# The impact of changes to the EU Treaties on Member States' sovereignty

### Ten areas of lost sovereignty

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Why do we need

sovereignty?

Sovereignty

is independence in the

exercise of public power,

and is the ability

to exercise power and

make laws. The ceding

of sovereignty means

the permanent transfer

of decisions into the

hands of the new

supranational elite

outside the democratic

control of the people.

### Member States face a historic threat to their sovereignty and independence

### **Threat** to sovereignty



In November 2023. the European Parliament voted on a radical project to change the Union's political system. For the first time, the procedure for amending the Treaties was formally launched under the Lisbon Treaty.





Introduction

of the universal

of the euro

with Germany

as the only real

heneficiary

Brussels will be able to define family and marriage from the top down regardless of constitutional norms and national law, and impose on the Member States the legalisation of surrogacy or the implementation of the limited parental authority model known from

Currency the lugendamt

availability of abortion, surrendering control over the availability of euthanasia and The euro will become the currency of the entire EU. to the EU Until now, mainly Germany has been the beneficiary of the single currency. Other Member States, notably Italy and France, Imposition



have been losing out due to

being in the Eurozone relative to

what they could potentially gain

## Industry

The right to regulate any industry can be transferred even in the face of a veto by a significant proportion of the Member States. This is the road to the strategic subordination of the Member States' economies to the German economy.





The EU claims authority over education at every level. This could result in the introduction of a common European Baccalaureate: common curricula, including history and literature; as well as the implementation of permissive sex education and gender ideology in schools and kindergartens.

# Climate policy

Climate policy, which is crucial for energy agriculture, mining, and the automotive industry will become exclusively an EU



STOP the loss of sovereignty

**These Treaty** changes will deprive nation-states of their sovereign right to decide the most important issues affecting the lives of their citizens

Replacement Sending soldiers of national diplomatic from the Member and consular missions with EU services, making military missions it impossible to impledespite the opposition ment a sovereign of national

**Defence** 

A Defence Union is being

established. Brussels can take

command of the Member

States' armed forces.

The EU will assume

control of the Member States



The absolute

principle of the

primacy of EU law

over the constitutions

of the Member

States

Treaty-based

subordination of the

entire EU to the goal

of curbing global warming.

to the detriment of the

development of other

areas of life and

Health

Member States will be subject to EU decisions on health and sanitary policies. Included among fundamental rights will be "sexual and reproductive rights"



may be deprived on roads, airports, rail links, and seaports of international



Cross-

border

infra-

structure

importance.





The proposed amendments place control over the flow of migrants and the protection of borders against illegal immigration in the hands of the EU

# Change of rules

The principle of unanimity will be replaced by qualified majority voting (at least 55% "in favour", no fewer than 15 states, representing a minimum of 65% of the EU population)

The relevant majority can be achieved by a bloc of states consisting of Germany and one larger partner, supplemented by a group of smaller states. The veto of the other states will then be irrelevant.



11.7M

Amsterdan

NORWAY

47,8M



A majority of Europeans

are against migration.

According to a Furoba-

rometer poll\* half of Furo-

peans disapprove of EU

migration policy.

\*survey from 26.03.2024.



Britain's withdrawal from continental affairs leads to France and Germany dominating the decision-making process





Marseille CORSICA

MAJORCA Number of MEPs

We are in danger of

creating a centralised

state, without sovereign

nations, where national

natriotism will be replaced

by 'European patriotism'

>80 60-79 25-59 6-24

> There may be no place for a country's national authors in the study of Furone an literature, and national diversity will be replaced by 'regional diversity'

The transfer of defence competences will deprive nation-states of their own defence capabilities and subject them to Brussels' dictates

2013

21

21

CZECHIA

19

9,1M AUSTRIA

8 2,1M SLOVENIA

ITALY

SARDINIA

SICIL

to the 'Ventotene Manifesto' of the communist Altiero Spinelli This Manifesto called for the abolition of nations, the removal of borders. the abolition of property the replacement of democracy with the dictatorship of a European party. and the creation of a new European man free of nationality

The amendments to the Treaties

openly refer, in the Preamble of the European Parliament resolution.

# FINLAND 10.5M Stockholm ESTONIA 2,8M LITHUANIA

KOLEGIUM

RUSSIA Vilnius Minsk BELARUS **52** Warsaw 37.7M UKRAINE SLOVAKIA

> 33 191 ROMANIA 17 6.5M BULGARIA 21 10,2M TURKEY

6-9 June 2024

1,2M

## History of the European Union 1950-2024

Signing of the Paris Treaty; the European Coal and Steel Community is established. Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy become members.

1973 The United Kingdom Denmark, and Ireland join the European

Economic Community

First European Parliament

1985 of the Schengen

Signing Agreement becomes part of the EEC

foreign policy

1990 Reunification of Germany, The former German Democratic Republic

1993 The European Union is established, with a common internal market for goods.

services, labour, and capital

1999

The Economic and Monetary Union with a common currency, the euro is established

2004 Cyprus, the Czech Republic Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta Poland Slovakia

and Slovenia become EU members

Croatia becomes a member of the European Union

**\*** 2015 **\*** 2020

The European Parliament passes a revolutionary reform of the Treaties with the support of Germany and France

2023

European Parliament elections since the creation of the Community!

1950 ★	1955	<b>±</b> 1960	*	1975	*	1980 ★	<b>★ 1985</b>	<b>★</b> 1990	* *	<b>* 1</b>	995 🛨	<b>*</b> 2000	★ 2005 ★	<b>*</b> 2010
	1	.958				1981	1985	1986	1992	19	95 1998		2007	2009
	The Community	transforms into	the			Greece joins	Greenland withdraws	Portugal and Spain	Treaty on European Union	Austria	Sweden, Establishme	ent	Romania and Bulgaria	The Lisbon Treaty

**Foreign** 

policy

The reform of the Treaties puts

control of Member States' foreign

policy in the hands of the EU.

with the Member States potentially

forced to align their bilateral

relations with third countries

with the Commission

- the Maastricht Treaty European Economic Community (EEC) the FFC from the Community ioin the EEC

and Finland join the EU of the European Central Bank

join the FU enters into force

2020 The United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union