

THE EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

Resolution adopted by the Federal Committee following the UEF XXV European Congress, Strasbourg, 12 June 2016

The Congress of the Union of European Federalists

in reference:

- to the Resolution on Relaunching Europe's Foreign & Defence Policy, adopted by the UEF Federal Committee, Brussels, 14 June 2014,
- to the Resolution of the UEF Federal Committee on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), adopted by UEF Federal Committee, Brussels on 18 April 2015,

having regard to:

- the Strategic Review by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission Federica Mogherini "The European Union in a changing global environment - A more connected, contested and complex world"
- the European Parliament resolution of 13 April 2016 on the EU in a changing global environment – a more connected, contested and complex world;

whereas

- the European Union is facing one of the most difficult phases since its creation, with multiple and interrelated crises, both internal and external to its common borders, representing an existential threat to Europe's values and societal model;
- several provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon in the field of foreign and security policy, e.g. on the permanent structured cooperation, remain still inactive;
- the European Union, through the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission Federica Mogherini, has played an important role in the context of the Iran deal, Serbia-Kosovo relations, and other international dossiers;
- the principle of mutual political solidarity should be applied also in the area of common foreign and security policy, as specified by art. 24 of the Treaty on the European Union;
- foreign policy is one of the areas where public opinion supports closer European integration;
- the lack of political will among heads of state and governments of the European Union continues to block the steps towards further integration also in the area of external affairs;

recognising

- that uniting Europe is not simply a regional problem, but the first step in a process which is destined to lead to unification of the whole world through World Federation, intended as the institution that can ensure world peace;
- the globalisation process has raised problems which cannot be addressed by a world system of nation-states;
- regional and global governance institutions should be strengthened and democratised in order to meet global challenges such as: nuclear proliferation and peace, climate change and sustainable development, the financial and economic global crisis and reform of Bretton

Woods institutions, the erosion of democratic institutions and democratising the UN system and the spread of violence and crime and the extension of the rule of law at international level;

1. Stresses that an integrated and communitarian approach to foreign and security policy needs to be built if the European Union and its member states are meant to play a role on the international stage;
2. Calls for the allocation of necessary resources to the implementation of the EU Global Strategy, including enhanced own resources;
3. Calls for the establishment of a truly EU foreign and security policy that would enable the EU to promote its values in today's globalised world;
4. Believes that the creation of a political union and a European federation will strengthen the role of the European Union and its member states in the world and allow them to act in the best interest of their citizens and be at the centre of the establishment of a new era of peace and stability for the world;
5. Considers the EU Global Strategy and the process that led to its drafting of great importance and timely;
6. Believes that, in order to be relevant in the years to come, the EU Global Strategy needs to put forward a clear and comprehensive framework for European Union (EU) action in external affairs, but must also highlight a roadmap for achieving a truly European Foreign and Security policy, making use of the existing treaties but also putting forward new proposals to strengthen the role of the EU as a strategic international actor;
7. Takes the view that the EU should be enabled to act as a global actor for upholding the values enshrined in art. 2 and 3 of the Treaty on the European Union, act as a transformative power in the world, especially in its neighbourhood, prevent violent conflict, promote international cooperation and build peace and stability in line with the Göteborg Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflict;
8. Welcomes in this respect the attention given by the HR/VP to the area of conflict prevention, peace-building and mediation support, including early warning, but regrets that resources dedicated to civilian crisis management do not reflect the operational activities of the Union in this field;
9. Calls therefore for a review of the priority areas for civilian crisis management agreed in Feira, taking into account the substantial operational experience gained through more than 20 civilian CSDP missions since 2003
10. Considers the immediate **neighbourhood** of the European Union a priority, calling for a greater EU role in filling the security vacuum in its wider neighbourhood
11. Believes that enlargement remains an important EU policy, and therefore calls on the EU institutions and Member States to maintain and respect EU enlargement and integration commitments;
12. Asks to convene a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, on the model of the 1975 Helsinki conference, in order to discuss and bring about solutions for the Middle East and Africa. Unlike the Barcelona process, the new conference for the Mediterranean should tackle issues of security first, develop economic cooperation, including energy cooperation, and promote political dialogue with all levels of civil society;
13. Believes that the creation of an interregional organisation for the Mediterranean, on the model of the OSCE, would promote security, economic cooperation and human rights in the region and should facilitate the implementation of the above objectives;

14. Calls for a comprehensive strategy for **Africa**, which includes a new Marshall Plan for Africa, in order to mobilise the necessary resources for development and tackle the roots of Europe's migration crisis;
15. Supports the idea of developing new relations between the EU and African countries, including by creating EU-Africa bonds, strengthening cooperation on security, and opening legal channels for migration;
16. Believes that the **transatlantic relation** must remain a strategic pillar for the EU, but thinks that the EU should take a greater responsibility for its collective security and territorial defence and a more active role in its neighbourhood in order to strengthen the alliance with the United States;
17. Calls for the respect of healthcare, consumer safety, environmental, social and data protection standards in the TTIP negotiations;
18. Believes that there are no positive alternatives to the creation of a legal framework for transatlantic trade on a European scale, as a failure of the TTIP negotiations would result in the starting of bilateral agreements with USA by individual States, thus increasing European division and weakness
19. Believes that the European Union should strengthen synergies between internal and external aspects of security, including in the areas of migration, asylum, intelligence and cyber security; As the EU is the world's largest provider of development aid, considers it necessary that the Union continues strengthening its role in promoting democracy and protecting and enhancing the space of civil society in its **development** policies as basis of solid democracies, especially in its neighbourhood;
20. Calls on the Member States and the EU institutions to make full use of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on the Common Security and **Defence** Policy (CSDP) and to exploit the momentum to take a qualitative step forward by establishing a permanent structured cooperation (Article 46 TEU and Protocol 10) that should ultimately lead to a European Defence Union;
21. Demands the establishment of a permanent EU military headquarter to improve military crisis management and the creation of permanently pooled multinational military units;
22. Calls for the creation of a European budget for defence to finance the EU's CSDP with own resources;
23. Stresses the importance of reinforcing the European pillar of NATO;
24. Welcomes the ideas of the upcoming German government's 'White Book on Defence' to create an EU permanent headquarters and put in place a permanent structured cooperation;
25. Calls for the adoption of a 'White Book on EU Defence';
26. Believes that the role of the European Union in building a more **cooperative global order** is necessary. Building relations with other global actors and regional organisations must be a priority for the European Union. Together with this, it is fundamental that its member states cooperate and speak with one voice inside international organisations;
27. Calls for giving a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council to the European Union, as this would strengthen our voice as Europeans and represent a first step towards the transformation of the Security Council into the Council of the great regions of the world;
28. Calls also for a complete reform of the United Nations system to make it fit for this century;