone has the right to education that develops knowledge, critical reasoning, creativity, practical capability and respect for human dignity.

Education shall promote scientific literacy, agricultural manifestation, historical understanding, media literacy, civic participation, social understanding, gratitude, community, and the peaceful resolution of disagreement.

Public education shall not require ideological conformity or the adoption of a particular religious belief.

Students shall be taught to examine their own society honestly, acknowledge historical injustice and recognize achievements without national self-worship or collective self-condemnation.

Education shall cultivate the ability to verify claims, recognize manipulation, listen across differences and revise mistaken beliefs.

Ideology taught should not promote 1. self harm, 2. suicide, 3. gender dysphoria, 4. other mental illness, 5. Nihilism, 6. Pacifism, 7. GFA [consuming environmental poisons]

Member States retain responsibility for educational systems within the limits of fundamental rights and applicable Union law.

Article 18 — Families, Care and Community

The Union recognizes the importance of families, friendships, community organizations and informal networks of care.

No single family structure, religious tradition or cultural identity shall be imposed as a condition of equal civic status.

Local communities shall be encouraged to develop practical forms of mutual aid, volunteering, cultural participation and democratic deliberation.

Social solidarity shall complement, not replace, the duties of public institutions to secure fundamental rights.

Child Care is First a Family Effort and so is the Security and Safety of the Family.

As such Child Care is also a Community Effort. There is not only Personal Responsibility but a Community responsibility and that is a good thing. Not a bad thing. Think about how resilient communities are. Don't Trust evil people, but keep yourself safe and make sure everyone in the community feels welcome and safe and report if needs are not being met. So someone can do the good work and we can all help one another in the best way we are guided.

Article 19 — Future Generations and Environmental Stewardship

The Union and its Member States hold the natural environment in trust for present and future generations.

Public authorities shall protect, water, soil, air quality, climate stability and the sustainable use of natural resources.

New Energy Technologies must be used safely and with regard to unintended energy release.

We must both Evolve Ethically As a Species and Wield the Newly Granted Abilities with Respect and a Full Scientific Matrix and Equally Commission and Decommission projects with regards to the environment from testing, deployment, documented lifetime management, and decommissional practice.

Environmental policy shall be guided by the best available scientific evidence, precaution where serious harm is plausible, and fair consideration of social and economic consequences.

The costs of serious environmental damage shall, where lawfully attributable, be borne by those responsible rather than automatically transferred to the public or future generations.

Future generations shall be considered in decisions concerning fiscal policy [monies], infrastructure, technology, resource extraction, interstellar agency, ethical human promotion, ecological expansion, and ecological risk.

An independent European Commissioner for Future Generations shall be empowered to publish assessments, request reasoned governmental responses and bring qualifying matters before the competent court. OMAR@OMARSHAMSI.COM - My hat is in the ring.

Owen Wilson Maybe... or The Young Turks... or The Young Person on the Street in London, Paris, Madrid, Milan... anywhere really...

PART IV — DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 20 — The European Youth Delegation

The European Youth Delegation [NEW European Parliament] shall represent the citizens of the Union and shall be elected by direct, free and transparent universal suffrage.

It shall exercise legislative, budgetary and oversight powers jointly with the Council of the Union, except where this Constitution provides otherwise.

It shall scrutinize the executive, investigate serious public misconduct and ensure that citizens can understand how laws and public funds are used.

Its proceedings, votes and legislative records shall be public, subject only to narrow and justified exceptions.

Electoral arrangements shall preserve democratic equality while enabling fair representation of the Union's diverse population.

The Youth Delegation should be based on peace and root out those who would undermine, manipulate, or use this to secretly commit crimes.

Policing would be done through internal means of all individuals purporting to have the public interest while secretly committing crimes or poisoning the populace or allowing for their control.

Article 21 — The Council of Member States

A Council of Member States shall represent the governments of the participating Member States in the legislative process.

Each government shall remain accountable to its own constitutional system and electorate.

Legislation shall ordinarily require the approval of both the European Parliament and the Council under procedures established by this Constitution.

Unanimity shall be required only for matters expressly designated by this Constitution, including specified fundamental questions of constitutional transfer or amendment.

No Member State shall possess an unlimited veto over the lawful exercise of every shared competence, nor shall a population majority alone be entitled to erase the constitutional identity or fundamental rights of a smaller state.

Article 22 — The European Executive

Executive authority shall be exercised by OMARSHAMSI.COM

omarshamsi.com/membership

Article 23 — The Constitutional Court

A European Constitutional Court shall ensure that Union institutions and Member States acting within the scope of Union law comply with this Constitution.

The Court shall be independent of political direction and shall give reasoned, public judgments.

Its judges shall be selected through a transparent process designed to protect competence, independence, diversity of legal experience and freedom from partisan capture.

The Court shall have jurisdiction over constitutional disputes, the validity of Union legislation, qualifying challenges to public authority and conflicts concerning the allocation of powers.

Individuals shall have access to effective constitutional remedies through procedures established by law, including referral from national courts where appropriate.

No court shall be used to criminalize peaceful dissent or to shield public officials from legitimate criticism.

Article 24 — Integrity, Transparency and Anti-Corruption

European FARA

Public decisions shall be made in the public interest.

Public officials shall disclose relevant financial interests and conflicts, subject to lawful privacy protections.

Procurement, lobbying, political financing and the use of public funds shall be subject to transparent rules and independent scrutiny.

An independent European Integrity Authority shall investigate serious allegations of corruption, fraud, unlawful influence and abuse of office within its lawful jurisdiction.

Whistleblowers who disclose wrongdoing through protected channels shall receive effective protection against retaliation.

Public officials convicted of serious corruption shall face proportionate legal consequences, including disqualification from specified offices where justified by law.

Accountability shall apply equally to allies and opponents, powerful and weak, incumbent and challenger.

Article 25 — Subsidiarity and Local Self-Government

Decisions shall be taken as close to the people affected as practicable.

The Union shall act where common action is necessary to address cross-border problems, protect common rights or achieve objectives that Member States cannot sufficiently attain alone. National, regional and local governments shall retain meaningful authority over matters that can be effectively governed at those levels.

Union action shall be reasoned, proportionate and open to review.

Shared sovereignty shall be exercised as a means of solving common problems, not as an end in itself.

PART V — ECONOMY, WORK AND SHARED PROSPERITY

Article 26 — An Economy in Service of Humanity

The purpose of the European economy is to support human flourishing, material security, freedom, innovation and the sustainable development of communities.

Markets shall be respected as powerful instruments of coordination and enterprise, but shall not be treated as the final authority on moral or constitutional questions.

The Union shall promote fair competition, responsible entrepreneurship, scientific advancement and the productive use of human skill.

Economic arrangements shall be judged by their effects on human dignity, opportunity, resilience, environmental sustainability and social cohesion.

Public authorities shall correct serious market failures and abuses of concentrated economic power through lawful and proportionate measures.

Article 27 — Work, Wages and the Rights of Workers

Every worker has the right to safe working conditions, fair treatment, rest and protection against unlawful discrimination.

Workers shall be free to organize, bargain collectively and take lawful industrial action.

The Union shall combat forced labour, trafficking, exploitative employment practices and the deliberate evasion of labour protections.

Workers affected by major economic transitions shall have access to reasonable opportunities for retraining, mobility and employment support.

Technological progress shall be used, where practicable, to improve human well-being rather than merely intensify insecurity or concentrate power.

Article 28 — Responsible Business and Trade

Businesses shall comply with applicable law and respect fundamental rights throughout their operations.

The Union shall establish proportionate duties of due diligence for enterprises whose activities create substantial risks of serious harm to workers, communities or the environment.

Trade policy shall promote lawful commerce, fair competition, resilient supply chains and the prevention of forced labour and other grave abuses.

The Union shall not knowingly make commercial advantage a justification for complicity in crimes against humanity or comparable grave violations.

Businesses shall have access to fair procedures, clear rules and effective remedies against arbitrary state action.

Article 29 — Fiscal Responsibility and Social Solidarity

Public finance shall be transparent, democratically authorized and subject to independent audit.

Fiscal policy shall balance economic stability, public investment, social protection and the long-term interests of future generations.

Member States shall retain appropriate responsibility for their budgets, while cooperating to address shared risks and cross-border economic instability.

Common financial assistance shall operate under published criteria, fair procedures and effective oversight.

No economic emergency shall automatically extinguish fundamental rights or justify indefinite rule by decree.

PART VI — SECURITY, PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 30 — Security Under Law

The Union has a duty to protect its population, democratic institutions, territorial integrity and essential infrastructure.

Security measures shall be necessary, proportionate, time-limited where appropriate and subject to independent oversight.

Intelligence and law-enforcement authorities shall operate under clear legal mandates, with safeguards against political abuse.

No government may characterize peaceful opposition, journalism or lawful dissent as a security threat merely because it is inconvenient.

The protection of the Union shall not be used to excuse torture, collective punishment, arbitrary detention or the persecution of minorities.

Article 31 — Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

The Union shall seek the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member States and with other states.

Diplomacy, mediation, arbitration and lawful international adjudication shall be preferred to force.

The threat or use of force shall comply with the Charter of the United Nations and applicable international law.

The Union shall support the prevention of mass atrocities, the protection of civilians and the lawful prosecution of international crimes.

Peace shall not mean impunity, and justice shall not mean revenge.

Article 32 — Defence and Collective Security

Member States may cooperate in collective defence and the protection of Europe against armed attack.

Decisions involving the deployment of common forces shall be made under publicly defined constitutional procedures, with appropriate democratic authorization and legal oversight.

Armed forces shall remain subject to lawful civilian authority.

Defence policy shall respect international humanitarian law, including distinction, proportionality and precautions in attack.

No person shall be targeted merely because of nationality, ethnicity, religion or membership in a civilian population.

The Union shall support diplomacy, arms control, conflict prevention and the peaceful reintegration of societies after war.

Article 33 — Migration, Refuge and Human Treatment

Every person shall be treated with dignity regardless of immigration status.

The Union shall maintain lawful, orderly and humane migration procedures, with fair assessment, independent review and effective safeguards against abuse.

Persons fleeing persecution or serious harm shall have access to protection procedures consistent with international refugee and human rights law.

No person shall be returned where such return would violate applicable non-refoulement obligations.

Member States shall cooperate fairly in the reception and processing of asylum seekers, taking account of capacity, shared responsibility and the rights of affected communities.

Immigration enforcement shall be directed toward lawful objectives and shall not employ dehumanization, arbitrary collective penalties or deliberate deprivation of basic human necessities.

The Union shall address both the legitimate governance of its external borders and the human circumstances that cause people to seek safety elsewhere.

Article 34 — Europe's Responsibility in the World

The Union shall conduct foreign relations in accordance with human dignity, international law, peaceful cooperation and the prevention of grave human suffering.

Human rights standards shall be applied consistently, without automatic exemptions for strategic partners or selective condemnation based solely on political alignment.

Development cooperation shall strengthen local capacity, human welfare and accountable institutions rather than create unnecessary dependency.

Sanctions and other coercive economic measures shall be lawfully authorized, proportionate, reviewable and attentive to foreseeable effects on civilians.

The Union shall cooperate with international institutions while retaining the right to criticize, reform and improve them.

PART VII — JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION AND CIVIC CULTURE

Article 35 — Honest Historical Reflection

The Union and its Member States shall preserve historical evidence and support independent scholarship.

Public institutions shall not require citizens to glorify or condemn an entire nation, people, religion or civilization.

Historical wrongdoing shall be examined honestly, including wrongdoing committed by one's own institutions, allies and predecessors.

Acknowledgment of injustice shall serve truth, prevention, accountability and repair rather than inherited collective guilt.

No government may suppress credible historical evidence solely to protect national prestige or political convenience.

Article 36 — Ending Dehumanization

Public authorities shall not deliberately use dehumanizing propaganda to justify the denial of fundamental rights.

Political disagreement shall remain protected, including forceful criticism of government policy, ideology and institutions.

The law may prohibit direct incitement to violence and other narrowly defined serious harms, subject to freedom of expression and due process.

Public institutions, political parties and media organizations are encouraged to promote factual accuracy, peaceful disagreement and the correction of demonstrable falsehoods.

No person shall be required to forgive an offender, abandon a legitimate grievance or surrender a claim to justice.

Reconciliation shall be pursued where possible, but shall never be imposed at the expense of victims or used to conceal serious wrongdoing.

Article 37 — Accountability With Mercy

Justice shall protect society, establish responsibility, recognize victims and prevent future harm.

Accountability shall be proportionate to conduct and based on evidence rather than identity or political affiliation.

Rehabilitation, restorative justice and reconciliation may supplement formal punishment where appropriate and consistent with the rights of victims.

Forgiveness may be a personal or community choice; it shall not be a substitute for lawful accountability in cases where prosecution or other remedies are required.

Public institutions shall recognize the possibility of human change while protecting society against serious and continuing risks.

PART VIII — EMERGENCIES, AMENDMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONTINUITY

Article 38 — States of Emergency

A state of emergency may be declared only in response to a grave and demonstrable threat, under procedures prescribed by this Constitution.

The declaration shall specify its factual basis, territorial scope, exceptional measures and duration.

Emergency powers shall be necessary, proportionate, reviewable and limited to addressing the emergency.

The legislature and courts shall remain capable of exercising meaningful oversight.

Emergency powers shall expire unless renewed through a fresh and publicly justified legislative decision.

No emergency shall authorize genocide, slavery, torture, enforced disappearance or the destruction of the essential foundations of constitutional democracy.

Elections shall not be postponed or manipulated for the purpose of preserving those in power.

Article 39 — Constitutional Amendment

This Constitution may be amended only through a transparent process requiring broad democratic consent among the citizens and Member States.

Proposed amendments shall be published sufficiently in advance, accompanied by an explanation of their purpose, legal effects and foreseeable consequences.

Amendments shall ordinarily require approval by a supermajority of the European Parliament, a qualifying majority of the Council of Member States and ratification under the constitutional procedures of the Member States.

Amendments substantially altering the distribution of sovereignty, the fundamental rights framework or the membership obligations of the Union shall require enhanced democratic authorization, potentially including a Europe-wide referendum under rules established by law.

No amendment may abolish the equal inherent dignity of human beings, authorize genocide or slavery, or eliminate the essential conditions of free democratic government and independent judicial review.

Constitutional change shall be possible, but no temporary majority shall be permitted to abolish the rights that make legitimate democratic government possible.

Article 40 — Periodic Constitutional Review

At least once every twelve years, an independent Constitutional Convention shall review the functioning of this Constitution.

The Convention shall include representatives of citizens, Member States, regional and local authorities, civil society and relevant independent experts.

Its proceedings, evidence and recommendations shall be public.

The Convention may recommend amendments, institutional reforms or new safeguards in response to scientific, technological, economic, environmental or geopolitical developments.

Its recommendations shall not acquire constitutional force without the ordinary amendment procedure.

The purpose of review shall be correction and renewal, not the pursuit of constitutional novelty for its own sake.

Article 41 — Membership, Cooperation and Withdrawal

Membership of the Union shall be based on democratic government, respect for fundamental rights, the rule of law and acceptance of the reciprocal obligations established by this Constitution.

Accession shall follow published criteria, independent assessment and democratic authorization by the Union and the applicant state.

Serious and persistent violations of constitutional obligations may lead to proportionate measures following fair procedures, independent review and an opportunity to remedy the violations.

No Member State shall be deprived of its rights through arbitrary political punishment.

A Member State may withdraw from the Union through a transparent, lawful and democratically authorized process that protects acquired rights, legal certainty and the legitimate interests of affected persons.

The Union shall remain open to deeper cooperation where freely chosen and consistent with this Constitution.

Article 42 — Supremacy of the Constitution and Transitional Arrangements

This Constitution shall be the highest law governing the institutions of the Union within the competences conferred upon it.

Existing Union law shall continue in force insofar as it is consistent with this Constitution, until amended or repealed through lawful procedures.

The transition to this constitutional settlement shall preserve legal certainty, democratic continuity and the protection of fundamental rights.

National constitutions shall continue to govern matters within Member State competence, subject to