

The abolition of Britain is now set for May 2009.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel has secured the European Union's agreement to implement her Declaration Of Berlin, to be signed by the EU nations on the 25th March 2007.

This will compel all EU nations to sign the sixth and final EU treaty, which will adopt the EU constitution, before the June 2009 European elections. This will abolish the member nations, and replace them with the EU dictatorship, without consulting the people of any country. In Britain's case it will have taken 37 years, 1972 - 2009, to abolish the nation.

There is unlikely to be another British General Election. The next one isn't due until May 2010, a year after the nation is abolished; Britain's last Prime Minister might well be Gordon Brown.

By signing a sixth and final ordinary treaty, they will evade a referendum for the sixth time, and the treaty itself will impose the EU's soviet style constitution on us. Britain's Queen and party leaders, who for years now have got their orders from the EU, not the British electorate, will be first in the queue to sign.

As with the other five treaties their signatures will be illegal under the British Constitution, but as that too will be abolished in 2009, they will again get away with it. We will then be imprisoned inside the EU police state, and the nations of Britain, England, our 48 counties, our monarchy, common law, and the Conservative, Labour and Lib Dem parties (clause I-46-4), will all be abolished by the EU constitution.

The following is an article from the official website for the German Government:

A European Constitution by 2009

Wed, 11.10.2006

Chancellor Angela Merkel has spoken to José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission, about the coming German presidency of the European Council. One of the main items on the agenda for Germany's presidency would be the constitutional treaty. The Chancellor additionally called for a citizen-friendly Europe. She also referred to the celebrations to be held in Berlin to mark the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome.

During its presidency, Germany wants to develop a timetable for an EU constitutional treaty. This was confirmed by the Chancellor after a meeting of the Federal Cabinet attended by the Commission President.

However, the drafting of the constitutional provisions could not be completed in the first half of 2007, before the end the German presidency. **"But we need the treaty before the next European elections,** and we will be very ambitious in tackling this," the Chancellor emphasised.

Merkel for a "real" constitutional treaty

The Chancellor rejected suggestions that only part of the constitution be brought into effect. There had to be more than just a reform of the European institutions. "What has to be there at the end is something worthy of the name of constitutional treaty. It can't just be an institutional arrangement about how voting will happen in future," she insisted.

Closer to its citizens and less bureaucratic (Pure lies -EU legislation makes no provision for this -DN)

Merkel also wants to fight for a Europe that is closer to its citizens. Over-regulation had to be dismantled, she demanded. Europe had to think more about jobs. Barroso too emphasised the importance of reducing bureaucracy: "We must reduce the burden of restrictions on businesses and citizens."

Berlin as symbol of a transformed Europe

Merkel announced that a special session of the European Council is planned for 25 March in Berlin. This will be the 50th anniversary of the signature of the Treaty of Rome. As the venue for the anniversary celebrations, Berlin is the symbol of a transformed Europe that has overcome the Cold War.

25 March 2007 will also see a joint declaration by the European Parliament and Commission. The "Berlin Declaration" is intended to inspire hope in the future of Europe – a culturally diverse, social and economically strong Europe.

Barroso praised the Federal Government's plans. The "Berlin Declaration" could be the symbol of a new, united Europe.

The creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951 laid the foundations for European unity. The Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, established the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). This marked the birth of the European Union.

Cooperation between current and future presidencies

The start of the German presidency in January will be marked by close consultation with the states that will succeed Germany in the presidency. The Federal Government is thus working out a common agenda with the governments of Portugal and Slovenia. As an example of this far-reaching cooperation, Merkel cited the organisation of the EU-Africa Summit that is to take place during the Portuguese presidency in the second half of 2007.

Great expectations of the German presidency

Barroso referred to the great expectations of the German presidency: "But it isn't fair to put the whole burden on Germany's shoulders," he said. Six months was a limited period of time. He promised to support Germany to the best of his abilities during its presidency.

European Presidencies to 2020

Austria: January - June 2006	Finland: July - December 2006
Germany: January - June 2007	Portugal: July - December 2007
Slovenia: January - June 2008	France: July - December 2008
Czech Rep: January - June 2009	Sweden: July - December 2009
Spain: January - June 2010	Belgium: July - December 2010
Hungary: January - June 2011	Poland: July - December 2011
Denmark: January - June 2012	Cyprus: July - December 2012
Ireland: January - June 2013	Lithuania: July - December 2013
Greece: January - June 2014	Italy: July - December 2014
Latvia: January - June 2015	Luxemburg: July - December 2015

You can find the original of this article in the German Parliament:

http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2006/10/2006-10-11-pk-barroso-merkel-nach-kabinett__en.html