

DRAFT

A Sortition-based Constitution for the European Union

Article I Rights of Citizens

Section 1: Right to life

1. Everyone has the right to life.
2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty or executed.
3. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - (a) in defense of any person from unlawful violence;
 - (b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - (c) in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

Section 2: Right to the integrity of the person

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity.
2. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following must be respected in particular:
 - (a) the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law,
 - (b) the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons,
 - (c) the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain,
 - (d) the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.

Section 3: Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Section 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor.
3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labor” shall not include:

(a) any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;

(b) any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognized, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;

(c) any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;

(d) any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations

Section 5: Right to liberty and security

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:

(a) the lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;

(b) the lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;

(c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;

(d) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;

(e) the lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;

(f) the lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorized entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

2. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.

3. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.

4. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

5. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Section 6: Right to respect for private and family life

1. Everyone has the right to respect for their private and family life, their home and his correspondence.

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Section 7: Protection of personal data

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning them.

2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes and on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning them, and the right to have it rectified.

3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.

Section 8: Right to marry

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to establish a family, according to the state laws governing the exercise of this right.

Section 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.

2. The right to conscientious objection is recognized, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

Section 10: Freedom of expression and information

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Section 11: Freedom of assembly and of association

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. The freedom of assembly and of association shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.

Section 12: Freedom of the arts and sciences

The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.

Section 13: Right to education

1. Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training.

2. This right includes the possibility to receive free compulsory education. 3. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions, shall be respected, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.

Section 14: Freedom to choose an occupation and right to engage in work

1. Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation.

2. Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services in any Member State.

3. Nationals of third countries who are authorized to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.

Section 15: Freedom to conduct a business

The freedom to conduct a business in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices is recognized.

Section 16: Right to property

1. Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be deprived of his or her possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid in good time for their loss. The use of property may be regulated by law in so far as is necessary for the general interest.

2. Intellectual property shall be protected.

Section 17: Right to asylum

The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Section 18: Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition

1. Collective expulsions are prohibited.

2. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he or she would be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Section 19: Equality before the law

Everyone is equal before the law.

Section 20: Non-discrimination

1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.

2. Discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.

Section 21: Equality between men and women

Equality between men and women must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay. The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in favor of the under-represented sex.

Section 22: The rights of the child

1. Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. They may express their views freely. Such views shall be taken into consideration on matters which concern them in accordance with their age and maturity.
2. In all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child's best interests must be a primary consideration.
3. Every child shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both his or her parents, unless that is contrary to his or her interests.

Section 23: The rights of the elderly

The Union recognizes and respects the rights of the elderly to lead a life of dignity and independence and to participate in social and cultural life.

Section 24: Integration of persons with disabilities

The Union recognizes and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.

Section 25: Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking

Workers or their representatives must, at the appropriate levels, be guaranteed information and consultation in good time in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Community law and national laws and practices.

Section 26: Right of collective bargaining and action

Workers and employers, or their respective organizations, have, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices, the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements at the appropriate levels and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action.

Section 27: Right of access to placement services

Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.

Section 28: Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal

Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.

Section 29: Fair and just working conditions

1. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.
2. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.

Section 30: Prohibition of child labor and protection of young people at work

The employment of children is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment may not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age, without prejudice to such rules as may be more favorable to young people and except for limited derogations.

Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation and any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to interfere with their education.

Section 31: Family and professional life

1. The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection.
2. To reconcile family and professional life, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with maternity and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

Section 32: Social security and social assistance

1. The Union recognizes and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.
2. Everyone residing and moving legally within the European Union is entitled to social security benefits and social advantages in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.
3. In order to combat social exclusion and poverty, the Union recognizes and respects the right to social and housing assistance so as to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack

sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.

Section 33: Health care

Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities.

Section 34: Access to services of general economic interest

The Union recognizes and respects access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.

Section 35: Right to good administration

1. Every person has the right to have their affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.

2. This right includes:

(a) the right of every person to be heard, before any individual measure which would affect him or her adversely is taken;

(b) the right of every person to have access to his or her file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of professional and business secrecy;

(c) the obligation of the administration to give reasons for its decisions.

3. Every person has the right to have the Community make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States.

4. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the languages of the Treaties and must have an answer in the same language.

Section 36: Right of access to documents

Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to the General Assembly, Council and Commission documents.

Section 37: Ombudsman

Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to refer to the Ombudsman of the Union cases of maladministration in the activities of the Community institutions or bodies, with the exception of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role.

Section 38: Right to petition

Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the General Assembly.

Section 39: Freedom of movement and of residence

1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.

2. Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.

Section 40: Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial

1. No person shall be held in custody for more than 72 hours without being charged with a violation of law. All persons being held in custody have the right to petition a judge for release from custody who must issue an oral and written order within 24 hours of receiving the petition to release the accused from custody or to retain the accused in custody. If the order is to retain the accused in custody, an oral and written statement must be given to the accused that provides the reasons for the decision. The accused has the right to appeal a decision that retains them in custody in which they must specify reasons such as the discovery of information regarding the innocence of the accused, judicial bias, or judicial impropriety.

2. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

4. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:

(a) to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

(b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;

(c) to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;

(d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

5. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

6. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.

Section 41: Presumption of innocence and right of defense

1. Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

2. Respect for the rights of the defense of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed.

Section 42: Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than that which was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of a criminal offence, the law provides for a lighter penalty, that penalty shall be applicable.

2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles recognized by the community of nations.

3. The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offense.

Section 43: Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offense

No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he or she has already been finally acquitted or convicted within the Union in accordance with the law.

Article II Rights of Non-Citizens

The rights of non-citizens are the same as those of citizens with the following exceptions:

1. Non-citizens may enter the Union provided that entry is in accordance with procedures established by law.
2. Non-citizens may only reside in the Union for a period of time specified by law.
3. Non-citizens may not hold any government position of employment
4. Non-citizens may apply for resident status and citizenship as specified by law.
5. Non-citizens may be employed in accordance with restrictions specified by law.
6. Non-citizens may acquire property and businesses in accordance with restrictions specified by law.
7. Non-citizens may not enter into marriage unless it is to a citizen of the Union in accordance with restrictions specified by law.
8. Non-citizens may adopt children from the Union in accordance with restrictions specified by law.

Article III Identification of Citizens of The European Union

Section 1. The identification of Citizens of the European Union shall initially be the responsibility of each member state who shall assign to each of its citizens a European Union unique identification number that shall be generated by a central repository. The process of assigning European Union identifications may be assumed by the federal government in accordance with law to be established.

Section 2. Standardized documents shall be created for issuance to citizens of the European Union such as birth certificates and passport certificates.

Section 3. Each member state shall assume the cost of assigning European Union identification numbers to its citizens and identification documents.

Section 4. For European Union citizens qualified and willing to serve in the federal government, contact information shall be collected and associated with the citizen's European Union identification number.

Article IV Legislative

Section 1: Membership

1. The initial General Assembly shall consist of four hundred randomly selected members from the member states, ensuring each member state has at least one representative. For each member state that has not had a member selected, one member shall be randomly selected from the state to be added to the four hundred selected members.
2. Selected citizens shall have the right to decline to serve.
3. Selected members shall be at least thirty-five years and less than or equal to seventy years of age at the time of selection.
4. Selected members shall have been citizens of one or more European Union states for at least fifteen years in total.
5. Member states have the right to establish criteria for replacing selected members who have committed criminal violations. A replacement member shall be randomly selected to replace selected members rejected by a state based on criminal record.
6. Member states shall have the right to establish criteria for evaluating the mental health of selected members, to evaluate the mental health of selected members, and to replace selected members who are rejected based on mental health concerns with randomly selected replacements.
7. Selected members shall have completed high school (or its equivalent) or higher degree of education.
8. The General Assembly shall have the right to change the number of members of future General Assemblies.
9. The General Assembly shall have the power to choose the method and technology used for making random selections.
10. Quantum random number generators shall be used to generate random numbers for the selection of members of government chosen by random selection.

Section 2: Selection and Length of Term

1. In the initial General Assembly, there shall be two hundred members selected for a single two-year term and two hundred for a single four-year term.
2. The selection of members shall take place no less than 183 days prior to the convening of the General Assembly to which the selected members shall attend.
3. Every two years, two hundred new members shall be randomly selected to a single four-year term to replace the members whose term is expiring, or whatever number is required to account for the half of the members whose term is expiring.

Section 3: Resignation, Expulsion, and Replacement of Members

1. Members of the General Assembly have the right to resign. The General Assembly shall establish a member resignation procedure.
2. The General Assembly has the power to expel members. The General Assembly is authorized to make rules regarding member participation, establish consequences for failure to participate, and procedures for determining a member's failure to perform the duties of office. A three-fifths majority vote of members present not including abstaining members and excluding the accused, is required to expel a member from office
3. Members of the General Assembly who resign, are expelled, or die shall not be replaced.

Section 4: Location of The General Assembly

1. The General Assembly shall have its headquarters in Strasbourg, France and administrative offices in Luxembourg City.
2. The General Assembly has the right to change the location of its headquarters and administrative offices.

Section 5: General Assembly Member Compensation

1. Members of the General Assembly shall be compensated at a rate of one million euros per year in 2025 euros.
2. Compensation shall not be taxable by the federal government, state governments, or local governments.
3. The General Assembly shall have the authority to write bills that change the rate of member compensation.

Section 6: The Constitutional Council

1. There shall be a Constitutional Council comprised of fifty randomly selected members.
2. Constitutional Council members shall have graduated with a degree in law from an accredited college or university.

3. Constitutional Council members shall have been citizens of one or more European Union states for at least fifteen years.

Section 7: Constitutional Council Selection and Length of Term

1. Constitutional Council members shall serve a single eight-year term except for the first Constitutional Council. For the first Constitutional Council, twenty-five members will be selected for a single four-year term and twenty-five will be selected for an eight-year term.
2. Every four years, twenty-five new members shall be selected to serve on the Constitutional Council.
3. Selection of Constitutional Council members shall be made no less than 183 days prior to the beginning of their term.
4. Selected Constitutional Council members shall have the right to decline acceptance.

Section 8: Constitutional Council Member Compensation

1. Members of the Constitutional Council shall be compensated at a rate of one million euros per year in 2025 euros.
2. Compensation shall not be taxable by the federal government, state governments, or local governments.
3. The General Assembly shall have the authority to write bills that change the rate of Constitutional Council member compensation.
4. Members of the Constitutional Council who resign or die shall not be replaced.

Section 9: Location of the Constitutional Council

1. The Constitutional Council shall have its headquarters and administrative office in Strasbourg, France.
2. The General Assembly has the right to change the location of the Constitutional Council headquarters and administrative offices.

Section 10: The Assembly of Delegates

1. There shall be a non-convening group of randomly selected citizens who shall have the responsibility of voting on legislative bills. These persons shall be referred to as Delegates. There shall be one randomly selected Delegate for every 20,000 citizens of the European Union.
2. Selected Delegates shall have the right to decline to serve.
3. Selected Delegates shall be at least twenty-five and less than or equal to seventy years of age.
4. Selected Delegates shall serve a single two-year term.

5. Delegates shall be randomly selected every two years with a term of service beginning no less than 183 days after selection.
6. Selected Delegates shall have the right to resign from service.
7. Selected Delegates may not be employed by a foreign government in any capacity.
8. Delegates who resign or die shall not be replaced.
9. Delegates shall be compensated at a rate of fifty thousand euros per year in 2025 euros, not taxable at the federal, state, or local level.

Section 11: Legislative Rights and Powers

1. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish its own rules of conduct.
2. The General Assembly shall select a Speaker.
3. The General Assembly shall have the power to change the qualifications for membership.
4. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish security requirements and voluntary background checks for members to whom access to classified information will be granted.
5. The General Assembly shall have the power to change the length of member terms of service.
6. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to create legislative bills.
7. The General Assembly has the power to specify a response time for voting on bills to become law that are submitted to the Assembly of Delegates. Response times shall not be less than one week from the time of submission.
8. The General Assembly shall have the authority to specify majority or super majority requirements for a bill to be voted into law by the Assembly of Delegates.
9. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to establish and fund a budget for the federal government.
10. The General Assembly shall have the power to create new executive branch departments and to remove executive branch departments except for the mandatory Department of the Treasury, Department of State, and Department of Defense.
11. Except for the first Executive Council, the General Assembly shall have the power to review and consent to the appointment of selected candidates for Executive Department Secretaries. New candidates shall be randomly selected to replace a Secretary candidate who does not receive the consent of the General Assembly.
12. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish compensation rates for members of the executive branch except for members of the Executive Council.
13. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish and change selection criteria for members of the Executive Council.

14. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish codes of ethics and codes of conduct for members of the Executive Council and for members of the federal Judiciary.
15. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish procedures for processing and investigating allegations of violations of codes of ethics and codes of conduct.
16. The General Assembly shall have the power to impeach members of the Executive Council or the federal Judiciary. A vote of two thirds of the members present shall be required for impeachment. An unimpeached justice of the federal court shall be selected to preside over the trial of an impeached Executive Council member or member of the federal judiciary which shall be held in the General Assembly.
17. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish trial procedures for impeachments.
18. The General Assembly shall have the power to raise taxes, borrow money on the credit of the European Union, and levy tariffs.
19. The General Assembly shall have the power to print currency.
20. The General Assembly shall have the power to define and punish offenses committed by nations, organizations, or individuals against the European Union or its citizens.
21. The General Assembly shall have the power to purchase land, mineral rights, and facilities for the federal government.
22. The General Assembly shall have the power to loan money to corporations deemed to be essential to the security of the European Union.
23. The General Assembly shall have the power to create bills for patent laws.
24. The General Assembly shall have the power to admit new states into the union. A two-thirds majority vote shall be required to admit a new state into the union.
25. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish criteria and procedures for removing a state from the union and for processing requests from states to leave the union.
26. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish criteria and procedures for processing requests to partition a state into two or more new states of the union.
27. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish criteria and procedures for merging two or more states into a single new state in the union.
28. The General Assembly shall have the power to change compensation rates for officers in the Executive Branch and the Judicial Branch of the federal government.
29. The General Assembly shall have the power to define treason and establish punishment for treason.
30. The General Assembly shall have the power to make bills for the conduct of military trials.
31. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to authorize the use of military force.

32. The General Assembly shall have the power to temporarily delegate the use of military force to the Executive Branch for a period not to exceed ninety days after which General Assembly approval is required for the continuance of the use of military force.
33. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to declare a state of war or conflict with other nation states or extra-national entities by a two-thirds majority vote.
34. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to declare an end to war or hostilities by a two-thirds majority vote.
35. The General Assembly shall have the sole power to ratify treaties requiring a two-thirds majority vote.
36. All bills of the General Assembly shall be submitted to the Constitutional Council for review of constitutionality and legal consistency except for appropriation bills which shall be voted into law by the General Assembly. Bills that have been determined by the Constitutional Council to be unconstitutional or legally inconsistent may not be submitted for a vote by the Assembly of Delegates. Any such bills must be revised and re-submitted to the Constitutional Council for review.
37. The General Assembly shall review recommendations for the promotion of military officers to and above the level of brigadier general or Rear Admiral. A two-thirds majority vote is required for approval.
38. The General Assembly shall review all recommendations for officers of the Executive Branch. A two-thirds majority vote is required for approval.
39. The General Assembly shall have the power to charter banks.
40. The General Assembly shall have the power to establish qualifying criteria for citizenship in the European Union and to make bills pertaining to immigration to and emigration from the European Union.
41. Corporations, organizations, and groups do not have rights under this Constitution. Corporations, organizations, and groups shall have only those rights granted to them by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall have the power to grant to or revoke from corporations, organizations, or groups, specific rights.
42. The General Assembly shall have the power to create courts inferior to the High Court and establish compensation for officers of inferior courts.
43. The General Assembly shall keep and maintain records of its proceedings for public review. The proceedings shall be published in each language requested by the member states of the European Union.

Section 12: Constitutional Council Powers and Rights

1. The Constitutional Council shall have the power to establish its own rules of order and procedure.
2. The Constitutional Council shall select a Chairman of the Council.

3. The Constitutional Council shall review all bills submitted by the General Assembly for constitutionality and legal consistency. Bills determined to be unconstitutional or legally inconsistent shall be returned to the General Assembly with comments identifying the constitutional inadequacies or legal inconsistencies. Bills that are determined to be constitutional and legally consistent shall be returned to the General Assembly to be submitted for vote by the Assembly of Delegates.
4. The Constitutional Council shall have the authority to review petitions for rulings on the constitutionality of state and local laws, and for consistency with federal laws. The Constitution and federal laws taking precedence, state and local laws found to be unconstitutional or in conflict with federal law shall be removed.

Section 13: Assembly of Delegates Powers and Responsibilities

1. Delegates shall review all bills submitted by the General Assembly for approval to become law and vote within the deadlines specified for a given bill.
2. A bill that meets the specified voting requirements to become shall become law.

Section 14: Legislative Prohibitions

1. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto bill shall be created.
2. No tax or duty shall be placed on items exported from any State to any other State in the European Union.
3. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over that of another, nor shall people or businesses bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another State.
4. Members of the General Assembly may not accept appointments to any federal office while serving as a General Assembly member.
5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. A regular account of receipts and expenditures shall be periodically published.
6. No person serving in the General Assembly shall accept any present, emolument, office, or title from any foreign government.
7. No citizen who is serving a foreign government in any capacity shall qualify for selection to membership in the General Assembly.
8. Appropriation bills may only include appropriations.
9. Bills shall serve a single purpose and not an assortment of unrelated purposes. The Constitutional Council shall reject bills that are determined to serve unrelated purposes.
10. No bill shall be passed that compels a woman to carry a pregnancy to term or to compel a woman to terminate a pregnancy.

11. The General Assembly may not delegate any power specified in this Constitution to another part of the government or any other organization or person.

Section 15: Meeting of the General Assembly

1. The first General Assembly shall meet on the first of July after which at least 183 days have passed since the ratification of this Constitution.
2. The General Assembly shall establish rules regarding the place and time of meetings.
3. Members of the General Assembly may participate in meetings by telecommunication.
4. The General Assembly has the power to establish rules for its proceedings, and specify consequences to members for disorderly behavior, including temporary or permanent expulsion.
5. The General Assembly shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings. The Journal of Proceedings shall be published at least monthly but may be published on a more frequent basis as determined by a simple majority vote of members present. Sections of the Journal of Proceedings may be classified for secrecy for a period not to exceed thirty years as determined by a simple majority vote of member present.
6. Entries may be made in the Journal of Proceedings at the request of one fifth of the members present.
7. The General Assembly shall recess for at least one day every month.

Article V Executive

Section 1: The Executive Council

1. The executive functions of the federal government shall be managed by members of the Executive Council.
2. The executive functions shall be performed by departments. There shall be three mandatory departments, The Department of the Treasury, The Department of State, and The Department of Defense. Other departments may be created by the General Assembly.
3. The scope of the Department of Defense shall extend beyond the defense of the European Union to foreign countries for which there is a defense treaty with the European Union or to foreign countries that have been subjected to an unprovoked attack by one or more other foreign countries in violation of international law.
4. The members of the Executive Council shall serve as department secretaries.
5. Members of the Executive Council shall serve a single six-year term.

6. The first Executive Council shall begin on the First of July after which no less than 183 days have passed since the ratification of this Constitution.

Section 2: Selection of Candidates for the Executive Council

1. Council members shall be at least thirty-five years of age at the time of selection and no more than seventy years of age at the time of selection.
2. Council members shall have graduated from an accredited college or university.
3. Candidates for the Secretary of State shall have at least ten years of experience in foreign service. Candidates for the Secretary of the Treasury shall have at least ten years of experience in finance. Candidates for the Secretary of Defense shall have at least ten years of experience in military logistics.
4. Candidates for the Executive Council shall be citizens who have lived in one or more countries of the European Union for at least twenty years.
5. Candidates for selection shall submit to an examination for mental fitness which shall be explained to each candidate and shall be the same for each candidate.
6. Candidates for selection shall not have committed a felony offense in any of the European Union states.
7. Prior to the opening of the first General Assembly, thirty members of the General Assembly shall be chosen to serve in the Executive Council member selection process as a selection committee.
8. From a pool of qualified applicants, thirty candidates for secretary of a department shall be randomly selected and given to the Executive Council member selection committee. The members of the selection committee shall review the qualifications of each applicant and rank them from one to thirty. From the top ten applicants for a secretary position, one shall be randomly selected for each of the initial three Executive Departments. This process shall be repeated every six years.

Section 3: Scope of Department Secretary Responsibilities

1. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be responsible for the payment of debts and financial obligations levied against the federal government and supervise the printing of currency. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be responsible for supervising and managing the collection of all revenues to the federal government.
2. The Secretary of State shall establish foreign policy, appoint ambassadors, and conduct affairs of state with foreign nations.
3. The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for assessing all threats, foreign and domestic against the European Union. The Secretary of Defense shall prepare and provide daily threat assessments to the Executive Council, and weekly threat assessments to the General Assembly. The Secretary of Defense shall have the power to

order a military response to the imminent threat of attack on any member of the European Union and to alert the General Assembly accordingly. The Secretary of Defense shall advise the General Assembly when intervention in an attack on a foreign country is warranted. In times of conflict, the Secretary of Defense shall act as commander-in-chief. The Secretary of Defense shall establish a system for classifying and de-classifying information pertaining to the defense of the European Union.

Section 4: Executive Council Meetings

1. The Executive Council shall meet at least once a week to confer on the ongoing operations of the government, to discuss threat assessments (both foreign and domestic) emergency preparedness, to discuss new and changing requirements, and for long-term planning.
2. A record of Executive Council Meetings shall be made.
3. All Executive Council communication shall be recorded and assigned access classifications.

Section 5: Federal Budget Preparation

The Executive Council shall submit annual budget requests and spending projections to the General Assembly on a date to be specified by the General Assembly.

Section 6: Replacement of Council Members

1. Council members have the right to resign from service.
2. Council members who resign, die, or are removed from service shall have the remainder of their term executed by a replacement Secretary who shall be randomly selected from the ten highest ranking applicants for the Department that has a vacancy.

Section 7: Compensation for Executive Council Members

1. Members of the Executive Council shall be compensated at a rate of one million euros per year in 2025 euros, not taxable at the federal, state, or local level.
2. Members who leave service before the end of a year shall receive compensation for the fraction of the year they serve.
3. Replacement Executive Council Members shall receive compensation for any fraction of a year they serve.

Article VI Judiciary

Section 1: The High Court

1. The High Court shall consist of eight Justices who serve a single term.

2. One High Court Justice shall be randomly selected from the five Justices to serve as the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Section 2: The Scope of Responsibility of the High Court

1. The high court may accept petitions to settle disputes between individual citizens whose Constitutional rights may be in conflict to decide which citizen's rights take precedence in the given case presented before the High Court.
2. The high court may accept petitions to settle disputes between individual citizens whose Constitutional rights may be in conflict rights of businesses or organizations. The High Court shall decide whose rights take precedence in the case presented before the High Court.
3. The High Court may accept petitions to settle disputes between individual citizens whose Constitutional rights may be in conflict rights of member states. The High Court shall decide whose rights take precedence in the case presented before the High Court.
4. The High Court may accept petitions to settle disputes between the rights of corporate entities or organizations, and individuals, other corporations or organizations, and states.
5. The High Court may accept petitions to settle disputes between individual states whose rights may be in conflict. The High Court shall decide whose rights take precedence in the case presented before the High Court.
6. The High Court may accept petitions to settle disputes between states and the federal government whose rights may be in conflict. The High Court shall decide whose rights take precedence in the case presented before the High Court.
7. The High Court may accept petitions to settle disputes between non-citizens, foreign corporations, or foreign governments, and any part of the European Union. The High Court shall decide whose rights take precedence in the case presented before the High Court.

Section 3: Selection of High Court Justices

1. Except for the first High Court under this Constitution, all justices shall serve a term of eight years. Justices have the right to resign.
2. For the first High Court under this Constitution, four justices shall be selected to serve a single eight-year term, and four justices shall be selected to serve an eight-year term.
3. Every four years after the first day of July, that is no less than 183 days after the ratification of this Constitution, four justices shall be selected to serve a single eight-year term to replace the four justices whose term expires.
4. Candidates for High Court justices may be no less than forty years of age and less than or equal to sixty-five years of age at the time of selection.
5. Candidates for High Court justice shall not have committed a felony.

6. Candidates for High Court justice shall have served as a court judge for five or more years and/or been a professor of law at an accredited college or university.
7. Prior to the opening of the first High Court session, thirty members of the General Assembly shall be chosen to serve in the justice candidate selection process as a selection committee.
8. From a pool of qualified applicants, thirty candidates for secretary of a department shall be randomly selected and given to the High Court justice selection committee. The members of the selection committee shall review the qualifications of each applicant and rank them from one to thirty. Of the top twenty applicants for High Court justice, eight shall be randomly selected to become High Court justices. For the first High Court under this Constitution, four of the eight selected justices shall be randomly selected to serve a four-year term, the remaining shall serve an eight-year term. The process will be repeated every four years with all future judges selected to serve an eight-year term.
9. There shall be no replacement for Justices who resign, die, or are removed from office.

Section 4: Compensation

1. Justices of the High Court shall be compensated at a rate of one million euros per year in 2025 constant euros, non-taxable by the federal, state, or local governments.
2. Justices who resign, die, or are removed shall receive the portion of the annual compensation that is equal to the fraction of the last year served.

Section 5: Publication of High Court Rulings

1. A public record shall be kept of court trials and court decisions. Each Justice of the High Court must record a justification for their ruling on a case.
2. Justifications that reference other court decisions must be relevant to the given case being adjudicated. These findings may be reviewed and Justices reprimanded if it is determined that misleading references have been cited as a basis for a decision.

Article VII Prohibitions on State Legislation

1. No State may print or produce currency.
2. No State may enter into a treaty, or enter into an alliance, or join a confederation.
3. No State may write Bills of Attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts.
4. No State shall, without consent of the General Assembly, lay any imposts or Duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all Duties and Imposts laid by any State on imports or

exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the European Union; and all such Laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the General Assembly.

5. No State shall, without the consent of the General Assembly, lay any Duty of tonnage, keep military forces, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War unless invaded, or in such imminent Danger as shall not admit of delay.
6. No state may leave the European Union except by a process established by the General Assembly.

Article VIII Amending the Constitution

1. A Constitutional Convention shall be convened by the General Assembly every twenty years starting with the ratification of this Constitution for the purpose of soliciting Amendments, evaluating proposed Amendments, and ratifying Amendments by the Assembly of Delegates.
2. Amendments may be proposed by State legislatures, members past or present of the Constitutional Council, members past or present of the General Assembly, or justices past or present of the High Court.
3. Members of the current General Assembly shall serve as Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They shall examine the proposed Amendments, removing those that are redundant, irrational, unnecessary, or infeasible from consideration. The Delegates to the Constitutional Convention shall select one from a group of two or more contradictory amendments and remove the others from consideration.
4. Selected Amendments shall be submitted to the Constitutional Council to determine consistency with the current Constitution.
3. An Amendment that is approved by the Constitutional Council shall be passed by a three-fifths vote of the Assembly of Delegates.
4. Within seven days of completing a list of Amendments approved by the Constitutional Council, the list shall be submitted to the Assembly of Delegates for a ratification vote. The members of the Assembly of Delegates shall vote on each proposed Amendment on the list received from the Constitutional Council.
5. In the event that no proposed Amendments have been received, the Speaker of the General Assembly shall declare that a Constitutional Convention is not required, and no Constitutional Convention shall be convened for another twenty years.

Article IX Unspecified Rights

All rights and powers not assigned to the federal government in this Constitution are reserved to the Citizens of the European Union excepting those already granted to states within the European Union.

