

This is the full text of the Constitution we propose: one preamble, six articles, and twelve pages in total. No more, no less. Based on the structure of the enduring US Constitution, the document incorporates institutional structures taken from the German and Austrian Constitutions, and adds specific innovative provisions designed to ensure a democratic, transparent and efficient system of government for the European Union.

Preamble

We the People of the European Union, united in our diversity, common history and shared values, in order to form an ever-closer Union, ensure the fundamental rights of all, promote solidarity, development and the general welfare, and secure a free, peaceful and sustainable future for generations to come, establish and adopt this Constitution for the European Union.

Article I – Fundamental rights and responsibilities

Section 1 – Fundamental rights

Inviolable and inalienable human rights form the basis of every community; respecting, protecting, ensuring, and actively promoting them shall be the duty of all federal authorities. Every individual shall have the freedom to exercise his rights, provided he does not violate the rights of others or upset the constitutional order.

The European Union recognises the following rights to all, citizens or not: the right to life and physical integrity; equality for all before the law; equality of opportunity; freedom of conscience, opinion and belief; freedom of expression; freedom of peaceful assembly; freedom of association and to form political parties and unions; right to privacy of all means of communication, and personal data and information; freedom of movement; freedom of occupation; right to education; right to private property and protection of said property against unreasonable searches and seizures; right of asylum; right to petition federal authorities and expect a response, as prescribed by law. Citizens are also recognised the right to political representation, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the full enjoyment of public goods.

These rights shall be enjoyed by all with the clear absence of discrimination on any account, including, but not limited to, disability, employment, nationality, race or ethnicity, political and religious beliefs or lack thereof, gender, and sexual orientation.

The European Union also recognises human rights as defined in international instruments including, but not limited to, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the enumeration of the above rights shall not be construed to deny other rights retained by the people.

Accordingly, no right shall be interfered with unless pursuant to a law aimed at upholding the public safety and rights of the community, with fair consideration given to the necessity of security and the imperative of liberty. Any law interfering with a fundamental right shall apply generally and specify said affected right; in no case may the essence of a fundamental right be affected.

All citizens shall have the right to resist any person seeking to abolish this constitutional order, if no other remedy is available.

Individuals affected in their rights shall have access to redress through the courts, with fair, efficient and timely access to justice.

Section 2 – Responsibilities

The enjoyment of the above rights incurs responsibilities for citizens towards the community.

All individuals shall respect the rights of others and the constitutional order. Abuse of these rights, as defined by law and judicial decisions, shall lead to the temporary withholdings of some or all of the abuser's rights.

Education is a pillar of an informed citizenry. It shall therefore be compulsory and made affordable to all based on their resources.

Voting is a right and a duty for all citizens of legal voting age. Congress shall endeavour to make voting free, fair, transparent, and easy and accessible to all; voting in federal elections shall also be compulsory for all eligible citizens, under penalty of a fair fine to be ascertained by law.

Taxes are essential to the good functioning of public institutions, development, and the general welfare. Citizens and relevant moral persons have a duty to acquit themselves of their taxes, at all levels, in good faith.

Solidary and mutual support are cardinal values of community life. To foster these across the Union, Congress may decide on a compulsory community service. This service to the community shall be made flexible and compatible with educational requirements, and include financial compensation.

Mindful of their responsibility toward future generations, citizens and public institutions shall protect the environment, at home and abroad, including natural ecosystems and animals, by legislation. They shall act in a sustainable manner, in accordance with norms and standards set by law and judicial decisions, which are to be periodically reviewed and improved as necessary.

For the benefit of civic education and behaviour, all citizens shall get acquainted with their institutions, rights and responsibilities.

Article II – The legislative branch

Section 1 – Establishment of a bicameral Congress

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the European Union, which shall consist of two Houses: a Parliament and a Senate.

Section 2 – Establishment of the Parliament

The Parliament shall be composed of Members chosen every three years by the People of the member States. Members of Parliament are elected directly; one for each federal constituency, by majority judgment, and an additional number to account for Union-wide party proportionality. Congress shall detail the modalities of the election in a dedicated federal law. Each Member of Parliament shall have one vote in Parliament.

No person shall be a Member of Parliament who shall not turn twenty-five in the year of the election and been five years a citizen of the European Union, and who shall not, when elected, be a resident of that district in which he shall be elected. Members of Parliament shall not serve more than four terms or a combined ten years across more than four terms, including when filling a vacancy.

Parliament shall apportion Members of Parliament and direct taxes among the member States, according to their respective population. A census shall be completed within one year of the entry into force of this Constitution in all States where one has not been carried out in the preceding three years and approved by European Union institutions. A Union-wide census shall henceforth be completed one year before every other Congressional election and apportionment changed accordingly. For its first election, Congress may retain the current composition of the EU Parliament. Each State shall have at least one Member of Parliament.

Parliament shall divide States that are entitled to more than one Member of Parliament into single-member districts of roughly equal populations; this drawing of districts shall be done in a fair manner, not for clear political gain, based whenever possible on existing State and local districts, and the redrawing of a district shall be done concurrently by both Houses of Congress and approved by the Supreme Court.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Lower House thereof shall elect temporary Members of Parliament from its ranks and from the districts in question to fill such vacancies until the following Parliamentary election.

Parliament shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Parliament shall choose, by majority judgment, its President and other officers, including a President pro tempore, in the absence of the President or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the European Union. The President of the Parliament shall serve as Acting President of the European Union when neither the President or President of the Senate are able to serve.

Section 3 – Establishment of the Senate

The Senate of the European Union shall be composed of two Senators from each member State, elected every six years by the People of the member States. Senators are elected by majority judgment. Each Senator shall have one vote.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not turn thirty in the year of the election and been seven years a citizen of the European Union, and who shall not, when elected, be a resident of the State in which he shall be elected. Senators shall not serve more than three full terms or a combined fifteen years across more than three terms, including when filling a vacancy.

At the first ever session of the Senate, Senators shall be randomly divided into two groups, with the two Senators of each State in opposite groups. The seats of the Senators of the first group shall be vacated at the expiration of the third year, and those of the second group at the expiration of the sixth year, so that half may be elected every third year.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any States, the Upper House thereof shall elect temporary Senators from its ranks to fill such vacancies until the following election of the vacant seat. In cases where the member State has no Upper House, the one legislative house shall proceed with the election to fill the vacancies.

The Senate shall choose, by majority judgment, its President and other officers, including a President pro tempore, in the absence of the President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the European Union, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall serve as Acting President of the European Union when the President is unable to serve. In case of vacancy of the Office of President of the Senate, the Senate shall speedily elect a new President. The President of the Senate shall have one vote, unless the Senate be equally divided, in which case he shall have two votes.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When the President or Prime Minister of the European Union is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. A conviction shall require a two-thirds majority of the Members present.

Judgement in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than the removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office under the European Union, at all levels. The person convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgement and punishment, according to law.

Section 4 – Elections of members of Congress and recess

Elections of members of Congress occurring in the same year shall be held concurrently at a date chosen by Parliament. Elections shall therefore take place on the same day throughout the Union.

The places and manner of holding elections for all members of Congress shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof. However, Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations.

Congress shall sit continuously, except for such periods in which it shall be in recess, as is necessary to consult with electors.

Section 5 – Internal rules for both Houses of Congress

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, results, behaviour and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum for votes. A smaller number shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behaviour, and, with a two-thirds majority and upon substantiated grounds, expel a Member. No Member shall be expelled based on his political opinion alone.

Members of Congress have the duty to vote. Each House may determine necessary penalties to enforce this provision.

Each House shall set up the necessary committees for the proper and efficient discharge of its responsibilities and the protection and upholding of fundamental rights.

Each House shall keep a public journal of its proceedings at all times, including the recordings of the votes of all Members. The journals shall be made easily accessible to the public at large in a timely fashion.

Both Houses will seat in a single location. The choice of this location shall be made by Congress with a view to facilitate its work.

Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three working days, nor relocate to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6 – Legal procedure for the adoption of laws

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the Parliament, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed both the Parliament and the Senate, meaning with a simple majority in each House, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the European Union. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it originated. Said House shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of that House agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered. If approved by three fifths of that House, it shall become a law.

If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten working days after it shall have been officially sent to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it.

In all cases, the votes of both Houses shall be carried out so that, upon voting, no Member of Congress is aware of other Members' vote. Following the vote, the results and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the public record, for each House respectively. Abstentions shall be recorded.

Every order, resolution, or any other document to which the concurrence of the Senate and Parliament may be necessary shall be presented to the President of the European Union. Before it shall take effect, it shall be approved by him or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three-fifths of the Senate and Parliament, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

No vote on a bill, order, resolution or any other document shall be voted on less than seventy-two hours after its full and final text shall have been officially made available to the House in which the vote shall take place and to the general public, whichever takes place last.

Section 7 – Powers of Congress

Congress shall have power:

- To lay and collect taxes, duties, and any other relevant revenue for the European Union; this shall include the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived; all federal taxes, duties, and other relevant revenue levied shall be uniform throughout the Union;
- To protect, ensure, and actively promote all fundamental rights recognised by this Constitution, including the full enjoyment of public goods for all and through appropriate welfare measures, and to enforce all responsibilities outlined;
- To protect, ensure and actively promote public health and environmental protection;
- To protect, ensure and actively promote consumer protection;
- To provide for the common defence and public safety, including across State lines and through the necessary federal law-enforcement agencies;
- To approve the Union's budget;
- To pay the debt and borrow money on the credit of the European Union;
- To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the member States, including through uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Union;
- To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation and citizenship;
- To issue money, regulate the value thereof, and adopt monetary policy, all through an independent Central Bank whose mandate shall include supporting employment, stabilising prices, and moderating long-term interest rates; the Central Bank shall endeavour to prevent, address, and mitigate the effects of financial, monetary, economic or similar crises, including by preventing private actors from presenting systemic risks;
- To fix the standards of weights and measures according to international conventions;
- To establish all necessary infrastructure;
- To promote the progress of science and arts, by securing and enforcing patents to authors and inventors for limited times, as may be suited to fairly reward creativity and encourage further creation;
- To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
- To declare war or authorise military action, and make rules concerning enemy captures, in accordance with humanitarian principles and law; a temporary authorisation of military action may be delegated to the government with clear limits of objective, engagement and duration, which shall not go beyond thirty days; this authorisation shall only be renewed following review of the specific situation at hand;
- To raise and support a professional military, including land army, navy, air force or other, and make rules and regulations for the government and behaviour thereof, in accordance with international treaties and humanitarian principles and law; under no circumstances, including a State of war or emergency, shall any administration of the European Union, at any level, use, hold, develop, finance, purchase, sale, or facilitate the acquisition of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons;
- To define and punish piracy and other crimes committed in international waters, and offences against international law, in accordance with international law and humanitarian principles and law;
- To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over all territories as may, by cession or purchase and with the consent of the legislature of the State in which the territory shall be, become federal land, including for military and other purposes as useful to the Union; and
- To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the aforementioned powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the European Union, or in any ministry or officer thereof.

Subsidiarity shall be the cardinal value in the attribution of legislative powers between the federal, State, and local levels.

Section 8 – Limits to the power of Congress

Fundamental rights shall not be suspended, unless in certain cases, such as a state of emergency, when the public safety duly requires it.

No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, including prohibiting the free exercise or non-exercise thereof, or abridging fundamental rights of anyone, citizen of the European Union or not, unless in cases of explicit threat to public safety or incitation to crimes against or hatred of individuals or groups of individuals. This shall not be construed as limiting in any way the criticism of ideologies.

No law shall be made to limit in any way the enjoyment of civil rights, including the right to vote, and fundamental rights on any account, including, but not limited to, disability, employment, nationality, race or ethnicity, political and religious beliefs or lack thereof, gender, and sexual orientation.

No law by the European Union or any States shall limit in any way the right to vote of citizens of the European Union who are eighteen years of age or older on account of age.

No law by the European Union or any States shall limit in any way the right to vote by levying any form tax on voting or setting any form of tax or examination as a precondition to exercise the right to vote.

No ex-post facto law shall be passed by the European Union or any State.

No tax or duty shall be imposed on goods or services exported to or imported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports, airports or territory of one State over those of another, nor shall any vehicle bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another, unless in cases of risk to safety or damage to the environment, as prescribed by law.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, unless duly authorised by law; all uses of public money shall be recorded and made public in a timely and an easily-accessible manner.

No law varying the compensation of the President of the European Union, Members of the Government, Members of Parliament or Senators for their service shall take effect until after the following election of their respective seat or their next appointment.

No title of nobility shall be granted or recognised by the European Union, and no person holding any public Office or official position in or related to the Government shall, without the consent of Congress and full public disclosure, accept any present, emolument, Office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign administration, at all levels, or any private entity.

Section 9 – Limits to the power of States

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, issue money or bills of credit, make anything a tender in payment of debts, limit by law the fundamental rights of anyone, adopt ex-post facto law, or adopt a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any taxes or duties on imports or exports, except as may be absolutely necessary for implementing its inspection laws; the net produce of all related taxes and duties laid by any State on imports or exports shall be transferred to the Treasury of the European Union, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall raise or support a professional military, whether land army, navy, air force or other, or militia, nor shall engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article III – The executive branch

Section 1 – Establishment of a President of the European Union

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the European Union, as Head of State, elected by the people of the European Union. He shall hold his office during the term of six years. The President of the European Union is elected by majority judgment. The election of the President shall be held concurrently with that of members of Congress happening in the same year.

No person shall be President who shall not turn forty in the year of the election and been nine years a citizen of the European Union. The President of the European Union shall not serve more than one term.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the President of the Senate or to the President of Parliament, should he be unable to serve. Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death,

resignation or inability, of all three, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Section 2 – Prerogatives of the President of the European Union

The President shall represent the European Union for the purposes of international law. He shall conclude treaties with foreign states on behalf of the Union. He shall accredit and receive ambassadors and envoys.

Treaties that regulate the political relations of the European Union or relate to subjects of federal legislation shall require the consent or participation, in the form of a federal law, of the bodies responsible in such a case for the enactment of federal law. In the case of executive agreements, the provisions concerning the federal administration shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, consuls and other diplomatic civil servants, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the European Union, except as may otherwise be provided by a law. No delay shall be admissible for the Senate to provide this advice and consent. Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Government or part thereof. The President may delegate these nomination powers to other authorities, as appropriate.

The President shall from time to time address Congress, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them.

Orders and directions of the President shall require, for their validity, the countersignature of the Prime Minister or of the competent Federal Minister. This provision shall not apply to the appointment or dismissal of the Prime Minister or to a request to continue managing current affairs.

Section 3 – Establishment of the Prime Minister and Government

The Government shall consist of the Prime Minister, as Head of Government, and of the Federal Ministers.

The Prime Minister shall be elected by majority judgment by Parliament from its ranks. The person elected shall be appointed by the President.

Federal Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister shall appoint one of the Federal Minister as his deputy. The choice of Federal Ministers shall not be made along State lines, nor shall the Government be composed of one Federal Minister per State, with or without the Prime Minister and President.

No person shall be Prime Minister or Federal Minister who shall not turn twenty-five in the year of his appointment and been five years a citizen of the European Union. The Prime Minister shall not serve more than a combined twelve years.

Section 4 – Prerogatives of the Prime Minister and Government

The Prime Minister shall determine and be responsible for the general guidelines of policy, with a view to safeguarding and promoting fundamental rights, promoting the public interest, and limiting inequalities. Within these limits and mindful of the exigence of transparency, each Federal Minister shall conduct the affairs of his ministry independently and on his own responsibility. The Government shall resolve differences of opinion between Federal Ministers. The Prime Minister shall conduct the proceedings of the Government in accordance with rules of procedure adopted by the Government and approved by the President.

The tenure of Office of the Prime Minister or of a Federal Minister shall end in any event when a new Parliament convenes; the tenure of office of a Federal Minister shall also end on any other occasion on which the Prime Minister ceases to hold Office.

At the request of the President, the Prime Minister – or, at the request of the Prime Minister or of the President, a Federal Minister – shall be obliged to continue to manage the current affairs of his Office until a successor is appointed.

The Prime Minister shall be the Commander in Chief of the Federal Military Forces.

The Prime Minister shall, from time to time and no less than once a year, give Congress information on the State of the Union and present the main points of his general policy.

Section 5 – Votes of confidence and no confidence

Parliament may express its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister only by electing a successor by the vote of a majority of its Members and requesting the President to dismiss the Prime Minister. No election of a successor shall take place less than forty-eight hours following the filing of the motion of no confidence. The President must comply with the request and appoint the person elected.

If a motion of the Prime Minister for a vote of confidence is not supported by the majority of the Members of Parliament, the President may dissolve Government within seven working days. No vote shall take place less than forty-eight hours following the filing of the motion of confidence. The right of dissolution shall lapse as soon as Parliament elects another Prime Minister by the vote of a majority of its Members.

Section 6 – Impeachment, removal from Office and other limitations

The President, Prime Minister, Federal Ministers, and all other officers of the European Union, shall be removed from Office on conviction of impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, corruption, embezzlement, wilful misappropriation of public funds, or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Whenever two thirds of Congress transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the President of Parliament their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his Office, the President of the Senate shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the Office as Acting President.

No person shall be eligible as President who has held the Office of President, or acted as President, including to fill in a vacancy, for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected President.

The terms of the President, Members of Parliament and Senators shall end jointly, at noon on a day no later than thirty days following the proclamation of the results of the elections. The terms of their successors shall then begin.

Article IV – The judiciary

Section 1 – Establishment of the Supreme Court

The judicial power of the European Union, shall be vested in one Supreme Court of nine judges, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may establish for the efficient and speedy application of justice. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices in good faith and until they are eighty years of age, unless in cases of voluntary retirement or impeachment.

Section 2 – Powers of the Supreme Court

The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the European Union, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under its authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, consuls, and other diplomatic representatives; to all cases of maritime jurisdiction; to military matters, under a specific court-martial inclusive of military staff; to controversies to which the European Union shall be a party; to controversies between two or more federated States; to controversies between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, or citizens thereof.

The Supreme Court shall have the power to ascertain the compatibility of a bill or law with the Constitution; no law shall be in effect which has been deemed contrary to the Constitution.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, consuls, and other diplomatic representatives, and in cases in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases mentioned above,

the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3 – Definition of impeachable offences

The Supreme Court shall, at the earliest possibility, prepare for discussion and adoption by Congress specific definitions of the crimes of treason, corruption, embezzlement, wilful misappropriation of public funds, or other high crimes and misdemeanours, that may lead to impeachment of public officials.

Section 4 – Limitations to proceedings

No person shall be deprived of his civil rights and fundamental rights without due process of law; nor be trialled twice for the same offence; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall private property be taken for public use without fair compensation.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial and, in accordance with the law of the State and location wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of legal counsel for his defence, provided for him if he be unable to afford it.

In common law cases, no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the European Union, unless in accordance to the rules of the common law.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted. In accordance with fundamental rights, torture is explicitly prohibited. Capital punishment under any form, including through life imprisonment, is explicitly prohibited; prisons shall aim at the reinsertion of inmates into society.

The above provisions shall apply in all judicial proceedings and in the entirety of the European Union or in any territory where the Union exercises de facto jurisdiction or authority.

Article V – General provisions for citizens, officials, and States

Section 1 – Provisions for all federal public officials and elections

No individual shall be eligible to run for, or be appointed to, any federal Office who has been duly convicted of corruption, embezzlement, wilful misappropriation of public funds, or crimes to that effect, and the penalty for these crimes shall include removal from Office.

No individual shall be eligible to run for, or be appointed to, any federal Office who has already turned seventy-five the year before the election. No discrimination of any kind shall limit access to any Office of the European Union.

Every official candidate for federal elections shall be entitled to the leave necessary for his election campaign. No one may be prevented from accepting or exercising federal Office. No one may be given notice of dismissal or discharged from employment on this ground.

Campaigns shall not last longer than sixty days and shall end twenty-four hours before the beginning of the vote. Congress shall place strict and clear limits on all campaign contributions that can be given and received, from physical and moral persons, both domestic and foreign; this should cover candidates, their surrogates, and groups supporting them, and include explicit provisions for transparency. These limits to financial contributions shall not be construed as limits to any fundamental right, including freedom of expression, but as means to ensure the fair participation of all in the democratic process.

Any election where all candidates are rejected by a majority of the population shall be considered null and carried out anew with different candidates.

Following the entry into force of this Constitution, the first Presidential and Congressional elections shall take place concurrently. With a view to limiting the number of elections, which alter regular political life, States are strongly encouraged to amend their legal frameworks and align their elections with federal ones.

Before they enter on the execution of their Office, the President of the European Union, Members of the Government, Members of Parliament and Senators, and judges of the Supreme Court shall publicly take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the duties of my Office, and will to the best of my ability, protect and defend the people and the Constitution of the European Union." All other federal officials shall similarly be bound to support this Constitution.

All public officials shall receive a fair financial compensation for their services, to be clearly laid out by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the European Union. This compensation shall not be diminished during their term of Office. No public official shall, during his term of Office, receive any other emolument from any public entities, at all levels, domestic or foreign, nor shall he receive any income or goods from private sources in any way related to his attributions. All public officials shall declare any form of income or interest, past, present or promised, and make this declaration public; their compatibility with their Office shall be assessed an Ethics court of the judiciary, which may require that he severs any incompatible ties.

No public official shall, over the duration of his mandate, exercise any other public Office under the authority of the European Union or that of any other public administration. Nor shall they hold decision-making roles or seat on the board of any private entity. Each branch of the administration shall ensure the full disclosure of all professional and volunteer activities, interest and sources of revenue of its Members, as well their criminal record when applicable. Their compatibility with the Office in question shall be assessed an Ethics court of the judiciary, which may require that the official severs any incompatible ties. Proven failure to provide such disclosure shall lead to prohibitive punishment and, when relevant, removal from Office.

The President of the European Union, Members of the Government, Members of Parliament and Senators shall, in all cases except criminal matters, be immune from arrest over the duration of their mandate, unless apprehended while committing the offence. Both Houses of Congress may choose to revoke this immunity for their respective Members. Mindful of the public trust, each House shall delineate the manner in which immunity is removed and grounds for such removal.

Section 2 – Acceptance of public documents from one State in another

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And Congress may by law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 3 – Rights of citizens in other States and deportation of those fleeing justice

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of all other member States.

A person charged in any State with any crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive or judicial authorities of the State from which he fled, be immediately arrested and delivered to the relevant authorities of the State from which he fled, unless where there are substantiated reasons to believe that due process will not be guaranteed.

Section 4 – Accession and secession

New States fully adhering to the values and principles of the European Union may be admitted with equal rights by Congress into the European Union with a two-thirds majority.

New territories may be formed by secession from a State or by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, subject to the consent of the population of the territories concerned by a free and fair popular referendum with a three-fifths majority. The modalities of secession shall be decided, in a timely fashion and without unnecessary impediments, by agreement between the legislatures of the territory and of the State or

States concerned, its fairness approved by Congress, and enforced before secession enters into force. Should one side prevent to timely and peaceful accomplishment of this process, Congress reserves itself the right to facilitate the procedure to the benefit of the other party.

Territories formed by secession or junction may be admitted by Congress into the European Union with a three-fifth majority. In cases where Congress refuses such admission and secession is decided, the modalities of secession from the European Union shall be decided by agreement between the legislatures of the territory and Congress and enforced before secession enters into force.

States or territories may secede from the European Union, subject to the consent of their population by free and fair popular referendum with a two-thirds majority. The modalities of secession shall be decided by Congress and enforced before secession enters into force.

States shall speedily make the necessary arrangements to include all the above rules in their legal frameworks.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all necessary rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the European Union, providing these respect the fundamental rights of those living in these territories. Nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the European Union, or of any particular State.

Section 5 – Federal guarantees

The European Union shall guarantee to every State within it and to their citizens a democratic form of Government. It shall protect each of them against invasion and other forms of attack, and, upon request from the legislature, or from the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened at all or in a timely fashion, protect them against domestic violence.

Article VI – Final provision for the Constitution

Section 1 – Amendments to the Constitution

Congress may consider amendments to this Constitution, but not before thirty-six months following its entry into force.

Congress shall adopt amendments to this Constitutions following their approval by a two-thirds majority in both Houses.

Amendments to this Constitution shall be valid and enforceable when ratified by the legislatures of two thirds of the member States.

No amendment shall in any manner deprive citizens of their fundamental rights or deprive a State of its equality in relation to other States.

Whenever necessary, Congress shall have the power to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation.

Section 2 – Continuity and supremacy of this Constitution

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the European Union under this Constitution, as under the previous Union.

This Constitution, and the laws of the European Union which shall be made in pursuance thereof, all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the European Union, as well as all relevant norms, standards, regulations, and orders, unless otherwise states, shall be the supreme law of the land, superseding State and local law. Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, regardless of any indication to the contrary in the Constitution, laws or regulations of any State.

Section 3 – Entry into force

The ratification by the legislatures of three fifths of the States of the European Union shall be sufficient for the establishment and entry into force of this Constitution between the ratifying States.