

**TREATY PROJECT OF THE
EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION**

PREAMBLE

Recognising, that the basic interest of the European nations is living in organic unity, based on unimpaired self governance,

- recognising that natural principles of values of European nation have been guided by tenets of Christian ethics,
- respecting the right of nations to create their own State with their own economic and political systems,
- with the determination to change the EUROPEAN Union from a federation to a confederation and enter a new phase of cooperation for all European states,
- gaining inspiration from the heritage of European culture, religion and humanity, from which all human rights, democracy, freedom, equality, and universal values of social justice have evolved,
- reminding us of the historic importance and necessity of ending the divisive and federative concept and create solid foundations for a future Europe,
- reinforcing our commitment to freedom self determination democracy and a respect for basic human rights by the principles of the rule,
- of strengthening their obligation for basic human rights,
- to deepen solidarity amongst their people while holding each other's history, culture and traditions in respect.
- with the intention to improve a democratic and effective cooperation between states,
- with the determination to strengthen and coordinate their economics and bring about a complementary economics system,
- with the which to enhance the economic and social growth of their peoples by improving harmonisation of spiritual-mental – and material needs and possibilities,
- with the determination that national security and foreign policy are based on solidarity, strengthening the identity and independence of each and every member state for furthering the cause of peace, security and prosperity for Europe and the world,
- with the determination that – which ensuring the defence and security of their people – they give encouragement to citizens of member states to get to know the culture, art and traditions of other nations,
- with the determination, that they would further the process of organic coexistence of the nations of Europe, where - by the principle of self determination – all decision is taken of the closest level to the citizen,
- with the belief that the power of immaterial strength the carries in itself the condition of dominating and transforming matter, therefore, respect for these are the bases for all human evolvment,
- with the belief, that a restoration of unity between the material and immaterial world would recreate the bases for the survival of humanity,
- with the belief, that the bases of freedom is love for all material and immaterial. Living or nonliving creation, also unconditional loyalty to the values of ancestors determining their national heritage,

and have decided, that they will establish the European confederation and appoint for this purpose,

those, who are well and property authorised and would declare with their signature to have agree with the following:

Basic principles of the European Confederation

- (1) The political, social, administrative, economic and regional freedom of all states eternal and inviolable.
- (2) For all men in the harmony of the rights and obligations and his freedom is on the same one.
- (3) The spiritual, intellectual and natural property of all states the state the eternal and inalienable property of a universal community formed by state forming and state-forming national one.
- (4) It all values created with a state's property the state serves the interests of a state forming and state-forming universal community formed by national one.
- (5) Opposite the person who jeopardizes the state's or the citizens' freedom, on all of them for a citizen not only his right, but his duty to contradict and to resist.

PART ONE
The freedom of states
§ 1.

- (1) It is the inalienable right of every country to safeguard its freedom and to recapture it, if at was taken by a foreign power (inside or from the outside).

- (2) The freedom of the state and independence from other states or power ...
 - a./ in the creation and validation of a legal system to regulate the rules of social coexistence.
 - b./ In the establishment and dissolution of foreign connections
 - c./ In the organisation of the social order.
 - d./ In the formation and functioning of the economy and commerce.
 - e./ In the development and application of the means of outer and inner defence.
 - f./ In the establishment a system of regional (country) representatives ensuring total self governance.

- (3) As per entry (2) member states can only enter international treaties, which are regulated points in § 11. (2) member states in respect of:
 - a./ foreign affaires and defence,
 - b./ legislative powers,
 - c./ the application execution and maintenance of the rule of law.
 - d./ Administration of local government,
 - e./ Financial,
 - f./ Economical,
 - g./ Commercial,
 - h./ Customs duty and taxation,
 - i./ Relating to international treaty and
 - j./ Land administration.

- (4) The freedom of the state as exercised by the citizens at each country is a basic right that may never be curbed or terminated by anyone in any way to any extent.

- (5) It is an inalienable right for every state – apart from securing independence – to harmonise their laws with their neighbouring countries regarding their cultural, tradition, economic and defence policies.

Chapter A.
General instructions

Section I.
Basic rules

§ 2.

The European Confederation is not a legal person / entity.

§ 3.

- (1) The European Confederation coordinates the cultural, academic and scientific activities of the member states in subject-matters decided by the member states.
- (2) The European Confederation is based upon an assertion of self-interest and self-government. This is a fundamental condition of the rule of the people and social-solidarity.

Accordingly, its representative systems and institutions are made up of members of independent social groups of civil organisations independent of all political partisanship.

Section II.
The practice of representation

§ 4.

- (1) Representatives of the European Confederation of member states are elected by the following social groups of regional self governments:
 - a./ founding and joining nationals of the nation state,
 - b./ dominant religions of the founding and allied nationals
 - c./ age groups,
 - d./ genders, and
 - e./ trade or profession according to the traditions and the number of members in these social groups.
- (2) Representatives of member states in the European Confederation have a limited mandate on the principle of self governance.

Section III.

The European Confederation functions organic unity with other states and nations of the world.

§ 5.

- (1) The European Confederation rejects wars as an instrument of settling disputes amongst nations and refrains from applying intimidation or force against independent states or nations.
- (2) The European confederation will not relate to states or State-alliances, whose aims are to gain or sustain economic or political power by force in one or more states.
- (3) All member states in the European Confederation expect from all other member states and nations to curb attempts against intimidation and force directed against their political, economic and territorial independence.

§ 6.

- (1) The European Confederation endeavours cooperation with all peoples and states of the world.
- (2) The European – Confederation feels responsible for the fate of nationals of the member states, who live as minority groups – cut off from their homeland – and strive to help them nurture a natural relationship with their motherland.
- (3) The European Confederation will endeavour to welcome all European nations in to the confederative alliance to safeguard their freedom, welfare and security.

§ 7.

The European Confederation and the harmonization of the legal systems of the member states.

- (1) With cooperation of the European Confederation in fitting international agreements into the legal systems of member states, all necessary harmonisation will be completed by the member states.
- (2) With regards to treaties as per entry (1) - The European Confederation will assist in the execution of legal harmonisation.

**Chapter B.
Legislation**

**Section I.
General direction**

§ 8.

- (1) Legislations of the European Confederation serve to harmonise the requirements and possibilities of member states – (demand and supply.)
- (2) Legislations are initiated by jurisdictions.
- (3) The legislation may involve
 - a./ modifying an existing law.
 - b./ repeal an existing rule,
 - c./ creating a new rule.
- (4) Component procedures of creating new rules:
 - a./ initiation,
 - b./ drafting and presentation,
 - c./ acceptance
 - d./ supervision of the acceptance
 - e./ coming into force by legislation
 - f./ the declaration of the new rule of law.
- (5) New, or modified rules may not contravene the original contract.
- (6) The bringing into operation must be done with due care and preparation, and in plenty of time.
- (7) For legislative procedures and other procedures of law creation, the guiding principle is laid down by existing rules of the law to harmonise the balance of demand and supply of member states.
- (8) An „easy to follow” table of legislative procedure, is seen in section I.

Section II.
Rules of law of the European Confederation

§ 9.

- (1) The legal system of the European Confederation defines the rules of social coexistence of the member states – as units of independent social, political and economics units.
- (2) The European Confederation brings the following rules of law,
 - a./ Rule of functioning for the institution of the confederation
 - b./ Coordinating rules of the laws of the Confederation
 - ba.) two as multi faceted international contracts between member states,
 - bb.) treaties between countries of member states or between countries or alliances outside the Confederation
 - c./ recommendations.
- (3) Decisions for the European Confederations are brought by the Council of Confederation.
- (4) Legislations of the Confederation related member states only.

Section III.
Operational regulations of the institutes of the Confederation

§ 10.

- (1) Institutions of the European Confederation
 - a./ The deciding arbiter of the European Confederation is the Council of the Confederation (Council - here on.) It consists of members of civil organisation in proportion to the member of people in each European social Group. Member states delegate representatives by social groups, the numbers of which are selected in proportion to the population count of more groups in each member state.
 - b./ Coordinating Committees of the social groups (committee – here on) organ of drafting and presentation of the European Confederation selected from the council and from prominent member of the social groups.
 - ba.) Health Committee,
 - bb.) Education pedagogy Committee,
 - bc.) Committee of Culture,
 - bd.) Committee of Faith and Religion,
 - be.) Committee of Faith and Religion

- bf.) Defence Committee,
- bg.) Committee of Agriculture
- bh.) Committee of Industry,
- bi.) Committee of Energy,
- bj.) Committee of Supply provision,
- bk.) Committee of Tourism,
- bl.) Committee of Commerce,
- bm.) Committee of Travel and general transport.

c./ Control committee of the European Confederation (Control Committee-hereon.)

An executive-Commission and re-annexation, an agent of the European Confederation. Consists of one delegate from each member state.

- (2) The operational guidelines of the institutions of the confederation may be initiated by members involved in these matters.
- (3) Regulation of operation of the three institutions is contained in the ruling, titled „Steering, execution and Control” as found in the current treaty.

Section IV.

Legislative procedures for the coordination of law in the European Confederation

§ 11.

Balance of needs – possibilities

- (1) The bases of functioning and law creation of the confederation rests upon the balance of needs and possibilities gathered from data of the member states.
- (2) Member states constantly revise their balance of demand and supply, in the following order:
 - a./ Health service,
 - b./ Education and pedagogy,
 - c./ Culture,
 - d./ Faith and religion,
 - e./ Defence,
 - f./ Agriculture and food industry,
 - g./ Industry,
 - h./ Energy,
 - i./ Communal and social services,
 - j./ Tourism,
 - k./ Commerce,

1./ Travel and transport.

§ 12.

The criterion of decision

- (1) The criterion of decision is the demand and supply balance of the member states. Decision time arises, when the demand and supply balance – in any of its elements - falls out of harmony in a member state or in the whole Confederation.
- (2) The aim of the rule - prompted by a time to decide – is to restore the demand and supply balance by the following actions:
 - a./ harmonising one member state's excess-needs with the surplus-possibilities of the nearest member state.
 - b./ One member state's possibility-surplus with the nearest neighbouring member state's excess-needs.
 - c./ Having restored the demand and supply balance within the Confederation, any further imbalances may be equalized with states/alliances outside the Confederation.
 - d./ where product development substitutes altered supply, the above methods are not satisfactory
 - needs may be adjustable by and provision,
 - possibilities by altering product structure.
- (3) The decision criterion will touch on several issues, if conditions of social harmony involve one or more issues. In this case legislative procedure needs to be conducted for each of the issues.

§ 13.

Initiation of legislation

- (1) Initiation of legislation is the first step towards creating a new rule of law arising from a decision criterion.
- (2) A new rule is initiated by:
 - a./ treaties between member states concerns matters as per § 11(1).
 - in case of § 12 (2) points a./ b./ c./
 - = member states without a harmonised demand and supply balance.
 - = the relevant committee;
 - § 12 (2) point d./
 - = in case of excess demand substitutable by goods products or supplies – The relevant Committee,

- = any other member state capable of satisfying excess-demand, product development,
- = by the member state having supply-surplus altering a product-structure – as by a relevant committee decision.

b./ Issues concerning § 11 (2) – regarding irreconcilable elements of the demand and supply at the level of confederation – harmonising may be accomplished between several member states or by treaties with one or more states or alliances outside the Confederation

- by any state or state alliance concerned with the issues
- by the relevant Committees.

c./ the second entry of point b/ can apply only if the supply and demand-harmony could not be achieved by international treaty.

(3) Initiating a change/modification of the law

a./ altering length of period for which a treaty was made

- any state or state-alliance concerned with the treaty
- the relevant committee;

b./ to join a treaty

- the state or state-alliance intending to join,
- the relevant Committee;

c./ extending the scope of the treaty

- any state or state-alliance involved
- the relevant Committee may initiate;

(4) To repeal/initiate a rule of law

a./ When any state or state-alliance commits a breach of conduct against any disposition of the Confederation of Europe. The Control Committee may consider the suspension and the cessation of the execution of the treaty involved.

b./ Cessation of a treaty may be initiated if:

- the aims of the treaty have been achieved within,
- the period of the agreed time of the treaty,
- states or state alliances concerned decided,
- the relevant committees decided so.

§ 14.

Drafting a rule of law

- (1) In the preparation of a new rule, an evidence of the will of the social groups involved would have to be demonstrated.
- (2) The coordination of the projected draft and its presentation is conducted by the chairman of Presentation,
 - a./ who is chairman of the relevant committee as described in § 11. point (2),
 - b./ who is voted in by a majority at the meeting of the relevant committee leaders, as described at § 11 point (2).
- (3) Drafting of the rule is prepared by
 - a./ those members of committees of the member states concerned with the nature of the agreement – in case of international treaties between two or more member states,
 - b./ in case of treaties between member states and between countries outside the confederation
 - inside the Confederation as described in point a./,
 - states outside Confederation will delegate persons of their choice for preparing the draft together as in point a./.
- (4) Members of the committee are obliged to consult with the electorate of the state they represent during the course of drafting the rule previously prepared and approved by the Committee.

In the process of drafting a rule and consultations the opinion and approval of the social groups of member states concerned with the topic of rule, is decisive.
- (5) The chairman of Presentation is entitled to announce the draft for presentation if –
 - a./ in case of drafts between two or more member states - the relevant committee (or Committees – if more topics are involved) representing member states concerned with the ruling will have to support the presentation of the draft unanimously,
 - b./ in case of treaties between member states or between states or state alliances outside the Confederation
 - Relevant members of Committee (or Committees of there are more different topics of the ruling) of the member states involved.
 - States or state alliances, outside the Confederation involved in the treaty are supporting the presentation of the draft unanimously.

§ 15.

Acceptance of the proposed draft

- (1) The draft-project is accepted by the council of the European confederation by a simple majority vote of representatives of the member states involved with the treaty.
- (2) In case doubts of any member of the Council or supervising Committee about the acceptability of the draft by the unanimous will of the social-groups of all member states involved with the topics of the proposed draft.

§ 16.

Draft legislated to become law

- (1) The draft will become a rule of law when the chairman of the European confederation validates it, according to a decision of acceptance by the Council of the European Confederation as per § 15.
- (2) For the supervision of the topic (or topics) of the ruling representatives involved in the acceptance of the draft will be personally responsible.

§ 17.

Supervision of the acceptance of the draft

- (1) The supervising Committee
 - a./ before the draft is declared to be law
 - b./ The acceptance of proposals of the legislature before the draft is declared to be the new law supervises, as described in „Directives ,execution and supervision” ruling.
- (2) Regarding the declaration of the rule supervision Committee will decide as follows:
 - a./ The new rule may be declared,
 - b./ the legislative procedure has to be repeated.
- (3) The details of the supervision of the rule is regulated by the ruling titled: „Directives, execution and supervision.”

§ 18.

Declaration of the rule of law

The new rule has to be published in the official publication of the European Confederation and that of the member states, signatories of the treaty.

Section V.
Legislative procedures for Recommendations

§ 19.
Criterion of decision

Criterion of decision of a Recommendation arises

- a./ if the execution of an international treaty shows up an anomaly of the supply & demand balance in any member state.
- b./ The analysis of the combined balance of supply and demand in the European Confederation – should indicate for what kind of product, food supply or service is an increased/reduced demand and what supply or demand for some goods, services has terminated or altered,
- c./ whole some member state may suggest a way to a need expanding idea.

§ 20.
Initiation of Recommendation

Recommendation may be initiated based on a criterion of decision.

- a./ by any institution of the European Confederation, to harmonise rules and legislative procedures for member states that would enhance the validation of success to attain independence, democracy, solidarity and a resultant demand and supply balance,
- b./ by any institution or any member state of the Confederation, as per § 11. point (2) in the relevant topic, arising from the development of the combined demand & supply balance, influencing a product development or a change in product-structure expansion, and presentation of the proposed rule is made by the representative of the initiating member state who is chairman and member of the Committee concerned with the initiated subject.
- c./ The recommendation proposed is prepared by a group of experts appointed by the initiation-chairman.

§ 21.
Preparation of Recommendation Proposal

- (1) The preparation for law harmonisation and / or preparing legislative proposals is the task of the chairman of Proposals, who...

- a./ is president of the Initiation Committee, if it touches on the subject contained in § 11. point (2).
 - b./ the person elected by a majority vote, selected from chairmen of committees, at the combined meeting of the Committees of the initiation, as contained in § 11. point (2), referring to more topics.
- (2) It is the Chairman of the Proposals, who will harmonise the Proposal plan and the recommendation of the draft.
- a./ will be, according to point (1), the chairman of the committee if the initiator is a chairmen of the Confederation of Europe.
 - b./ Will be a representative of the member state, who is a member of the Committee, concerned with topic of the initiation.
- (3) The preparation o the recommendation-plan for expansion and presentation of the proposed rule is made by the representative of the initiating committee, concerned with the initiated subject.
- (4) The recommendation proposed is prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Initiation-chairman member state, who is chairman and a member of the com

§ 22.

Acceptance of the Recommendation proposal

- (1) The recommendation proposal is accepted by the Council of European Confederation by a simple majority-vote.
- (2) In case of any doubt by the Council or any member of the Control Committee about the suitability of the proposal plan according to the express of all social groups concerned. Than a Supervisory Committee may be set to oversee and re-examine the Recommendation proposal.

§ 23.

Supervision of acceptance of the legislation

- (1) The control Committee examines the acceptance of the submitted proposal, before declaration as described in the rule, titled Directive, execution and supervision.
- (2) The Control Committee – on examination brings the following decision regarding the acceptability of the Proposed
 - a./ The proposal is declarable.

- b./ The process of proposal needs to be repeated.
 - c./ The subject of the proposal breaches the basic principles of the European Confederation hence the legislative process cannot be repeated.
- (3) Details of the examination of the acceptance is regulated by the rules of „Directive, execution and supervision.”
- (4) The acceptance by the relevant member states indicates a criterion of decision of the harmonising process of the European Confederation.

§ 24.

Publication of the Recommendation proposal

The proposal is published in the official papers of the European Confederation and in issues of the member states concerned.

PART TWO

The freedom of the citizens of member states of the European Confederation

§ 25.

General directives

- (1) In the harmony of rights and obligations all citizens of every member state of the European Confederation enjoy the very same freedom, which cannot be censed suspended or curbed.
- (2) Citizens of the member states:
 - a./ the state-founding members of the nation, living anywhere in the world, also
 - b./ state-constituent members of the nation living on the territory of the member state. The state-constituent nationals are determined by the rule of law of the member states.
- (3) State-constituent nation is the one, which accepts the values of the state-founding nation but finds room for its culture on the territory of the member state.
- (4) Any one who is not a citizen of the member state and lives there as a guest, under full obligation and having the rights of a guest.
- (5) Unworthy persons for citizenship must be deprived of citizenship as described in the rulebook, titled a „Directive execution and supervision”.
- (6) The guest has the same rights as a citizen except:
 - a./ may not take part in activities which would have an influence on the political, economical and social life of the member state,
 - b./ may not get involved in the planning and application of the economic policy of the member state,
 - c./ neither he, nor his descendents may be the owner universal property of the member state.

Chapter A.
Rights of freedom for citizens of the member states

Section I.
Basic human rights

Subsection 1.
General rules

§ 26.

The practice and protection of basic rights

- (1) Inherent rights of citizenship (basic rights, from here on) and their protection - according to their nature – is due for every legal person, or non legal entity, as described in the rulebook, titled: „ Directive, execution § supervision”.
- (2) Basic rights may be protected by every one by lawful means offences against such rights can be taken to the court of law by everyone-according to its nature – or applied compulsorily in certain cases, as described in part 4. (§ 124-145) as a right contradict and resist.

§ 27.

Regulation and limitation of the basic rights

- (1) Regulations concerning basic rights and obligations are directed by the regulations currently applied under the title of „Of basic human rights and obligations”. To curb such basic rights can be done according to the regulation, as above.
- (2) Legislations over basic rights can be restrictive only in exceptional circumstances proportionate to the aim it needs to achieve and control in order to safeguard the basic rights of others, to prevent crime and pursue criminals in defence of public order national security and public health.

§ 28.

Deviation from basic rights in extraordinary circumstances

- (1) The rule of law of each member state may be suspended to a necessary measure relating to the given situation.
- (2) The above directives point (I.) are not applicable for rules laid down in § 29-30, § 51, § 78-81 and in § 82 point (2).

§ 29.

Restrictions relating to office and public service

- (1) Members of Councils, Committees and Control Committees may not unite or join in public demonstrations or organisations.
- (2) Members of Council or Control Committee of the European confederation may not take part in the activities of social groups publicly.
- (3) Rights of joining organisations for members of Councils, Committees and Control committees of the Confederation is determined by the legal system of the member state.

Subsection 2.

Right to living conditions

§ 30.

Right to life and human dignity

- (1) Every man has an inherent and inalienable right to life and to human dignity and none can be deprived of this right arbitrarily.
- (2) It is everyones right to develop ones personality freely and respect their physical, mental and moral integrity.
- (3) No one is to be subjected to torture or treated with cruel in human, humiliating punishment.
- (4) It is forbidden to carry out scientific or medical experiments of humans without consent by the human subject.

§ 31.

Right to freedom and personal safety

- (1) Every one has the right, in the harmony of rights and obligations to freedom and obligations.
- (2) To arrest and detain, to deprive or curb any ones freedom may only done through legal action determined by the laws of the member state. Arrested or determined by the laws of the member state. Arrested or detained persons haw the right to be informed about the causes of the proceedings.
- (3) Any person arrested detained or curbed in his freedom in anyway would have to be tried by the count, or released within seventy two hours, the latest. The person before the

court must be given a hearing and judgement must be given in writing to explain the reasons for acquittal or further curtailment of his freedom.

- (4) Punishment of loss of freedom may only be passed by a court of law.
- (5) Illegal arrest or detention gives the victim a right to claim full compensation.

§ 32.

Right to the sustenance of the family structure

- (1) Citizens of every member state of the European Confederation, have the right to live in a family structure according to their national customs:
 - a./ in large, extended families, with several generations,
 - b./ securing a population growth in all age groups of families for the state founder and state constituent nations.
- (2) Conditions required for the maintenance of the family structure and details of regulations are contained the relevant rules of the member states.

§ 33.

Right to founding a family

- (1) Man and woman, on reaching an age limit – prescribed by the rules of the member state – may marry and start founding a family.
- (2) The bases of the family are the union of two persons of different sex forming a couple.
- (3) Sexual deviations are considered as illness in the European Confederation. Right and obligations of abnormalities are regulated by the rules of the member states.

§ 34.

Rights and obligations of the family

- (1) Member state of the European Confederation will secure the conditions of safeguarding the family unit, the unborn, the child, the mother and the parents.
- (2) It is the duty of the parents to achieve the protection of the family as per point (1).
- (3) Detailed directions regarding the rights and obligations of the family are described in the rules of the member states.

§ 35.

Rights and obligations of the mother

- (1) In acknowledgment for her role as a mother, and activities for the family she may exercise the following rights:
 - a./ The mother receives (as a maternity acknowledgement) a basic salary – applicable to her trade or qualification – in appreciation of the social value of her activity for the first ten years of her child (to end of the 4 years primary school). From the second child on, an additional 10% per child is due.
 - b./ When all her children are past their 10th year (or four years of primary school), she receives half of the average salary applicable at all times, and from the second child on an additional 10% for each until the age of 24.
- (2) It is the duty of the mother – either in or outside the family – to secure the rights, dire for the young. She is obliged to show the kind of example that is necessary for her child (children) to develop spiritually, mentally and physically.
- (3) As the harmony of rights and obligations is prescribed by the principles of the European Confederation, the family is entitled to the advantages, if they fulfilled their obligations entirely.
- (4) Detailed regulations regarding the rights and obligations of the family are described in the rules of the member states.

§ 36.

General rights and obligations of the child

- (1) Intensive care and protection is demanded from family, society and the state for the child.
- (2) Member states provide at birth of a child birth rights:
 - a./ inherits the legal status of the parents regarding rights and obligations.
 - b./ registration of birth, according to the legal status as per point a./ above.
 - c./ having a name, growing up in the family and having a say in decision concerning his/her future – according to his/her maturity.
- (3) Member states of the European Confederation provide the same rights to children without a family as those born in a family.
- (4) Parents can choose the kind of education and upbringing the child should receive.
- (5) The child must follow the rules of behaviour determined by parents, carers and teachers.

- (6) The child must be respectful to parents, teachers and carers.
- (7) Detailed regulations of rights and obligations are determined by rules of the member state according to principles of points (1)-(6) above.

§ 37.

The right to upbringing

- (1) The child is entitled to a spiritual, mental and physical upbringing to ensure a constant development from the moment of conception.
- (2) A man, until obtaining his first qualification or diploma, is entitled to the right to receive correct influences of the rules of social coexistence for a normal development to express his free will.
- (3) A young man is obliged to do his best, so that in his active adult life he is able to fulfil his tasks – according to his talent and capacity – so that he can carry out his duty of increasing his nation's spiritual, mental and material wealth.

§ 38.

The right to education

- (1) Citizens of every member state of the European Confederation are entitled to obtain a skill or a diploma.
- (2) As a condition under point (1), education, textbooks, school accessories, school-hostel placement, travel, boarding facilities and all services-complementary to education – are supplied free of charge.
- (3) Basic education is compulsory. The age limit of compulsory education is set by the rules of the member states.
- (4) The member state maintains primary, secondary and higher educational establishments run by rules of the member state, by
 - a./ the state,
 - b./ Christian, monotheistic religion and churches
 - c./ or societies.Member states secure standard educational conditions, irrespective of who runs the educating establishment.
- (5) Member states are obliged to maintain primary school facilities for each settlement, training colleges, intermediate and higher educational establishments should be in easy reach of students.

- (6) In the rules of member states, trade -professional supervision is applied over the establishment.
- (7) Intermediate and higher is available to everyone according to his/her capability. Document and certificates courses done are regulated by the rules of the member state.
- (8) Primary and intermediate institutions are freely
 - a./ chosen by parents,
 - b./ higher educational institutions are chosen by the young.
- (9) The student must continue his studies to his capabilities with additional study aids and accessories must raise the level of his/her knowledge, so that they will contribute to the enrichment of their nation's mental, spiritual and material wealth.

§ 39.

Secured conditions for the young

- (1) By securing conditions of the family functions, basic conditions are ensured for the young to develop their spiritual and mental free will.
- (2) Material conditions to obtaining first qualification:
 - a./ free education
 - b./ free textbooks, stationery and other technical teaching aids,
 - c./ free entry to theatre, museum, library and other cultural programme,
 - d./ free meals
 - e./ free travel,
 - f./ clothing allowance,
 - g./ free programmes during vacations.
- (3) Material conditions on attaining first qualification:
 - a./ chance to utilise skills obtained (work opportunity)
 - b./ conditions for starting an independent life (home furnishing and fitting with view to a larger family model)
 - c./ if aspiring self-employment, by rule of the member state, according to the balance of demand and supply, may receive basic investment (partly by credit)
- (4) On obtaining first qualification – irrespective of sex or gender – the young person is obliged
 - a./ to fulfil his obligation actively using his skills and obtain
 - b./ military training and national (military) service. After basic military training – if not a professional soldier – he will take part as a reservist - if necessary – in national defence.

- (5) Conditions of point (4) are ruled by the laws of the member state.

§ 40.

Youth representation

- (1) The social group of youth (age of representation) of the European Confederation, asserts its interests (and harmonises with other social groups) by delegation of the Committee of Age groups.
- (2) Nomination of delegates is done by the youth protecting social groups according to the Election rules of the European Confederation.

§ 41.

Activities during the active age

- (1) By function, to serve sustenance (example: food production), then preparing the next stage of further development (e.g. research).
- (2) Securing the immediate condition for human life in order of importance. (e. g. education, administration and preparing utility goods) and activities serving the enhancements of life conditions (e. g. protection of the environment.)
- (3) According to ways of carrying out tasks - in community (as employed or owner) or individually (e. g.: small trader, producer) - as necessary.

§ 42.

Right to increasing national wealth

- (1) The determining factor in the social, political and economic life of the European Confederation is total self-sufficiency by demand and supply harmonising autarchy.
- (2) To take part in the enhancement of the national wealth in an absolute right and obligation for all citizens of the member state, guests with right to live in a member state and visitors with right to stay according to rules of the member state.
- (3) Harmony of demand supply of material nature is ensured by the European Confederation as per PART THREE (§ 99-126.) or as rules of member states, based on...
- a./ harmonised supply and provision.
- b./ free economic competition.
- (4) Rights of firms and companies operating in free economic competition may be curbed by laws of member states for safeguarding the interests of citizens and their public

morals, to prevent unfair and indecent marketing practices and formation of ownership / monopoly hindering free competition.

- (5) Everyone has the right to decide to carry out economic activity in a harmonised supply or in a free economic competition.
- (6) The economic of the European Confederation is directed by the here mentioned rule part three (§ 99-126.), and the legal rules of the member states.

§ 43.

Acknowledge of activities.

- (1) In acknowledgement of activities, basic human rights may be complemented by rights connected with those activities. Of course, with increased rights, there are increased responsibilities.
- (2) Rights connected with activities, obligations, ways and scale of appreciation are determined by rules of the member state.

§ 44.

Cause representation of the active age

- (1) In the European Confederation, citizens of active age group, according to trade and profession, in proportion to the number of their group, as per § 10. (1) points ba, bc. and bg, bm. send representatives to their Committee of the professions validating their interests (harmonised with other social groups) and takes part in the work of Confederation.
- (2) Nominations of representatives are done by cause representative organisation according to the "Rules of the European Confederation".

§ 45.

Rights and obligations at age of experience-transference

- (1) At the age of experience-transference (retirement, from here on) a person enjoys the same rights and obligations as at the active age adjusted to strengthen parental rights.
- (2) Appreciation of retirement age by member state of the European Confederation:
 - a./ free supply of basic necessities of life
 - b./ recompensing activities (by an income)
 - c./ a state pension rule of 50% average salary in the relevant trade and position.
- (3) In view of the constant growth of the national wealth, the sum and buying power of the pension also increase year by year.

§ 46.

Cause representation of age of experience-transference

- (1) In the European Confederation, social groups of Age group Commission validate and (harmonise their interests with other social groups) take part in the work of the Confederation.
- (2) Representatives are delegated by the cause representatives according to the “Rules of election of the European Confederation”.

§ 47.

Rights and obligations of preserving health

- (1) It is a right and obligation of every citizen of every member state, and guests with the right to live in the country and visitors with right to stay, according to the rule, of the member state to preserve good health.
- (2) Health is the unity of harmony of the spiritual, mental and physical well-being.
- (3) Harmlessness and safety of health is secured in...
 - a/ guidance of the soul
 - b/ spiritual transmission
 - c/ food provisions
 - d/ products of industry
 - e/ personal and public services
 - f/ foreign trade services and transport of export-import goods
 - g/ transport of food and industrial products
 - h/ conditions of transport for passengers and goodsby compliance with rules of the member state.
- (4) Every citizen of member states in the European Confederation and guests or visitors with right to live in the country have to follow the health preserving activities as under:
 - a/ will proclaim and accept Christian values
 - b/ engages in mental activities, propagating natural values and follows such activities
 - c/ takes part regularly – according to age and gender – in all medical check ups, healing examinations and treatments
- (5) Rights and obligations of points (4) are ruled by the laws of member states.

§ 48.

Right to physical training

- (1) Member state of the European Confederation provides the facilities of health preserving training and competitive sports.
 - a/ in all educational institutions or in all settlements with priority right of use
 - b/ in all settlements sufficient number of sporting establishments always equipped to a high standard.
- (2) Member state provides conditions of material and encouragement – from training fresh novices to competitive level to producing quality competitors.
- (3) Detailed rules of right to physical training are contained in the laws of the member state.

§ 49.

Right to health service and care

- (1) Every citizen of a member state in the European Confederation and guests with right to live in the Country, also, foreign nationals with right to stay by rules of the member state, have the right to free treatment and care, including medicines and other health aids.
- (2) Member state maintains healing and caring institutions which are operated by
 - a/ the state
 - b/ Christ following, one-good worshipping churches, or
 - c/ societies.Member states will secure conditions of health service and care, irrespective of who is operating the institution, on the principle of uniformity and standard.
- (3) Member states exercise professional control over institutions of health service and care as prescribed by their rules.
- (4) Every citizen of member states in the European Confederation and guests or foreign nationals with right to stay or live in the country have a right and a duty to safeguard and preserve their health.

§ 50.

Rights of the seriously handicapped (disabled)

- (1) Citizens of member states in the European Confederation, and all guests with right to live in the country, also foreign nationals staying according to the rules of the member state if disabled physically, or mentally handicapped are entitled to increased protection and care.

- (2) Conditions of special care and details of right to special care are determined by the rules of the member state.

§ 51.

The right to healthy environment

- (1) Citizens of member states in the European Confederation, and all guests with right to live in the country, also, foreign nationals staying according to the rules of the member state, also visitors to member states or more in official capacity, (diplomats) have the right to a healthy environment.
- (2) The legal system of member states, contain the measures, relating to safe guarding the natural and built environment, preventing and moderating damages to the environment.
- (3) The legal system also contains the necessary measures that forbid the production of the following, harmful and dangerous to health, factors:
 - a/ producing and distributing such goods
 - b/ using such method of production and distribution
 - c/ handling such wasted refuse.
- (4) Safe guarding the environment is the duty of every person defined in point (1).

§ 52.

Right to expression of free will

Everyone has the right to chose, accept and give expression of thought - derived from free will – to choose conscience and creed.

§ 53.

Right to practice creed and religion

- (1) It is the right of every citizen of every member state in the European Confederation, without hindrance, guests with right of abode in the country, those foreigners, staying in the country with the limitations according to the laws of the member state, have the right to follow the ceremony and religions activities, either individually or in community, and may give expression, practice and spread their teachings.
- (2) The practice of religion for anyone maybe curbed or forbidden
 - a/ if they do not follow the teaching of Christ, or
 - b/ if the ban could prevent commitment of crime, or in the interest of public order, public morality, protection of people's right or in the interest of a national defence obligations.

§ 54.

Representation of faith and religion

- (1) Citizens of member states in the European Confederation, belonging to social groups following the Christian faith, consolidating their interests (in harmony with other social groups) by delegated representatives in the “Committee of Religions affairs”, to take part in the work of the Confederation.
- (2) The appointment of representatives is done by an interest-serving organ of the citizens of the member state, followers of the Christian faith in accordance with the election rules of the European Confederation.

§ 55.

Right to know the national past

- (1) It is a right and obligation of every citizen of member states in the European Confederation to learn
 - a/ the historic progress, that leads to the organic unity in the Confederation
 - b/ recognize the cause that leads to disruption of living in organic unity
 - c/ of the consequences of the disruption of living in organic unity.
- (2) It is the right and obligation of guests with right to live in the member state, and foreign visitors staying in accordance with rules of the member state to acquaint them selves with...
 - a/ the history of our nations, and
 - b/ their nation’s historic relation to the state-founding and state-constituent members the of nation, that granted them the right to stay.
- (3) The rights and obligations to learn about the past of the nation are detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 56.

Right to nurture the national culture

- (1) It is the right and obligation of every citizen of every member state in the European Confederation
 - a/ to get to know-, to care for-, and to nurture their own national culture
 - b/ to apply their national culture, in order to sustain the organic unity of life of member states in the European Confederation, with regards to nature, social affairs and the organic economy (ecological unity).
- (2) It is the right and obligation of guests with right to live in the member state also, foreign nationals staying in the country
 - a/ to get to know, to care for and to nurture their own culture

b/ to apply elements of their own culture, identical and complementary to the values of the European Confederation

in order to accommodate themselves to the organic unity in which the European Confederation has granted them the right to stay, as guests or visitors of a member state, living in natural, social and economic (ecological) organic unity.

- (3) The rights and obligations to care for the national culture are detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 57.

The right of preserving and cultivating the language

- (1) The language of the state founding nation, having been cleansed of foreign / slang words, also, of alien grammatical forms, will be the official language of each member state in the European Confederation.
- (2) Every citizen of each member state in the European Confederation, every guest living in the country by right, also foreign nationals with right to stay by rules of the member state, must learn the official language of the member state.
- (3) It is the right and obligation for every member of the state-founding nation of the member state in the European Confederation, to take part in the cleansing of the language of the nation, and to preserve and cultivate the language so purified.
- (4) Every citizen of each member state in the European Confederation and guests with right to live in the country, also foreign national, by right to stay, according to the rule of the member state, has the right and obligation of preserving and cultivating their own language.
- (5) The right and obligations to preserve and cultivate the language is detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 58.

Freedom of scientific research and application, the arts and culture

- (1) The intellectual and spiritual values of the founding and constituent members of the nation are the inalienable property of the member state of the European Confederation.
- (2) The scientific research and its application, the arts and the cultivation of culture, are freely accessible activity for everyone in the member states of the European Confederation.
- (3) Universal culture in the member states of the European Confederation is of paramount importance just as the protection and support of the national cultures of the founding and constituent members the nations.

- (4) Scientific research and application with rights and obligations for the cultivation of arts and culture are detailed by rules of the member state.

§ 59.

Right to self government for settlements and social groups

- (1) Rights of self organization for settlements:
- a/ right and obligation of electing representatives for local authorities (autonomy)
 - b/ right and obligation of representing settlements in state-government
 - c/ right of establishing spiritual, mental and material self sufficiency (autarchy)
 - d/ right to teaching and education
 - e/ right to functioning health service
 - f/ right to develop and operate fair life-conditions
 - g/ right to develop and operate an economy, based on self sufficiency and free competition
- these are secured by the legal system of the member state.
- (2) Right of self organization of social groups:
- a/ right and obligation of electing representatives for local/ regional government to safeguard their interests
 - b/ right and obligation of representing social groups in central government
 - c/ right and obligation of representation of social groups in the European Confederation
 - d/ right to conditions, required to carry out its particular functions as a social group, and obligation for suitable use of their functions, which are secured by the rules of the member state.

§ 60.

Right to life, property, personality and public safety

- (1) Every person, living or staying in any member state of the European Confederation has an inviolable right to life and personality.
- (2) Every citizen of the member state, has the right to protect his property and belongings and to public safety.
- (3) Guests with right to live in the country and foreign nationals, staying with permission of the member state, have the right to protect their right of ownership and to public safety.

Section 3.

Unalienable rights and curtailments in exceptional cases

§ 61.

Prohibition of forced labour and compulsory work

- (1) No one can be sent to forced or compulsory labour
- (2) Not contradictory to prohibition mentioned in point (1)
 - a/ persons convicted for crimes may do compulsory work
 - b/ order to work while in military service
 - c/ in exceptional circumstances in the interest of unity, and balance of rights and obligations, according to the purpose determined by the laws of the member state, work may be compulsory.

§ 62.

Freedom of movement

- (1) Every citizen of the member states and guests with right to live in the country and foreign nationals staying with permission of the member state have the right to freely change their place of abode, and he is free to leave to country which is only limited by the legal system of the member state for crime prevention, pursuit of crime, guarding public order, state security and public health.
- (2) Citizens of member states by the European Confederation may return home from abroad anytime.
- (3) Citizens of a member state of the European Confederation must not be banished from the territory of the member state he is a citizen of.
- (4) Guests with right to live in the country, and foreign nationals, staying with permission of the member state, can be expelled from the territory of the member state, only by legal procedures, based on causes determined by the law.

§ 63.

Rights to do with the person and personal data

- (1) Everyone has rights concerning his person like, the inviolability of his private life and good name, photographs, voice recording, the inviolability of his home, privacy of letters, and electronic communications and his private confidentialities. These rights may be curtailed - for reasons and purposes of crime prevention, pursuit of crime, also for national security and public health reasons - by the legal system of the member state.

- (2) People are free to handle their own affairs. The legal system of the member state, may order the examination of personal data for the purpose of home defence, crime prevention, pursuit of crime, public safety, national security, public health, population registrations, tax or public liabilities, and for the service of public services.
- (3) To safeguard the honour of public life, member states may rule differently from those describe in point (2) about the handling of data of persons, carrying out public duties.
- (4) Regulations of the protection of personal data are detailed in the legal system of the member state.

§ 64.

Right to know about data of common/ public interest

- (1) Everyone has the right to access information in common/public interest.
- (2) Data of common interest for social coexistence and conditions to secure it are such data, which is handled by
 - a/ the state or
 - b/ local government tasks to do with local-, and social groups
 - c/ defined by rules of the member state, other public service, or person will handle.
- (3) To know about data of public interest, may be restricted by member states ruling it to be secret, the knowledge of which by unauthorized person might harm or endanger
 - a/ home defence, crime prevention, pursuit of crime, public order, national security or the central economy
 - b/ foreign policy or relating to international connections, also, interest under jurisdiction.
- (4) Restriction on data of common interest may be restricted only for a period of time prescribed by the rules of the member state. The sustenance of such restrictions is continually re-examined by the Committee of Supervisions of the European Confederation.
- (5) During the time of restriction and six months after lifting the restriction on right of information, no legislation maybe brought about the subject matter of the restriction.

§ 65.

The freedom of expression and the press

- (1) Everyone has the right of expressing opinion, by word, in writing, in the press, or other ways of communication (electronic) freely, further more, to acquire information and opinions of other people.

- (2) It is forbidden to incite for war, for religious hatred of any kind, towards other nations or races, hostility calls for violence and may support hostility.
- (3) Curtailing freedom of expression may only be applied according to the legal rules of the member state, for the purpose of home defence, crime prevention, public order, and national security, the territorial integrity of the country, protecting person's good name, or his rights also, for safe guarding the dignity and impartiality of the judicature.
- (4) Rules of the member state may curb the freedom of expression in the interest of defending children.
- (5) The printed press, television and radio, the traditional and electronic means of communication, must promote the right to know about data of public interest, by truthful and accurate reporting and a complete disclosure of the communicated subject matter, to give a fair and balanced account to the public. In as much as the above mentioned means of communication breaches the right to information about matters of common interest, they immediately lose their right to communicate after committing the breach.
- (6) Right to expression and freedom of the press is detailed in the legal system of the member state.

§ 66.

The right to assembly

- (1) Everyone has the right to peaceful and unarmed assembly.
- (2) Member state may rule on conditions for assembly in a public place, for a defined purpose, to be reported in advance – further more – holding an assembly may be conditional upon an undertaking, with regards to public order, national security public health or environmental safety.

§ 67.

Right to form associations

- (1) Every citizen of all member states in the European Confederation has the right to form and join associations, for the purpose of enhancing the defence of regional, social and cultural groups, as determined by the rules of member states.
- (2) It is the right of guests living in the member state, also, of foreign nationals staying in the country, to form and join associations for cultural purpose as described by the rules of the member state.
- (3) It is not allowed to establish armed associations as voluntary organizations. Voluntary cultural (sports) associations are not considered armed organizations if they possess

objects, which might be considered arms for the purposes of maintaining tradition and culture, and used in an enclosed space, with the safety precautions, as detailed by the relevant rules of the member state.

- (4) It is forbidden to establish voluntary associations opposing the basic principles of the European Confederation.
- (5) The practice of right of association is detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 68.

Right of participation in public affairs

- (1) Every citizen of all member states of the European Confederation, may participate in the conduct of public affairs of the state and region, and may take up office, according to the rules of the member state.
- (2) Guest living in the member state, also, foreign nationals staying in the country, may not participate, or take up office in public affairs, described in point (1).
- (3) The right of representatives to be nominated or to be elected is detailed in the “Election rules of the European Confederation”.

§ 69.

Right to petition and complaint

- (1) Everyone has the right – alone or with other – to lodge a petition or a complaint to the relevant department of the member state, or that of the European Confederation.
- (2) The relevant department is obliged to give a detailed response to the petition, or complaint, in a given period of time, as ruled by the law.
- (3) The practice of right to petitioning and complaint is detailed by the rules of the member state and the current rule of law of the European Confederation.

§ 70.

Right of individuals involved in legal proceedings

- (1) Those, involved in legal proceeding have a right to be heard in person by the court, the legal system of the member state may make an exception in this respect.
- (2) Should the person in the proceedings not wish to exercise his right to be heard or is absent without good reason the proceeding would not be hindered.

- (3) The practice of exercising the right of persons, involved in legal proceedings, is detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 71.

Right of minority group

- (1) The European Confederation gives the right to its citizens as in point (2) the right of participation – individually or collectively – in public affairs, to nurture their culture and language used in public and in official matters, and the use of own name. Right of education in own language, is ruled by the laws of the member state.
- (2) Member states of the European Confederation ensure the right of participation in public affairs as laid down by „ The election rules of the European Confederation”.
 - a./ right of representation for the state-constituent nations of the member state as social groups
 - b./ the right to vote and to be elected is the right of every member of the state-founding nation.
- (3) Guests with right to live in the member state, also foreign nationals staying in the country with permission (diplomats), have the right as ruled by the member state
 - a./ to use their own language in public and in official matters, and their own names.
 - b./ to education in own language, nurturing their culture and to sustain their own institutions.
- (4) The practice of the right of minorities, are detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 72.

Right to asylum

- (1) Member states of the European Confederation gives asylum to those foreign nationals, or stateless persons who may be considered refugees by international treaty or by rules of the member state accepted as refugees.
- (2) If a foreign national is admitted as a refugee
 - a./ being a de facto state-founding member of the member state, by ruling of the member state, he will be a legal (‘de iure’) citizen, and can exercise his rights and obligations fully.
 - b./ optional members of the state-constituent nation, on bases of negotiated verdict of the motherland
 - becomes a ‘de iure’ citizen, and may fully exercise his rights and fulfil his obligations, or

- will become a foreign national living in the country with permission by the ruling of the member state,
 - returns to his motherland.
- c./ if not a member of the member state, then by a negotiated agreement with the motherland
- becomes a foreign nation naturalised by the member state
 - returns to his motherland.
- (3) The refugee may be refused asylum only in exceptional cases, in the light of international treaty, decided by due legal process if the returned, expelled or extradited to another country by the member state.
- (4) The practice of right to asylum is detailed by the legal system of the member state.

§ 73.

Right to property and ownership

- (1) Every citizen of member states in the European Confederation and guests living in member states, also, foreign nationals with permission to stay (diplomats), may own a limitless amount of chattels if none of it would endanger public-order, national security, public health and the safety of the environment.
- (2) Only citizens of the member state may possess or own real estates and immovable properties, as detailed in the legal system of the member state.
- (3) Public- or private properties have equal rights and have the same right of protection.
- (4) The right of ownership may not be curbed or withdrawn, or the right to own may not be burdened for common interest, except in cases and ways determined by the rules of the law.
- (5) Expropriation of property may only be done exceptional cases and ways, determined by the rules of the member state, subject to unconditional and immediate compensation.
- (6) The right to property and ownership are detailed in the rules of the member state (and in the THIRD PART, § 99—126).

§ 74.

Relegation of the right of property and ownership

- (1) The subject of property and ownership relegation may only be property considered to be real-estate ruled so by the member state.
- (2) The rules of the member state, concerning relegating rights of ownership, (as in point(1)), could make an exception.
- (3) The practice of relegating the right of ownership is detailed by the laws of the member state.

§ 75.

The right to inherit

- (1) Every person in member state of the European Confederation may inherit an unlimited amount of chattels, conditional upon the objects owner do not present any hazards to public-order, national security, public-health and to the environment.
- (2) Only citizens of the member state may inherit real-estate property.
- (3) There is no inheritance tax on chattels or properties.
- (4) Rules, regarding the practice of inheritance, are detailed by the legal system of the member state.

Section II.

Rights due, in proportion to fulfilled obligations

§ 76.

The right to basic food-supply

- (1) Every person in the member states of the European Confederation – that is; every citizen, guests with right to live in the member state, also, foreign nationals with permission to stay (diplomats) in the country-, if
 - a./ the person is studying as a young student, or
 - b./ passed into the age of 'passing-on-experience'.
- (2) Persons at the age of the passing-on-experience, living in the member state as guests, or staying in the country as a foreign nationals, by permission; may have the right to free

sustenance, if they contributed to the national wealth of the member state, for – at least ten years.

- (3) The right to free basic food supply is detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 77.

The right to a dwelling.

- (1) Every citizen of member states in the European Confederation has the right to own, or hire a home.
- (2) Guests, living in the member state, or foreign nationals staying in the country by permission, will be provided by home finding facilities by the member state - if required.
- (3) The practice of the right to a dwelling is detailed in the rules of the member state.

§ 78.

Right to municipal services

- (1) Municipal services are provided free of charge, determined by quota, (for securing basic human rights) to those, who - according to age, occupation and the number of people in his/her house-hold - may request the facilities.
- (2) The right to municipal services is detailed by the rules of the member state.

Section III.

Right to service of justice

§ 79.

Liability and equality under the law

- (1) Every person is liable and equal under the law, irrespective of being a citizen of the member state, or not.
- (2) It is forbidden to discriminate against anyone, on grounds of race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national identity or social background, by wealth, birth, or other factors.
- (3) Certain rights of persons, not being citizens of a member state of the European Confederation, may be judged differently by rules of the member state.

§ 80.

Rights concerning law-courts, administrations, and official proceedings

- (1) Everyone can turn to the law, to safeguard ones rights, and defend lawful interests.
- (2) Everyone has the right, to have their legal disputes judged by the independent and impartial court, in a considerate, and fair way, in a reasonable length of time, and make decision of their rights, obligations, or about the accusations against them.
- (3) No one can be withdrawn from his/her legal judge.

§ 81.

Culpabilities

- (1) The verdict of guilt, and subsequent judgement of punishment, can only be passed for deeds, if the laws of the member state deemed it to be unlawful, at the time of committing that deed.
- (2) Punishment for the offence can be passed only as prescribed by the rules of the member state.
- (3) It is forbidden to pass a heavier punishment, for an offence, than what is applicable at the time of committing the offence.
- (4) No one can be considered guilty, until legal responsibility, has been established, beyond all reasonable doubt, by the court of law.
- (5) No one can be brought to court, and sentenced in a case for which the court of the member state has previously brought a verdict, or an acquittal, except in cases, deemed extra ordinary, by rules of the member state.

§ 82.

Right to defence in a legal action

- (1) The accused on trial has the right to defence, throughout the case.
- (2) The accused and his/her defender, has the right to know, the details of the charge and the evidences submitted.
- (3) Defending lawyers are responsible for malicious or misleading statements that might hinder the course of justice.

§ 83.

Right to appeal

- (1) By the legal system of the member state, everyone has the right to appeal against the decision of the court, administration or other authorities. The right of appeal may be limited by rules of the member state - in the interest of settling legal arguments in a given time-limit.
- (2) It is the right of everyone, to obtain legal representation in procedures of court cases involving administrations or other authorities.
- (3) In all legal procedures, the persons involved, has the right to use the language they understand. Charges for translations and an interpreter – unless ruled otherwise – are paid by the state.

Chapter B.

Conditions of freedom for citizens, in the member states of European Confederation

Setion I.

General directions

§ 84.

The member state of the European Confederation secures for every citizen, and guests with right to live in the country, also, foreign nationals permitted to stay by rules of the member state, a spiritual balance, mental development, social security, and health service, a contribution to the national wealth and public safety, and the conditions for all these.

Section II.

Elements of the rights of freedom

Subsection 1

Settlements

§ 85.

General directions

- (1) Member states of the European Confederation achieve self-sufficiency (autarchy) by local governments, organised on territorial bases. They are organised on two levels;
 - a./ electoral district, and...
 - b./ settlements.
- (2) On territorial bases, citizens elect representatives directly...

- a./ the Local-government of the Settlement and its Mayor and..
- b./ the state representatives elected out of the mayors.

§ 86.

The independent activities of the settlements

To secure basic life-conditions, settlements carry out various activities. The common ground for these is self-sufficiency, aiming to balance demand and supply, under the management of the Local government of the Settlement.

Components of self-sufficiency:

(1) Health care

The basic principle of health care of the European Confederation; methods of prevention are the primary objectives.

Natural healing methods must be applied in the first instance, and then Homeopathic treatment and chemotherapy must be sought as a last resort. All services of health care are provided as a basic civil right, free of charge (as are medicines and supplementary car- aids).

The health service is operated by a regional and settlement based, free, preventative screening expertise.

(2) Nourishment

The bases of nourishment are the natural food sources.

The European Confederation to achieve it..

- to produce and keep only naturally grown animals and plants, banning genetically modified products...
- Unprocessed and naturally preserved, plant- and animal products allowed and supported.

- a./ Self-sufficiency of the settlements means the immediate supply of the basic (bread, milk, milk products, meat, green-grocery and fruit) are produced locally.
- b./ The up-growing and studying young, and those, unable to earn their living (the old, or the incapacitated), receive all basic food supply free of charge.
- c./ To ascertain, that no harmful produce gets to the consumer, quality check must be carried out locally (regionally). They can only market produce, that they tested themselves, for quality and passed.

- d./ Within one year of this ruling coming into force, an independent, - free from any outside influence - standardising system must be introduced, first of all for the food trade.
- e./ Plant and animal propagation will be based on our traditional stock, and breeds.
- f./ The chemical and biochemical state of the fertile land, will be corrected and maintained.
- g./ The ecological balance will be re-established.
- h./ Quality testing will be extended to the drinking water of the settlements as well.

(3) Community protection, public safety

The member state of the European Confederation will coordinate in each settlement, the work of crime-preventive civil-guards, and crime-perusing police force.

The territorial and political in viability of the member states in the European Confederation will be secured by the national army.

§ 87.

Protective activity of local government

The protection of settlements, on the bases of self government, as directed by the „Election rules of the European Confederation”- candidates with limited mandate, with personal responsibility for all decision, is carried out by

- (1) Mayor, running the local government of the settlement,
- (2) Elected representative in the central government, with limited mandate
 - a./ decision on drafting a legislation
 - b./ done by open selection of the citizens of the settlements.

Sub-section 2.

Social groups

§ 88.

The state-founding nation

- (1) Member state of the European Confederation determines by law, which nation is the state-founding nation.
- (2) The European Confederation takes responsibility for the future of minority groups, living in the member states, helping to protect their rightful interests, nurturing their

language, their national culture, and religion and keeping up relationship with their homeland. The fulfilment of these is basic obligations of the European Confederation.

- (3) The European Confederation recommends to member states, that those members of the state-founding nations, who were forced to emigrate – for economic or political reasons – or as a result of shifting their country's borders; became aliens in their homeland, should regain the right to exercise their powers in their member state, in matters concerning their lives.
- (4) There is no discrimination between citizens on grounds of how the citizenship originated, or if they acquired another nationality as well, unless the member state rules otherwise.
- (5) Citizens of the member states of the European Confederation, having other nationalities, can only take on civil service, (or have the right to vote, or to be voted for), if...
 - a./ left the country for political reasons, and...
 - b./ relinquish the suffrage , that their other nationalities may entitle them to.
- (6) Guests with the right to live in the country, also foreign nationals staying by permission of the rules of the member state, cannot have the right to public office, or to vote, even if they renounced these privileges there, by the possession of other nationalities.

§ 89.

Protection of the state-founding citizens, not living in their Homeland

- (1) The European Confederation protects the rights, and rightful interests of those, who are state-founding citizens of a member state, but live outside their homeland. The diplomatic and consular instruments of their protection are defined by the rules of the member state.
- (2) The extradition of persons, who are state-founding citizens of a member state, but live outside of their homeland is possible only, according the rules of the homeland, or as agreed by relevant international treaty.
- (3) Persons, who are state-founding citizens of a member state, but live outside their homeland, may be treated differently by the accommodating state, regarding political- , social rights, or obligations for national service.

§ 90.

State-constituent nations

- (1) Member states of European Confederation determine by the rule of law, based on tradition, which nationalities are considered state-constituent members.

- (2) Citizens, belonging to the social group of state-constituent members of the European Confederation, can delegate representatives to the Nationality Committee, to validate (harmonised with other social groups) and take part in the work of the Confederation.
- (3) The European Confederation is functioning as an organic unity; standing on the solid foundation of the consciousness of national identity, for only these offers the security, which is indispensable for the harmonisation of spirit, mentality and body, for every man.
Persons who are state-constituent citizens of the accommodating nation can exercise their rights personally, or as a social group through local governments of the settlement.
- (4) Member states of the European Confederation determine by their legal system, which nationalities, living in the country that, - by accepting the values of the state-founding nation - are state-constituting nations with representation in the central government.

§ 91.

Belief in God

- (1) A world, based on the faith in God, as taught by Jesus Christ, constitute an indivisible spiritual unity. All religions that are immediate or indirect followers of Christ, and accept Him as the constructive, spiritual force, are creating a spiritually united world.
- (2) By the various sects, believing in the same God, a spiritual world-unity deemed by the European Confederation to be the natural life defining force. Therefore, all attempts, aiming to be divisive, is alien to belief in God, and to basic human interests, hence it is banned throughout the member states.
- (3) Followers of the Christ-, and God-believers, can validate their interests (harmonised with other social groups) by delegated representatives in the Commission of Religion, and take part in the work of the Confederation.

§ 92.

Roll of the family in the European Confederation

- (1) The family is the most beautiful human institution, and is the cornerstone of society. The traditional family-model is large family units, with several generations living together.
- (2) The European Confederation supports the traditional family-model by securing the conditions of the functions of the family.
- (3) Functions of the traditional family-model:
 - a./ Protecting the unity of the family
 - b./ Protection of the embryo

- c./ protection of the child
 - d./ protection of the mother
 - e./ protection of the parents
- (4) Conditions of family functions are secured by;
- a./ guaranteed basic human rights
 - b./ support given to the practice of the auxiliary human rights.

§ 93.

Youth

- (1) Age of preparation for the functions of the active (adult) age. It lasts from the moment of conception, to reaching the first qualification.
Free will is developed in this period of the human life.
- (2) For the development of free will, the member state of the European Community will secure the conditions of their spiritual-, mental-, and material opportunities, - in expectation of their fulfilment of mission in life.
- (3) Persons renouncing their nationality, or are deprived of it by the member state, where they were brought up in, they would have to refund the costs to the member state for raising them, - as a condition of release from nationality.

§ 94.

The active age

- (1) In this period of life, the main task of man is to increase the national wealth, according to their skills. This is a right and obligation of every citizen of member state of the European Confederation.
- (2) Citizens of every member state in the European Confederation are assured of the conditions, required for fulfilling their obligations.

§ 95.

Age of experience-transfer

- (1) In this period of life, the main task of persons is, to pass on their spiritual, mental and material wealth to the next generation. Apart from this, they may pursue their activities, according to skill, profession and personal abilities.
- (2) The member state of the European Confederation secures for,
- a./ every citizen, and
 - b./ every person living in the member state, also

c./ foreign nationals staying by permission of the member state

those conditions, necessary for practicing their rights and fulfilling obligations at the age of experience-transfer.

(In case of points b./ and c./ we assume, that in the active age they have contributed to the increment of the national wealth.)

§ 96.

Safeguarding the interests of the family

- (1) The member state of the European Confederation supports the conditions of the family functions by the social groups concerned, ...
 - a./ the formation and function of the local government agencies,
 - b./ the representation of the social groups, in the central government of the member state, in proportion to their number (harmonised with other social groups).
- (2) Social groups, representing the interests of the families, through delegates in local government and in the central government. as
 - a./ women
 - b./ men
 - c./ youth
 - d./ active age
 - e./ age of experience-transfer.
- (3) In the European Confederation, the social groups of age and gender, represent their interests (harmonised with other social groups) by delegated representation in the „Committee of Age groups”, and take part in the work of the Confederation.

§ 97.

The esteem of the spiritual and mental values

- (1) Artists and scientists living in the member state of the European Confederation are given those spiritual and mental conditions, necessary for the fulfilment of their mission, according to the talents, given to them by the grace of God.
- (2) The most important requirement of artists and scientists is the faith in the representation of interests of the member state and the harmony of science and artistic talent, for their activities directly influence the whole of society.
- (3) To ascertain, that the spiritual and mental wealth of the member state could serve the unity of the state-founding and the state-constituent nations, the member state accomplishes the acquisition of knowledge and the transmission of it, through the following organisations ;..
 - a./ the Academy of Science, nurturing and promoting the wisdom, rooted in the unity of faith and science. It's duties are the acquisition- , and propagation of scientific

knowledge, the research and application of the mental and material condition, connected with man and his environment, also to support the work of central government by offering expert advice, and taking part in the central government of the member state, as representatives of science

b./ the Academy of Arts is to serve the transmission of the Light of the Soul, in the healthy unity of intelligence and sentiment.

It's roll is to transmit spiritual, and mental knowledge to society, and supporting the work of the central government with expert advise, also, taking part in the work of the government of the member state as representatives of the arts.

§ 98.

Trade and profession

- (1) Professional skills are indispensable instruments of building up national wealth, based on training and capabilities.
- (2) Member states of the European Confederation secures – on the principle of self governance – for trades as social groups
 - a./ the formation and functioning of and..
 - b./ the proportionate representation of the social group (harmonised with other social groups), in the central government of the member state.
- (3) Social groups of member states of the European Confederation, with representatives in the local-, and central Government are...
 - a./ Spiritual
 - b./ Education and training (the mental part of the human holy trinity)
 - c./ Health protection and healing (the physical part of the human holy trinity)
 - d./ Agriculture and food industry
 - e./ Industry
 - Light industry
 - Heavy industry
 - Energy industry
 - f./ Services
 - public
 - social
 - g./ Tourism
 - h./ Commerce
 - i./ Transport and Travel
 - j./ Public administration
 - k./ Finance
 - l./ Others

PART THREE
The conditions of freedom

§ 99.

- (1) In the territories of the member states of the European Confederation, everything on the ground, under the ground, and above the ground, is the eternal and inalienable constituent-part of the country, and only citizens of the member states may be the possessors.
- (2) The rights of the possessors are the same as those of the owners, except
 - a./ They may not destroy the possession.
 - b./ They may not change the purpose or function of the possession.
 - c./ Only a citizen of the member state may hand down, or have the right of possession.

§ 100.

- (1) All values of the member state in the European Confederation serve only the interests of the member state.
- (2) The value of the member state is the results of those activities (as per point (3)), as ..
 - a./ the spiritual-, mental-, or material wealth
 - b./ on the territory of the member state
 - c./ a citizen of the member state, a guest-, or a person with right to stay, or their cooperation have created and provided.
- (3) Only those activities are permitted, where
 - a./ the resultant products or services
 - b./ the instruments used in the activity
 - c./ the wastes, resulting through the operation do not harm and/or endanger the spiritual, mental and physical health of people, or the natural environment.

Chapter A.
General directions

Section I
Comprehensive regulations

§ 101.

- (1) Every member state of the European Confederation secures the spiritual, mental and material conditions for the freedom of the state and the citizens.

- (2) The bases of functioning the member states and the European Confederation are the unhindered self-governance, resulting in the rule of people (democracy), of which an assumption of communal responsibility will follow (solidarity).
- (3) Self governance, by the two elements of traditional values –the regions and people of diverse characters – will give expression to a sense of common fate and mutual interest.
- (4) Self governments carry out their tasks through ownership of the instruments, secured by the rules of the member states.
 - a./ by a defined portion of the increased national wealth
 - b./ through self government
 - for settlements; representation, by local government delegates, thereby securing basic conditions of life
 - for local government of social groups; by representatives.
- (5) The freedom-interpretation of the European Confederation is; all persons fulfil their missions in such a way, that they serve the advancement of the Universe, with free will. Indeed, their freedom is asserted through adherence to divine rules of traditional values.
- (6) The European Confederation will accomplish the society, that can validate member states as a living organic unity by functioning as a caring society, looking after the citizens (and guests, living in the countries, also foreign nationals staying there with permission), harmonised and balanced by a unity of rights and obligations and by the realisation of equal opportunity in a spiritual, mental and physical sense.
- (7) The conditions of freedom are guaranteed by constructive legislations, incorporating the rules of natural, social coexistence.

Section II.

Harmony of rights and obligations

§ 102.

General directions

- (1) The extent and quality of life-conditions, secured by the European Confederation, is determined by the possibilities of the member state. Governments in power, are obliged to ensure the possibilities, closest to the usual expectations, for every citizen of the member state. It is the fundamental duty of governments to secure the possibilities for ensuring basic life-conditions, as stated by human rights.
- (2) State-power must organise those conditions, necessary for securing life conditions for every citizen of the member states.

- (3) To satisfy the expected life-conditions, it is important to practice the balance of rights and obligations in unity, not just for citizens personally, but for the whole Confederation as a unit. As a result, having provided basic rights to citizens of the member state, then the state has moral grounds for defining and demanding the fulfilment of obligations that will manifest itself in a law-abiding stance by all. For this, rules of expected behaviour must be in harmony, not only with economic-, but with full values (spiritual, mental and material), rooted in tradition.

§ 103

Self-sufficiency

- (1) Conditions of claims (rights) gauged by life-conditions, is ensured by the fulfilment of possibilities (obligations).
- (2) The harmony of claims and possibilities, (demand and supply), to work in complete organic unity, is secured only by total self-sufficiency (autarchy).
- (3) The working of total self-sufficiency:
The need for the product of each inland-activity must be surveyed, (for spiritual, mental or material products and services), and the possibilities of settlements, territories or the country, must be related to the results of the survey.
- a./ The estimation of needs is carried out in each settlement, based on the natural data of the inhabitants (age, gender and occupation).
- b./ This data needs to be constantly updated, based on ..
- the need development of the citizens
 - survey and experience.
- c./ On bases of adjusted data, quantity-limits (quotas) have to be established, with contingent need-development observed.
- d./ The settlements
- first in their immediate area
 - then in their county
- the regions
- first in their neighbourhood
 - then further territories
- carry out the harmonisation of their need-possibility balance.
- e./ Nationwide coordination is required and – the actual and expendable production, or supply, like – possibility estimation may help to decide on the use of the three groups of national wealth:

- needs, that can be satisfied by own production
 - saleable (export) products and services
 - goods brought in (import) to satisfy needs
- f./ The need-possibility balance, prepared in the way as described above, provide the bases for the harmonising activities of the Confederation.

Section II. Property

§ 104. General directions

- (1) In the member state of the European Confederation, the universal community, represented by the state-founding and state-constituent nations, require for the growth of the national wealth – their eternal and inalienable property - the following conditions...
- a./ spiritual guidance
 - b./ soul mediator
 - c./ material executive
- as condition to see to their duties.
- (2) As follows from point (1), everything on the territory of the member state is the eternal and in alienable property of the universal community, represented by the member states,
- a./ spiritual, sacral
 - b./ mental strength, as transforming and dominant instrument
 - c./ the material world and of it's...
 - fertile land
 - water
 - air and
 - the treasures of the earth, deep under the ground.

§ 105. Possessors of property

- (1) The eternal and inalienable right to property of the universal community, represented by the state-founding and the state-constituent nations of the member state of the European Confederation, is secured by the following organisations...
- a./ the harmonising organisations of religious life by the followers of Christ
 - b./ teaching-educational organisations, also
 - c./ self-government of settlements with activities, as ruled by the legal system of the member state,

- d./ the energy transformation,
 - e./ mining,
 - f./ manufacturing of equipments of transport,
 - g./ road and railway building,
 - h./ manufacture of machines,
 - i./ manufacture of building materials,
 - j./ chemical industry,
 - k./ pharmaceutical industry,
 - l./ light industry,
- (2) Activities, not listed at point (1), are carried out by organisations of privately owned enterprises.

Section IV. Possession

§ 106. General directions

- (1) The possessor, with the owners consent..
- a./ may destroy , and
 - b./ may alter the function of...
the object of possession
- (2) The possessor must
- a./ grant as per § 74.
 - b./ bequeath as per §75.
the possession.

§ 107. Possessors of property

- (1) The universal community of citizens of the member states in the European Confederation, exercise their eternal and inalienable right to property:
- a./ to the organisations of the Christian faith
 - to practice of faith,
 - to training-education
 - to health
= health supplies

- = health care and
- = special care institutions

- b./ self-governments of settlement
- health service
 - training-education, and
 - other services- and production activities
- executing the tasks.

Chapter B.

The root of all possession is the universal community

Section I.

Economy

§ 108.

General directions

- (1) The purpose of the Economy of the member state, in the European Confederation, is the increment of the material part of the national wealth, to secure material life-conditions, for contingent increment of needs of the universal community.
- (2) In the European Confederation, it follows from the working of human society, as an organic unity, - and it applies to it's economic principles as well; - the processes and the end-products of all activity must be free from harmful effects to humans and to the environment.
- (3) Following from point (2)
 - a./ Activities can be carried out, only if the process, or the end result does not harm the material part of the Universe, that is; they present no danger to either the human body or to the living-, and inanimate environment.
 - b./ Activities and their end-products, must not harm the non-material part of the Universe, hence; they must not become soul destroying or brain-washing instruments of the socialist-communist, and/or the liberal-capitalist dictatorship and it's instrument; the finance oligarchy. They must not phalanx, fragment and divide humanity, by fomenting antagonism and hostility amongst religions, nationalities, ethnic, or any other social groups, thereby setting them up against one another (warmongering).
- (4) The activity-composition of the economy determines, what, and to what measure do people require, for the life-conditions and their mental, spiritual and material needs.

- (5) The economy of the member state in the European Confederation is the system that endeavours to satisfy material needs, in which everyone can take part freely, in a useful way.
- a./ The member states of the European Confederation offers to all persons and organisations on their territory, to carry out their economic activities in the harmonised economic system.
- The purpose of harmonisation is to enhance maximal satisfaction of needs.
- In the harmonised economic system, ..
- member state of the European Confederation ensures the need for production (supply), and the conditions of production (supply).
 - persons (organisations), produce the goods or complete the service in the agreed time, quality and quantity, as per contract.
- b./ Apart from objects, detailed in the rules of the member state of the European Confederation, everyone has the right to operate outside of the harmonised economic system. In this case however, they have to see to their conditions of producing and selling their goods.
- (6) Directions, regarding the working of the economic system, are detailed in the rules of the member state.
- (7) Social groups of the various types of trades, validate their interests (harmonised with other social groups), and take part in the decisions of the central government and in the Council of the European Confederation, through their delegates – selected in proportion to the number of their membership – to represent them in member states of the European Confederation.

Section II.

The main elements of the economy

Subsection 1.

Agriculture and food industry

§ 109.

General directions

- (1) The agriculture and food industry of the member state is of outstanding priority (of strategic significance) in the European Confederation.
- (2) The agriculture and food industry in the European Confederation is functioning entirely on the harmonised economic system.

- (3) In the agriculture of the Confederation, member states will employ natural farming technology and distribute only the safest produce and products, harmless to humans and to the environment.
- (4) The basic principle derived from traditional values are, that possession and ownership of agricultural land is only granted to members of the universal community (most of all, for family-farming), and they actively take part in cultivating their produce and products. Accordingly, one owner may possess the size of land, for the different crops on varying acreages.

§ 110.

Agriculture and food industry in a harmonised economic system

- (1) The basic characteristics of the agriculture and food industry in the European Confederation are the realised independence, rooted in the harmonised economic system.
- (2) On bases of need-estimation of settlements and by applying harmonisation, the European Confederation offers to every farmer – product by produce – the quantity that the member state may need, and the farmer is capable of producing. If the offer is accepted by the farmer, then - according to the amount of material remuneration offered by the agreement – they will be assured of the following
 - investment grant
 - crop seeds, propagating materials and equipment insurance
 - contribution, to necessary soil-care (natural fertilisers), crop protective materials, harmless to human health and to nature, with safer methods (technology) employed.
- (3) The food industry is basically in the sphere of material supply. Instruments of production are, as a rule, the property of the local government of the settlement, exceptionally may be privately owned. The member state, on bases of it's offered quantity - apart from the remuneration - will secure the
 - investment-, and
 - technological acquisitions support.

Subsection 2.

Industry

§ 111.

General directions

- (1) The basic task of industry to secure instrumental part of life-conditions of the citizens.
- (2) In the member state of the European Confederation

- a./ the method (technology), the materials used or the waste contingent to manufacture, must not harm the health of humans or nature.
- b./ the trading or the packaging method (technology) and material must not be used, if they are likely to endanger the spiritual- , mental- and physical health of men or of the environment.

§ 112.

The manufacture of industrial products, serving to secure basic human rights

- (1) Industrial products manufactured in the European Confederation, for serving to secure basic human rights, are of special importance (strategic significance) in the economic life of the member state, therefore production is carried out strictly in the harmonised economic system.
- (2) On bases of need-estimation and of harmonisation, the European Confederation offers to everyone, engaged in industrial production, the contingent quantity - product by product – that is needed by the member state, or the manufacturer is capable of producing. If the offer is acceptable to the manufacturer, then, apart from the agreed remuneration, they will be also assured of the following
 - a./ investment grant
 - b./ coordinating the purchase of basic and semi-ready materials.

§ 113.

The manufacture of industrial products serving to secure supplementary human rights

- (1) Products for personal use and cover of investments for family use, are the measure of appreciation of the individual (income).
- (2) On bases of need-estimation of settlements and harmonisation, the European Confederation offers to everyone - engaged in the manufacture of industrial products, serving to secure supplementary human rights - the possible quantity (product by product) that may be needed by the member state, or the manufacturer is capable of producing. If the offer is acceptable to the manufacturer, then apart from the agreed remuneration, they will be assured of the following
In a harmonised economic system
 - a./ the member state will ascertain the need of the production (service) and conditions of the production (service).
 - b./ persons (organisations) produce the goods, or complete the service in the agreed time, quantity and quality, as per contract.

- (3) Everyone has the right to operate outside the harmonised economic system, regarding the industrial activity to secure supplementary human rights. In this case however, they have to see to their conditions of producing and selling their products.

§ 114.

Energy industry

- (1) In the member state of the European Confederation, the energy industry is in the eternal and inalienable ownership of the members of the universal community and is possessed by the local government of the settlement, according to traditional values.
- (2) The system of the energy supply, as applied by the socialist-communist, and the liberal-capitalist dictatorships, will have to be renewed by the European Confederation, for it is
- a./ ineffective, and
 - b./ destructive to nature – and dangerous (transforming atom-, water- , and chemicals.
 - c./ it is centralised, so it has
 - security risk and
 - is contrary to the principle of self-government.
- (3) Within one year after the formation of the European Confederation....
- a./ the member state prepares plans for accomplishing the energy policy
 - b./ in four years time, transformation is established, for which new systems of energy sources will be considered (primarily, of alternative sources).
 - c./ the main standpoints of the transformation: nature-friendly, local energy producing equipment, employment of new energy as part of the Independent System of the member state.
- (4) Researches, satisfying the criteria of point c./ above, receive exceptional support, and the cost of the transformation from the European Confederation.
- (5) The supply of heat -, and electric energy is provided – to a fixed quantity per person – as a right of citizenship, free of charge.
- (6) The cost of non-community supply, or supply, above the fixed quantity per person, will include the running cost of the operating costs on the top of that of the production.
- (7) Energy, from the derivatives of crude oil have two prices:
- a./ The price of activities, securing basic life conditions, (health service, food industry, public safety, security of life and property, transport, protection of national values), will contain the cost of distribution, or that of the contingent infrastructure.
 - b./ prices of activities, outside of those mentioned above (in point a./), will contain.

**Subsection 3.
Services**

§ 115.

- (1) In member states of the European Confederation,
 - a./ methods and technologies employed or materials used for the activities of services, must not harm the health of those, providing the services or the environment.
 - b./ wastes, connected with the activities or the consequences of making use of the services, will not endanger the spiritual-, mental and material well-being of human life, or the natural surroundings.

- (2) The communal care and social services are carried out by organisations, at the disposal of the self-governing settlements, free of charge.

- (3) The limits of free services (quotas), - securing basic human rights - and the cost of services above that limit, is determined by the rules of the member state.
Services carried out within the free limit, - set according to basic life conditions - is covered by the budget of the central government, at prices allotted for that service.

- (4) Apart from community, or care services, privately owned, small traders may supply services to the public.
On bases of need-estimation of settlements, and on bases of harmonising, the European Confederation offers to every small service-trader - involved in the provision of services - the contingent quantity, that may be required by the member state or the trader is capable of providing.
If the offer is acceptable to the trader, then, apart from the agreed remuneration, they are also entitled to the following..
 - Investment capital and credit, also
 - coordinated purchase of basic and semi-ready materials.

- (5) Everyone has the right to operate outside the harmonised economic system, - excepting the communal care and social services – to provide services to the public.
In this case, however, they have to see to the conditions of selling their services.

**Section 4.
Tourism**

§ 116.

- (1) Tourism has a highly prominent political and economical significance for member states of the European Confederation.

- (2) It can serve as an example for the whole of humanity, how the European Confederation functions as an organic unity.
- (3) Economically, it contributes to securing life conditions for the citizens of the member state.
- (4) Properties applied in tourism;
 - a./ hotels in the hands of the local governments, while
 - b./ restaurants, guest houses and lodgings may be provided in privately owned premises.
- (5) On bases of need-estimation – inland and abroad - member states of the European Confederation will harmonise the trade of the tourist-establishments owned by local-governments. The same will be offered to private companies, taking part in the tourist industry.

Those, taking part in the harmonised activities, apart from the personal appreciation, the member state will also provide them the following..

 - a./ investment capital and credit, or
 - b./ purchases of agricultural and products of the food industry, and
 - c./ the harmonised utilisation of their establishments.
- (6) Everyone has the right to operate outside the harmonised economic system, as described above (point (4) b./).In that case, however, they have to see to the conditions of selling their services

Subsection 5.

Commerce

§ 117.

Home trade

- (1) In the member state of the European Confederation, the roll of home trade is to supply need-satisfying products and produce, from the producers to the citizens.
- (2) The form of ownership of the trade is privately owned.
- (3)
 - a./ In the harmonised economic system of the Confederation, part-taking shops carry out the distribution of product and produce, necessary for the practice of both the subsidiary -, and the basic human rights to the citizens.
 - b./ On bases of need-estimation of settlements in the member states and of the harmonising effect of the European Confederation, every small trader is offered the

opportunity, to trade in the harmonised economic system, with products, necessary for the practice of supplementary human rights.

- (4) In the harmonised economic system the member state secures for the small trader..
 - a./ investment capital , and credit..
 - b./ harmonised supply and transport of produce and product.
- (5) Every small trader is free to operate outside the harmonised economic system. In that case they have to see to the acquisition - and sale of their produce or product, and arrange for the other necessary conditions.

§ 118.

Foreign trade

- (1) The aim of foreign trade in the member state of European
 - a./ that excess produce and products, over the quantity required to satisfy the need of the citizens of the member state, can be exported to satisfy the need of citizens in other states.
 - b./ or, offer them to member state, not able to produce the quantity and/or quality of product /produce, for reasons of geographical, or economical events.
- (2) Member states carry out their foreign trade, with use of the harmonising activity of the European Confederation.
- (3) Foreign trade, as part of the harmonised economic system of the Confederation, will be closely related to the system of Customs duty.
- (4) The coordination of customs duty and foreign trade will secure the balance of export and import.
- (5) This balance forms the bases for ensuring basic human rights and for securing the value transmitting roll of money. Therefore, foreign trade is part of the harmonised economic system, and may not be practiced by private companies.

Subsection 6.

Transport

§ 119.

Rules of transportation

Organisations in the eternal and inalienable ownership of the universal community of the member state of the European Confederation.

- (1) will run the long distance road travel, transport of goods, also rail and waterways travel, and transport of goods, and ...

- (2) carry out the building and maintenance of the railway network.
- (3) the purchase and maintenance of all means of travel and transport, in the harmonised economic system.

§ 120.

Passanger traffic

- (1) Travel by means of public transport is a basic human right in the member state of the European Confederation.
- (2) Citizens of member states have the use of public transport, who
 - a./ live in their age of preparation (youth) ...
 - b./ live in their age of experience-transfer (pensioner)...
 - c./ mothers raising their children (in acknowledge of motherhood)
- (3) Citizens in their active age, (not due for acknowledge of motherhood), have the right to use public transport by paying their fare.
The fare payable will not contain the cost of making and maintaining the instruments of conveyances and roads.
- (4) Local transport, and mass travel on public roads are carried out by the organisations of the local government.

§ 121.

Transport of goods

- (1) Transportation of goods are extended from producer to shops, both inland and abroad.
- (2) Produce and products, in the required circles, or from place of production to place of destination, transportation is carried out by persons, or privately owned organisations.
- (3) In the harmonised economic system of the Confederation – except as in (2) - the universal community of the member states, with the eternal and inalienable possession of roads-, railways-, and waterways, organisations will carry out haulage on built up roads, or railway networks, or on existing waterways facilities, if that is technically suitable.
- (4) On bases of need-estimation of settlements in the member states, and of the harmonising function of the Confederation, every haulage company is offered the opportunity of carrying out their business in the harmonised economic system.

Companies accepting the offer, are assured of - apart from the agreed remuneration - , the following support;

- a./ investment capital and credit facility, and...
- b./ coordinating the transportation by the different instruments of haulage.

Chapter C.

All values of the member states, serve the interests of the member states only

Section I General directions

§ 122.

All values

- a./ created by the use of the eternal and inalienable possessions of the universal community of the citizens of the member states,
- b./ created by the mental and spiritual capabilities of the citizens of the member states, will increase the eternal and inalienable possession, the national wealth of the member states.

Section II.

The state economy

Sub-section 1. General directions

§ 123.

The increase of the national wealth

- (1) The generated value of the national wealth created by the efforts of the citizens of the member states.
- (2) The measure of the increment of the national wealth, in comparison to that of the previous year, is determined by a realistic estimation based on a survey of the conditions.

§ 124.

Utilisation of the increased national wealth

- (1) The increased national wealth will have to be used for...

- a./ preparation of the planned increases(development)
- b./ public expenditure
- c./ direct supply of life-conditions.

(2) Desirable proportions of utilisation of the national wealth:

- a./ development = 20%
- b./ public expenses = 30%
- c./ direct life-conditions = 50%

(3) In the first year of establishing the European Confederation

- a./ development costs will be of a higher proportion (34% of the national growth in wealth, because the socialist-communist and the liberal-capitalist system did not assign resources for development.
- b./ public expenditure – mainly social care, health service and pension costs will rise - for reasons as in point a./, above.
- c./ direct life-conditions will also improve, as remunerations for personal acknowledgement will rise living standards.
For personal appreciation will be proportionate with the value of the product or service represents in the universe.

(4) The financial backing for public expenditure (to secure conditions for basic human, personal and community rights) is covered by the increased national wealth, in a yearly agreed proportion, decided by the rules of the member state.

(5) In the first year of establishing the European Confederation, the utilisation of increased wealth will be as follows:

	Designated %
Development	34
Public expenditure	25
Life-conditions	41
Total	100

Subsection 2.
The financial system

§ 125.

- (1) Money is an instrument of exchanging value.
- (2) The amount of money in circulation is equal each year with the amount of increase of the national wealth.

Subsection 3
The national bank of the member states

§ 126.

- (1) The National Bank of member state in the European Confederation is the commercial- and credit bank of the member state.
- (2) As a commercial bank, it provides the amount of currency, Proportionate to the increase of the national wealth.
- (3) As a credit bank, it provides interest-free loans for purposes, determined by the rules of the member state, for...
 - a./ the harmonised functioning of the economy and
 - b./ citizens of the member states, as ruled by the legal system,
- (4) The conditions of providing credit are ruled by the legal system of the member state.

PART FOUR
The defence of freedom

§ 127.

- (1) Every citizen of the member states has not only the right, but also the obligation to contradict and oppose **anyone**, violating the values of the European Confederation, based on tradition.
- (2) The violation of the traditional values of the Confederation are Transgressing or endangering...
 - a./ the freedom of the state,
 - b./ the freedoms of citizens or social groups of member states,
 - c./ rules of possession,
 - d./ rights of guests and visitors,
 - e./ rules of carrying out activities.

Section I
General directions

§ 128.

- (1) The member state of the European Confederation assures for every citizen the security of life, individuality and possession, as a basic civil right.
- (2) The defence tasks of the member states in the Confederation are two folded:
 - a./ internal security,
 - b./ external security
- (3) For the maintenance of security, the investigation and capture of offenders is the duty of the Attorney General (Public prosecutor).
- (4) The judgement of offences endangering security, and the passing of sentences, are the duty of the Court of Justice.
- (5) The tasks of the Attorney General and the Court of Justice are laid out in the rules, titled "Direction, execution and control".

Section II.

Internal security of the member state of the European Confederation

§ 129.

- (1) Member states of the European Confederation will free society of all those elements, who endanger human life, human rights, the property of citizens, and communities and / or public safety.
- (2) Punishment for crimes must be a deterrent from breaking the law. Those, who support their livelihood by persistent acts of crime, thereby endangering public safety, and those engaged in organisational (mafia style) criminal activity, must be banished from the member states, by all legal means possible, together with the white-collar criminals, established by the dictatorship of the hidden background power, as enemies number one.
- (3) The roll of internal security is carried out by ...
 - a./ the crime-prevention organs of the local security guards,
 - b./ the crime-pursuing police force.
- (4) The functions of the organ of internal security are described in the rule book of "Directives, Execution and Supervision".

Section III.

National defence

§ 130.

General directions

- (1) The member state of the European Confederation may not be a Member of any international state- alliance, whose aims are to acquire and hold political and / or economic power by force.
- (2) The member state of the European Confederation is willing to join – on equal terms – any other country or alliances, for national defence, which is not directed against the independence of another country.
- (3) The national army is defending the interests (and its safeguarding instruments) of the state-founding -, and state-constituent nations, guarding their national identity, as a primary duty.
- (4) To ascertain, that no one could be a security risk to a member state, only a concordant organisation can effectively secure that. Therefore, the economic defence and the control of the state-borders will be the duty of the national army.

The detection and pursuance of economic crimes will be the task of the police force.

- (5) The defence of the country is the duty of every citizen of the member state, as well as the duty of the soldiers in active service. To this end, it is also the duty of the army – apart from training soldiers in active service – to instruct every adult citizen in national defence, so that in case of an enemy attack, they all can take part in defending their country.
- (6) The aim is to help every citizen to realise the importance of the noble duty of home defence, so that every soldier and officer of the armed forces should live up to the expectation accomplishment of this task.
- (7) The officer's core represents the wisdom of home defence, not just the practitioners of it. The officers core consists of men, ..
 - a./ who are outstanding in acquiring strategic, tactical and knowledge in all branch of services, as well as capability in passing on their skills.
 - b./ believe in the importance of their roll.
- (8) Apart from the human factors, it is of great importance to have the equipment to enhance the activity of the army, whose strength is confidence inspiring, that will render it convincing for effective defence of the homeland.
- (9) Research in defence and its application is of paramount importance for the security of the member state of the European Confederation.

§ 131.

Army activity for internal security

The army can be used according to the rule book of: "Directives, Execution and Supervision."
At times of emergency against those who...

- (1) wish to overthrow the constitutional order,
- (2) commit an armed attack to take exclusive power,
- (3) endanger life and property on a large scale, using armed force or extreme violence.

§ 132.

Personal national-defence obligation

- (1) The defence of member states of the European Confederation is the duty of every citizen.
- (2) The rule book of "Directives, Execution and Supervision." regulates the obligation of citizens in case of extra ordinary circumstances.

§ 133.

The professional and contractual services

- (1) Every citizen of the member state in the European Confederation may join the military or the police force, professionally or contractually. The rulebook of “Directives, Execution and Supervision” determines the conditions of these.
- (2) The legal status of the personnel of the army and the police force are ruled by the legal system of the member state.

§ 134.

Prohibition of armed troops crossing state borders.

- (1) Units of the armed forces may not cross the boundaries of the member state for any purpose.
- (2) The above (point (1) limitation does not apply on cooperative military mutual assistance by treaty, as determined by § 130. (2).
- (3) Foreign military force may not enter the territory of the Member state may not march through, may not station on it and may not use the land for any purpose.

§ 135.

Economic and service obligation

- (1) Adult citizens of member states are in the European Confederation are all registered legal entities / persons, and organisations without legal entity, are obliged to fulfil their material contributions for the purpose of home defence.
- (2) In the estimation and fulfilment of the contribution, a proportionate measure is required to share the burden of protecting property, or the possibility of compensation for contingent losses.

Section IV.

The state-security services

§ 136.

The task of the services of national security is the defence of national Interests of member states in the European Confederation.

State security services cooperate in detecting and preventing criminal acts against the constitutional order of the member state.

Section V.
Extraordinary situations
§ 137.
Disaster situation

- (1) A disaster situation is declared, when elements of nature strike an extraordinary blow, or a situation arises, when life and property are endangered on a vast scale, requiring immediate attention and direction from central government, to fend off or eliminate the a dangerous or offensive event.
- (2) The disaster situation is determined by the legal system of the member state. It regulates the announcement of the disaster situation, and declares the effected territory, a disaster area.
- (3) State authorities – designated by the rules of the member states – prepare the necessary emergency regulations for acceptance and declaration.
- (4) Even if the applicable regulation of a member state (at time of the disaster) may be at variance with the declared emergency situation, the emergency situation will apply. Further more, it may order the military and the internal security to be deployed.

§ 138.
Emergency situation

- (1) The emergency situation is on, when atrocities in a member state directly endangering the values of the European Confederation, or life and property are in far-reaching risk.
- (2) In an emergency situation, rules – applicable to a military defence situation – will come into force.

§ 139.
Preventive defence situation

Preventive defence situation is on, when a member state of the Confederation is threatened by foreign armed invasion, or an attack was carried out unexpectedly.

§ 140.
Armed defence situation

An armed defence situation is on, when a member state of the Confederation is directly threatened by a foreign invasion, or they have actually invaded the country and a state of war has been declared.

§ 141.

Measures in the event of a preventive-, and armed defence situation

- (1) The emergency-, the preventative-, and the armed defence situation is determined by the authority, ruled by the legal system of the member state and issues an advance-declaration of the defence situation.
- (2) In an emergency-, a preventative-, or in an armed defence situation, the governing body (government) of the member state must be promptly called upon, even if it has been previously dissolved, or has dissolved itself.
- (3) In an emergency-, a preventative-, or in an armed defence situation, the government may not finish its session; it may not be dissolved or may not dissolve itself.
- (4) If the emergency or armed defence situation is established before the election of the government in power, then the National assembly will see to its duties, without the protocols of formalities.
- (5) The president of the government will prepare documents – from the onset to the ending– of the emergency-, preventative-, or armed defence situation by...
 - a./ informing government agencies,
 - b./ will ensure, that every citizen is informed of the details, as a matter of public-interest.
- (6) If the president of the member state concluded, that there is an impediment to call up representatives of the government, then temporary measures will be called upon, to carry out the functions of the provisional government.

§ 142.

Extraordinary situation

- (1) In case of a situation of armed defence, the president declares an extraordinary state.
- (2) In these circumstances, tasks will be carried out by the defence organisations during the period of the extraordinary state, as ruled by the legal system of the member state.
- (3) The declaration of the state of war, and of the peace treaty, is the duty of the president, on authorisation by the government.

§ 143.

National defence strategy

- (2) According to § 142,(2), the defence organisation will immediately

- a./ prepares a national defence plan of strategy for...
- stopping the causes of the emergency situation, if feasible,
 - in case of a preventative situation, preparing for defence,
 - proportional to the threat of the attack,
 - in case of an armed defence situation; fending off or
 - neutralise the attackers, or...
 - in case of a surprise attack, to prepare for the repulsion of the attackers
- b./ issue an order for an extraordinary disposition.
- (2) Even if the applicable regulation of the member state - at time of the extraordinary state – may be at variance with the declared state of emergency; the declared emergency will apply.
Further more, it may order the military, and organs of the internal security to be deployed.
- (3) Plans of defence prepared by organs of the national defence, and the issue of order for extraordinary dispositions are declared by the president, with the authorisation of the government in power.

§ 144.

The cessation of the emergency-, preventative-, and armed defence situation

- (1) With the cessation of emergency-, preventative defence situation and the end of the armed conflict, the extraordinary state is ended by the initiation of the national assembly, on the last working day of the session.
- (2) The home-defence plans, the order of the extraordinary measures, and its directives for exemption will be discontinued with the cessation of the extraordinary situation by the president, on the authorisation of the government in power.

§ 145.

The enquiry to examine if the emergency-, or the preventive-, and armed defence state was justified

- (1) The control committee of the member state in the European Confederation will constantly re-examine, the emergency-, the preventive-, and the armed defence state, and reason for the declaration of the extraordinary situation.
Governments of the member states – on cessation of the armed combat situation - call up a national assembly and on the last day of its session, it will advise the president of the government of the day, to accept or reject the continuation of the emergency situation and the preventative-, or the extraordinary state of affairs.

- (2) If the Control committee of the member state in the European Confederation, on examination, that the orders or its execution, brought in connection with the emergency situation or the extraordinary state of affairs...
 - a./ differs from the tenets of basic rights, that – even in extraordinary situations – may not be overridden, or...
 - b./ issued by a breach of the rules of establishing the emergency situation, or the extraordinary state of affairs, so by the rules of the member state, the executive committee may overrule orders, regarding emergency situations, or extraordinary state of affairs, wholly or partially.
- (3) If the reason for the emergency situation or the preventative -, the armed defence state, or the declaration of the extraordinary situation is rejected by the decision of the government of the member state, the control committee – by the rules of the legal system – will order a fact-finding enquiry, until a conclusion is reached by the examining body.

The activities of government members, who took part in the declaration of the extraordinary state, will be relieved from their duties and the control committee will take over.
- (4) If it is found, that the government organisations and its president did not serve the defence of the European Confederation, legal proceedings will commence against the president and respective members of his government and a national governing body will elect a new president and new replacements for government members, in place of those under suspicion of unlawful acts.
- (5) The controlling authority by the legal system of the member state may refuse him whole or reject the questionable part of the order on extraordinary situation – even retrospectively – for the period of that situation.

PART FIVE
Closing directions

§ 146
Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested for member states regarding this treaty

- (1) PART TWO. The freedom of the citizens of member states in the European Confederation.
Chapter A. rights of freedom of citizens of the member states.
Section II. Rights proportionate to fulfilment of obligations.
- (2) Chapter B. Conditions of freedoms of citizens of member states in the European Confederation.
Section II. Elements of rights of freedom.
- (3) PART THREE. The conditions of freedom.
Section II. In the harmony of rights and obligations, paragraph (§ 103). Self-sufficiency.
- (4) Chapter B. All possession is rooted in the universal community.
- (5) PART FOUR. The defence of freedom.

§ 147.

This treaty is created for an indefinite period of time.

§ 148.

- (1) Attached to this treaty
 - a./ “Direction, Execution and Supervision”, also
 - b./ “Election rules of the European Confederation”,
form the integral rules of this treaty.
- (2) Supplement attached to this treaty:
“ Summary tables to processes of legislations“.

§ 149.

- (1) This treaty is strengthened by the High Contracting Parties according to their constitutional requirements.
- (2) This treaty comes into effect by the ratification of countries, depositing their documents to reinforce the contracts.

§ 150.

This treaty, which is named: “The treaty of the European Confederation”, was prepared in one original copy in languages of the signing countries, every copy being equally authorised translations, deposited in the archives of the Republic of Italy, which will forward an authorised copy to the governments of the signing states.

The signatures of the authorised parties authenticate THE ABOVE treaty.

Dated :