

# Greece's Parliament Cannot Override the NO Vote. The Agreement with the Creditors is Illegal

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FIRA, GREECE. On Sunday July 5, the Greek people voted in a historic referendum to refuse the Troika's draft agreement.

The Referendum was an outright "ritual of democracy". The Greek people were betrayed. On Monday morning, July 6, on the day following the referendum, Prime minister Tsipras put forth a 13 page draft proposal which included most of the demands of the creditors. This proposal, which was drafted before the referendum in close consultation with the creditors was essentially intended to lead towards the acceptance of the creditors' demands, namely to support the YES vote which was defeated in the July 5 Referendum.

This about-turn had been carefully engineered. The Greek people were misled and deceived. PM Tsipras was "in bed with the creditors" while leading the No Campaign. He had made a deal with the creditors, he was in favor of accepting the demands of the creditors all along. The NO mandate of the Greek people was meant to be ignored. And the decision to stall the implementation of the NO Vote was taken BEFORE the referendum.

The July 6 post referendum document put forth by PM Tsipras on Monday 6 July was accepted in substance by the Troika. It was then endorsed by the Greek Parliament.

The important question for the Greek people.



Does the vote of acceptance by the Greek parliament provide a legally binding green-light to the government to finalize debt negotiations AGAINST the Greek people, overriding the NO Vote in the Referendum.

What is the role of a referendum under Greece's constitution?

While the result of a referendum is not always legally binding, it nonetheless provides an

explicit political mandate to the government which has to be followed. A referendum cannot be based on an a priori deception. The results cannot be ignored in a democracy.

The referendum was held while the Tsipras government had already decided to cave in to the creditors.

Neither the Parliament nor the government can rescind the VOTE of the Greek people on the July 5 2015.

Under a democracy, the government has a responsibility to implement the NO vote in the Referendum, which was sponsored by the Syriza government in the first place.

If it is not willing to respond to the demands of the Greek people it must resign.

It is important at this stage that the Greek people question the legality of the parliamentary decision. It is worth noting that the Supreme Special Court (Ανώτατο Ειδικό Δικαστήριο) endorsed the holding of the Referendum.

What must now be established is the constitutionality of the parliament's denial of the Referendum procedure and its de facto endorsement of the YES Vote. That decision has to be challenged. And this must be done before a final binding agreement with the creditors is reached.

The complete and detailed final text of the bailout agreement will most likely not be made public.

It should be noted that many features of this agreement, including those outlined in Tsipras' 13 page document are in violation of [Greece's constitution](#). (e.g. articles 22-23 pertaining to labour and social rights).

An ad hoc bailout agreement negotiated by bureaucrats cannot override precise clauses contained in the country's constitution. That is ultimately the objective of the creditors: undermine the premises of Greek democracy.

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