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Constitution of a Community of European States (CES)¹ **(Draft)**

Author's Preface²: Why this Constitution?

A. More Democracy in Europe!

The impetus for drafting a constitution for a new, democratic Europe was the often barely comprehensible arrogance with which the EU treated its citizens between 2001 and 2009 during the creation of its "Constitution for Europe":

- This constitution was drawn up, on behalf of the EU heads of state and government, by a 105-member "Constitutional Convention" not elected by the citizens, chaired by the former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing!
- The result was a text utterly unreasonable for "ordinary citizens" – barely comprehensible, 454 pages long, with 448 articles – in which the word "referendum" did not appear!
- Ratification by the member states took place on the basis of national laws, in part without their parliaments, mostly also without their citizens – and finally failed in France and the Netherlands on 29 May 2005 in popular votes.

Nevertheless, in 2007 "Brussels" put the essential content of this constitution into force over the heads of its citizens – as the "Treaty of Lisbon"!

As an antithesis to this undemocratic approach, a first 12-page draft of a constitution with 20 articles emerged in 2008 – for a new, diverse, democratic and peaceful Europe determined by its citizens, inspired by the Swiss Federal Constitution and the long success story of Swiss democracy in the heart of Europe.

In 2015, all citizens throughout Europe were thus given the opportunity for the first time to choose their Europe online, in a viral-democratic way, at www.our-new-europe.eu: Ever more "Brussels", or more (Br)Exits, or a Europe of the citizens, for all citizens throughout Europe? – Unfortunately, so far with little success!

¹ Provisional name for a European community of states / Community of European States (CES), an alliance (union) of more or less politically integrated European countries.

² Swiss citizen and convinced European

B. Corona, Climate, War, ... – The End of the World – or a New World with New Citizens, New Politicians and a New Europe?

Corona, the climate crisis and the war in Europe are spreading fear and terror worldwide. They are an existential danger for Europe, for democracy, for peace in the world and for the freedom of us citizens – not only of Europe – but they could also, provided that we, the many millions of frustrated citizens throughout Europe, all truly want it, become a unique opportunity for the whole world and open up a new, more humane era!

1) Centralisation of power! – Disenfranchised citizens!

For almost all countries worldwide, Corona became – and the climate crisis and now the war in Ukraine are still becoming – a free pass for drastic restrictions of citizens' freedom! – The EU is exploiting this opportunity deliberately, at the expense of its member states and citizens:

- a. With the 750-billion-euro Corona recovery fund "Next Generation Europe", the EU subsidises, coordinates and controls its member states and us citizens top-down!
- b. In climate policy, the Union wants to take the global lead with its "Green Deal" – by enforcing the goals of the Paris Agreement through the top-down synchronisation of its member states' economies and the overturning of us citizens' ways of life with carrot and stick!
- c. With its own economic, defence and foreign policy and its own armed forces, the EU wants – above all by means of arms deliveries and sanctions, as a war partner of Ukraine and global superpower USE – to win the war and defeat Russia once and for all!

2) Decentralisation of power! – Mature, powerful citizens!

- a. Vision of the "Community of European States (CES)": Our diverse, democratic, decentralised, subsidiary new Europe – based on the draft constitution presented below!
- b. Democratic realisation:
 - Democratic election of the constitutional council in every member country!
 - Ratification and further adjustments as needed by means of referendums!

With our Sword of Damocles – referendums – we create throughout Europe: (1) Millions of mature, sovereign, free and powerful citizens; (2) Politicians who serve us, the people; and (3) Our peace project Europe – a beacon for democracy, prosperity and sustainability, peace, freedom, human rights and human dignity in the whole world! – Now!

I. Text of the Constitution

Preamble

We, the free, mature, responsible citizens, Europe's sovereign, on the basis of the popular decision of ..., give ourselves the following constitution for our new, democratic and diverse, subsidiary, decentralised and confederal, peace-making and armed, neutral and independent Europe, open to all European countries – the sustainable and prosperous Community of European States (CES), in which we have the last word on all essential questions by referendum, and which works worldwide for democracy, peace and freedom, human rights and human dignity.

The CES implements these supreme values and goals as follows:

A. General Provisions

Art. 1. The Community of European States (CES)³

1. The following countries form the Community of European States:
2. Any European country may at any time submit to the CES an application for accession decided in a national referendum. Accession requires a constitutional amendment (Art. 1 para. 1, pursuant to Art. 16).
3. Any member country may at any time decide by referendum to withdraw from the CES. All mutual rights and obligations thereby lapse.

Art. 2. Values and Goals⁴

1. The supreme constitutional and legislative authority of the CES is its citizens. The CES protects and relies on the freedoms and rights, the self-responsibility and self-determination of its citizens and implements popular decisions in accordance with the constitution (direct democracy).
2. The CES strengthens the common welfare, sustainable development and the cultural, historically evolved diversity of the member countries and their regions, above all through peaceful, prosperous cooperation and the decentralisation of its state tasks to its member countries (subsidiarity) and citizens (referendums).

³ Hereinafter (provisionally) called the Community of European States, or (state) community for short

⁴ In addition to the values and goals set out in the Preamble

3. The CES works worldwide, resolutely and in solidarity, for the prevention and settlement of wars by peaceful means:
 - a. It makes its good offices available to strengthen peace worldwide.
 - b. It deploys its own armed forces only if it is itself attacked, and does not participate in armed conflicts between other states.
 - c. It promotes – particularly also in the less developed regions of the world – the sovereignty, self-responsibility and maturity of citizens and the preservation of the natural foundations of life.

Art. 3. Member Countries

1. The member countries of the CES are sovereign insofar as their sovereignty is not limited by the CES Constitution (Art. 7); they exercise all rights that are not transferred to the CES.
2. The CES and its member countries observe international law.

Art. 4. Official Languages

The official languages of the member countries are the official languages of the Community of European States.

B. Principles of Law

Art. 5. Equality before the Law

1. All people are equal before the law.
2. No one may be discriminated against on grounds of origin, race, sex, age, language, social position, religion or disability.

Art. 6. Fundamental Rights

1. The member countries of the CES guarantee their citizens observance of the following fundamental rights of the Community of European States:
 - a) Every person has the right to life, personal freedom, marriage, family and primary education.
 - b) In all member countries, freedom of belief and conscience, freedom of opinion and information, freedom of the media, of languages, of science, of the arts, of assembly, of association, of establishment and economic freedom apply.
 - c) Anyone in distress and unable to provide for themselves is entitled to help and care and to the means indispensable for a dignified human existence.
 - d) No one may be sentenced to death or forced labour, executed, tortured or punished inhumanely.
2. Any restriction of these fundamental rights requires a legal basis.
3. The CES safeguards freedom of opinion and of the media at Community level:
 - a) The CES authorities pursue a fact-based, restrained information policy.
 - b) In official statements on referendums and initiatives, the arguments of supporters and opponents are presented in a balanced manner.
 - c) The media policy of the CES is regulated by legislation.
4. Countries that do not comply with the fundamental rights of the CES may not be admitted to the Community and may be excluded from the CES by constitutional amendment.

C. Tasks

Art. 7. Tasks of the CES and its Member Countries (Principle of Subsidiarity)

1. The CES fulfils only the tasks assigned to it by the Constitution. Every new task requires a constitutional amendment (Art. 16).

2. The CES regulates only what is absolutely necessary to achieve its goals and what the citizens or the member countries cannot accomplish themselves equally well or even better. In case of doubt, the decision is made in favour of the member countries.
3. The member countries implement the law of the CES.
4. The CES and its member countries settle problems and conflicts within and outside their borders by peaceful and democratic means; they observe the principle of subsidiarity and protect minorities.
5. Regional demands for independence and autonomy are dealt with by the member country concerned – where possible by means of regional referendums.

Art. 8. Relations with Third Countries and International Organisations

1. Relations with third countries and international organisations are a matter for the member countries.
2. The member countries may transfer specific tasks to the CES.
3. Any member country may, in accordance with its national law, exempt itself from participation in these common tasks and their financing; however, it may not impede their implementation and has no right of co-determination, but may state its position.
4. In their relations with third countries and international organisations, the CES and its member countries work for the reduction of poverty in the world, for democracy and human rights, for the peaceful coexistence of peoples and for the preservation of the natural foundations of life.

Art. 9. Security, Defence, Civil Protection

1. Security, defence and civil protection are a matter for the member countries.
2. The member countries may transfer specific tasks to the CES.
3. The CES has a task force for repelling a military attack from outside, for disaster relief at home and for global peacekeeping within the framework of the UN and NATO.
4. To support its humanitarian goals worldwide by peaceful means, the CES may form a volunteer corps.
5. Any member country may, in accordance with national law, exempt itself from decisions on joint action (paras. 2 and 3) and from their financing; however, it may not impede their implementation and has no right of co-determination, but may state its position.
6. No member country may be forced to participate in joint military actions.

Art. 10. Refugees

1. The CES may found a European Refugee Union with willing member countries. This Union ensures an orderly and humanitarian reception of refugees.
2. The CES protects its external borders. It may set refugee quotas for its member countries and conclude bilateral agreements with third countries.
3. The countries of the CES that are not members of the Refugee Union may participate in the common refugee policy by means of bilateral agreements.

Art. 11. Research, Development, Education

1. The CES promotes cooperation among the member countries in the fields of scientific research, technical development and vocational and academic education, particularly also in digitalisation.
2. The CES coordinates joint projects and programmes in these fields, particularly also in the area of digital referendums and elections. European countries that do not belong to the CES may also participate in them.

Art. 12. Health, Environment, Animal Protection

1. Based on the principles of precaution, prevention and subsidiarity, and on the polluter-pays principle, the CES may establish recommendations, guidelines and minimum requirements for the member countries for the protection of health, safety, climate and environment.
2. Animals are to be protected and treated as sentient beings.
3. Any legally binding regulation requires a legislative basis (paras. 1 and 2).

Art. 13. Public Works, Transport and Communication

At the request of the member countries or groups of them, the CES coordinates cross-border matters, particularly concerning public works, transport and communication.

Art. 14. Economy

1. To implement a common economic and financial policy, the CES founds a European Economic Union (EEU) with:
 - a) a common budget;
 - b) a common currency (euro);
 - c) open and free common markets for goods, services, persons and capital;
 - d) a financial equalisation among the member countries;
 - e) as an option, an EEU tax decided unanimously by its member countries.
2. The member countries of the CES that do not wish to belong to the Economic Union form the European Economic Area (EEA). This has open and free common markets for goods, services and capital.
3. The CES may issue guidelines and recommendations to the member countries to safeguard competition and to enforce the polluter-pays principle and humane production and supply structures. The CES also applies these recommendations in its relations with third countries.
4. The CES invites all European countries to participate in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Art. 15. Financing

1. The CES is financed by contributions from the member countries.
2. The contributions of the member countries are based on their economic strength and on their participation in joint activities, programmes and decisions.
3. The introduction of any new CES tax requires an explicit constitutional basis and the consent of all member countries affected by the tax (cf. Art. 14 para. 1e).

D. Citizens' Rights

Art. 16. Initiatives and Referendums

1. Ten million eligible voters or one third of the national parliaments of all member countries may demand a revision of the Constitution (constitutional initiative); five million eligible voters or one quarter of the national parliaments may demand a referendum against a new CES law (optional legislative referendum).
2. Every constitutional revision and every accession to international organisations must be submitted to the people and the member countries for a vote (mandatory referendum).
3. A constitutional amendment is adopted if a majority of those voting approve it both in the Community as a whole and in at least half of all member countries; a new law is adopted if a majority of all those voting in the community of states approve it.

E. Authorities

Art. 17. General Provisions

1. All citizens of all member countries are eligible for election to the Parliament, the Government (CES Council) and the CES Court.
2. The members of the Parliament, Government and Court of the CES may not simultaneously belong to another of these authorities or hold another CES office. The members of the Government and the Court may not pursue any other gainful activity.
3. In the preparation of enactments, important business and international treaties, all member countries, parties and the most important directly affected organisations and associations are, in each individual case, invited by the CES Council to state their position (consultation procedure).

Art. 18. Parliament

1. The Parliament is the legislative authority of the CES. It is responsible for its budget; it elects the Government and the CES Court and supervises the Government of the Community.
2. The Parliament consists of two chambers, the Citizens' Council and the Senate.
3. All business of the Parliament must be decided by both chambers.
4. The Citizens' Council consists of 500 citizens (deputies) of the member countries, elected every four years by universal, direct, free and secret ballot according to the following rules:
 - a) Each member country forms one electoral district.
 - b) The seats are distributed among the member countries in proportion to their population.
 - c) Each member country has at least one seat.
5. In the Senate, each member country is represented by two senators. Their election takes place at the same time as the election of the Citizens' Council, but according to the laws of the member countries.
6. The two chambers elect their presiding officers from among their members.

7. The voting rights of the parliamentarians (deputies and senators) depend on the participation of their countries in the joint programmes and tasks of the CES. Members of Parliament have no voting rights on programmes and tasks in which their country does not participate (Arts. 7–15).
8. The sessions of Parliament are open to the public; the documents of Parliament are accessible to everyone.

Art. 19. Council (CES Government)

1. The Council is the executive authority (government) of the community of states.
2. The Council implements the decisions of Parliament. It draws up the financial plan and the accounts and directs the administration of the Community. It maintains relations with the member countries and represents the CES in the common foreign and security policy vis-à-vis third countries and international organisations.
3. The Council consists of 15 members. After each parliamentary election, they are elected for a term of office of 4 years by the Parliament at a joint sitting of the two chambers from among the members of Parliament, with due regard to an appropriate representation of the regions, languages and genders. No country may be represented in the Council by more than one member. The members of the Council may be re-elected once. In all other respects, the Council constitutes itself.
4. The President of the Council is elected by the Parliament (pursuant to para. 3) for a single term of office of one year from among the members of the Council and may not be re-elected.
5. The voting rights of the members of the Council depend on the participation of their countries in the joint programmes and tasks to be discussed by the Council. They have no voting rights on programmes and tasks in which their country does not participate (Arts. 7–15).

Art. 20. CES Court

1. The Court of the CES is its supreme judicial authority.
2. The Court adjudicates in particular complaints concerning violations of constitutional rights and treaties between states, as well as public-law disputes between member countries.
3. All member countries are represented in the Court.
4. The members of the Court are elected by the Parliament for four years. They may be re-elected once.
5. The Constitution and laws of the CES as well as the mandatory international law accepted by the CES are authoritative for the Court. The genesis of the Constitution and the laws of the member countries are also to be taken into account.
6. The members of the Court are impartial and committed solely to finding the truth.

Art. 21. Ministerial Conferences

1. The conferences of the specialist ministers of the member countries (e.g. the defence ministers) coordinate, in the field concerned and together with the respective CES specialist minister, the implementation of the common tasks by the CES Government and by the member countries.

2. The conferences elect their president.
3. The decisions of the ministerial conferences serve as recommendations to the governments and parliaments of the member countries and of the CES.

II. Explanatory Notes

Preamble

The Preamble defines the most important overarching constitutional goals, values and basic principles of the armed, neutral Community of European States (CES), which works worldwide, in solidarity and without violence, for democracy, peace and freedom, security, welfare and sustainability, human rights and human dignity – with and for its member countries and citizens; for:

1. The citizens are the sovereign in the new Europe and have the last word by referendum on all important questions of the CES.
2. They alone can decide on constitutional amendments as well as the accession of the CES to, or its withdrawal from, binding international agreements.
3. They alone determine the role of their country in the CES, and they alone control and sanction the Government, Parliament and the courts of the CES if these do not abide by the Constitution and laws of the Community.

A. General Provisions

Art. 1. The Community of European States (CES)

The CES is open to all European countries between the Atlantic and the Bering Sea for peaceful, prosperous and diverse cooperation serving all participating nations and peoples.

Accession or withdrawal is possible at any time on the basis of a prior national popular decision (referendum) and a subsequent constitutional amendment.

The founding countries of the CES decide in a first pan-European referendum whether and how they wish to participate in the CES: in the politically integrated core Europe, in the common market (EEA), in the European free trade area (EFTA) – or not at all.

Art. 2. Values and Goals

The most important values and goals of the CES are:

1. The protection of the freedom and rights of its own citizens – the sovereign and supreme constitutional legislator of the CES – by means of referendums and initiatives;
2. The promotion of the diversity of the member countries and their sustainable development – thanks to prosperous, peaceful cooperation serving all;
3. The commitment to democracy, peace, freedom, security, welfare, human rights and human dignity and to the prevention and settlement of conflicts and wars everywhere in the world – by means of peace-making negotiations and its own army for self-defence and peacekeeping (Art. 9 paras. 3/4).

On the basis of these constitutional values and goals, the citizens throughout Europe – in view of the threatening Corona/climate apocalypse and the danger of a war above all against (predominantly European) Russia – have the choice between the following fundamental scenarios for the Europe of the 21st century:

1. Business as usual: "Brussels" top-down all the way to the global superpower USE – under power-hungry professional politicians with compliant citizens in permanent lockdown!

2. Millions of mature citizens and serving politicians make Europe the beacon in the world for democracy, peace and freedom, welfare and sustainability, human rights and human dignity!

Whoever does not choose disempowers themselves and their own country and – consciously or unconsciously – supports Brussels' global superpower ambitions!

Art. 4. Official Languages

All citizens and the authorities of all member countries have the right to communicate with the CES authorities of the Community in an official language of their country.

Legislative texts of the CES appear in all its official languages. The use of languages in the other documents, meetings and conferences of the Community is regulated at the level of legislation and ordinances.

Art. 6. Fundamental Rights

In the CES, the member countries guarantee the fundamental rights of their citizens (para. 1). The authorities of the member countries and of the CES must observe the fundamental rights of their sovereign at all times (para. 2). This is a mandatory precondition for any CES membership (para. 4).

Freedom of expression and of the media is of central importance for the functioning of the direct democracy of the CES. Especially – but not only – in connection with referendums and initiatives, the CES authorities must always exercise restraint in their official statements and, in voting campaigns, give supporters and opponents an equal say. The media policy of the CES is to be regulated by legislation (para. 3).

C. Tasks

Art. 7. Tasks of the CES and its Member Countries (Principle of Subsidiarity)

On the basis of the principle of subsidiarity, the member countries are free, within the framework of this Constitution, to determine their policies and legislation. In case of doubt, the decision is made in favour of the member countries.

The CES and its member countries settle problems and conflicts within and outside their borders by peaceful and democratic means, observing the principle of subsidiarity and the protection of minorities.

This applies in particular also to regional demands for independence. These are to be dealt with by the member country concerned, preferably by means of regional referendums.

Art. 8/9: Foreign and Security Policy

The member countries (Art. 2) are responsible within the CES for foreign and security policy, including defence and civil protection (Art. 8/9 para. 1).

The CES has a common armed peace force. This serves exclusively to repel an attack from outside, to provide disaster relief at home and to secure peace by peaceful means, above all within the framework of the UN and NATO. In addition, the CES may set up a volunteer corps to support its humanitarian goals worldwide (Art. 9 paras. 2 and 5).

The CES may decide on joint action by peaceful means within the framework of the UN or NATO (Art. 8/9 para. 2 and Art. 7 para. 4), e.g. to prevent and settle conflicts and long, costly "democratisation" wars (as in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya, ...).

Countries that, on the basis of their national law, do not join the decisions on joint action and its financing may not impede its implementation and have no right of co-determination, but may state their position (Art. 8/9 para. 3).

The CES cannot force any member country to participate in an armed conflict within or outside its borders (Art. 9 para. 5).

The conferences of the foreign and defence ministers of the member countries (Art. 21) serve in particular to coordinate the foreign and security policy of the CES. The CES foreign minister represents the Community in the common foreign policy vis-à-vis third countries and international organisations.

Art. 10. Refugees

The willing member countries may found a European Refugee Union. The other member countries of the CES may participate in the common refugee policy through bilateral treaties.

The Refugee Union protects its external borders and may set a refugee quota for each participating country. It may conclude agreements with third countries to strengthen and coordinate European refugee policy – above all also with the refugees' countries of origin and transit, to reduce refugee flows to Europe through effective and efficient development aid on the ground.

Art. 11. Research, Development, Education

The CES strengthens European cooperation in the fields of scientific research, technical development and vocational and university education, above all through joint programmes and projects open to all European countries – particularly also for the practical implementation of pan-European online referendums and elections.

Art. 12. Health, Environment and Animal Protection

Differing national regulations, levies and subsidies can lead to distortions of competition within the CES. The CES may therefore establish recommendations, guidelines and minimum requirements for its member countries, particularly concerning environmental, climate and health protection, safety and energy consumption standards for buildings, appliances and motor vehicles (para. 1) as well as for animal protection (para. 2).

Binding requirements are subject to an optional referendum (Art. 16 para. 1).

Art. 14. Economy

To realise a common economic and financial policy, the willing member countries of the CES form a European Economic Union (EEU). This has the euro as its common currency, a common budget, a financial equalisation among the member countries, the free movement of goods, capital, services and persons and, where applicable, an EEU tax (Art. 14 para. 1).

The CES member countries that do not wish to belong to the EEU form the European Economic Area (EEA) – in which the free movement of goods, services and capital, but not of persons, applies (Art. 14 para. 2) – or they participate in the European free trade area (EFTA, Art. 14 para. 4).

To ensure fair competition and economically optimal prices, common rules are needed, above all for compliance with the polluter-pays principle. The costs of environmental,

landscape and worker protection are – in accordance with national law – to be borne by consumers, including for imported goods and services (Art. 14 para. 3).

For this purpose, the CES may issue recommendations and guidelines to its member countries. Binding enactments are subject to the optional referendum (Art. 16 para. 1).

To strengthen the economy, innovation, research and education are promoted, especially in the fields of energy, climate, environment, health, digitalisation, transport and communication (Arts. 11, 12, 13).

Art. 15. Financing

The community of states is in principle cross-financed by contributions from its member countries according to their GDP. An exception is the option of an EEU tax (Art. 14 para. 1e), which explicitly requires a special, newly created constitutional basis (Art. 16) as well as the consent of all member countries affected by the tax.

Member countries that do not participate in certain joint programmes and activities do not have to make financial contributions to them either; however, they may not obstruct them and have no right of co-determination, but may state their position.

D. Citizens' Rights

Art. 16. Initiatives and Referendums

The people, i.e. all citizens eligible to vote in a member country, have the last word on all constitutional and legislative questions of the CES (direct democracy).

The role of the member countries and their parliaments is strengthened by the decentralisation of competences on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity (Arts. 3 and 7), by the double majority of the people and the member countries required for a constitutional amendment (federalism, subsidiarity, protection of minorities), and by the right of the national parliaments to demand at any time a constitutional amendment or a referendum against a new law of the CES (Art. 16 para. 1).

E. Authorities

Art. 17. General Provisions

The separation of powers in the CES is defined at the constitutional level (para. 2).

The so-called consultation procedure is an essential element in the preparation of laws, guidelines, enactments, international treaties and other important business of the CES. It obliges the Council, in each individual case, to hear all member countries and the most important directly affected organisations (political parties, business and environmental organisations, etc.) (para. 3).

Art. 18. Parliament

In the directly democratic CES, the Parliament – in contrast to the parliamentary democracy customary in Europe – does not have the last word as legislator. The citizens can overturn parliamentary decisions at any time by rejecting a new law in a referendum or by amending the Constitution through an initiative. The parliamentarians thereby cede a large part of their power to their citizens.

Art. 19. Council (Government of the CES)

The Council consists of 15 members. After each parliamentary election, they are elected by the Parliament for a term of office of 4 years at a joint sitting of the two chambers from among the members of Parliament, with due regard to an appropriate representation of the regions, languages and genders. No member country may be represented in the Council by more than one member.

The President of the Council is elected by the Parliament from among the members of the Council for a term of office of one year and may not be re-elected. – In all other respects, the Council constitutes itself.

Compared with the governments of the other countries of Europe and with the EU Commission, the power of the members of the Council and of its President is massively restricted – not only as a consequence of their ineligibility after two terms of office of four years, or after a single one-year term of office, but above all also by the ever-looming legislative referendums and constitutional initiatives of the citizens.

Art. 20. CES Court

The Court of the CES has at least as many members (judges) as there are member countries; every country is represented in the Court (para. 3).

The judges abide by the CES Constitution and laws as well as the mandatory international law ratified by the CES. In their decisions, the judges take into account the genesis of the CES Constitution and the laws of the member country concerned (para. 5).

The goal of the Court is not conviction, but the unprejudiced finding of the truth based on an objective assessment of the situation and the deeds of the accused – above all based on his or her statements (para. 6).

Art. 21. Ministerial Conferences

The ministerial conferences of the member countries coordinate the CES activities in the most important political fields – e.g. the conferences of the foreign ministers (Art. 9), the defence ministers (Art. 10) and the economic and finance ministers (Art. 14) – by means of non-binding recommendations to the CES Government and to its member countries.