



Government and Constitutional Order

Decisive government, clear national authority and accountable public institutions.

The Christlich-Nationale Union supports a strong, stable and constitutional German state. Government must be powerful enough to protect the nation and deliver its programme, while remaining bound by written law, regular elections and clear responsibility.

A stronger federal settlement

- **Federal republic:** Germany remains a federal republic in which national and regional responsibilities are clearly separated.
- **National authority:** The national government holds final authority over borders, citizenship, national security, major infrastructure and constitutional standards.
- **Regional responsibility:** Regional governments retain control of schools, local services, regional transport and day-to-day administration within national law.
- **One responsibility, one institution:** Duplicated agencies are merged so each public function has a clearly identified level of government and an accountable minister.

Executive government

- **Chancellor and Cabinet:** The Chancellor leads a compact Cabinet for a five-year parliamentary term and appoints ministers on competence, conduct and delivery.
- **Published targets:** Every ministry publishes a short programme, a budget and measurable annual objectives.
- **Emergency powers:** Temporary emergency orders are permitted only for defined national emergencies and expire after 90 days unless renewed by Parliament.
- **Bounded authority:** The executive cannot cancel elections, remove access to a court or seize private property without lawful authority.

Parliament, courts and rights

- **National Parliament:** Representatives are elected by secret ballot every five years. Peaceful opposition parties and political criticism remain lawful.
- **Council of Regions:** A second chamber represents the regions and reviews legislation affecting regional powers and finances.
- **Independent courts:** Courts decide criminal guilt, contracts, property disputes and due process independently of ministers and party officials.
- **Core protections:** Private property, legal representation, family life, worship and ordinary political speech are protected by law.

Public accountability

- **Open finances:** Budgets, ministerial expenses, major grants and public contracts are published in a searchable national ledger.
- **Anti-corruption enforcement:** Bribery, misuse of office and deliberate contract fraud receive firm penalties and independent investigation.
- **Whistleblower protection:** Public employees who report corruption through lawful channels receive protection from retaliation.
- **Performance review:** Programmes that repeatedly miss their published objectives are reformed, transferred or closed rather than funded automatically.

First-term commitments

- **Commitment:** Pass a Government Accountability Act setting ministerial duties and public reporting standards.
- **Commitment:** Publish a complete division of national, regional and local responsibilities.
- **Commitment:** Consolidate overlapping ministries and administrative agencies.
- **Commitment:** Launch the national spending, grants and contracts ledger.