

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

Ten areas of lost sovereignty

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The amendments to the Treaties openly refer, in the Preamble to 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

STOP the loss of sovereignty



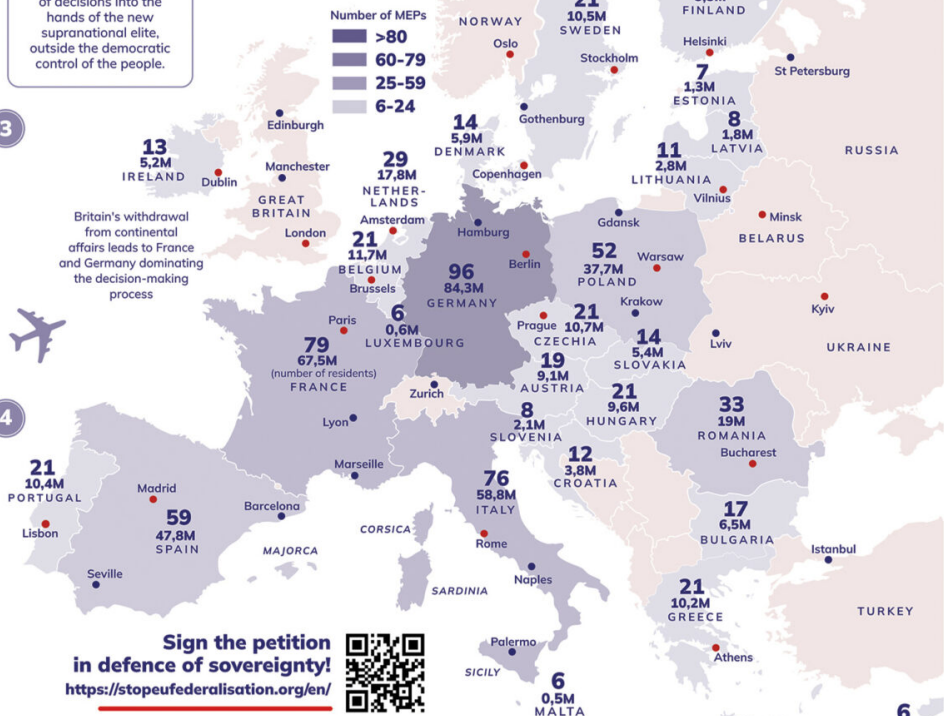
Why do we need sovereignty?

§ 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.



Sign the petition in defence of sovereignty!
<https://stoppeufederalisation.org/en/>



- 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

History of the European Union 1950-2024

1950	1955	1960	1975	1979	1985	1990	1993	1999	2004	2013	2023	6-9 June 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.	The Community transforms into the European Economic Community (EEC)	Greece joins the EEC	Greenland withdraws from the Community	First European Parliament elections	Signing of the Schengen Agreement	Reunification of Germany. The former German Democratic Republic becomes part of the EEC.	The European Union is established, with a common internal market for goods, services, labour, and capital	The Economic and Monetary Union with a common currency, the euro, is established	Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia become EU members	Croatia becomes a member of the European Union	The European Parliament passes a revolutionary reform of the Treaties with the support of Germany and France	The most important European Parliament elections since the creation of the Community!
1958	1981	1985	1986	1992	1995	1998	2007	2009	2020			
The Community transforms into the European Economic Community (EEC)	Greece joins the EEC	Greenland withdraws from the Community	Portugal and Spain join the EEC	Treaty on European Union - the Maastricht Treaty	Austria, Sweden, and Finland join the EU	Establishment of the European Central Bank	Romania and Bulgaria join the EU	The Lisbon Treaty enters into force	The United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union			

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