

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

Ten areas of lost sovereignty

INFOGRAPHIC MACIEJ TUROWICZ-KWIATKOWSKI, COLLEGE OF SOVEREIGNTY



The amendments to the Treaties openly refer, in the Preamble of the European Parliament resolution, 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.

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.

Family Affairs



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 the Jugendamt system.



Climate policy

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



Health



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



Cross-border infrastructure



Member State may be deprived of a decisive vote on roads, airports, rail links, and seaports of international importance.

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.

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.

Currency



The euro will become the currency of the entire EU. Until now, mainly Germany has been the beneficiary of the single currency. Other Member States, notably Italy and France, have been losing out due to being in the Eurozone relative to what they could potentially gain by having their own currency.



Introduction of the universal availability of abortion, surrendering control over the availability of euthanasia and surrogacy to the 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

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 the economy

Imposition of the euro, with Germany as the only real beneficiary

Sending soldiers from the Member States' armies on military missions despite the opposition of national governments

Replacement of national diplomatic and consular missions with EU services, making it impossible to implement a sovereign foreign policy



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.

CO₂



Education



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.

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' defence spending.



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

Borders



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



Why do we need sovereignty?

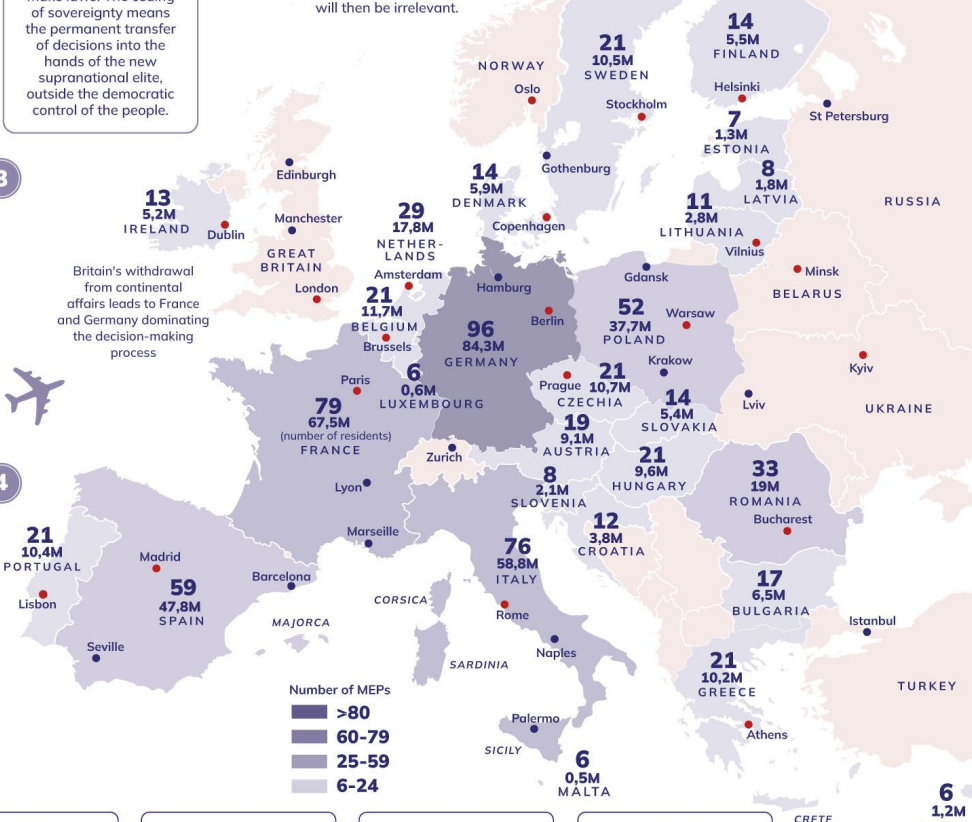
A majority of Europeans are against migration. According to a Eurobarometer poll*, half of Europeans disapprove of EU migration policy.

We are in danger of creating a centralised state, without sovereign nations, where national patriotism will be replaced by 'European patriotism'

There may be no place for a country's national authors in the study of European 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

*survey from 26.03.2024.



History of the European Union 1950-2024



SOURCE: "WHY DO WE NEED SOVEREIGNTY" - AN ORDO IURIS INSTITUTE REPORT, WIKIPEDIA