

This article is timeless as the EU marches on to destroy the nation states still members and absorb them into EU Regions. It reminds the waverers and Remainers clearly why BREXIT is about SOVEREIGNTY and NOT ECONOMICS. There is no Democracy and NO Sovereignty within the Treaty of Rome and the Spinelli Group Plans for the EU. Guy Verhofstadt, an important Member of the European Parliament, who once led the Spinelli Group and is very supportive of its aims. These aims are to reinvigorate the strive for federalisation of the European Union.

By Rodney Atkinson, and Sonya Jay Porter. v3 Rodney Atkinson is a well-known published writer and journalist about the EU as well as running an excellent web site Sonya Jay Porter is a free-lance writer and a member of the Institute of Journalists and over the past few years has written articles on the European Union.

## Introduction

How many people realise that the European Union is not a democracy but rather a group dictatorship?

There are a total of 766 MEPs sitting in the EU Parliament, elected by various forms of proportional representation from the 28 current member states, but once elected they do not sit in national blocks but rather in seven Europe-wide like-minded political groups. In the EU's guide to its institutions (2005) it is stated that 'between them, they represent all views on **European integration**, from the strongly pro-federalist to the openly Eurosceptic'.

***So far, so theoretically democratic: but it is not so.***

However, it is important to realise that, unlike the British Parliament at Westminster, the European Parliament does not have a proposing chamber (the House of Commons) and a revising chamber (the House of Lords); it's directives and regulations — let's call them 'laws' for simplicity — are arrived at by other various European institutions, the most important of which are:

**The Commission (unelected).**

**The Council of Ministers (not elected for that role).**

**The Parliament (elected by some 35% of EU citizens).**

A new EU Commission is set up **within six months** of every **five-year** election. According to the Guide, the Commission is '**independent of national governments and its job is solely to represent and uphold the interests of the EU as a whole**, including the 'ever closer [political] union described in Article 1 of the original Treaty of Rome'.\*

**It is here that the absence of democracy is apparent**

To begin: -

1, the national governments of each of the member states which will agree together, in secret, the person who is to be the new President of the Commission who will then, in

discussions with the member states governments, alone choose the new EU Commissioners. [One from each member state]

2. Next, none of these Commissioners, including the President, will be an MEP and none need ever have been elected to any EU organisation before. The MEPs have no right to vote for the appointment of the Commissioners but will simply be expected to 'approve' them *en bloc* and once again, in secret conclave..

It is the European Commissioners' responsibility to put forward new directives or regulations (let's call them 'EU Laws'). Before doing so they will consult up to 3,000 bodies and working groups and will be expected to consider the views of the European Parliament, and yet they are also entitled to ignore them completely.

The next step is for these proposed EU Laws to be considered' by the European Council of Ministers, and each proposed law will be reviewed by the appropriate Minister from each of the 28 member states. For instance, should the proposal involve finance, it will be each government's Minister for Finance who will review the proposal, and if it concerns agriculture, then it will be the ministers for Agriculture.

Once so agreed, the proposed new law it will be sent to the European Parliament.

**And it is in the European Parliament that the semblance of any possible democracy disappears.**

On reaching the Parliament, these laws are sent for to the particular Committee of MEPs dealing with the subject involved for study, but only for 24 hours, and therefore there is no scrutiny as in the UK parliament.

The Commission will then 'facilitate' private discussions between the leading MEPs on the Committee, civil servants and Ministers representing the European Council in a process known as the '**Trialogue**'. But this, too, will go on behind closed doors and therefore compromises emerge which may have no resemblance to amendments suggested by the elected MEPs in Committee.

When the Commission is satisfied that the proposed laws will be passed, they are sent on to the full Chamber of MEPs, known as the '**Plenary**', which will usually have been given only a few hours' notice of the final voting list. Each political group will then be allowed a short time [2 minutes but not more than 10 minutes for group leaders.]in order to put forward their views in Parliament but the speaking time is allocated on the basis of the size of the group. So these cannot be termed 'debates' as we would see them in Westminster, but are mainly 'sound bites designed for the media.

Thereafter the MEP's proceed to vote. Although a proposal can be won or lost on a simple majority of those voting in the Plenary, given the scores of proposals and their amendments that can be brought forward for voting **in one day alone**, it is not surprising that there can be

some spectacular mistakes. Especially as the voting is merely on a show of hands! In spite of this, should any vote be lost, this is not the end of the matter. It then goes to 'Conciliation' during which the Commission has another chance to broker a deal between the Parliament and the Council. Once again, they proceed in secret.

**The EU Council of Ministers alone makes the final decision upon legislation.** Most EU laws \*\*are passed jointly with the European Parliament although in some fields the Council alone legislates but has to consult the Parliament.

Once legislative proposals are passed by these means, the Commission is asked to publish the resulting laws, directives or regulations, in the 'Official Journal' and these are sent to individual member states.

In the UK, these EU Laws then go through Parliament\*\* in the sense that they are laid before Committees which will 'take note' of them. But there is no option to reject any unless the UK has a national veto on the subject under discussion, because the UK Courts are required to accept EU laws regardless of what any Westminster Statute may say.[ see letter from Lord Kilmuir to Edward Heath in December 1960 in [concordanceout.eu](http://concordanceout.eu) in "Sovereignty " section.

**Even the EU Commissioners admit that a large percentage of UK laws come from the European Union (70%).**

This, in effect, means that whatever the unelected European Commission puts forward and which the Council of Ministers agrees with, will become law in the UK.

**The Referendum majority voted to leave the EU because the UK wanted its Sovereignty back.**

WE now must ensure that we do recover our Sovereignty despite the betrayal by those who oppose democracy including the many non-patriotic MP's, all the Liberal Party and the any Remainer groups which with an old law "reasonable intent" \*\*\*seek to destroy the promised and now demanded renewed democracy and sovereignty of the UK.

\* The **Treaty of Rome**: - the original full name of which was the **Treaty** establishing the European Economic Community has been amended by successive **treaties** significantly changing its content. The 1992 **Treaty** of Maastricht established the European Union, the EEC becoming one of its three pillars. 25 March 1957 **Effective:** commencement date 1 January 1958.

\*\* A **Directive** is a legal act of the **European Union**, which requires member states to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving that result. The member state's Parliament usually passes the laws. **Directives** lay down certain results that must be achieved but each Member State is free to decide how to transpose **directives** into national

laws. They are ALL proposed by The Commission, not the EU parliament, which always approves!

\*\*Directives can be distinguished from **Regulations** which are self-executing and do not require any implementing measures. They are EU law and binding upon issue by the Commission alone! In the UK these are implemented by Statutory Instrument and by-pass the House of Commons and the House of Lords. **Regulations** have binding legal force throughout every Member State.

\*\*\* *It was a Praemunire to allow any laws or regulations not made by the Sovereign in Parliament to take effect as law in England. This was illegal under the Acts of Treason 1351, the Act of Praemunire 1392, The Act of Supremacy 1559, and the Declaration and Bill of Rights 1688/9. The UK laws were amended and offending ones repealed.*