

ALLIANZ SUMMER ACADEMY 2008

Which Europe in a Globalised World? *New International Dimensions after the Reform Treaty*

MANIFESTO

WHICH EUROPE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD?

I. Europe's capacity as a Global Player

The European Union (EU) currently possesses a far greater soft power capacity than hard power. In order to develop into a genuinely *global player*, the EU needs to develop a credible military capability. The EU's current soft power ideals should be maintained: the EU is strongly committed to global peace and the EU will resort to force only as *ultima ratio*. Any use of force must be backed, if necessary, by a commitment to conflict resolution, transformation, peace building and state building.

This new *global player* must strive for a more multilateral international system.

The European Union will develop a vision based on:

- Regional integration based on economic cooperation in order to stabilize regions: The development of regional partnerships is desirable because integrated regions are likely to become partners for peace, economic development and international conflict resolution as well as furthering multilateralism.
- The rule of law including international Law, Human Rights, promoting and preserving democracy and democratic values
- A vibrant civil society that respects local culture and diversity
- Humanitarian intervention

A reform of the institutional framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is necessary: its main principle should be the separation of foreign policy from actual troop commitment.

- In the area of Foreign Policy, qualified majority voting (QMV) should be adopted as the normal procedure. In the instance of a member state being outvoted, it will not be required to commit to any military action. States that support the common position will contribute to the common effort according to their capacities.

- Interventions have to be carried out with a mandate from the United Nations (UN) and, when possible, with the support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). When NATO does not want to act, the EU needs to be able to act independently and use its own contributions to NATO forces without the consent of non-EU NATO members. The EU therefore needs to build full panoply of military assets in order to conduct autonomous operations. If the US wants to act but the EU is not in favor of military deployment, member states that defy the EU position would be acting unilaterally; the political pressure applied by a common European position should make this instance less likely.

- An EU presence should be affirmed within the UN: In the long run, a common European seat on the UN Security Council is desirable. As it is unlikely that the French or the British will give up their seats and that any new seat will be added in the foreseeable future, a different short-term solution is required: the French and the British should commit to respect and support any common position of the EU that has been adopted by qualified majority voting in the Council.

II. The Borders of Europe – Alternatives to enlargement?

The main objective of the EU is to strengthen its role and capabilities as a *global player*, because it faces global challenges. Further enlargement of the EU is desirable since it strengthens the EU's role as a *global player*.

The EU is open towards all the European Countries joining under the assumption that they want to join and that they meet certain criteria. However, at present priority has to be given to *deeper integration* rather than *wider*, as the Irish "No" has to be dealt with before enlargement can be considered, with the exception of Croatia. In the future, Turkey, Ukraine, the Balkan countries, Moldova and Belarus *could* become members of the EU. This means that the EU external borders could be extended to Russia, the Middle East and the Caucasus.

Our main policy recommendations concerning the relationships between the EU and its neighbours are:

- Criteria for an EU-Membership will be the Copenhagen Criteria and secularism.
- Strengthening the role of the Commissioner for Enlargement to help candidate countries achieve the requirements for membership. The aim is to promote the conditions for European integration. The integration process should start before the membership can be issued, meaning in general that the integration process will be thus made quicker and easier.
- Restructuring of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) to include *regional focus points* – Russia (EURuNP), Mediterranean (EUMNP) and Caucasus (EUCaNP). These will be our new '*privileged partnerships*' where there is no possibility of membership. The underlying point of the ENP is moral export. All the three regions should have their own Committee at the EU Commission, and the 'High Representative' will be a member of these committees.
 - EURuNP: should deal with e.g. energy issues, future membership of Belarus and Ukraine, U.S. presence in Europe...
 - EUMNP: keeping the idea of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), but with a single European voice. Should handle with e.g. issues of immigration (legal and illegal), Middle East peace process and security issues like terrorism...
 - EUCaNP: should act as a mediator in nation-building/state-building issues. A representative from states or would-be states will be invited depending on the issue.

III. European Identity and Values in a Globalised World

The current institutional and legitimacy crisis as well as the EU's relative weakness as a *global player* may to a certain extent be explained by a lack of European identity. We believe that European identity is an additional layer to a person's multiple identities, which are formed by various local, regional and national backgrounds.

European citizens share a set of values which is best described in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms and the European Convention on Human Rights.

In order to foster European identity, the European Union should:

- Enhance its citizens' access to protection of fundamental rights by promoting the role of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) as a judicial body. European citizens should have the opportunity to appeal to the ECJ after having exhausted the national legal process.
- Introduce the election of the President of the European Commission by vote of the members of the European Parliament
- Introduce the election of the President of the European Council by direct vote of the European citizens.
- "Europeanise" elections to the European Parliament by organising transnational party lists and election campaigns.
- Re-introduce and strengthen European symbols such as the European flag and anthem.
- Promote the benefits of European integration by
 1. Educational measures such as common standards for high school education (foreign languages, culture and history of Europe) as well as the extension of Erasmus schemes to all levels of education.
 2. Promoting communication among the European public through the creation of a European media network.
 3. The funding of a European voluntary civilian or community service offered to students who have completed their high school education.

IV. Other tools to help define the interests of Europe in the world

Strong global rules, conventions and institutions are in the interest of Europe.

The creation of European academies in Europe and across the world that would provide education at a comparable level would increase awareness of EU issues.

The creation of a European healthcare network.

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