



Union of European Federalists
Union Europäischer Föderalisten
Union des Fédéralistes Européens

FEDERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Paris | 21-22 October 2017

Université Pierre et Marie Curie
4, place Jussieu
75252 - Paris

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- Tweet and create posts about the FC meeting and PC sessions (without sharing sensitive information) - discuss topics of interest and comment on political debate
- Engage with other FC participants online
- Take pictures during sessions and gatherings during coffee breaks, tweet or post them on Facebook
- Retweet!
- Provide feedback to UEF staff
- Be respectful in tone and content -- remember, **your posts are public and live forever!**

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ALLOCATION OF ROOMS DURING THE FC MEETING

AGENDA / ROOM	Amphitéâtre Astier	Room 101	Room 103
Sat. 08:30	Registration of participants		
Sat. 09:00 – 13:00	Plenary		
Sat. 13:00 – 14:30	Lunch at Caves Esclangon		
Sat. 14.30 – 16:00	Plenary		
Sat. 16:00 – 19:00	Joint PC1 and PC2	PC4	PC3
Sun 9:00 – 12:30	Plenary		

AGENDA

FRIDAY 20 OCTOBER, 16:00-20:00

Venue: Assemblée nationale, Chaban Delmas Building, room Victor Hugo (101, rue de l'Université)

16:00	Public Debate with French and European Politicians –Joint event with The Spinelli Group
–	
20:00	

SATURDAY 21 OCTOBER, 09:00 -19:00

Venue: Université Pierre et Marie Curie (4 Place Jussieu, 75005, Paris)

08:00	Registrations
09:00	OPENING OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE
	GREETINGS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Florent BANFI, President UEF-France
	FORMALITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of tellers ▪ Approval of the agenda ▪ Appointment of the Resolution Committee
09:15	POLITICAL INTRODUCTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Otto SCHMUCK, Vice President, Union of European Federalists ▪ Christopher GLUCK, President, Young European Federalists
	Plenary political debate
10:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:00	ACTIVITY REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, PAOLO VACCA
	Questions & Answers
11:45	REPORT BY SECTIONS ON THEIR POLITICAL PRIORITIES AND CURRENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES
13:00	LUNCH
14:30	UEF CAMPAIGN STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES IN VIEW OF THE 2019 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS
	Introduction by Francesco FERRERO, Vice President, Union of European Federalists
	Plenary debate

15:30 **UEF COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND ACTIVITIES – SYNERGIES WITH SECTIONS**

Introduction by LAURA MELLADO, Communication Manager, UEF European Secretariat

Plenary debate

16 :00 **MEETING OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONS**

PC1 – The Future of Europe and Federalist Strategy, jointly with PC 2 – Economic Affairs

Chair: Francesco FERRERO

Focus subject: *“What perspectives for the European Union and the Eurozone and what role for the Federalists after Macron’s proposals at la Sorbonne and the German elections?”*

Introduced by:

- Francois MENNERAT, Bureau of UEF-France and Bureau of the Union of European Federalists
- Luisa TRUMELLINI, Secretary General of the Movimento Federalista Europeo and Bureau of the Union of European Federalists
- Otto SCHMUCK, Vice President of the Union of European Federalists
- Giulia ROSSOLILLO, Full Professor of EU Law at the University of Pavia

PC3 – Foreign and Security Policy

Chair: Bogdan-Iustin BIRNBAUM

Focus subject: *“The future of EU policies in the Middle-East and North Africa: from payer to player”*

Introduced by:

- Nezka FIGELJ, University of Trieste, Expert on Middle East
- Jean François DREVET, Former adviser on Middle East at the European Commission

PC4 – Social Europe and Internal Policies

Chair: Daphne GOGOU

Focus subject: *“The implications of Brexit on the rights of EU citizens”*

Introduced by:

- Ioannis PAPAGEORGIOU, European Parliament Think Tank

19:00 **END OF THE MEETING**

SUNDAY 22 OCTOBER, 09:00-12:30

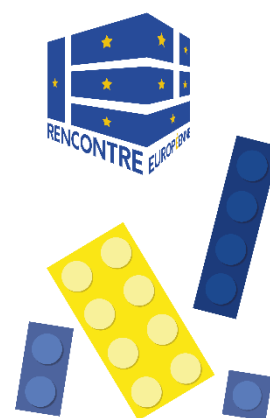
19:30 | DINNER¹

VENUE: UNIVERSITÉ PIERRE ET MARIE CURIE (PLACE JUSSIEU)

09:00	Opening
09:15	FINANCIAL REPORT AND APPROVAL OF 2018 BUDGET
09:30	REPORTS BY POLITICAL COMMISSIONS
10:00	PRESENTATION AND VOTE ON RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS
11:30	FOLLOW-UP ON POLITICAL COMMISSION WORK AND RESOLUTIONS
12:00	EMI FEDERAL ASSEMBLY 2017
12 :05	UEF CONGRESS 2018
12 :15	KEY EUROPEAN ACTIVITIES 2018
12:20	CLOSING SPEECH
12:30	End of the meeting

¹ For those who selected the option at the registration

EUROPEAN MEET-UP "TOGETHER: LET'S BUILD A NEW EUROPE", FRIDAY 20 OCTOBER, 16.00-20.00



*Bâtiment Chaban Delmas
Salle Victor Hugo
101, rue de l'Université
75007 Paris*

Le 20 octobre, certains des principaux acteurs du débat sur la réforme de l'Union européenne en France et en Europe se retrouveront lors de la prochaine rencontre européenne organisée par Le Groupe Spinelli sous le titre "Ensemble: construisons une nouvelle Europe" à Paris (salle Victor Hugo, bâtiment Chaban-Delmas, 101 rue de l'Université, 75005, Paris). Lors de cette série de débats publics, des élus français et européens, ainsi que des représentants de la société civile, discuteront les réformes à mener et la direction à prendre dans le but de rendre l'Union européenne plus unie, plus forte et plus démocratique et de lui permettre de répondre aux attentes des citoyens.

La rencontre se conclura par une table ronde avec des personnalités françaises et européennes de premier ordre portant sur le rôle de la France dans le parachèvement de l'unité politique européenne.

L'impulsion pro-européenne imprimée par l'élection du Président Emmanuel Macron, ainsi que les propositions du nouvel exécutif français et de la majorité parlementaire actuelle, marquent un **changement d'ère dans le rôle que la France est prête à jouer dans le développement du projet européen et a rouvert le**

débat sur le futur de l'Europe. Des réformes ambitieuses dans le but de créer une Europe plus unie économiquement et politiquement, démocratique et proche de ses citoyens sont maintenant proposées.

Intervenants



PIERRE MOSCOVICI

Commissaire européen aux Affaires économiques et financières



MARIELLE DE SARNEZ

Présidente de la Commission des Affaires étrangères de l'Assemblée nationale



SABINE THILLAYE

Présidente de la Commission des Affaires européennes de l'Assemblée nationale



PIEYRE-ALEXANDRE ANGLADE

Député de la quatrième circonscription des Français établis hors de France



JEAN-LOUIS BOURLANGES

Député de la douzième circonscription, Hauts-de-Seine



XAVIER PALUSZKIEWICZ

Député de la Meurthe-et-Moselle, troisième circonscription



BRANDO BENIFEI

Membre du Parlement européen (Groupe des Socialistes et Démocrates, Italie), membre du Bureau du Groupe Spinelli



MERCEDES BRESSO

Membre du Parlement européen, ancienne Présidente du Comité des Régions de l'UE, membre du Bureau du Groupe Spinelli (Groupe des Socialistes et Démocrates, Italie)



ELMAR BROK

Membre du Parlement européen, Président de l'Union des fédéralistes européens et co-Président du Groupe Spinelli au Parlement européen (Groupe du Parti populaire européen, Allemagne)



ANA GOMES

Membre de la sous-Commission sur Sécurité et défense du Parlement européen (Groupe des Socialistes et Démocrates, Portugal)



ALAIN LAMASSOURE

Membre du Parlement européen (Groupe du Parti populaire européen, France)



GUILLAUME DUVAL

Rédacteur en chef, Alternatives économiques



RAPHAËL GLUCKSMANN

Essayiste



GUILLAUME KLOSSA

Essayiste, Fondateur de la plateforme Civico Europa



THIERRY TARDY

Analyste senior au *EU Institute for Security Studies*

En coopération avec



FLORENT BANFI

Président de l'Union des fédéralistes européens (UEF) France



CHRISTOPHER GLÜCK

Président des *Young European Federalists* (JEF Europe)

Programme

- 15.30** **Accueil**
- 16.00-17.00** **Dialogue citoyen sur l'avenir de l'euro**
QUEL GOUVERNEMENT ET QUEL BUDGET POUR L'EURO ?
- 17.00-18.00** **Dialogue citoyen sur l'avenir de la défense européenne**
L'EUROPE PEUT-ELLE S'UNIR SUR SA DEFENSE ?
- 18.00-18.30** **Cocktail**
- 18.30-20.00** **Débat final**
UNE NOUVELLE FRANCE POUR UNE NOUVELLE EUROPE
Démocratique, souveraine et capable d'agir dans le monde

*Les débats auront lieu en anglais et en français avec interprétation
simultanée*



LIST OF REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

	SURNAME	NAME	RESIDENCE	PARTICIPATION	PC
1	ALONSO ARROBA	ANGEL	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
2	ANSEMI	GIORGIO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	3
3	AZNAR	JAIME	SPAIN	OBSERVER	1
4	BANFI	FLORENT	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	1
5	BERGGÖTZ	JONATHAN	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
6	BEUL	ULRICH	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
7	BIENERT	KOLJA	SPAIN	TREASURER	
8	BIRNBAUM	BOGDAN	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	3
9	BORST	STEFAN	GERMANY	OBSERVER	3
10	CALMES	ALAIN	LUXEMBOURG	FC MEMBER	3
11	CALVET CHAMBON	ENRIQUE	SPAIN	FC MEMBER	1
12	CLAROTTI	ANGELO	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
13	CLAROTTI	GIORGIO	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
14	DASTOLI	PIER VIRGILIO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	1
15	DE VENUTO	GAETANO	ITALY	OBSERVER	1
16	DIMITROV	EMIL	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	2
17	DREVET	JEAN FRANCOIS	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	3
18	DUCRY	JACQUES	SWITZERLAND	FC MEMBER	1
19	ECHTERHOFF	ANNA	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	4
20	FERRERO	FRANCESCO	LUXEMBOURG	FC MEMBER	1
21	FERRUTA	UGO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	3
22	FIGELJ	NEZKA	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	3
23	FILIPOVIC	LJUBOMIR	MONTENEGRO	OBSERVER	1
24	FRANCO	FRANCESCO	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
25	FRISCHENSCHLAGER	FRIEDHELM	AUSTRIA	FC MEMBER	1
26	GARCIA DOVAL	DIEGO	SPAIN	OBSERVER	1
27	GARLINSKA	ALEKSANDRA	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
28	GEISER	BARBARA	SWITZERLAND	FC MEMBER	1
29	GESSANT	PAULINE	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	1

30	GIANNIS	NIKOLAOS	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	1
31	GIESEL	RAINER BRUNO	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
32	GIGLIO	GIOVANNA	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
33	GLÜCK	CHRISTOPHER	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	
34	GOGOU	DAPHNE	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	4
35	HEGEDŰS	SÁNDOR	HUNGARY	OBSERVER	1
36	HOLE	CLIVE	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
37	HUEHN	ROLAND	GERMANY	OBSERVER	1
38	HÜHN	MARIANNE	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
39	IVANOV	VELKO	BULGARIA	FC MEMBER	3
40	JOUVENAT	PIERRE	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
41	KAPLAN	IVO	CZECH REPUBLIC	FC MEMBER	3
42	LAUWERIER	REMI	FRANCE	OBSERVER	4
43	LECLERCQ	CHRISTOPHE	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
44	LENTZ	VALÉRY-XAVIER	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
45	LEVI	LUCIO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	1
46	LONGO	ANTONIO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	2
47	LUCKERT	MARTIN	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	4
48	MARIN	ALEXANDRE	FRANCE	OBSERVER	3
49	MATHIEU	JEAN-BAPTISTE	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	1
50	MATTEO	DANIEL	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
51	MENNERAT	FRANÇOIS	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	1
52	MORATILLA DELGADO	RAFAEL	SPAIN	OBSERVER	1
53	MORO	DOMENICO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	3
54	OMNES	OPHELIE	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	
55	NAGY	ESZTER	HUNGARY	OBSERVER	1
56	NOHET	MATHIEU	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
57	PALERMO	CARLO MARIA	ITALY	FC MEMBER	3
58	PASCAL	GRAF	SWITZERLAND	FC MEMBER	2
59	PELLETIER	BERNARD	SPAIN	OBSERVER	1
60	PISTONE	SERGIO	ITALY	FC MEMBER	1
61	PLOTTKA	JULIAN	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1

62	POUILLOT	JULIETTE	FRANCE	OBSERVER	1
63	QUÉRÉ	JÉRÔME	FRANCE	OBSERVER	3
64	RADL	SABINE	AUSTRIA	FC MEMBER	1
65	RIBAGORDA CALASANZ	AURORA	SPAIN	OBSERVER	3
66	ROSSAT	LUCILE	UK	OBSERVER	1
67	ROSSOLILLO	GIULIA	ITALY	FC MEMBER	1
68	RUIZ DEVESA	DOMENEC	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	1
69	SCHENK	ANGELIKA	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	4
70	SCHMUCK	OTTO	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
71	SCHWARZ	MARCO	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	3
72	SKODA	SOPHIA	AUSTRIA	OBSERVER	1
73	SOYBAS	CAN	TURKEY	OBSERVER	2
74	STAMBOLLIU	ZOCIANA	BELGIUM	OBSERVER	1
75	STERMETZ	EUGEN	AUSTRIA	OBSERVER	2
76	TATARELYTE	LAURA	LITHUANIA	FC MEMBER	3
77	TRUMELLINI	LUISA	ITALY	FC MEMBER	2
78	VACCA	PAOLO	BELGIUM	SEC GEN	1
79	VIEILLEDENT	CATHERINE	BELGIUM	FC MEMBER	1
80	VON CETTO	ANTON	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	1
81	WACHSMANN	INGA	FRANCE	FC MEMBER	1
82	WETTACH	WOLFGANG G	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	3
83	ZIEGENBALG	FLORIAN	GERMANY	FC MEMBER	2

MINUTES OF FEDERAL COMMITTEE MEETING OF 17-18 JUNE, MADRID

OPENING OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Welcome addresses

Pablo Faura, President of UEF Spain, Óliver Soto Sainz, President of UEF Madrid and Marcelino Oreja, President of the Instituto Universitario de Estudio Europeos – Universidad CEU San Pablo, welcome participants.

Adoption of the agenda

The proposed agenda is adopted.

Approval of the minutes of the Federal Committee meeting of 5 November 2016, Cologne

The minutes are approved.

Appointment of new Chairs for PC1 and PC3

UEF Vice-President Francesco Ferrero is appointed Chair of PC1.

FC member Bogdan Birnbaum is appointed Chair of PC3.

Appointment of the Resolutions committee

The proposed resolutions committee is appointed:

- Francesco Ferrero, UEF Vice-President and PC1 Chair
- Ortrun Gauper, PC2 Chair
- Bogdan-Iustin Birnbaum, PC3 Chair
- Daphné Gogou, PC4 Chair
- Massimo Malcovati, FC Member, Member of the Presidium
- Otto Schmuck, UEF Vice-President and PC1 Rapporteur
- Luisa Trumellini, PC2 Rapporteur
- Wolfgang Wettach, PC3 Rapporteur
- Angelika Schenk, PC4 Rapporteur
- Paolo Vacca, UEF Secretary-General

POLITICAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT, ELMAR BROK

UEF President, Mr. Elmar Brok observed that the EU is in a much better shape than one year ago. Many said President Macron was mistaken when he started a campaign on a strong pro-European platform, but the elections showed that he was right. People are more supportive of Europe than someone used to think and in some countries people have started gathering every Sunday to voice out what Europe means to them. Nonetheless, Mr. Brok underlines the need for the federalists to keep on fighting against the “enemies of Europe” and learning from emerging citizens movements. In this crucial moment, the UEF needs to deploy its entire potential towards the citizens. The UEF must place itself as the leading voice of those who want to break from and warn continuously against the comebacks of nationalism and hate against the minorities.

Mr. Brok considered that the biggest European unifier is Trump, as he creates a pole of deterrence from unilateralism and nationalist withdrawal. Democracies are by essence changing. Trump is not the USA, Kaczyński is not Poland, Orbán is not Hungary. The UEF will support the positive forces in these EU countries as elections come.

Reflecting on the ongoing challenges for the EU, Mr. Brok praised the steps forwards made by the EU in the field of defence over the last year and its will to partner up with third countries to tackle migration challenges.

Finally, Mr. Brok warned that the time for treaty change is coming faster than expected. Nevertheless he urged to take one step at a time and first support the European Commission efforts towards more European integration before calling for treaty change. Mr. Brok concluded by saying that the real actors for a reform of the Treaties are EU citizens and the UEF needs to explain clearly what it advocates for.

ACTIVITY REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, PAOLO VACCA

Paolo Vacca, UEF Secretary-General, reports about the UEF activities of the previous seven months, putting particular emphasis on the organisation of the March for Europe 2017 in Rome in the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. He underlines the fact that there is a space for the federalists to take the lead of a growing pro-European civil society in the organisation of public revendicative events. The March for Europe 2017 can serve as a model for similar initiatives at the local, national and European levels. On this purpose, cooperation and coordination of national sections' resources is crucial.

FINANCIAL REPORT AND APPROVAL OF 2016 ACCOUNTS

The UEF accounts for the financial year 2016 were approved unanimously.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE IN AUTUMN 2017 AND EUROPEAN CONGRESS IN 2018

It is proposed to hold the next Federal Committee meeting on 21 and 22 October 2017 in Paris.

As for the UEF Congress in 2018, three possible locations are suggested: Brussels, the Hague (in coincidence with the anniversary of the European Movement International) and Vienna. The decision on the matter is postponed to September 2017.

REPORT BY SECTIONS ON CURRENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

UEF Austria declared having received very positive feedback to bring UEF initiatives to the schools.

UEF Belgium listed some successful activities such as the promotion of the March for Europe in Rome and Belgium as well as the publication of several articles, including an interview of its Secretary-General.

UEF France reported that it is trying to extend membership and that is preparing for a new lobbying process towards the renewed political class. François Mennerat proposes to set up UEF working groups to provide input to the debates opened by the European Commission's white paper and subsequent reflection papers.

EUD explained it is undertaking a new series of events to talk about Europe funded by the German *Bundeskanzleramt*. It proposes to translate FC European resolutions into UEF sections' national languages. It concludes asking for the possibility for national resolutions to be passed to the European level.

UEF Groupe Europe proposes to involve its interpreters' constituency for translating resolutions.

MFE lists some successful initiatives such as activities with schools, regional debates and the milestone of the March for Europe 2017 in Rome. It announces that they are trying to set up a Spinelli Group within the Italian national parliament.

UEF Luxembourg states it is trying to set up a JEF section.

UEF Spain welcomes its good relationship with JEF Spain that allows them to work successfully in pair in three fields: education, communication and policy & advocacy. It is now trying to take initiatives not only in capitals, but also in smaller cities.

REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSIONS

PC 1 – Report by Otto Schmuck, UEF Vice-President and PC1 rapporteur

The next point for PC1 to focus on is the way how to move forward after the March for Europe 2017 and Brexit. This process should include an assessment of the 5 scenarios pointed out in the European Commission white paper on the future of Europe. However, it is suggested that there is a missing scenario, which broadly corresponds to the 5th as described in the white paper, but which starts with a core (the Eurozone), more integrated and attractive to those Member States who are not part of it yet. PC1 suggests that European Federalists pursue their dreams and keep defending the real objective of federating Europe.

PC2 – Report by Luisa Trumellini, UEF Bureau member and PC2 rapporteur

PC2 will structure its work around the dichotomy between solidarity among Member States and responsibility and compliance with fiscal rules. It will explore the ability of the concept of conditionality to create trust between Member States and whether this could be the cornerstone of a European fiscal system combining solidarity and responsibility.

PC3 – Report by Wolfgang Wettach, UEF Bureau member and PC3 rapporteur

PC3 debated on the essential priorities of the UEF as regards the foreign policy of the European Union. It warns against the temptation to focus on instruments while neglecting the overall political framework. Therefore, it suggests to deal with the Common Security and Defence Policy as an instrument of the more general Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. As the NATO disengages from Europe, UEF needs to urge Europe to take its responsibility for its own security, mainly through the completion of the political union. Some key proposals to this end are Erasmus for soldiers and joint public procurement.

PC4 – Report by Angelika Schenk, FC member and PC4 Rapporteur

PC4 focuses its work on the fight against human rights violations within the EU. It is observed that the European Commission reflection paper on harnessing globalisation contains some good ideas on this respect. It is reminded that, in line with adopted FC resolutions, immigration cannot be dealt with exclusively from the national level and that it is urgent to put in place long-term European solutions.

REPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WORLD FEDERALIST MOVEMENT

FC member Pilar Llorente presents recent activities and positions of the World Federalist Movement and highlights some ways to increase cooperation with the UEF (relaying information, engaging in common campaigns, promoting WFM presence at the Ventotene seminar, raising awareness among new UEF members, etc). Mrs. Llorente stresses that the UEF and the WFM have shared objectives, such as supranational democracy, supranational bodies and multilateral solutions to current challenges.

PRESENTATION OF UEF ARGUMENTATION CARDS FOR ACTIVISTS

The presentation of the UEF argumentation cards was postponed.

PRESENTATION AND VOTE ON RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

Resolution on overcoming the crises and completing European political unity

- The resolution was adopted.

Resolution on the establishment of a European fiscal union in the framework of the Eurozone

- The resolution was adopted.

Resolution on the democratic legitimacy in the governance of the economic and monetary union

- The resolution was adopted.

Resolution on the EU-US relationship following Donald Trump's election – the case for a European defence capacity. Re-launch a “pragmatic grand design” between the EU and the United States

- The resolution was adopted.

Resolution in support of the enhancement of the external dimension of the EU migration policy and the EU role in the ongoing UN negotiations on global compact on migration and refugees, strengthening the security of EU south sea borders

- The resolution was adopted.

CLOSING OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The UEF Secretary-General Paolo Vacca closes the meeting.

MOTIONS

APPOINTMENT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Proposed composition:

- Francesco Ferrero, UEF Vice-President (PC1 Chair)
- Bogdan-Iustin Birnbaum, FC Member (PC3 Chair)
- Daphné Gogou, PC4 Chair
- Otto Schmuck, PC1 Rapporteur
- Luisa Trumellini, PC2 Rapporteur
- Wolfgang Wettach, PC3 Rapporteur
- Angelika Schenk, PC4 Rapporteur
- Sabina Radl, FC Member, Member of the Presidium
- Paolo Vacca, Secretary-General

FINANCES

UEF MEMBERSHIP FEES BASED ON MEMBERSHIP 2016

UEF SECTIONS	MEMBERS FOR 2016	FEE
UEF AT Austria	1839	4 560,72 EUR
UEF BE Belgium		
UEF BG Bulgaria	54	133,92 EUR
UEF CH Switzerland	1067	2 646,16 EUR
UEF CY Cyprus	75	186 EUR
UEF CZ Czech Republic	54	133,92 EUR
UEF DE Germany	3 835	9 510,80 EUR
UEF EL Greece		
UEF ES Spain		
UEF EU Group Europe		
UEF Groupe-Europe Lux	10	24,80 EUR
UEF FI Finland	81	200,88 EUR
UEF FR France		
UEF HU Hungary	26	64,8 EUR
UEF IT Italy	3 079	7 635,92 EUR
UEF LT Lithuania	7	17,36 EUR
UEF LU Luxembourg	60	148,80 EUR
UEF ME Montenegro		
UEF PT Portugal		
UEF RO Romania		
UEF RS Serbia		
UEF SI Slovenia		
UEF SK Slovakia	21	52,08 EUR
UEF UK United Kingdom	130	322,40 EUR
TOTAL		25 638,56 EUR

POLITICAL COMMISSIONS

PC1 – FUTURE OF EUROPE AND FEDERALIST STRATEGY

Chair : Francesco Ferrero

Rapporteur : Otto Schmuck

Mailing List: pc1@federalists.eu

PC2 – ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Chair: Ortrun Gauper

Rapporteur : Luisa Trumellini

Mailing List: pc2@federalists.eu

PC3 – FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Chair: Bodgan-Iustin Birnbaum

Rapporteur: Wolfgang Wettach

Mailing List: pc3@federalists.eu

PC4 - SOCIAL EUROPE AND INTERNAL POLICIES

Chair: Daphné Gogou

Rapporteur: Angelika Schenk

Mailing List: pc4@federalists.eu

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED TO THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE

PC1 – Future of Europe and federalist strategy

- Proposed resolution 1.1 in support of a network of Spinelli volunteers
- Proposed resolution 1.2 on a European Action Day "United for our Europe"
- Proposed resolution 1.3 on the territorial integrity of the European Union
- Proposed resolution 1.4 on a European-wide constituency for 2019 EP elections

PC2 - Economic affairs

- Proposed resolution 2.1 on a EU corporate tax

PC3 - Foreign and security policy

- Proposed resolution 3.1 on western Balkans
- Proposed resolution 3.2 on EU-MENA relations

PC4 - Social Europe and internal policies

- Proposed resolution 4.1 on the promotion of gender equality
- Proposed resolution 4.2 on freedom, justice and citizens' fundamental rights
- Proposed resolution 4.3 on social Europe

PROPOSALS FOR RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.1] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF A NETWORK OF SPINELLI VOLUNTEERS

Presented by Domènec Ruiz Devesa and Pilar Llorente de Azúa

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Noting the “Resolution in support of the establishment of a network of Spinelli Chairs” adopted by the
- 3 Federal Committee of the Union of European Federalists on the 5th of November 2016;
- 4 Realizing that there is a need to promote the knowledge and understanding on European institutions,
- 5 policies and values if a truly shared European citizenship is to emerge;
- 6 Whereas European unification is not an isolated case, but the most advanced example of a worldwide
- 7 formation process of regional groupings of states;
- 8 Noting that this knowledge shall go beyond academic circles and reach the average citizen and civil society
- 9 organizations, in order to promote the dissemination of federalist thinking for the purpose of awakening
- 10 the public opinion at large;
- 11 Celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Altiero Spinelli, underlining the relevance of his thought
- 12 and action, a Federalist pioneer and co-author of the Ventotene Manifesto, regarding the unification
- 13 method of the great regions of the world;
- 14 Taking note of Petition 160/2017 of 21st of February 2017, tabled to the European Parliament by the Union
- 15 of Europeanists and Federalists of Spain;
- 16 The Union of European Federalists invites the European Institutions, under the patronage of the European
- 17 Parliament,
- 18 to establish, alongside the Spinelli Chairs, a network of Altiero Spinelli Volunteers in cooperation with
- 19 European municipalities, with the purpose of disseminating EU history and institutions, its reality, their
- 20 policies and values, as well as the diverse currents of thought that have promoted European unity, through
- 21 talks, conferences, debates and non-formal education activities, on the people less exposed to the
- 22 academic world and at the closest level to the average citizen, the local one.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 1.1

No amendments to proposal for a resolution 1.1 were submitted.

Proposal for a Resolution [1.2] of the UEF Federal committee ON A EUROPEAN ACTION DAY
“UNITED FOR OUR EUROPE”

Presented by Jonathan Berggötz and Florian Ziegenbalg

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Stresses that the further deepening of the European integration process needs a wider public support. In
- 3 order to build a solid basis for federal Europe, cities and municipalities are essential. A strong from the
- 4 local level could be sent out with the organisation of a symbolic pan-European action day.
- 5 In 2016 the town of Joensuu in Finland got a high visibility with the initiative “Joensuu calling”. Hundreds
- 6 of cities and villages all over Europe took part in the initiative and showed that they are standing for the
- 7 European project, hanging out the European flag on the 28th July. The media acknowledged the
- 8 importance of the initiative and a lot of articles were published in those days about Joensuu and the cities
- 9 which took part in this demonstration. In 2017 the action didn’t take place. The citizens of several
- 10 municipalities wanted to show their flags, but could not find a special occasion for it.
- 11 Within UEF there are a lot of mayors and councillors who could support the idea. The more cities will take
- 12 part in it, the stronger the initiative will get. The media will cover the initiative and discuss the idea and
- 13 the future of Europe. It would also be a chance for our organisation to get more publicity and to recall on
- 14 this day what European Federalists are standing for.
- 15 The European Union is still in its beginnings, but it is a symbol of peace and our only chance for prosperity
- 16 in Europe and our way to keep a powerful position in the 21st century. In order for people to understand
- 17 this message in a more emotional way, the day for this initiative should be on 20th
- 18 March, beginning of spring.
- 19 The Federal Committee of the UEF therefore decides:
- 20 To start the initiative “**United for our Europe**” which will take part every year on the 20th March calling on
- 21 cities and municipalities to show the European flag alongside with a public statement supporting
- 22 European integration;
- 23 Asks the European Secretariat and UEF’s national sections create a webpage dedicated to this action and
- 24 invite cities and villages across Europe to take part.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 1.2

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by Francesco FERRERO</i>	
Line number(s):	19 to 21		
Original text		Amended text	
To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20 th March calling on cities and municipalities to show the European flag alongside with a public statement supporting European integration.		To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20 th March calling on citizens of all cities and municipalities to show the European flag alongside with a public statement supporting European integration.	

Amendment n.	2	<i>submitted by Otto SCHMUCK and Rainer B. GIESEL</i>	
Line number(s):	17-19		
Original text		Amended text	
[...] In order for people to understand this message in a more emotional way, the day for this initiative should be on 20 th March, beginning of spring.		[...] In order for people to understand this message in a more emotional way, the day for this initiative should be on 20th March, beginning of spring. 9th May, the Europe Day which marks the anniversary of the historical 'Schuman declaration' in May 1959.	
Explanatory statement: The Europe Day is already a tradition in many EU-countries and should be strengthened. Each year thousands of people take part in visits, debates, concerts and other events to mark the day and raise awareness about the EU.			

Amendment n.	3	<i>submitted by Otto SCHMUCK and Rainer B. GIESEL</i>	
Line number(s):	21		
Original text		Amended text	
To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20 th March calling [...]		To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20th March 9th May calling [...]	

Amendment n.	4	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	17-19		
Original text		Amended text	
[...] In order for people to understand this message in a more emotional way, the day for this initiative should be on 20 th March, beginning of spring.		[...] In order for people to understand this message in a more emotional way, the day for this initiative should be on 20th 25th March , beginning of spring.	
Explanatory statement: 25 th March is the anniversary of the Rome Treaties.			

Amendment n.	5	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	21		
Original text		Amended text	
To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20 th March calling [...]		To start the initiative “United for our Europe” which will take part every year on the 20th 25th March calling [...]	
Explanatory statement: 25 th March is the anniversary of the Rome Treaties.			

Amendment n.	6	<i>submitted by Otto SCHMUCK and Rainer B. GIESEL</i>	
Line number(s):	After line 23		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)		Irrespective of that municipalities, cities, regions and capitals ought to hang out European flags also on important days all the year round.	

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.3] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Presented by Domènec Ruiz Devesa

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well
- 3 as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;
- 4 Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;
- 5 Recalling that the mission of the Union of European Federalists is achieving political union of currently
- 6 existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation of new sovereign
- 7 entities;
- 8 Believing that the addition of new sovereign states to the international system does not facilitate global
- 9 governance, and should not be encouraged excepting in accordance to the cases established by the United
- 10 Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1514 and 2526;
- 11 Having regard to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, of 14 December 1960, which
- 12 states that “any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial
- 13 integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United
- 14 Nations”;
- 15 Having regard to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625, of 24th October 1970, which
- 16 states that “nothing in the foregoing paragraphs [on the right to self-determination] shall be construed as
- 17 authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial
- 18 integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with
- 19 the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples (...) and thus possessed of a government
- 20 representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour”;
- 21 Noting that in accordance to International Public Law the right to self-determination can therefore be
- 22 exercised in cases of colonial domination, minority discrimination and massive human rights violations;
- 23 Noting that no subnational entity within the European Union is currently under colonial domination,
- 24 cultural persecution or subject to massive human rights violations;
- 25 Noting that the respect of International Public Law is a necessary condition for the maintenance of global
- 26 peace and security and for the emergence of a world federal system of governance, through the reform
- 27 of the UN system;
- 28 Considering that the respect of the rule of law is a fundamental principle of the European Union, as stated
- 29 in article 2 of the Treaty on European Union;
- 30 Considering that any change in the political status of a subnational entity within the European Union and
- 31 the United Nations must be done in full respect of national constitutional rules and International Public
- 32 Law;
- 33 Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the
- 34 newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;

- 35 Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union
36 poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;
37 Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the
38 respect o the rule of law.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 1.3

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by</i> Enrique CALVET and Domènec RUIZ DEVESA	
Line number(s):	2 to 4		
Original text		Amended text	
Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;		Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation, whatever is understood by "nation" , has the right to have a distinct and separate state;	

Amendment n.	2	<i>submitted by</i> Catherine VIEILLEDENT	
Line number(s):	2 to 4		
Original text		Amended text	
Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;		Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies and any kind of collective egoism both within and among sovereign states, in an ever less sovereign states Europe as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;	

Amendment n.	3	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>	
Line number(s):	2 to 5		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;</p> <p>Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;</p>		<p>Recalling that federalism opposes nationalist tendencies both within and among sovereign states, as well as the nationalist dogma that claims that each nation has the right to have a distinct and separate state;</p> <p>Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;</p> <p>Recalling that nationalism is a doctrine claiming that peoples of the world can be categorised into so-called “Nations” based on defined sets of peculiarities claimed as clear-cut distinct “identities” in groups of persons, and as a consequence claim the highest possible degree of “sovereignty” for each one of those “Nations” which thus would have the right to establish distinct and separate States, so-called “Nation-States”; but recalling at the same time that the dissemination of that doctrine has inevitably and repeatedly led to growingly bloody wars throughout human history;</p> <p>Recalling that federalism, on the contrary, is the only sustainable political concept and organisational pattern that makes it possible, as a contextual application of the subsidiarity principle, to grant deserved respect to any cultural peculiarities or nuances among peoples, while at the same time bringing peoples to pooling their strengths and actions in those areas they freely decide in confidence, as an application of the substitution principle; thereby federalism helps them to live together peacefully and radically opposes any expression of nationalism both among and within already constituted States;</p>	

Amendment n.	4	<i>submitted by</i> Enrique CALVET and Domènec RUIZ DEVESA	
Line number(s):	5		
Original text		Amended text	
Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;		Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of free and equal citizens leaving in perfect harmony in multinational multicultural states;	

Amendment n.	5	<i>submitted by</i> Florent BANFI	
Line number(s):	5		
Original text		Amended text	
Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;		Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;	

Amendment n.	6	<i>submitted by</i> Catherine VIEILLEDENT	
Line number(s):	5		
Original text		Amended text	
Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states;		Recalling instead that federalism believes in the possibility and desirability of multinational states, sub-national and supra-national entities ;	

Amendment n.	7	<i>submitted by</i> Florent BANFI	
Line number(s):	After line 4		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)		Recalling that at the same time federalism opposes centralism and authoritarianism, and that it promotes both unity and diversity by providing institutional and political methods to	

	manage potential conflicts between centre and periphery;
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Amendment n.	8	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>
Line number(s):	6 to 8	
	Original text	Amended text
	<p>Recalling that the mission of the Union of European Federalists is achieving political union of currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation of new sovereign entities;</p>	<p>Recalling that the mission of the Union of European Federalists is achieving political union of currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation of new sovereign entities;</p> <p>Recalling that Union of European Federalists dedicates itself to clarifying and deepening the federalist doctrine, as well as disseminating and promoting federalist ideas so as to both achieve the political union of constituted States, and to overcome so-called “identity” crises in order to help stabilise the political situation in whichever countries the need arises, in Europe and throughout the world at large, including in EU Member States where relevant;</p>
Explanatory statement: More precise and explicit.		

Amendment n.	9	<i>submitted by Catherine VIEILLEDENT</i>
Line number(s):	6 to 8	
	Original text	Amended text
	<p>Recalling that the mission of the Union of European Federalists is achieving political union of currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation of new sovereign entities;</p>	<p>Recalling that the mission of the Union of European Federalists is achieving political union of currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, as well as a Europe of citizens and a global civic citizenship and not the promotion of the creation of new sovereign entities;</p>

Amendment n.	10	<i>submitted by Florent BANFI</i>	
Line number(s):	7		
Original text		Amended text	
currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation		currently existing states in Europe and in the world at large, and not the promotion of the creation;	
Explanatory statement: redundant.			

Amendment n.	11	<i>submitted by Florent BANFI</i>	
Line number(s):	After line 8		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)		<p>Recalling that at the same time the main value of European federalism is peace and that therefore violence must not be used among European democratic states not within a State against its population;</p> <p>Believing that the principles of autonomy and subsidiarity are founding principles of federalism and should be uphold and guaranteed in any cases;</p>	

Amendment n.	12	<i>submitted by Florent BANFI</i>	
Line number(s):	12 to 15		
Original text		Amended text	
Having regard to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, of 14 December 1960, which states that “any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations”;		(Deleted)	

Amendment n.	13	<i>submitted by</i> François MENNERAT	
Line number(s):	23 to 30		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Noting that in accordance to International Public Law the right to self-determination can therefore be exercised in cases of colonial domination, minority discrimination and massive human rights violations;</p> <p>Noting that no subnational entity within the European Union is currently under colonial domination, cultural persecution or subject to massive human rights violations;</p> <p>Noting that the respect of International Public Law is a necessary condition for the maintenance of global peace and security and for the emergence of a world federal system of governance, through the reform of the UN system;</p>		<p>(Deleted)</p>	
<p>Explanatory statement: Unnecessary in the context.</p>			

Amendment n.	14	<i>submitted by</i> Enrique CALVET and Domènec RUIZ DEVESA	
Line number(s):	28 to 30		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Noting that the respect of International Public Law is a necessary condition for the maintenance of global peace and security and for the emergence of a world federal system of governance, through the reform of the UN system;</p>		<p>Noting that the respect of International Public Law and national constitutional rules is a necessary condition for the maintenance of global peace and security and for the emergence of a world federal system of governance, through the reform of the UN system;</p>	

Amendment n.	15	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>	
Line number(s):	31-32		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Considering that the respect of the rule of law is a fundamental principle of the European Union, as stated in article 2 of the Treaty on European Union;</p>		<p>Considering that the respect of the rule of law is a fundamental principle of the European Union, as stated in article 2 of the Treaty on European Union; considering that, contrarily, the recourse to the force for the resolution of political crises, even more than being an expression of political weakness, is basically forbidden by federalist principles; considering that instead patient and open-minded talks aiming at finding trade-offs and possible consensus if not agreements is the way to be tirelessly followed;</p>	

Amendment n.	16	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>	
Line number(s):	33 to 35		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Considering that any change in the political status of a subnational entity within the European Union and the United Nations must be done in full respect of national constitutional rules and International Public Law;</p>		<p>Considering that any change in the political status of a subnational entity within the European Union and the United Nations must be done in full respect of national constitutional rules and International Public Law;</p> <p>Considering that it is also part of the remit of the Union of European Federalists to promote and stimulate constitutional changes in EU Member States towards the introduction of federalist organisational and functioning patterns in as many countries as relevant and possible in practice;</p> <p>Considering in this view that any claims or tentations of regional entities in Member States to claim rights to independence must be interpreted and driven towards a federal transformation of those Member States constitution;</p>	
<p>Explanatory statement: Specifies UEF's perspective.</p>			

Amendment n.	17	<i>submitted by Catherine VIEILLEDENT</i>	
Line number(s):	33 to 35		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Considering that any change in the political status of a subnational entity within the European Union and the United Nations must be done in full respect of national constitutional rules and International Public Law;</p>		<p>Considering that any change in the political status of a subnational entity within the European Union and the United Nations must be done in full respect of national constitutional rules, European law, the perspectives of an ever close union and International Public Law;</p>	

Amendment n.	18	<i>submitted by Florent BANFI</i>	
Line number(s):	36-37		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;</p>		<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union, but that as such an entity already complies with the “<i>acquis communautaire</i>” it should be authorised to become a member state in an accelerated manner either through article 49 or article 48, so that no citizen of the European Union should lose this citizenship in such a case;</p>	

Amendment n.	19	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>	
Line number(s):	36-37		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;</p>		<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a regional entity of an EU Member State nevertheless snatching a political independence, the new State so formed would not ipso facto be accepted as a member of the Union;</p>	

Amendment n.	20	<i>submitted by Catherine VIEILLEDENT</i>	
Line number(s):	36-37		
Original text		Amended text	
Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;		(Deleted)	

Amendment n.	21	<i>submitted by Otto SCHMUCK and Rainer B. GIESEL</i>	
Line number(s):	36 to 42		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;</p> <p>Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;</p> <p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law.</p>		<p>Noting that in the event of the political independence of a subnational entity of an EU Member State, the newly formed state will not be a member of the Union;</p> <p>Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;</p> <p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law.</p> <p>Urging the Catalanian government to adhere to the rule of law and accept constitutional processes as those are at the basis of the European political order.</p> <p>Also urging the Spanish government to acknowledge the need to engage in earnest political dialogue on this matter.</p> <p>While the referendum must be considered invalid, the political will of a substantial part of the Catalans cannot be entirely ignored. Legal and political channels of dialogue must be opened immediately in order to find pragmatic solutions accounting for the cultural diversity in Spain.</p> <p>The European Founding Fathers conceived a revolutionary project based on overcoming historical and cultural disputes and confrontations to build a Europe of peace and understanding among all its citizens, by</p>	

	<p>abandoning the defence of national identities, to move towards a common project of citizenship, rights and freedoms. We hope the question of Catalanian autonomy can be resolved in this spirit.</p>
<p>Explanatory statement: This text is based on a statement of JEF Europe and more balanced and better suited to overcome the conflict.</p>	

Amendment n.	22	<i>submitted by Catherine VIEILLEDENT</i>
Line number(s):	38 to 40	
Original text		Amended text
<p>Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;</p>		(Deleted)

Amendment n.	23	<i>submitted by François MENNERAT</i>
Line number(s):	38-42	
Original text		Amended text
<p>Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;</p> <p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law.</p>		<p>Considering that any unilateral attempt at altering the border of a Member State of the European Union poses a threat to the stability and peace in Europe, and to the territorial integrity of the Union itself;</p> <p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law.</p> <p>Calls in this view for any claims or temptations of regional entities in Member States with regard to alleged rights to independence to be interpreted and driven towards a federal transformation of those Member States constitutions.</p>
<p>Explanatory statement: Re-orientation of the resolution meaning.</p>		

Amendment n.	24	<i>submitted by Catherine VIEILLEDENT</i>	
Line number(s):	41-42		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law.</p>		<p>Calls for the respect of the territorial integrity of the European Union and its Member States, and for the respect of the rule of law to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – reject both sovereign and sub-national dogmas and egoisms; – Focus on how to make Europe more peaceful, more effective, more democratic and more relevant to its citizens, independently of states and regions; – Consider a common European future based on a federation of federations, as a democracy of democracies; – Safeguard the integrity of the European territory through developing common foreign policy and defense, one coast guard and effective security structures, with respect to all international laws, human rights and European values, guaranteed by a fully and democratically elected European Parliament, a European executive completely committed to its mission and a European judicial system. 	

Amendment n.	25	<i>submitted by Florent BANFI</i>	
Line number(s):	After 42		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)		<p>Condemns the violence against citizens of the European Union and the use of police and military force against civilians trying to express their opinions, whatever the circumstances;</p> <p>Calls for a negotiated political solution in the case of a disagreement between a central government and one of its entities in order to preserve peace, subsidiarity, political and individual freedoms, human rights; such a negotiation should include every possible option to achieve those objectives including the transformation of an existing State into a Federal State.</p>	

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.4] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON A EUROPEAN-WIDE CONSTITUENCY FOR THE 2019 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

Presented by Enrique Calvet, Pablo Faura, Domènec Ruiz Devesa and Pilar Llorente de Azúa

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Considering the UEF resolutions on European Political Parties (21st November 2004) and on further
- 3 European integration (5th November 2016);
- 4 Considering European Parliament resolution of 11th November 2015 on the reform of the electoral law
- 5 of the European Union, which states that *“The Council decides by unanimity on a joint constituency in*
- 6 *which lists are headed by each political family's candidate for the post of President of the Commission”*;
- 7 Noting that after Brexit there will be 73 vacant seats at the European Parliament;
- 8 Acknowledging that some of the seats could be used to improve the representation of some Member
- 9 States in order to fully apply the principles of digressive proportionality;
- 10 Acknowledging that some of the seats could be used for future EU enlargements;
- 11 Taking into account the need to foster the development of a genuine European public space with
- 12 transnational election campaigns;
- 13 Noting that according to article 14.2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) Members of the European
- 14 Parliament are representatives of EU citizens and not of individual Member States or their citizens, and
- 15 that European citizens under article 10.2 TEU are directly represented in the European Parliament;
- 16 Recalling that the establishment of a European-wide constituency is a core and long standing UEF
- 17 policy objective;
- 18 Considering that some of the vacant seats could be used for transnational lists (or: a European-
- 19 wide/pan-European constituency);
- 20 Considering that transnational lists headed by each political family's lead candidate
- 21 (*“Spitzenkandidat”*) would further enhance European democracy by strengthening the link between
- 22 the elections to the European Parliament and the election of the President of the European
- 23 Commission;
- 24 Noting the support of the governments of Italy and France;
- 25 Noting that European Commission's President endorsed during his recent State of the Union address
- 26 the idea of having transnational lists in the next European Parliament elections;
- 27 Noting that such a proposal does not require Treaty change but unanimous Council decision;
- 28 Reiterates its call for the introduction of a European-wide constituency in due time to be applied in the
- 29 2019 European elections.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 1.4

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by</i> Catherine VIEILLEDENT and Michele CIAVARINI-AZZI	
Line number(s):	After line 1		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)	Considering the Resolution on overcoming the crises and completing European political unity adopted by the UEF Federal Committee on 18 June 2017 in Madrid, and regarding "The immediate reform Europe needs", calling for action to strengthen "the <i>Spitzenkandidaten</i> by the creation of transnational lists";		

Amendment n.	2	<i>submitted by</i> Catherine VIEILLEDENT and Michele CIAVARINI-AZZI	
Line number(s):	18-19		
Original text		Amended text	
Considering that some of the vacant seats could be used for transnational lists (or: a European-wide/pan-European constituency);		Considering that some of the vacant seats could be used for transnational lists to be elected in (or: a European-wide/pan-European constituency);	
Explanatory statement: To ask both for transnational lists (that can be at national level, see original proposal made by President Macron in late August 2017) AND for a European electoral college.			

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [2.1] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON EU CORPORATE TAX

Presented by Catherine Vieilledent

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Following to the publication of the Monti report on EU own resources, in January 2017, UEF considers that
- 3 making large companies pay their due for taking advantage of the single market the EU built is an urgently
- 4 needed reform. This might allow financing urgently needed tasks or the new priorities presented by
- 5 President Juncker in his 2017 State of the EU speech. Overall, it would allow the EU like the Common
- 6 Market was originally designed, to be financed by ‘rational taxes’ linked to its activities, rather than by
- 7 contributions from Member States. This would kill all debates on the so-called “*juste retour*” and allow
- 8 the EU to avoid being submitted to a yearly arm twisting and 7-yearly blackmail by Member States when
- 9 defining its budgets;
- 10 Observes that
- 11 - The European Commission on 4 October 2017 referred Ireland to the European Court of Justice for
- 12 failing to recover from Apple illegal state aid worth up to 13 billion euro in unpaid taxes for the past
- 13 10 years, as required by its previous decision of August 2016;
- 14 - In June 2017, it imposed on Google a record penalty of 2.46 billion euro for abusing its web search
- 15 position so as to privilege its own “Google Shopping” engine; the current European mood is positive
- 16 and more 60% Europeans, according to the recent Eurobarometer survey on “The Future of Europe”
- 17 (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-4493_en.htm) see in the EU the best way to preserve
- 18 their quality of life and that of their children;
- 19 - The European Commission considered 250 million euro unpaid taxes from the online sales giant
- 20 Amazon were “undue tax benefits” and illegal under EU state aid rules, inviting Amazon to pay the
- 21 back taxes to Luxembourg on 4 October 2017;
- 22 - The dismantling of own resources since the 1990s has left the EU budget with net balances which
- 23 ignore the added value of EU policies and make the concept of European common goods almost
- 24 impossible. The reform of EU revenues has been long overdue and British exit provides an
- 25 opportunity to put an end to the various rebates on national GNI contributions. Several proposals to
- 26 create a new stream of revenue have been put on the table by the High Level Group on own resources
- 27 (“Monti report”) in January 2017;
- 28 - In February 2013, the European Commission proposed a directive implementing an enhanced
- 29 cooperation for a tax on financial transactions which however got bogged down in negotiations
- 30 between the 11 Member states concerned;

- 31 Considers that
- 32 - the Commission should, when presenting its priorities for the future also address more of what the
33 EU citizens want and expect from it, even if it is not part of its competencies – it would still get most
34 of the blame in case of failure;
- 35 - the EU budget of some 150 billion euro is less than 1% of EU's GDP but actual beneficiaries of the
36 single market should contribute;
- 37 - each company doing more than 1 billion euro of consolidated group revenue (or a share of this on
38 the 28 Member States) should be taxed at a rather low rate, but at the EU level;
- 39 - applying the Irish Corporate tax of 12.5% to the some 20 billion euro which Apple reported in that
40 country ([http://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/apple-ireland-lines-of-defence-](http://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/apple-ireland-lines-of-defence-diverge-in-state-aid-case/)
41 [diverge-in-state-aid-case/](http://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/apple-ireland-lines-of-defence-diverge-in-state-aid-case/)), should already generate 2.5 billion euro; taxing the 1916 other "Apples"
42 and the European Commission's basket would grow by 60%. Or Apple's take could – alone – fund 20
43 years of Frontex border keeping, or a much better one for a few years.
- 44 Urges the European Commission and the Member States to:
- 45 1. Support the Estonian proposal of taxing web companies as a function of their “virtual permanent
46 establishment”, whereby digital firms should pay taxes in countries where they have a “significant
47 digital presence”;
- 48 2. Propose that all corporations earning more than 1 billion euro in revenue from the EU single market,
49 pay a modest levy (i.e. 10 to 20%) of this overall revenue directly to the European Union. This would
50 allow countering Eurosceptics and scoring European goals as, using the simple but effective
51 vocabulary of President Trump, the current taxation system is just unfair.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 2.1

No amendments to proposal for a resolution 2.1 were submitted.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Based on data obtained by the US Congress in an audition, over the 2009-2011 period, Apple made \$38 Billion worldwide. It paid only \$21 million in taxes, i.e. 0.06%, of corporate taxes. According to the Commission, Apple made more than 100 billion euro over the 2012-2014 period. It took advantage of the single market to repatriate all its profits to Ireland, where it negotiated paying less than 0.01% in taxes rather than the 12.5% rate applied to other companies.

It all started with the 'Lux Leaks' scandal end of 2014, when the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists denounced Luxembourg's tax rulings set up by PricewaterhouseCoopers from 2002 to 2010 to the benefits its clients². Since then and with an increasing intensity this summer the so-called GAFAs (Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon), the web-based unicorns which are establishing monopolies across the world, have been attacked in European (and US) media:

- In August the Guardian reported "Amazon paid just €16.5m (£15m) in tax on European revenues of €21.6bn (£19.5bn) reported through Luxembourg in 2016."³ – A 0.1% rate on revenues – profits were not disclosed.
- Still in August, the French minister for Finance Bruno Le Maire implemented the new President Macron's plan to tax global companies. It started by accusing AirBnB of making billions worldwide, hosting 10 million visitors in France alone – yet paying only 100.000 euro in taxes to France⁴. This 0.01€ per client. Being still private AirBnB doesn't disclose its revenue (estimated by Forbes at \$3 Billion for 2016).
- In September, the same French Minister told his colleagues that President Macron's Web Tax proposal was very popular in France and gathered support from Germany, Italy and Spain⁵. As a consequence, the Estonian presidency proposed to discuss on 16 September, in an Informal Council of Finance Ministers, a precondition for making GAFAs pay taxes where they are due: the so-called principle of "virtual permanent establishment", whereby digital firms pay taxes in countries where they have a "significant digital presence"⁶. In that meeting, six other Member States supported the 'Big4' for discussing a Web Tax in the next European Council⁷.

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg_Leaks

³ <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/aug/10/amazon-uk-halves-its-corporation-tax-to-74m-as-sales-soar-to-7bn>, 10 August 2017

⁴ <https://euobserver.com/economic/138730>, 11 August 2017

⁵ <http://www.politico.eu/article/france-predicts-wave-of-support-for-google-facebook-tax-plan/>, 14 September 2017

⁶ <https://www.euractiv.com/section/economy-jobs/news/estonia-pushes-fair-taxation-plan-for-web-giants-in-europe/>, 16 September 2017

⁷ Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Greece, Portugal and Austria <http://www.politico.eu/article/ten-eu-nations-back-new-plan-to-tax-digital-giants-google-amazon-facebook/>, 16 September 2017

Non-Governmental Organisations such as Oxfam and EuroDaD, which have been complaining on tax evasion in developing countries, are now pushing for ‘fair taxation’ in the EU⁸.

The so-called “Monti” report, on the Future Financing of the EU, was published in January by renowned politicians and finance experts, including Eurofederalist leader Guy Verhofstadt, Prof. Fuest (mentioned above) and led by Prof. Mario Monti – former Italian Premier and EU Commissioner for Competition.

They review in detail a so-called EU Corporate Income Tax (CIT), based on the Commission report “Building a fair, competitive and stable corporate tax system”⁹. They propose in particular to re-launch the common consolidated corporate tax base. A pity this initiative exclusively concerns the coordination of such tax and not the possible use of its revenue for the EU budget.

The Monti report states that such an EU level CIT would be fair as it is directly linked to EUs activities. This is unlike the shares of national income which currently pay for the EU activities, generating the concept of ‘*juste retour*’ where Member States measure how much of what they pay in the EU kettle, they get back from its contributions to their farmers, regions and researchers (which make for 90% of the EU activities).

A CIT, says the report, would be: Fair in obliging companies to pay taxes over the zone where they make their profits; effective and simple to collect for larger companies – which have integrated accounting and might even appreciate not having to build complex tax systems anymore; transparent as it would avoid the now infamous tax rulings; It would eliminate all preferential tax systems and increase democratic accountability. It would have European added value in fiscal matters given its close link to deepening the single market and making it fairer; it would respect the subsidiarity principle allowing Member States to regain in fact fiscal sovereignty as they would avoid the current ‘race to the bottom’ of fiscal dumping.

Given the very diverse fiscal landscape for corporate taxes and the positioning of a small number of countries at the head of tax competition in this area, political agreement will be difficult, although the numerous recent tax scandals have increased the pressure to act in many Member States. The capacity to convince that such common corporate tax base will bring economic dividends also for these small countries will be essential to find consensus.

The Commission and the ‘Monti’ group envisage the possibility for companies to voluntarily register to the system, except for companies making more than 750 million euro of consolidated group revenue - worldwide. We would advocate a higher threshold of 1 billion euro. According to our estimation, based on the Forbes 2000 biggest public companies¹⁰, taxing the 1917 companies passing this threshold would yield some 90 billion euro if profits were taxed at 15%: lower than most national rates. And then there are also large private ones, which profits are harder to know.

⁸ Report <http://eurodad.org/fiftysadesoftaxdodging> in 2015, #StopTaxDodging campaign in 2017.

⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1487785362759&uri=CELEX:52016DC0682>

¹⁰ <http://www.forbes.com/sites/steveschaefer/2016/05/25/the-worlds-largest-companies-2016/#254aedc137eb>

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [3.1] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON THE WESTERN BALKANS

Presented by Emil Dimitrov

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Whereas:
- 3 The process of European integration was conceived with the aim of preserving peace on our continent
4 and has contributed enormously to the historical reconciliation between the peoples of Europe;
- 5 EU enlargement has been one of the most successful European policies by promoting economic growth
6 and strengthening of democratic principles in countries which have suffered from totalitarian regimes;
- 7 In the past, the Western Balkan region has experienced numerous conflicts, which have hindered its
8 Euro Atlantic integration;
- 9 The European Union and the Western Balkan countries share a vision of a common future, and that
10 the accession process needs to remain the key perspective for Western Balkan countries;
- 11 Given the increasing influence of third countries - particularly as regards both political and financial
12 aspects as well as disinformation campaigns, especially from countries from the east and the south —
13 our European solidarity, engagement and support are needed in order to counteract antidemocratic
14 trends;
- 15 The 2003 Thessaloniki Summit has pinpointed the integration of the Western Balkan countries as one
16 of the main goals of the EU contributing to consolidating democratic norms and principles, establishing
17 functioning market economies and achieving peace and stability;
- 18 In its resolution from 27 March 2011, the UEF Committee stresses the importance of EU enlargement
19 because it is inevitably linked to the notion of building a strong federal Europe;
- 20 In his Political Guidelines the President of the European Commission has stated that no further
21 enlargement will take place during the current mandate;
- 22 Recognizes the importance of stimulating Western Balkan countries to participate in various EU
23 initiatives and policies before their accession, for example in the areas of transport, digital and energy
24 connectivity; Believes that the improvement of transport and energy links and the abolition of roaming
25 charges between the Western Balkans and the EU would demonstrate the tangible benefits of
26 European integration;
- 27 Believes that the EU should not get caught up in enlargement fatigue, but rather offer a credible
28 European perspective to the countries in the Western Balkans;
- 29 Urges the Western Balkan countries to pursue necessary reforms on their way to becoming a part of
30 the EU and underlines the important role of civil society organisations that adhere to the principles of
31 democracy and the rule of law;

- 32 Welcomes Serbia’s EU negotiation progress and encourages the country to continue aligning its foreign
 33 policy with the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy;
- 34 Welcomes the accession of Montenegro to NATO and its progress towards full EU membership;
 35 commends the signing of the bilateral “Treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation”
 36 between the FYROM and the Republic of Bulgaria, which demonstrates the willingness of both
 37 countries to recognize their common history and leave conflicts in the past.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 3.1

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA, Pilar LLORENTE RUIZ DE AZUA</i>	
Line number(s):	29-30		
Original text		Amended text	
Believes that the EU should not get caught up in enlargement fatigue, but rather offer a credible European perspective to the countries in the Western Balkans;		Believes that the EU should not get caught up in enlargement fatigue, but rather offer a credible European perspective to the countries in the Western Balkans while at the same time change the Treaties to abolish the unanimity rule and thereby make decision making effective and democratic in a EU with over 30 Member States;	

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [3.2] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON THE EU-MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA) RELATIONS – THE EU NOT ONLY A PAYER BUT ALSO A PLAYER

Presented by Bogdan Birnbaum

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 in reference to:
 - 3 - the resolution on the EU Global Strategy adopted by the UEF XXV European Congress on 12 June
 - 4 2016 in Strasbourg;
 - 5 - the resolution on re-launching Europe's foreign policy and defence policy adopted by the UEF
 - 6 Federal Committee on 14 June 2014 in Brussels;
 - 7 - the resolution on Europe Defence adopted by the UEF Federal Committee on 13 April 2013 in
 - 8 Brussels;
 - 9 - the resolution on the European Response to the Middle East Crisis adopted by the UEF Federal
 - 10 Committee, meeting in Brussels on 25-26 November 2006;
 - 11 - the resolution on International Terrorism adopted by UEF Federal Committee on meeting in 21
 - 12 March 2004 in Genoa;
- 13 having regard to:
 - 14 - the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Security Policy of June 2016;
 - 15 - the revision of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP);
 - 16 - the Union of Mediterranean;
 - 17 - the EU agenda for Migration;
 - 18 - the European Agenda on Security;
 - 19 - the European Commission EU Defence Action Plan;
 - 20 - the European Commission "Trade for all" strategy;
- 21 whereas:
 - 22 - the Mediterranean, Middle East and parts of sub-Saharan Africa are in turmoil;
 - 23 - solving conflicts and promoting development and human rights in the MENA region is essential for
 - 24 addressing the threat of terrorism, the challenges of demography, migration and climate change,
 - 25 and to seizing the opportunity of shared prosperity;
- 26 **The EU and the Middle-East and North Africa (MENA) region**
 - 27 ○ the EU should continue to have strong bonds across the Middle East and North Africa;
 - 28 ○ the EU should be furnishing substantial aid in the fields of security and economy, provided that the
 - 29 MENA countries make a clear choice for peace and stability;

- 30 ○ the EU can best react to this and other international challenges by speaking with one voice; in this
31 context the UEF Federal Committee recalls UEF's strong support for a single EU seat in the UN Security
32 Council;
- 33 ○ the EU should convey a Conference for Security and Cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa,
34 which includes all states of the region in the context of the Quartet Peace Process, tackling human
35 rights, socio-economic and security issues, including the problem of nuclear disarmament and
36 promoting democracy throughout the region;
- 37 ○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European one,
38 beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further
39 develop stability in the region;
- 40 ○ the EU priorities for stability and security in the region, control of the flow of illegal migration and the
41 protection of EU economic interests should go hand in hand with the human rights and promotion of
42 democracy. This can be achieved by mobilising EU bilateral and multilateral policies and frameworks
43 as well as by partnering with civil societies in the region;
- 44 ○ the EU should have a coherent strategy towards the MENA region based on a two pillars:
- 45 - bilateral relations in the framework of the revised ENP - strengthening the rule of law,
46 democracy and economy in the MENA countries;
- 47 - multilateral relations through the Union for the Mediterranean (UoM) - promoting regional
48 cooperation by considering different meeting formats (only Arab countries, Arab countries plus
49 Israel);
- 50 ○ the UoM should focus on issues such as border security, trafficking, counter-terrorism, non-
51 proliferation, water and food security, energy and climate, infrastructure and disaster management;
- 52 ○ in the context of the UoM, the EU should further deepen tailor-made partnerships by supporting
53 countries in implementing association agreements, including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade
54 Areas (DCFTAs). Possibilities include the creation of an economic area, the extension of Trans-
55 European Networks and the Energy Community, as well as building physical and digital connections.
56 Societal links should also be strengthened through enhanced mobility, cultural and educational
57 exchanges, research cooperation and civil society platforms;
- 58 ○ the EU should cooperate with both Sunni Countries (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Egypt) and Shia countries. The
59 EU should support the democratisation of dictatorship regimes in Sunni countries as well as contain
60 the Iranian hegemonic ambitions in the region;
- 61 ○ the EU should strengthened its operational cooperation with the League of Arab States, particularly
62 in the fields of conflict prevention, early warning and crisis management, humanitarian assistance,
63 counter-terrorism, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control. In this context
64 the UEF welcomes the creation of two further Working Groups on international migration and fighting
65 against transnational organised crime;
- 66 ○ the EU should pursue balanced engagement in the Gulf by continuing the cooperation with the Gulf
67 Cooperation Council (GCC) and individual Gulf countries. It will deepen dialogue with the GCC

68 countries on regional conflicts, human rights and counter-terrorism, seeking to prevent contagion of
69 existing crises and foster the space for cooperation and diplomacy;

70 ○ in light of the growing interconnections between North and sub-Saharan Africa, as well as between
71 the Horn of Africa and the Middle East (the Neighbours of the EU's Neighbours), the EU should
72 support cooperation across these sub-regions;

73 EU, ISIS and international terrorism

74 ○ terrorism is threatening Europe, as demonstrated by the horrible attacks in recent years;

75 ○ the phenomenon of terrorism in Europe is one of the most evident symptoms of the incapability of
76 the European Union to guarantee internal peace and external security;

77 ○ the current provisions for co-operation among national police forces are totally inadequate to
78 guarantee the security of the European citizens, preventing the Union from speaking with a single
79 voice in the world;

80 ○ the EU needs to allocate adequate tools for fighting terrorism internally and, externally, with the
81 financial, diplomatic and security resources necessary to support an initiative for peace and
82 development in the Mediterranean;

83 ○ the UEF welcomes the EU actions to counter ISIS, the autonomous sanctions regime to target ISIS
84 in Syria and Iraq: Counter Terrorism/Foreign Fighters Strategy; however calls for the establishment
85 of a European FBI and CIA, starting from giving executive powers to EUROPOL;

86 EU's role in the Middle East peace process

87 A just and durable peace in the Middle East is to be founded on the basis of a regional project characterised
88 by:

89 ○ the end of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, based on the two-State-solution, as foreseen in the UN
90 resolutions;

91 ○ the EU should work closely with the Quartet and the Arab League to preserve the prospect of a viable
92 two-state solution based on 1967 lines with equivalent land swaps, and to recreate the conditions for
93 meaningful negotiations. The EU will also promote full compliance with European and international
94 law in deepening cooperation with Israel and the Palestinian Authority;

95 ○ the EU should use at full its political leverage over the Palestinian leaders to continue negotiations,
96 its massive financial aid to bring more positive effects on the standards of living and well-being of the
97 Palestinian people;

98 ○ the EU should not shy away from using its extensive trade and contractual relations with Israel to
99 compel that country to restrict its military operations and halt its settlements policy and convince the
100 Israeli to resume negotiations;

101 EU and its bilateral relations with key players in the region

102 ○ **SYRIA.** The war in Syria, one of the worst humanitarian crises the world has faced since World War II,
103 continues to have devastating and tragic consequences for its people. There can be no military
104 solution to the conflict, and the elimination of ISIS and other UN-listed terrorist entities in Syria

- 105 requires a political solution to the conflict in Syria. Therefore, the EU's strategic objectives in Syria
106 should be focused on two key areas:
- 107 – an end to the war through a genuine political transition, in line with UNSCR 2254 and the Geneva
108 Communiqué , negotiated by the parties to the conflict under the auspices of the UN Special
109 Envoy for Syria and with the support of key international and regional actors. The EU should
110 continue its policy of imposing additional sanctions targeting the regime and its supporters, as
111 long as the repression continues;
 - 112 – save lives by addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrians across the
113 country in a timely, effective, efficient and principled manner. Promote democracy, human rights
114 and freedom of speech by strengthening Syrian civil society organisations. Promote
115 accountability for war crimes with a view to facilitating a national reconciliation process and
116 transitional justice and support the resilience of the Syrian population and Syrian society;
 - 117 ○ **TURKEY.** The EU should deepen sectorial cooperation with Turkey, while striving to anchor Turkish
118 democracy in line with its accession criteria, including the normalisation of relations with Cyprus. The
119 EU will therefore pursue the accession process – sticking to strict and fair accession conditionality–
120 while coherently engaging in dialogue on migration, counter-terrorism, regional security and
121 refugees. The EU should work on a modernised customs union and visa facilitation, and cooperate
122 further with Turkey in the fields of education, energy and transport;
 - 123 ○ **IRAN.** Building on the Iran nuclear deal and its implementation, the EU should also gradually engage
124 Iran on areas such as human rights, rule of law, trade, energy and societal exchanges. Relations
125 between the EU and Iran have been through different stages and most recently, over the last decade,
126 conditioned by the international dispute over Iran's nuclear programme. Following the
127 "Implementation Day" on 16th January 2016 foreseen by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on
128 Iran's nuclear programme and the lifting of sanctions, the way is now open for a renewal of broader
129 relations, in particular the integration of Iranian economy in the world market;
 - 130 ○ **LYBIA.** The EU should promote security, stability and order in post-War Libya. Through diplomatic
131 action and concrete support, the EU should assist Libya's transition towards a stable, functioning
132 country and support the UN mediation efforts in this regard. The EU should continue providing
133 assistance to the Libyan people through a set of measures, including supporting a political transition
134 and a negotiated settlement acceptable to all legitimate groups in the country, humanitarian
135 assistance in the field of migration, as well as support through its Common Security and Defence
136 Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, especially EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia and EUBAM
137 Libya. The EU should encourage efforts to implement the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) and the
138 UN-backed Government of National Accord;
 - 139 ○ **IRAQ.** War and internal conflicts have led to a lot of turmoil in Iraq in recent years. The EU should
140 continue to give humanitarian assistance, developing political and electoral processes, promoting
141 human rights and the rule of law, developing civil society organisations, and providing basic services
142 such as water supply, health and education. The EU is strengthening its relation with IRAN through
143 two bilateral agreements: the Memorandum of Understanding on Energy Cooperation, signed in
144 2010, and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), signed in 2012. Since 2003, the
145 European Commission has been the third largest development partner of Iraq, after the US and Japan;

- 146 ○ **AFGHANISTAN.** The EU should continue to engage with the Afghan Government to fight corruption,
 147 improve oversight, enable economic growth, reduce poverty and strengthen democratic institutions.
 148 The EU, as a whole, is the largest development cooperation partner of Afghanistan. This is an
 149 exceptional level of funding should ensures that Afghanistan will remain on a firm path to political
 150 and economic stability, state-building and development. The Cooperation Agreement on Partnership
 151 and Development (CAPD), which has been signed in the margins of the Munich Security Conference
 152 formalised the existing cooperation between the EU and Afghanistan in a contractual relationship.
 153 This Agreement should provide the basis for developing a mutually beneficial relationship in an
 154 increasing range of economic and political areas;
- 155 ○ **EGYPT.** The EU should support Egypt's efforts to address a number of critical areas including economic
 156 development, education, health, energy, transport, environment, climate action, information society,
 157 research and innovation. In the context of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement the EU has the
 158 opportunity to promote the rule of law, the democratization of the country and at the same time
 159 protecting its citizens (cf. murder of Giulio Regeni).

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 3.2

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by</i> Domenico MORO	
Line number(s):	After line 4		
	Original text	Amended text	
(new)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The resolution on EU-US relationship and the starting up of a PESCO adopted by the UEF Federal Committee on 18 June 2017 in Madrid; 	

Amendment n.	2	<i>submitted by</i> Carlo Maria PALERMO	
Line number(s):	9 to 12		
	Original text	Amended text	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the resolution on the European Response to the Middle East Crisis adopted by the UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Brussels on 25-26 November 2006; – the resolution on International Terrorism adopted by UEF Federal Committee on meeting in 21 March 2004 in Genoa; 	(Deleted)	

Explanatory statement: Mentioned resolutions can really be agreed with. Nevertheless, the international context where they were developed was really different. We could consider deleting such quotation.

Amendment n.	3	<i>submitted by</i> Domenico MORO	
Line number(s):	After line 13		
	Original text	Amended text	
(new)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – French President Emmanuel Macron’s speech held at the Sorbonne University on 26th September about the “Initiative for Europe - A sovereign, united, democratic Europe”, where he stated that “Europe needs an foreign policy focused on a few priorities: firstly, the Mediterranean and Africa” and that EU “needs to develop a new partnership with Africa, based on education, health and the energy transition”; 	

Amendment n.	4	<i>submitted by</i> Domenico MORO	
Line number(s):	After line 20		
	Original text	Amended text	
(new)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the establishment of a “Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC)” responsible for the operational planning and conduct of non-executive missions in Mali, Somalia and the République Centrafricaine (RCA); 	

Amendment n.	5	<i>submitted by</i> Paolo VACCA	
Line number(s):	28-29		
	Original text	Amended text	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the EU should be furnishing substantial aid in the fields of security and economy, provided that the MENA countries make a clear choice for peace and stability; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the EU should be furnishing substantial aid in the fields of security and economy, provided that the MENA countries make a clear choice for peace, and stability and democratic transition; 	

Amendment n.	6	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	30 to 32		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the EU can best react to this and other international challenges by speaking with one voice; in this context the UEF Federal Committee recalls UEF's strong support for a single EU seat in the UN Security Council;</p>		<p>○ the EU can best react to this and other international challenges by speaking with one voice, but to do so foreign and security policy should become an exclusive competence of the European Union; in this context the UEF Federal Committee recalls UEF's strong support for a single EU seat in the UN Security Council;</p>	

Amendment n.	7	<i>submitted by Carlo Maria PALERMO</i>	
Line number(s):	After line 33		
Original text		Amended text	
(new)		<p>○ EU countries should enhance their cooperation within UN institutions in order to strengthen EU's role;</p>	

Amendment n.	8	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	37		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European [...]</p>		<p>○ the MENA region should start may benefit from a regional integration process on the model of the European [...]</p>	

Amendment n.	9	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	37 to 39		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European one, beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further develop stability in the region; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European one, beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further develop stability in the region; 	
Explanatory statement: it is a less imposing verb.			

Amendment n.	10	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	37 to 39		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European one, beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further develop stability in the region; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the MENA region should start (sub)- a regional integration processes on the model of the European one, beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further develop stability in the region; 	

Amendment n.	11	<i>submitted by Carlo Maria PALERMO</i>	
Line number(s):	37 to 39		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the MENA region should start a regional integration process on the model of the European one, beginning with Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, as an indispensable prerequisite to further develop stability in the region; 		(Deleted)	
Explanatory statement: Current situation does not provide enough political ground to think about such cooperation. Moreover, all mentioned states pursue very different international strategies.			

Amendment n.	12	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	40		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the EU priorities for stability and security in the region, control of the flow of illegal migration [...]</p>		<p>○ the EU priorities for stability and security in the region, control of the flow of illegal migration management of migration flows [...]</p>	
<p>Explanatory statement: It is a bit arbitrary to select these ones, while leaving out more democratic Arab regimes like Tunisia and Jordan.</p>			

Amendment n.	13	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	60-61		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>[...] The EU should support the democratisation of dictatorship regimes in Sunni countries as well as contain the Iranian hegemonic ambitions in the region;</p>		<p>[...] The EU should support the democratisation of dictatorship regimes in Sunni countries as well as contain the Iranian hegemonic ambitions in the region;</p>	

Amendment n.	14	<i>submitted by Carlo Maria PALERMO</i>	
Line number(s):	60-61		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>[...] The EU should support the democratisation of dictatorship regimes in Sunni countries as well as contain the Iranian hegemonic ambitions in the region;</p>		<p>[...] The EU should support the democratisation of the whole dictatorship regimes in Sunni countries as well as contain the Iranian hegemonic ambitions in the region, promoting fair cooperation and fighting any hegemonic attempt;</p>	

Amendment n.	15	<i>submitted by</i> Domenico MORO	
Line number(s):	73		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>[...] EU should support cooperation across these sub-regions;</p>		<p>[...] EU should support cooperation across these sub-regions, in particular through the realization of the following supranational investment projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline or Nigal (Nigeria/Algeria) project; – Trans-Africa water pipeline, to cross the Sahel area of Africa; – The electrification of African continent, through the African Electrification Agency supported by the African Union; <p>The investment plan will be financed through a loan issued in Special Drawing Rights (SDR);</p>	
<p>Explanatory statement: When Europeans spoke about a “Marshall plan” for Africa, the main concern of African countries is about the possibility of a European neo-colonial policy (see, for example, the recent protest movement against the CFA-Franc). This is why it is here preferred to speak about a loan denominated in SDR.</p>			

Amendment n.	16	<i>submitted by</i> Paolo VACCA	
Line number(s):	78 to 80		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the current provisions for co-operation among national police forces are totally inadequate to guarantee the security of the European citizens, preventing the Union from speaking with a single voice in the world;</p>		<p>○ the current provisions for co-operation among national police forces are totally inadequate to guarantee the security of the European citizens, preventing the Union from speaking with a single voice in the world;</p>	

Amendment n.	17	<i>submitted by Carlo Maria PALERMO</i>	
Line number(s):	84 to 87		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the UEF welcomes the EU actions to counter ISIS, the autonomous sanctions regime to target ISIS in Syria and Iraq: Counter Terrorism/Foreign Fighters Strategy; however calls for the establishment of a European FBI and CIA, starting from giving executive powers to EUROPOL; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the UEF welcomes the EU actions to counter ISIS, the autonomous sanctions regime to target ISIS in Syria and Iraq: Counter Terrorism/Foreign Fighters Strategy; however calls for the establishment of a Common prosecutor on Terrorism/International Crime as well as a European FBI and European Intelligence CIA, starting from giving executive powers to EUROPOL; 	

Amendment n.	18	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	86 to 88		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for the establishment of a European FBI and CIA, starting from giving executive powers to EUROPOL; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for the establishment of a European FBI and CIA, starting from extending the mandate and giving executive powers to EUROPOL; 	

Amendment n.	19	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	92-93		
Original text		Amended text	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the end of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, based on the two-State-solution, as foreseen in the UN resolutions; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the end of the Arab-Israelian-Palestinian conflict, based on the two-State-solution, as foreseen in the UN resolutions; 	

Amendment n.	20	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	93 to 95		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the EU should work closely with the Quartet and the Arab League to preserve the prospect of a viable two-state solution based on 1967 lines with equivalent land swaps, and to recreate the conditions for meaningful negotiations. [...]</p>		<p>○ the EU should work closely with the Quartet and the Arab League to preserve the prospect of a viable two-state solution based on 1967 lines with equivalent land swaps, and to recreate the conditions for meaningful negotiations. [...]</p>	

Amendment n.	21	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	101 to 103		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>○ the EU should not shy away from using its extensive trade and contractual relations with Israel to compel that country to restrict its military operations and halt its settlements policy and convince the Israeli to resume negotiations;</p>		<p>○ the EU should not shy away from using its extensive trade and contractual relations with Israel to compel that country to restrict its military operations and halt the illegal part of its settlements policy and convince the Israeli to resume negotiations;</p>	

Amendment n.	22	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	106 to 108		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>[...] There can be no military solution to the conflict, and the elimination of ISIS and other UN-listed terrorist entities in Syria requires a political solution to the conflict in Syria. [...]</p>		<p>[...] There can be no military solution to the conflict, and the The elimination of ISIS and other UN-listed terrorist entities in Syria requires a political solution to the conflict in Syria. [...]</p>	

Amendment n.	23	<i>submitted by Paolo VACCA</i>	
Line number(s):	122		
Original text		Amended text	
<p>[...] The EU will therefore pursue the accession process [...]</p>		<p>[...] The EU will therefore continue pursue the accession negotiations process [...]</p>	

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [4.1] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

Presented By Domènec Ruiz Devesa

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Having regard to articles 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 10th December 1948;
- 3 Having regard to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2263 of 7th November 1967;
- 4 Having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination
- 5 against Women, of 18th December 1979;
- 6 Having regard to article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union, that states that “equality between men
- 7 and women prevail”;
- 8 Acknowledging that the principle of gender equality is fundamental to the United Nations and the
- 9 European Union;
- 10 Considering unacceptable any distinction, exclusion or restriction made against women nullifying the
- 11 recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the
- 12 political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field;
- 13 Considering that gender discrimination affects women as well as it regards their public standing and
- 14 full participation in the political, social and academic circles;
- 15 Considering that the fight for gender equality is a federalist cause, inasmuch as federalism opposes
- 16 any kind of open and/or subtle domination, whether political, social or sexual;
- 17 Commits the Union of European Federalists to:
 - 18 a) To support EU-wide initiatives promoting gender equality;
 - 19 b) To include gender equality as a transversal theme in its policy proposals;
 - 20 c) To strive for larger female representation at all levels of the organization;
 - 21 d) To strive for gender balance in the composition of panels, roundtables and events.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 4.1

No amendments to proposal for a resolution 4.1 were submitted.

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [4.2] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON STRENGTHENING FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND CITIZENS' FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Presented by Daphné Gogou

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Recalls that the respect of democracy, rule of law and human rights are among the basic values and
- 3 principles of the European Union and underlines that their effective implementation is not optional in
- 4 the Member States of the European Union;
- 5 Expresses its deeper concerns about the current situation in Poland concerning the reform of the
- 6 judicial system and in Hungary regarding the anti-migrant policy, the limitation of the freedom of
- 7 association, the protection of personal data and private life;
- 8 Supports the European Commission ongoing actions to protect the rule of law in Poland and stop Anti-
- 9 Migration Policy, violation of freedom of association, interference in protection of private life and
- 10 personal data in Hungary;
- 11 Proposes the development of a strong anti-populist strategy in view of the European Elections in 2019,
- 12 based on pluralist conceptions of collective European belonging;
- 13 Calls the European Union Institutions to launch during 2018 a range of actions for strengthening the
- 14 public awareness of the founding values, inviting citizens to debate on these issues;
- 15 Invites UEF sections to play an active role in these campaigns, in close co-operation with JEF.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 4.2

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA</i>	
Line number(s):	After line 10		
	Original text	Amended text	
(new)		Welcomes the ECJ ruling that upheld the legality of the quota system for refugees challenged by Hungary, Slovakia and Poland; calls the Commission to propose legislation in order to make this temporary system permanent after its expiration on 26th September 2017;	

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Rise of populism and the Threat to Democracy and Rule of Law in Europe – Strengthening freedom, justice and Citizens fundamental rights

The rise of populism has become a dominant diagnosis of European politics in the last years.

This is not an exclusively European phenomenon and it is mostly due to the rising of inequality across the West which is not a figment of the populist imagination. In addition, the wave of populist in Europe also has a deeply anti-European dimension. Think of Nigel Farage celebrating the result of the Brexit vote by claiming that it had been a "victory for real people" against Brussels, or more recently populist declarations in Hungary and Poland. Concerning in particular these two countries, measures have been taken in the two last years against EU migration policy obligations, NGOs and other organisations "supported them from abroad" and the independence of the judiciary respectively.

All these occurrences raise serious concerns regarding the functioning of democracy in some EUMS, the respect of rule of law and the effective implementation of Fundamental Rights of all EU citizens and people living in Europe.

If the wave of populist has perhaps temporary stopped in some countries like Austria, the Netherlands and France after the recent elections, it seems quick to declare a "post-populist moment". Therefore actions should be taken to avoid that populism and anti-Europeanism become something like self-fulfilling prophecy in Europe.

Democracy, rule of law and the respect of human rights are among the common values and the founding principles upon which the European Union is created. There are enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union. Article 7 of the Treaty defines procedures to be followed which aim at ensuring the respect of these values and principles.

Operating on the basis of the presumption of mutual trust that EUMS conform to these values and principles, the European Institutions are responsible for guaranteeing the respect of Unions' fundamental values and ensuring that these principles are respected.

President Jean –Claude Juncker in his September 2017 Statement recalls that Europe is first and foremost a Union of freedom, equality, justice and rules of law, calling for a more united, stronger and democratic Union.

PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [4.3] OF THE UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL EUROPE – STRENGTHENING FAIR, PROSPEROUS AND EQUAL SOCIETIES IN EUROPE

Presented by Angelika Schenk

- 1 The UEF Federal Committee, meeting in Paris on 22 October 2017,
- 2 Recognising that economic and social progress, the improvement of EU citizens' lives, reducing
3 inequalities among different regions, all through means of mutual solidarity have been among the main
4 principles on which EU integration has been based ever since;
- 5 Welcoming the current EU Commission White Paper process on the Future of Europe, including the
6 Reflection Paper on the Social Dimension of Europe and Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker's
7 recent State of the Union Address 2017;
- 8 Noting with much concern that, however, unemployment rates especially among the youth continue to
9 be alarmingly high in several member states, and working conditions and social standards vary
10 considerably across the Union, including a rise in precarious jobs and widening inequalities;
- 11 Alarmed about prevalent anti-EU and anti-immigrant populism and extremism among citizens reflected
12 not least in several recent national elections;
- 13 Deeply worried about the growing lack of member-state enforcement of EU law despite clear EU-level
14 legal agreements and infringement procedures by the European Court of Justice;
- 15 Highlighting that a truly united, progressive and ambitious Union will be needed to combat social
16 inequalities as well as EU citizens' fears of being left behind in a fast-moving globalised and increasingly
17 digital world;
- 18 Recalling several previous UEF resolutions on EU free movement and EU citizens' social rights, as well as
19 on further European integration;
- 20 Urges member states to take current societal challenges seriously by pooling their efforts both
21 domestically and on a European scale to fight social inequalities;
- 22 Calls for enhanced equal opportunities, fair working conditions, comprehensive social protection and
23 inclusion for EU citizens, including but not limited to life-long learning opportunities, appropriate
24 measures to facilitate labour market access, decent wages and social protection standards;
- 25 Suggests extended mutual learning activities among member states in the process of installing
26 appropriate policy responses to pressing common challenges such as ageing societies, globalisation as
27 well as digitalisation and automatisisation;
- 28 Recommends an improved and closer co-ordination as well as pertinent expansion of EU resources such
29 as structural and investment funds or extended Erasmus+ in order to better target EU citizens' abilities
30 to cope with aforementioned challenges in a fast-changing world;
- 31 Proposes an EU-level reflection on ambitious while well-targeted novel policy instruments such as a
32 single European Social Security Number, macro-economic stabilisers such as basic and clearly confined
33 EU-level social security schemes, a Child Guarantee to support early life chances and training, a common

- 34 European Disability Card, as well as a European Labour Inspectorate to support law enforcement in
 35 cross-border situations;
- 36 Invites UEF sections to play an active role, in co-operation together with JEF, in shaping the future of the
 37 European Social Dimension by voicing their concerns and ideas towards domestic and European politics
 38 and governments, by informing the general public about their social rights in the EU, and by extending
 39 their relevant networks such as with social partners.

AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION 4.3

Amendment n.	1	<i>submitted by Domènec RUIZ DEVESA and Pilar LLORENTE DE AZUA</i>
Line number(s):	33 to 37	
Original text		Amended text
<p>Proposes an EU-level reflection on ambitious while well-targeted novel policy instruments such as a single European Social Security Number, macro-economic stabilisers such as basic and clearly confined EU-level social security schemes, a Child Guarantee to support early life chances and training, a common European Disability Card, as well as a European Labour Inspectorate to support law enforcement in cross-border situations;</p>		<p>Proposes an EU-level reflection on ambitious while well-targeted novel policy instruments such as a single European Social Security Number, macro-economic stabilisers such as basic and clearly confined EU-level social security schemes, including a European unemployment scheme and a minimum salary (relative to each MS average or median salary), a Child Guarantee to support early life chances and training, a common European Disability Card, a European social security scheme for refugees and migrants that facilitates a successful and fast integration in the society, as well as a European Labour Inspectorate to support law enforcement in cross-border situations;</p>

WORK PROGRAMME, Q4 2017

Update 12/10/2017

	DATE	LOCATION	ACTIONS & EVENTS
OCTOBER	20	Paris	Spinelli Group Event / Citizens' Dialogue
	21-22	Paris	Federal Committee Meeting
NOVEMBER	8	Aachen	Spinelli Group Event
	18-19	Brussels	EMB Forum Citoyen / Burgerconclaf
	Tbc	Brussels	Public debate
DECEMBER	01-03	Amsterdam	Stand at ALDE Congress
	5 or 6 (tbc)	Brussels	Nicolaïdis's book launch
	18	Brussels	Christmas Reception
	TBC	Brussels	Cultural event with Estonian Presidency

WORK PROGRAMME, 2018

DATE		LOCATION	ACTIONS & EVENTS
JANUARY	13-14	Brussels	Meeting Political Commission 1, joint with JEF: (governance questions and 2019 elections)
FEBRUARY	Tbd	Sofia	Spinelli Group National Debate
	Tbd	Brussels	Evening Public debate (subject tbd)
MARCH	10-11	Milan	Yearly Training weekend, jointly with JEF
	Tbd	Brussels	UEF Board Meeting
APRIL			
MAY	9	Brussels	Europe's day public action
	25	tbd	Spinelli Group National Debate
	26-27	tbd	Federal Committee
JUNE	1-2	Strasbourg	Presence at EYE2018
	Tbd	Brussels	UEF Bureau meeting
	22	Budapest	Spinelli Group event series: V4-countries' experts workshop on the future of Europe + Public debate
	23-24	Budapest	Meeting V4 UEF sections
JULY	6-8	Brussels	Federalist Academy (Focus subject tbd)
SEPTEMBER	04	Brussels	Summer Reception
	08	Brussels	Kick-Off Meeting with Heads of Sections
	Tbd	Brussels	UEF Bureau
OCTOBER	Tbd	Tbd	Spinelli Group National Debate
	20-21	Vilnius	Meeting Political Commission 3, jointly with JEF (Focus on defense)
NOVEMBER	8	Brussels	Public debate
	23-25	Vienna or Brussels	XXVI UEF Congress
DECEMBER	17	Brussels	Christmas Reception

JOINT PC1 MEETING, 13-14 JANUARY 2017



**JOINT MEETING OF THE
UEF POLITICAL COMMISSION ON “THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND FEDERALIST STRATEGY”
JEF POLITICAL COMMISSION ON “INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE”**

Brussels, 13-14 January 2018

De Markten
Oude Graanmarkt / Vieux marché au grain 5
1000 Brussels

FEDERALIST DEBATE AND TRAINING WEEKEND 2018, MILAN, 9-11 MARCH



In cooperation with



CENTRO STUDI SUL FEDERALISMO

With the support of



International Seminar

FEDERALISM: NATIONAL, EUROPEAN AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

Winning the challenge of Identity, democratic governance and interdependence

Milano, 9-11 March 2018

The international seminar “*Federalism: national, European and global perspectives - Winning the challenge of identity, democratic governance and interdependence*” is a yearly training and debate event jointly organized by the Union of European Federalists and the Young European Federalists in cooperation with their national sections and other partner organizations.

The seminar will gather ca 60 international participants and ca 40 participants from the hosting country. In addition, plenary sessions will be open to the general public. Participants will come from different countries and different ages and background, mainly people interested in European affairs and the perspective of federalism at all levels of governance.

The seminar will focus on federalism, in its national, European and global dimensions, exploring the challenges facing and opportunities offered by this political thought and form of state organization in contemporary societies.

It will combine theoretical sessions on federalism with more policy-oriented sessions on the application of federalism to the most pressing issues of our societies at national, European and global level. It will consist of a combination of academic-style conferences, moderated panel debates and interactive working groups among participants. Speakers will come from the world of academia, civil society and policies, from different countries.

PROGRAMME

Friday 9 March 2018

Venue: *tbc*

	Registrations
14:30	Opening and Introduction to the programme <i>Greetings</i>
	SESSION I – FUNDAMENTALS OF FEDERALISM
15:00	“FUNDAMENTALS OF FEDERALISM” Introduction by a speaker (20-30 mins) followed by debate with participants
16:00	“FEDERALISM: VALUES AND GOALS FOR CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES” Introduction by a speaker (20-30 mins) followed by debate with participants
17:00	“FEDERAL STATES: COMPARE AND CONTRAST” Introduction by a speaker (30 mins) followed by debate with participants
18:00	Coffee break
18.15	WORKING GROUPS Participants break in working groups to discuss the topics of the conferences
19:30	Closing
20.30	Group dinner in the city centre

Saturday 10 March 2018

Venue: *tbc*

9.00	Opening
	SESSION II – FEDERALISM AT NATIONAL LEVEL
9.15	“EVOLVING FEDERAL MODELS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITES IN MODERN FEDERAL STATES: UNITED STATES, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND”



	Introduction by 3 speakers, one per country, (20 mins each) followed by debate with participants (30 mins)
10.45	Coffee break
11.00	“NATION STATES UNDER PRESSURE: FEDERALISM, REGIONALISM, INDEPENDENTISM – THE DEBATE IN BELGIUM, SPAIN, UK”
	Introduction by 3 speakers (20 mins each) followed by debate with participants (30 mins)
12:30	Lunch break
13:30	WORKING GROUPS
	Participants break in working groups to discuss the topics of the morning conferences
	SESSION III – FEDERALISM AT EUROPEAN LEVEL
15.00	“IS FEDERALISM THE RIGHT MODEL FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION?”
	Introduction by a speaker (20 mins) followed by debate with participants (20 mins)
15.45	“WHAT FEDERAL MODEL FOR EUROPE? THE INSTITUTIONS”
	Moderated panel debate with 2-3 panellists followed by debate with participants
17.00	“WHAT FEDERAL MODEL FOR EUROPE? ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES”
	Moderated panel debate with 2-3 panellists followed by debate with participants
18.15	Coffee Break
18.30	WORKING GROUPS
	Participants break in working groups to discuss the topics of the conferences
19.30	End of session
20.30	Group Dinner in the city centre

Sunday 11 March 2018

Venue: tbc

9.00	Opening
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Session IV – FEDERALISM AT GLOBAL LEVEL

“FEDERALISM: GOVERNING GLOBAL ISSUES”

Introduction by 2 speakers (15 mins each) followed by debate with participants (30 mins)

“FEDERALISM TOWARDS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE”

Introduction by 2 speakers (15 mins each) followed by debate with participants (30 mins)

11.30 Coffee break

11.45 **WORKING GROUPS**

Participants break in working groups to discuss the topics of the conferences

13:00 Closing and departure

APPLICATIONS AND PARTICIPATION CONDITIONS [TO BE CONFIRMED]

How to apply

Applications from participant not residing in the Milano area, and therefore requiring accommodation, should be submitted before **Monday 8 January**. Accepted participants will be notified by email by **Monday 15 January 2018**. Some applications may not be accepted in the first round but at a later stage in case of cancellation by an accepted participant.

Applications from participant residing in the Milano area, and therefore not requiring accommodation, should be submitted before **Friday 16 February 2018**. Accepted participants will be notified by email by **Friday 23 February 2018**.

Participation Conditions

Participants NOT residing in the Milano Area:

1. Upon notification by UEF of the acceptance to the seminar, accepted participants not residing in the Milano area will be required to pay a confirmation fee of 100 Euros (50 Euros for participants younger than 30 y.o) by **Monday 22 January 2018** to confirm their participation. Passed the deadline, all unconfirmed participants will be replaced by other applicants. The confirmation fee shall be repaid in cash at the event.
2. No participation fee is requested, but no travel reimbursement is provided.
3. Accommodation and meals are directly covered by the seminar's organisers:
 - Friday and Saturday night in double rooms (triple rooms for younger participants).
 - Single Room (2 nights) available at a supplement of 80 euro to be paid by the participant at the time of payment of the confirmation fee
 - Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast, lunch and dinner; Sunday breakfast; all coffee breaks;
 - City tours.

To benefit of the free accommodation and meals, participants are required to provide their original travel tickets as UEF needs to evidence participants' travel costs as own contribution and co-financing of the event.

Participants residing in the Milano area:

1. Upon notification from the UEF, accepted participants residing in the Milano area and who wish to join the common meals (dinner on Friday, lunch on Saturday and dinner on Saturday) will be required to pay a €40 participation fee to cover the cost of the meals.
2. Meals are directly covered by the seminar organisers:
 - Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast, lunch and dinner; Sunday breakfast; all coffee breaks.

For accepted participants residing in the Milano area who do NOT wish to join the common meals, no participation fee is required.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE PRACTICAL INFORMATION

PARTICIPATION CONDITIONS

The contribution for the Federal Committee meeting is 50€. A reduced contribution of 25€ applies to students, job seekers, participants under 25 and participants based in France.

This participation contribution covers:

- Lunch on Saturday
- Coffee breaks
- A printed copy of the FC meeting's folder

An additional contribution of €25 euros applies for participants in the dinner on Saturday evening (optional, to be selected at the time of registration).

TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT CONDITIONS

UEF FC members are eligible for reimbursement of the portion of their travel expenses over €50 and up to a total reimbursement of €200. The reimbursements will be made in cash only during the FC meeting upon receipt of signed reimbursement claim forms and original receipts. Reimbursement will only be given on the basis of original tickets/receipts. If travelling by plane, please include your receipt of payment as well as your boarding passes. If travelling by car (min. two people), the travel expenses will be considered to be €0.13 per kilometre. The conditions above will then apply. Only one person per car can claim the reimbursement. FC members and observers are welcome (but are not obliged) to donate their remaining travel and accommodation expenses (donation forms are available at the time of reimbursements).

ACCOMMODATION

FC members and observers should arrange and pay for their own accommodation.

VENUES AND MAP

[European Meet-Up "Together – let's build a new Europe", Friday](#)

The public event will take place at the **National Assembly**, room **Victor Hugo** ([101, rue de l'Université](#)).

[The Federal Committee Meeting](#)

The Federal Committee will take place at **Université Pierre et Marie Curie** ([place Jussieu](#))

[Saturday dinner](#)

The common dinner (for those who selected the option on the registration form) will take place at **Restaurant La Bouteille d'Or** (9, Quai de Montebello).



Legend



Together – Let's build a new Europe – National Assembly

Address : 101, rue de l'Université

Metro: Assemblée Nationale or Invalides



Federal Committee meeting – UPMC Campus Jussieu

Address : place Jussieu

Metro: Jussieu



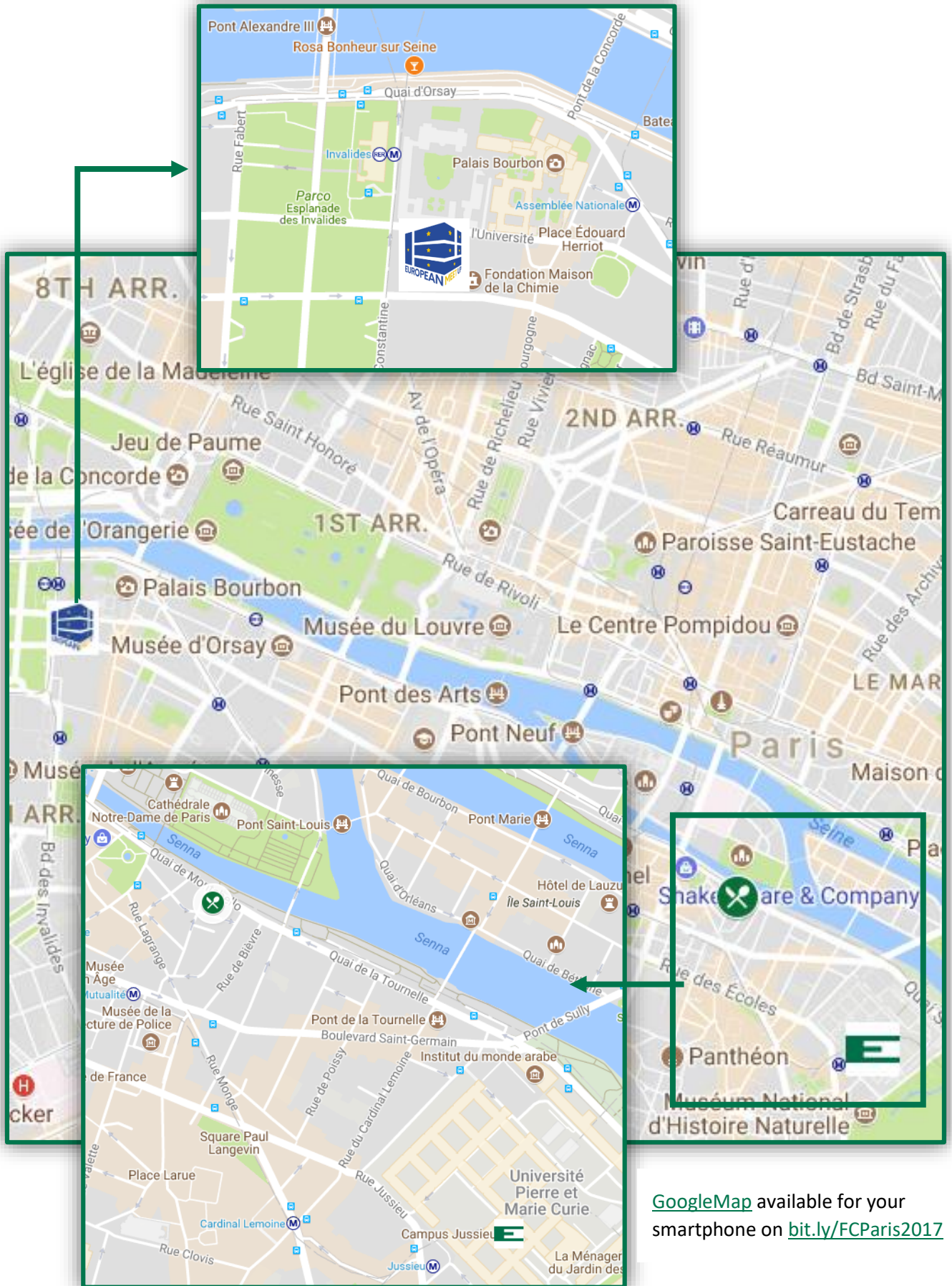
Saturday dinner – La bouteille d'or

Address : 9, Quai de Montebello

Metro: Saint-Michel Notre-Dame ou Maubert-Mutualité



Metro station



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