



The Federal European Republic at a glance

Constitution of the Federal European Republic (ER)

I. State, constitution, founding date, territory, state symbols and official language

1. Europe is a European state and adopts the constitution of a federal European Republic. Its founding date is May 9, 2045, which is also a national holiday. The abbreviation for European Republic is ER.
2. The territory of the European Republic initially encompasses the present-day member states of the EU. At its inception, the European Republic has approximately 450 million inhabitants.
3. The European Republic guarantees the general principle of political equality for all its citizens, who are equal in all political, civil, and social rights and interests. The European Republic issues its citizens a burgundy-colored passport.
4. The principle of the separation of powers applies.
5. The national flag of the European Republic is *not* the blue flag with twelve yellow stars, but is determined by the European *Constituante* described in Chapter V.
6. The anthem of the European Republic is Beethoven's 9th Symphony, the *Ode to Joy*, or a newly composed hymn.
7. The European Republic has no official language. All European languages, including regional languages such as Breton, Basque, Limburgish, Gaelic, or Sorbian, are welcome in the European Republic. Otherwise: *Europe is translation* (Umberto Eco). Internal simultaneous translations are handled by AI.

In the foreign relations of the European Republic, English is used as the *lingua franca*. The European Republic strives to have staff in its foreign relations who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Persian, Russian, Hindi or Chinese.

II. Federal & parliamentary structure of the European Republic

1. The constitutive carriers of the European Republic are approximately 45 autonomous European sub-units or regions of 10 million inhabitants each. Each sub-unit has its own autonomously designed state constitution and its own state flag.
 2. The bicameral parliamentary system of the European Republic consists of:
 - a.) A European Citizens' Assembly as the direct representation of European citizens. The abbreviation for the European Citizens' Assembly is EB.
 - b.) A European Senate as the representation of the sub-units of the European Republic. The abbreviation for the European Senate is ES.
- Both chambers decide together on the laws of the European Republic through the co-decision procedure.
 - Both the Citizens' Assembly (EB) and the Senate (ES) of the European Republic (ER) can hold online meetings and votes.

a.) The European Citizens' Assembly (EB)

- The constituencies for the European Citizens' Assembly are drawn evenly across the entire territory of the European Republic. There are a total of 692 constituencies.
- Elections to the European Citizens' Assembly are held every five years by universal, equal, and secret ballot.
- Voting follows equal suffrage and the principle *One person, one vote*.
- To become a member of the European Citizens' Assembly, no party affiliation is required. There are no pan-European party families.
- Members of the European Citizens' Assembly are elected via open lists in the 692 constituencies. Every citizen of the European Republic can stand for election. Social groups, associations, or institutions can nominate candidates.
- The mandate in the European Citizens' Assembly is limited to one legislative term.

- Constituencies are autonomous in deciding how many candidates to include on their open lists, or whether to cap the number of candidates and – should there be more candidates than list places – to decide by lot.
- The European Citizens' Assembly decides independently on its meeting place, which can rotate among European cities from one legislative term to the next.
- The European Citizens' Assembly alone decides on the budget of the European Republic.
- Constitutional amendments of the European Republic require a two-thirds majority.
- The European Citizens' Assembly has the right to pass motions of no confidence and impeachment proceedings against both the Prime Minister and individual ministers of the European Republic.

b.) The European Senate (ES)

- Each European sub-unit sends two senators to the European Senate. The European Senate thus consists of a total of 90 senators.
- The 90 senators are elected by the 45 state parliaments of the sub-units every five years by simple majority after each new government formation.
- A senator's term of office is limited to one legislative period.
- The 90 senators decide independently on the seat of the European Senate, which can change among European cities from one legislative period to the next.

c.) Parliament and government of the 45 sub-units

- The autonomous sub-units of the European Republic (ER) each have their own state parliament. They decide independently on their state constitutions, referendums and plebiscites.
- The head of government of each of the 45 European sub-units is a governor.
- Each governor of a sub-unit is elected by the respective state parliament every five years from among its own members by a simple majority.
- The term of office as governor is limited to five years.
- The governor appoints a state government and a cabinet with no more than five state ministers for policy areas and matters that cannot be outsourced to independent organizations.
- The governors are responsible for the autonomous management of all policy areas, primarily health policy, education policy, regional development and economic planning, as well as agriculture. The primary instrument for this management is independent organizations.
- The governor is not the senator.
- The system of subsidiarity is fully upheld in the European Republic.

III. Prime Minister and Government of the European Republic (ER)

- The European Citizens' Assembly elects the European Prime Minister from among its members by secret ballot with a simple majority. The abbreviation for the European Prime Minister is EP.
- The Prime Minister appoints a cabinet of six ministers for pan-European affairs:
 - **Ministry for European Foreign, Security and Peace Policy**
 - **Ministry for European Trade Policy**
 - **Ministry for European Energy Policy and Security**
 - **Ministry for European Infrastructure Projects and Common Public Goods**
 - **Ministry for European Landscape Conservation and the Protection of Small Farms**
 - **Ministry for the Protection and Promotion of European Cultural Heritage**
- The term of office of the European Prime Minister (EP) is limited to five years.
- The European Prime Minister (EP) may – with the consent of the European Citizens' Assembly and the European Senate – establish subordinate authorities to appropriately address important pan-European issues.
- If the European Prime Minister loses his majority in the European Citizens' Assembly, new elections will be called.

IV. Capital city network, seat of government and seat of ministries

1. The European Republic has a decentralized capital city network consisting of approximately six medium-sized cities – e.g. Genoa, Bilbao, Münster, Brno, Antwerp and Malmö – to emphasize its decentralization and prevent lobbying.
2. Each capital city houses one of the approximately six ministries of the European Republic.

3. The European Prime Minister decides on the seat of government after their election, for one term of office. The seat of government can rotate among European cities to emphasize the decentralized nature of the European Republic.

President of the European Republic

- The European Republic has no president.
- Representative duties of the European Republic outside Europe are undertaken by members of European royal families, who are generally well-suited to this task, provided they have not been discredited by the Epstein Files.

V. External representation & neutrality of the European Republic (ER)

- The European Republic is neutral and non-aligned. It does not belong to any military alliance and has only a defense army.
- The European Republic is requesting a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
- The European Republic has joint embassies in non-European countries.

VI. The currency of the European Republic (ER)

- The currency of the European Republic is a reformed Euro II, implemented after 2045 following a (wartime) debt haircut. The European Republic keeps cash in circulation.
- The European Republic has Eurobonds. There is a liquid European financial and capital market.
- The ECB's headquarters are in Frankfurt.

VII. The European Court of Justice

The seat of the European Court of Justice of the European Republic (ERGH) is Luxembourg.

VIII. Enlargement of the territory of the European Republic (ER)

- The European Republic can – if a two-thirds majority is achieved in both the European Citizens' Assembly and the European Senate – expand its territory to include the present-day EU accession candidates or future EU accession aspirants with whom negotiations have not yet begun.
- This involves determining additional sub-units for the European Senate (ES) and additional constituencies for the European Citizens' Assembly (EB).
- No further institutional changes take place.

IX. Taxes and fiscal equalization

- The tax revenue of the European Republic, as in Switzerland today, flows from the bottom up. The European sub-units manage 95 percent of their tax revenue independently.
- European citizens pay a direct tax of five percent of their income to the European Republic to finance shared tasks and public goods.
- There is a minimal European fiscal equalization system among the sub-units of the European Republic to support structurally weak regions. It is decided every five years and jointly approved by the European Citizens' Assembly and the European Senate by simple majority.

X. Asylum law, the Schengen Area and the protection of external borders, OLAF and the European Public Prosecutor's Office

- The European Republic does not recognize political asylum.
- The Dublin Agreement is suspended.
- The European Republic establishes a special envoy within its Ministry of Foreign Affairs to combat the root causes of migration and makes extensive programs available to the states of the MENA region (Middle East & North Africa). The funding for these programs is drawn from the existing, substantial budgets currently used to finance refugee aid in Europe (social welfare budgets, housing construction, integration support, etc.).
- The European Republic controls its desired migration through a European *Green Card*, which is advertised annually. There are 500,000 European *Green Cards* per year. Proven political persecution allows for preferential treatment with regard to the awarding of a European *Green Card*.
- The Schengen Agreement is suspended. All citizens of the European Republic move freely and without checks within the territory of the European Republic.

- The European Public Prosecutor's Office of the EU (EPPO) is transformed into the Public Prosecutor's Office of the European Republic (ERStA).
- The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the EU's anti-corruption agency, is transferred to the European Republic.

XI. Miscellaneous

- The European Republic has a public broadcasting system (EÖRR), but it is only digital, not terrestrial. Television has been abolished as a medium, and radio has been digitized. The EÖRR comprises the 45 regional public broadcasting corporations. Any media outlet can apply to be registered with the EÖRR. The EÖRR broadcasts only news, political information events, and cultural programs. Football or other sporting tournaments, broadcasts of royal weddings, quiz shows, and similar programs are not broadcast with public funds.
- The EÖRR Broadcasting Council is selected from qualified candidates by lottery. Any European citizen can stand for election and be elected.
- The European Republic has no state church, no concordat, and guarantees freedom of religion. However, it feels a special connection and obligation to Christianity.
- Intra-European air traffic has become obsolete through the European *High-Speed-Train-Net* and will be abolished by 2045.

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Diagram of the Constitution of the European Republic (ER):

