



**Union of European Federalists**

**Union Europäischer Föderalisten**

**Union des Fédéralistes Européens**

## **XXVI EUROPEAN CONGRESS**

**Sovereign again  
through Europe**

**23-25 November 2018 | Vienna**

# Get the word out with Social Media!

We welcome and encourage you to use social media during the Congress. Follow us on Twitter (**@federalists**), Instagram (**European\_Federalists**) and Facebook (**European Federalists**). Use the hashtag **#UEFCo18** for all Federal Congress-related tweets and posts. Here are some guidelines that will help you to have a great social media presence:

- Tweet and create posts about the Opening session and PC sessions (without sharing sensitive information) - discuss topics of interest and comment on political debate
- Engage with other Congress 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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## AGENDA

### FRIDAY 23 NOVEMBER 2018, 12:00-19:00

*Venue: Arena 21, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna), Arena 21*

- 12:00 Welcoming of participants and registration of delegates
- 13:30 **UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE**
- Approval of the agenda
  - Adoption of XXVI European Congress agenda
  - Election of Credentials Committee
  - Finances
  - Application of UEF-Sweden as candidate section
  - Extension status of UEF-Portugal as candidate section
- 14:00 **OPENING OF CONGRESS**
- Opening
  - Welcome address by UEF-Austria: **EVA LICHTENBERGER**, Vice-President
  - Welcome address by the JEF-Austria: **ABDUL KERIM AYDEMIR**, President
  - Address by the JEF-Europe: **CHRISTOPHER GLÜCK**, President
  
  - Election of the Congress Presidium
  - Approval of the Agenda
  - Election of Chairs and Rapporteurs for Working Group
  - Election of the Resolutions Committee
  - Election of Tellers
- 14:45 **OPENING SPEECH AND POLITICAL REPORT BY UEF PRESIDENT ELMAR BROK**
- 15.15 **ACTIVITY REPORT BY UEF SECRETARY GENERAL PAOLO VACCA**
- 15.45 *Break*
- 16:00 **PUBLIC EVENT – See separate programme**
- 19:00 *End of session*

### SATURDAY 24 NOVEMBER 2018, 09:00-19:00

*Venue: Barocke Suiten, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna)  
BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1, Vienna)*

- 9:00 **WORKING GROUPS**
- WORKING GROUP 1 – “PROSPECTS FOR EU REFORMS AND THE FUTURE OF THE EURO”**  
*Barocke Suiten, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna)*
- Chair: **OTTO SCHMUCK**, Rapporteur: **LUISA TRUMELLINI**
- Debate introduced by:
- **FRANZ NAUSCHNIGG**, Head of the European Affairs and International Financial Organizations Division at the Österreichische Nationalbank



- **JULIAN PLOTTKA**, Research Associate at the Institut für Europäische Politik - Berlin

**WORKING GROUP 2 – “BUILDING A SOCIAL EUROPE, FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT”**  
*Barocke Suiten, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna)*

Chair: **DAFNE GOGOU**, Rapporteur: **CHRISTOPHER GLÜCK**

Debate introduced by:

- **CHRISTOPHER GLÜCK**, President of Young European Federalists (JEF)
- **ANGELIKA SCHENK**, UEF Federal Committee member

**WORKING GROUP 3 – “EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”**  
*Barocke Suiten, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna)*

Chair: **BODGAN IUSTIN-BIRNAUM**, Rapporteur: **WOLFGANG WETTACH**

Debate introduced by:

- **JEAN MARSIA**, Colonel (retired) in the Belgian Army, former defense adviser of the Belgian Minister of Defence and the Belgian Prime Minister
- **DOMENICO MORO**, Expert on EU defence – UEF Federal Committee
- **NEZKA FIGELJ**, Academic assistant and expert on security and Middle East

**WORKING GROUP 4 – “THE 2019 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS AND THE FEDERALISTS’ CAMPAIGN”**  
*BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1, Vienna)*

Chair: **PAULINE GESSANT**, Rapporteur **OPHELIE OMNES**

Debate introduced by:

- Representatives of EUD (**BIRGIT KOESSLING**), MFE (**LUCA LIONELLO**), and JEF-Europe (**CAMILLA WALSTAD** and **JUUSO JARVINIEMI**) on their campaigns
- **PAULINE GESSANT**, Coordinator of UEF Task Force on European Elections

12:00 *Deadline for candidatures of elected Members of the Federal Committee and Arbitration Board*

12:00 *Family Picture and Lunch*  
*BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1, Vienna)*

13:00 **FINANCES**

- Financial Report 2017 (YTD and Year End Forecast)
- Budget 2018
- Financial prospects

14:00 **AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTES**

- Presentation of proposals
- Vote

15:30 **REPORTS OF WORKING GROUPS AND PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS**

**DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTIONS**

17:30 **PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATE/S FOR UEF PRESIDENT**

18:00 **ELECTIONS**

- Election of the President



- Election of the Federal Committee
  - Election of the Arbitration Board
- 19:00 Closing of ballots
- End of the session*
- MEETING OF THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE**

**SUNDAY 25 NOVEMBER 2018, 09:00-12:30**

*Venue: BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1, Vienna)*

- 09:00 **MEETING OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS TO NOMINATE APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE**
- 09:15 **ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS**
- 09:30 **VOTES ON RESOLUTIONS**
- 11:00 **CLOSING SPEECH BY THE NEW PRESIDENT**
- 11:15 *End of the Congress*
- 11:15 **MEETING OF THE NEW FEDERAL COMMITTEE**
- Formalities
  - Election of the Secretary-General
  - Election of the Treasurer
  - Election of the Vice Presidents
  - Election of the Executive Bureau
  - Election of the Auditing Committee
  - AOB
- 13:00 *End of the Federal Committee*



**Sovereign again through Europe**  
Vienna, 23 November 2018

Friday 23 November, from 16.00 to 19.00  
Arena21, MuseumsQuartier  
Museumsplatz 1, 1070  
Vienna

Organised by:

THE SPINELLI GROUP  
Union of European Federalists  
Union Europäischer Föderalisten  
Union des Fédéralistes Européens  
European Group  
JEF  
We are EUROPE

*Friday 23 November 2018  
16:00-19:00*

*MuseumsQuartier, Arena 21  
Museumsplatz 1, 1070 Vienna*

The case for European unity is today stronger than ever. Global instability grows, but the EU continues to underperform in foreign, security and defence policy. A decade-long economic slow-down is not yet over, but the Eurozone remains weakened by poor fiscal integration and loose governance. Immigration puts a strain on the management of European borders and the integration capacity of our societies, but the EU struggles to agree common policies in the fields of asylum and immigration. Brexit and the rise of nationalism in many European countries show the risk of overall disintegration. A radical renewal of the European Union's institutions and policies is needed to preserve and advance European integration. European solutions for European problems require more effective and democratic institutions as well as more resources. The elections for the European Parliament in May 2019 will be the occasion to present citizens the alternative between progress towards a federal Europe or the renationalisation of European policies and institutions. The Spinelli Group and the Union of European Federalists are engaging with citizens and policy-makers across Europe to raise awareness of the challenges and opportunities at stake and to promote support for a federal Europe at the elections in May 2019 and beyond.

## Programme

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15:30

Registrations

16:00

Opening remarks

- **Elmar BROK**, Member of the European Parliament, President of the Union of European Federalists (UEF)
- **Christian BUCHMANN**, Chairman of the EU Committee, Austrian Federal Council





16.15 - 17.40

1<sup>st</sup> Roundtable

**“A SHARED DESTINY – POLITICAL CHANGE FOR A FEDERAL EUROPE”**

*Panel discussion with:*

- [Andrew DUFF](#), President of The Spinelli Group
- [Othmar KARAS](#), Member of the European Parliament
- [Jan KREINER](#), Member of the Austrian Parliament
- [Jo LEINEN](#), Member of the European Parliament
- [Angelika MLINAR](#), Member of the European Parliament
- [Paul SCHMIDT](#), Secretary-General of the Austrian Society for European Politics

*Moderated by:*

[Nana WALZER](#), Author, Winner of the 2018 Europa Staatspreis

17.45 - 19.00

2<sup>nd</sup> Roundtable

**“THE 2019 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE OF EUROPE”**

*Panel discussion with:*

- [Brando BENIFEI](#), Member of the European Parliament
- [Elmar BROK](#), Member of the European Parliament
- [Christopher GLÜCK](#), President of Young European Federalists (JEF)
- [Ulrike GUEROT](#), Founder and Director of the European Democracy Lab
- [Stefan WINDBERGER](#), International Officer of the New Austria and Liberal Forum (NEOS)
- [Stephanie COX](#), Member of the Austrian Parliament

*Moderated by:*

[Nana WALZER](#), Author, Winner of the 2018 Europa Staatspreis

*The debates will be in English*



## ALLOCATION OF DELEGATES

*As decided by the UEF Federal Committee meeting of 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2018 in Berlin*

Constituent Organisations	Average membership fees paid (2016-2017)	Average nr of members (2016-2017)	CONGRESS equal allocation of delegates	CONGRESS proportional distribution of delegates	TOTAL NR OF CONGRESS DELEGATES
<a href="#">UEF AUSTRIA</a>	4.560,72 €	1.839	2	19	<b>21</b>
<a href="#">UEF BELGIUM</a>	223,20 €	90	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF BULGARIA</a>	131,44 €	53	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF CYPRUS</a>	157,48 €	63,5	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF CZECH REPUBLIC</a>	131,44 €	53	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF FINLAND</a>	200,88 €	81	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF FRANCE</a>	404,24 €	163	2	2	<b>4</b>
<a href="#">UEF GERMANY</a>	9.493,44 €	3.828	2	40	<b>42</b>
<a href="#">UEF GREECE</a>			2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF HUNGARY</a>	64,80 €	26	2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF ITALY</a>	7.391,64 €	2.980,5	2	31	<b>33</b>
<a href="#">UEF LITHUANIA</a>	17,36 €	7	2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF LUXEMBOURG</a>	173,60 €	70	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF MONTENEGRO</a>			2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF ROMANIA</a>	124,00 €	50	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF SERBIA</a>			2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF SLOVAKIA</a>	50,84 €	20,5	2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF SLOVENIA</a>			2	0	<b>2</b>
<a href="#">UEF SPAIN</a>	504,68 €	203,5	2	2	<b>4</b>
<a href="#">UEF SWITZERLAND</a>	3.708,84 €	1.495,5	2	15	<b>17</b>
<a href="#">UEF UK</a>	322,40 €	130	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">UEF GROUPE EUROPE</a>	191,20 €	77	2	1	<b>3</b>
<a href="#">JEF EUROPE</a>				16	<b>16</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.727,00 €</b>	<b>11.231</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>178</b>



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS					
	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SECTION	PARTICIPATION	WG
1	Aboud	Mahmoud	UEF Germany	Observer	2
2	Ács	Ferenc	UEF Hungary	Observer	1
3	Acunzo	Paolo	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
4	Agathonos	Philipp	UEF Austria	Delegate	3
5	Aldecoa Luzarraga	Francisco	UEF Austria	Observer	4
6	Alese	Diletta	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	2
7	Anselmi	Giorgio	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
8	Argenziano	Antonio	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
9	Aydemir	Abdul Kerim	UEF Austria	Delegate	4
10	Bagdasaryan	Diana	UEF Austria	Observer	1
11	Belitsch	Christoph	UEF Austria	Delegate	3
12	Berggötz	Jonathan	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
13	Bernacchia	Anita Natascia	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Observer	4
14	Beul	Ulrich	UEF Germany	Delegate	3
15	Bianchin	Aldo	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
16	Bienert	Kolja	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Delegate	4
17	Birnbaum	Bogdan	UEF Belgium	Delegate	3
18	Bizzotto	Maria Stefania	UEF Italy	Observer	1
19	Bohner	Ulrich	UEF France	Observer	4
20	Borst	Stefan	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
21	Brinkmann	Walter	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
22	Brišová	Soňa	UEF Czech Republic	Observer	1
23	Brok	Elmar	Belgium	President	



24	<b>Brunner</b>	<b>Filippo</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	3
25	<b>Bucuras</b>	<b>Ioan</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	1
26	<b>Bullier</b>	<b>Guillaume</b>	UEF France	Observer	4
27	<b>Calmes</b>	<b>Alain</b>	UEF Luxembourg	Delegate	3
28	<b>Cangialosi</b>	<b>Pierangelo</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	3
29	<b>Castaldi</b>	<b>Roberto</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
30	<b>Celik</b>	<b>Esmā</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	2
31	<b>Ceriello</b>	<b>Stefania</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	4
32	<b>Chierici</b>	<b>Catia</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
33	<b>Ciavarini Azzi</b>	<b>Michele</b>	UEF Belgium	Delegate	1
34	<b>Clarotti</b>	<b>Giorgio</b>	UEF Groupe Europe	Delegate	1
35	<b>Costa</b>	<b>Anna</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
36	<b>Dastoli</b>	<b>Pier Virgilio</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	1
37	<b>De Marchi</b>	<b>Armando</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	4
38	<b>De Souza Guilherme</b>	<b>Bettina</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	1
39	<b>De Venuto</b>	<b>Gaetano</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
40	<b>Den Ruijter</b>	<b>Alexander</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
41	<b>Di Cocco</b>	<b>Jacopo</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
42	<b>Dimitrov</b>	<b>Emil</b>	UEF Bulgaria	Delegate	1
43	<b>Domarkaite</b>	<b>Maria</b>	UEF Belgium	Observer	1
44	<b>Drounau</b>	<b>Louis</b>	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Observer	4
45	<b>Ducry</b>	<b>Jacques</b>	UEF Switzerland	Delegate	1
46	<b>Duff</b>	<b>Andrew</b>	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Observer	1
47	<b>Echterhoff</b>	<b>Anna</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
48	<b>Elfvin</b>	<b>Lina</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
49	<b>Epure</b>	<b>Lia Lucia</b>	UEF Romania	Delegate	1
50	<b>Esarca</b>	<b>Gabriele</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1



51	<b>Etzel</b>	<b>Jakob</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	2
52	<b>Falcone</b>	<b>Mariasophia</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
53	<b>Farrugia</b>	<b>Emma</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	3
54	<b>Faxälv</b>	<b>Max</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	4
55	<b>Ferrero</b>	<b>Francesco</b>	UEF Luxembourg	Delegate	3
56	<b>Fievet</b>	<b>Benjamin</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	3
57	<b>Figelj</b>	<b>Nezka</b>	UEF Belgium	Observer	3
58	<b>Flessenkemper</b>	<b>Tobias</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	3
59	<b>Franco</b>	<b>Francesco</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
60	<b>Frank</b>	<b>Thorsten</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	2
61	<b>Frey</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
62	<b>Friedrich</b>	<b>Roman</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	2
63	<b>Froby</b>	<b>Andreas</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	1
64	<b>Garassy</b>	<b>Ladislav</b>	UEF Czech Republic	Delegate	3
65	<b>Garcia</b>	<b>David</b>	UEF Spain	Observer	4
66	<b>Garcia Doval</b>	<b>Diego</b>	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Observer	4
67	<b>Gauper</b>	<b>Ortrun</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
68	<b>Gaye</b>	<b>Madjiguène</b>	UEF France	Observer	1
69	<b>Geiser</b>	<b>Barbara</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
70	<b>Geissmann</b>	<b>Céline</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
71	<b>Germeshausen</b>	<b>Marc</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	4
72	<b>Gessant</b>	<b>Pauline</b>	UEF France	Delegate	4
73	<b>Giannis</b>	<b>Maximos</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	4
74	<b>Giesel</b>	<b>Rainer Bruno</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	None
75	<b>Glück</b>	<b>Christopher</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	1



76	<b>Gogou</b>	<b>Daphne</b>	UEF Belgium	Delegate	2
77	<b>Goiser</b>	<b>Thomas</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	3
78	<b>Gouvalas</b>	<b>Nick</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	4
79	<b>Gozi</b>	<b>Sandro</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	4
80	<b>Gstrein</b>	<b>Heinz</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	1
81	<b>Gür</b>	<b>Dogukan Jesper</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	3
82	<b>Gutiérrez Rojas</b>	<b>Katia Anaid</b>	UEF Spain	Delegate	2
83	<b>Haralampieva</b>	<b>Nadya</b>	UEF Bulgaria	Observer	4
84	<b>Hastreiter</b>	<b>Karoline</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
85	<b>Hegedús</b>	<b>Sándor</b>	UEF Hungary	Observer	1
86	<b>Holz</b>	<b>Michael</b>	Other	Observer	4
87	<b>Huehn</b>	<b>Roland</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
88	<b>Hühn</b>	<b>Marianne</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
89	<b>Ivanov</b>	<b>Velko</b>	UEF Bulgaria	Delegate	4
90	<b>Jacob</b>	<b>Emmanuel</b>	Direct membership (UEF Europe)	Observer	1
91	<b>Järviemi</b>	<b>Juuso</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
92	<b>Jelicic</b>	<b>Fabian</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	3
93	<b>Kalam</b>	<b>Alin</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	1
94	<b>Kaplan</b>	<b>Ivo</b>	UEF Czech Republic	Delegate	3
95	<b>Kessler</b>	<b>Cécile</b>	UEF Switzerland	Delegate	3
96	<b>Kitete Manala</b>	<b>Moise</b>	None	Observer	2
97	<b>Kohl</b>	<b>Andrea</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	4
98	<b>Kosel</b>	<b>Antonia</b>	None	Observer	1
99	<b>Kosok</b>	<b>Sebastian</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
100	<b>Kößling</b>	<b>Birgit</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
101	<b>Kreft</b>	<b>Enrico</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	2
102	<b>Lalor</b>	<b>Michael Joseph</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	1



103	Lauwerier	Rémi	UEF France	Observer	2
104	Lazzari	Piero Angelo	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
105	Levi	Lucio	UEF Germany	Delegate	
106	Lichtenberger	Eva	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
107	Lionello	Luca	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
108	Llorente	Pilar	UEF Spain	Delegate	2
109	Longo	Antonio	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
110	Longo	Massimo	UEF Austria	Observer	1
111	Luckert	Martin	UEF Germany	Delegate	2
112	Mainzer Cardell	Albert Francesc	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
113	Malcovati	Massimo	UEF Italy	Observer	1
114	Markussen	Anders	Other	Observer	3
115	Marsia	Jean	UEF Belgium	Observer	3
116	Martin	Merily	UEF Belgium	Observer	2
117	Mathieu	Jean-Baptiste	UEF France	Delegate	4
118	Matteo	Daniel	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
119	Mennerat	François	UEF France	Delegate	4
120	Merladet	Jose	UEF Spain	Observer	4
121	Mingler	Michael	UEF Austria	Observer	2
122	Montani	Guido	UEF Italy	Observer	4
123	Moritz	Hervé	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
124	Moro	Domenico	UEF Italy	Delegate	3
125	Nagy	Ezster	UEF Hungary	Delegate	4
126	Ndoja	Florinda		Observer	2
127	Newland	Julia	UEF Austria	Delegate	
128	Newland	Sabrina	UEF Austria	Observer	4
129	Oberstedt	Marcus	UEF Germany	Observer	4
130	Omnes	Ophélie	UEF France	Delegate	1



131	<b>Osten</b>	<b>Peter</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
132	<b>Palermo</b>	<b>Salvatore Antonio</b>	UEF Italy	Observer	2
133	<b>Palermo</b>	<b>Carlo Maria</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
134	<b>Paulus</b>	<b>Eric</b>	UEF Switzerland	Delegate	2
135	<b>Pichler</b>	<b>Philipp</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	3
136	<b>Pilotti</b>	<b>Alessandro</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
137	<b>Pistone</b>	<b>Sergio</b>	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
138	<b>Plottka</b>	<b>Julian</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
139	<b>Pomes-Lopez</b>	<b>Jan</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	3
140	<b>Powers</b>	<b>Chris</b>	Federal Union - UEF UK	Delegate	1
141	<b>Putoto</b>	<b>Sebastiano</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	1
142	<b>Radl</b>	<b>Sabine</b>	UEF Austria	Observer	4
143	<b>Raphaël</b>	<b>Bez</b>	UEF Switzerland	Delegate	None
144	<b>Rastrelli</b>	<b>Giovanni</b>	UEF Luxembourg	Delegate	1
145	<b>Rentz</b>	<b>Sonja</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
146	<b>Richter</b>	<b>Brigitte</b>	UEF UEF Groupe Europe	Observer	1
147	<b>Rindermann</b>	<b>Fritjof</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
148	<b>Ringgenberg</b>	<b>Roland</b>	UEF Switzerland	Delegate	2
149	<b>Ritter</b>	<b>Isabella</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
150	<b>Rossat</b>	<b>Lucile</b>	Federal Union - UEF UK	Delegate	4
151	<b>Rostami</b>	<b>Cyrus</b>	Other	Observer	1
152	<b>Roth</b>	<b>Michael</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
153	<b>Roy Choudhury</b>	<b>Karin</b>	UEF Germany	Observer	1
154	<b>Ruiz Devesa</b>	<b>Domenec</b>	UEF Spain	Observer	4
155	<b>Rümmelein</b>	<b>Martin</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
156	<b>Rupp</b>	<b>Daniel</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4





157	Salvato	Elias Carlo	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
158	Sanvido	Silvana	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
159	Sartorelli	Marco	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
160	Schenk	Angelika	UEF Germany	Observer	2
161	Schennerlein	Barbara	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
162	Schmuck	Otto	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
163	Schwarz	Karel	UEF Czech Republic	Observer	2
164	Schweizer	Angelika	UEF Germany	Delegate	
165	Simonin-Chaniot	Marlis		Observer	1
166	Soderman	Henrik	UEF Finland	Delegate	None
167	Solfrizzi	Giovanni	UEF Italy	Delegate	4
168	Soto	Óliver	UEF Spain	Observer	1
169	Sourmeli-Gstrein	Rhea	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	4
170	Spanoudakis	Nikolas	None	Observer	1
171	Spasov	Svetoslav	UEF Bulgaria	Observer	3
172	Spiaggi	Giulia	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
173	Spoltore	Franco	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
174	Staudt	Florian	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
175	Stermetz	Eugen		Observer	1
176	Tatarelyte	Laura	UEF Lithuania	Delegate	3
177	Tetzner	Gabriele	UEF Germany	Delegate	4
178	Theodoropoulou	Athanasia	Other	Observer	1
179	Tiberi	Monica	UEF Belgium	Delegate	4
180	Tollmien	Haiko	UEF Austria	Delegate	1
181	Trumellini	Luisa	UEF Italy	Delegate	1
182	Turato	Federico	UEF Italy	Delegate	3
183	Vacca	Paolo	Belgium	Secretary-General	
184	Vevera	Wolfgang	UEF Austria	Delegate	4
185	Vieilledent	Catherine	UEF Groupe Europe	Delegate	1



186	<b>Von Cetto</b>	<b>Anton</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	
187	<b>Wachsmann</b>	<b>Inga</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	
188	<b>Walstad</b>	<b>Camilla</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Delegate	4
189	<b>Wettach</b>	<b>Wolfgang G</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	3
190	<b>Wieland</b>	<b>Rainer</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	
191	<b>Windberger</b>	<b>Stefan</b>	UEF Austria	Delegate	2
192	<b>Ziegenbalg</b>	<b>Florian</b>	UEF Germany	Delegate	1
193	<b>Zientala</b>	<b>Jakub</b>	JEF - Young European Federalists	Observer	3

## CONGRESS ROLE PROPOSALS

### **PRESIDIUM (3 MEMBERS)**

Massimo Malcovati, Sabina Rad, Henrik Soderman

### **CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE**

#### **(3 MEMBERS + TREASURER AND SECRETARY-GENERAL)**

Paolo Acunzo, Rainer Giesel, David Garcia, Paolo Vacca, Kolja Bienert.

### **RESOLUTION COMMITTEE**

#### **(3 MEMBERS + PC RAPPORTEURS)**

Andrew Duff (Chairman), Francesco Ferrero, François Mennerat, Luisa Trumellini, Christopher Glück, Wolfgang Wettach, Ophélie Omnes, Otto Schmuck.

### **COMMITTEE OF TELLERS (3 MEMBERS)**

#### **CHAIR WG1**

Otto Schmuck

#### **RAPPORTEUR WG1**

Luisa Trumellini

#### **CHAIR WG2**

Daphne Gogou

#### **RAPPORTEUR WG2**

Christopher Glück

#### **CHAIR WG3**

Bogdan Iustin-Birnbaum

#### **RAPPORTEUR WG3**

Wolfgang Wettach

#### **CHAIR WG**

Pauline Gessant

#### **RAPPORTEUR WG4**

Ophélie Omnes

## FINANCES

### Financial highlights for year 2018

#### Loss of EC Operating Grant and Mitigation Measures

- European Commission EACAE Europe for Citizens Operating Grant was not assigned to UEF for the period 2018-2020, producing a loss of income vs. 2018 budget of 200,000.00 € (as amount of the grant) and ca 50,000 € from co-financing of activities funded with the grant and not taking place. Next application will be submitted in November 2020 for the cycle 2021-2024.
- The following measures were carried out in order to compensate the loss of income for year 2018:
  - applying to other EACAE programmes with a number of different projects (2 applications as leading organisation and 2 applications as partner organisation);
  - downsizing of the size of the Secretariat for 6 months (1 person between March and September, versus 4-5 in normal times);
  - cancellation a number of activities;
  - extraordinary donation from the Federalist Action Fund (60K EUR, their entire available funds), key to support expenses incurred in Q1 in reliance of the Operating Grant;
  - extraordinary donation from JEF (16K) key to support expenses incurred in Q1 in reliance of the Operating Grant (particularly a seminar in Milano in early March)
  - suppression of travel reimbursements for FC meetings and Congress;
  - a fundraising campaign, seeking donations from sections, members and sympathisers, as well as extraordinary contributions by partner organisations to UEF activities (see below for results);
  - subletting part of UEF offices to JEF in exchange of increased cooperation and financial support in the organisation of activities;
  - cooperation agreement with European Movement in Belgium.

#### Results of the emergency fundraising campaign

- Donations have been essential to keep the organisation running this year. Personal donations have exceeded expectations (close to 60K EUR).

Donors' categories	Amount donated
Members	
→ Included 30K EUR from Spinelli Award Prize	49,736,95 €
MEPs	1,250.00 €
Partner organisations	5,000.00 €
Sections	2,850.00 €
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58,836.95 €</b>

- Contributions to events by other organisations (23K EUR) have also been considerable.

Partner	Contribution to UEF events
Centro Studi sul Federalismo	2,000.00 €
Istituto di Studi Federalisti Altiero Spinelli	1,000.00 €
JEF	19,244.59 €
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,244.59 €</b>



### Outcome of applications for EACEA funding

- 2 successful applications, bringing 193K EUR of fresh EU funding for the period going from September 2018 to December 2019:
  - We are Europe project (Europe for Citizens project grant) 150K EUR;
  - Road to the Future project, in partnership with JEF as lead applicant and organiser (Erasmus + “European Youth Together” programme) 43K EUR.

### Moving forward

- Financial space available to rebuild the Secretariat to:
  - 1 Head of Office
  - 2 Project Officers (one for the We are Europe project and one for the project with JEF and the Spinelli Group)
  - 1 Communications Intern
  - Part-time support by external communications expert
- Enough resources to cover a programme of activities for the period from October 2018 and December 2019 comparable to period prior to loss of Operating Grant.
- Partnership with The Spinelli Group is still a source of income for UEF, although its size has progressively and significantly decreased over the last years (71K EUR in 2016; 40K EUR in 2017; 20K EUR in 2018; 20K EUR expected for the period from January to July 2019). Currently income from The Spinelli Group barely covers costs (staff and event expenses) incurred by UEF in the organisation of joint activities.
- Good cash availability thanks to payments of 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of the Europe for Citizens grants and result of fundraising campaign.
  - Current funds available (bank accounts, savings account, Paypal, cash box): 113K EUR.
  - However, cash flow will become from Summer 2019. Needed 100k EUR of uncommitted (i.e. no new project-related) money to bridge the period until settlement of the two grants
- Pending payments to UEF expected to be received in 2018-beginning of 2019: 102K EUR
  - Road to the Future project 34K EUR
  - Altiero Spinelli Outreach Prize 30K EUR
  - The Spinelli Group 2018 agreement 20K EUR
  - Participation fees to events: 12K EUR
  - Final instalment of cooperation agreement with European Mouvement in Belgium 1.5K EUR
  - Pending national sections’ membership fees 3.5K EUR
  - JEF subletting 2K EUR
- Positive yearly operational result (including respective share of EC grants and donations not used) brought forward to 2019 (163K EUR).
- In the coming months UEF will need to ensure co-financing of current programme of activities, resources for 2020 programme and diversification of income.



Financial statement by 16 November 2018 and projection by end of the year



Financial statement by 13 November 2018 and projections by end of year 2018							UNION OF EUROPEAN FEDERALISTS		
Starting date: 01.01.2018							Finishing date: 13.11.2018 & 31.12.2018		
<b>I. EXPENSES</b>									
<b>1. Costs of staff</b>									
							Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
<i>a) Category A (director, project manager, administrator, etc.)</i>									
Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end			
Director	1	220	293,00	65.000,0000	€ 50.332,38	€ 59.326,46			
Total		1	220				€ 65.000,00	€ 50.332,38	€ 59.326,46
<i>b) Category B (assistance functions, etc.)</i>									
Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end			
Officers	2	261	160,42	41.870,00	€ 15.519,65	€ 25.519,66			
Total		2	261				€ 41.870,00	€ 15.519,65	€ 25.519,66
<i>c) Category C (secretaries, etc.)</i>									
Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end			
Interns	4	490	26,69	13.080,00	€ 9.821,68	€ 11.821,68			
Total		4	490				€ 13.080,00	€ 9.821,68	€ 11.821,68
<i>d) Category D (fees : auditors, consultants, experts, translators, etc.)</i>									
Function	Number of persons			Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end			
Accountancy	1			3.700,00	€ -	€ -			
Financial Controller	1			3.000,00	€ 1.166,95	€ 1.166,95			
Internal Audit	1			950,00	€ -	€ -			
Experts	1			3.700,00	€ 4.369,03	€ 4.969,03			
Other experts (Video, ...)	1			-	€ 5.470,25	€ 6.670,25			
Total		4					€ 11.350,00	€ 11.006,23	€ 12.806,23
<i>e) Other staff costs</i>									
Insurance				0,00	€ 634,69	€ 2.634,69			
Total (e)							€ -	€ 634,69	€ 2.634,69
<b>Total section 1</b>							€ 131.300,00	€ 87.314,63	€ 112.108,72
<b>2. General expenditure</b>							Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
Office supplies				2.947,00	€ 868,30	€ 868,30			
Maintenance				3.855,21	€ 1.508,19	€ 1.758,19			
Communications				4.646,42	€ 5.083,01	€ 5.835,01			
Postal charges				56,73	€ 274,60	€ 324,60			
Insurance & taxes				192,50	€ 100,01	€ 100,01			
Electricity, gas, water, etc.				3.195,08	€ 5.192,45	€ 5.522,45			
Printing & Publishing				698,09	€ 229,81	€ 229,81			
Memberships in International Organisations				2.673,39	€ -	€ 3.000,00			
<b>Total section 2</b>							€ 18.264,42	€ 13.056,37	€ 17.638,37
<b>3. Conferences, seminars, workshops, etc.</b>							Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
Hiring of premises & equipment				14.000,00	€ 11.640,70	€ 14.290,70			
Participants' travel costs				30.000,00	€ 12.553,80	€ 15.053,80			
Participants' subsistence costs				28.000,00	€ 19.918,22	€ 19.918,22			
Speakers' fees				1.000,00	€ 674,35	€ 1.424,35			
Interpretation, photographers				5.000,00	€ 2.905,75	€ 3.405,75			
Catering				14.000,00	€ 17.747,37	€ 22.773,37			
Documentation				6.000,00	€ 3.984,71	€ 4.384,71			
Campaign events				10.000,00	€ 3.984,71	€ 4.384,71			
Other financial charges				0,00	€ 806,99	€ 806,99			
<b>Total section 3</b>							€ 108.000,00	€ 74.216,60	€ 86.442,60



4. Staff travel expenses and subsistence costs

Plane
Train
Accommodation and meals

Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
7.000,00	€ 2.747,03	€ 3.447,03
2.100,00	€ 1.188,37	€ 1.188,37
5.400,00	€ 4.123,92	€ 7.323,92

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
€ 14.500,00	€ 8.059,32	€ 11.659,32

Total section 4

5. Rent, leasing and depreciation

Equipment depreciation
Immovable property renting

Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
1.333,00	€ 1.241,85	€ 2.041,85
12.693,00	€ 10.917,86	€ 11.934,75

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
€ 14.026,00	€ 12.159,71	€ 13.976,60

Total section 5

**TOTAL OF COSTS**

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
€ 286.090,42	€ 194.806,63	€ 241.825,61

II. INCOME

1. Executive Agency EACEA

Operating Grant
Citizens' for Europe project grant - We are Europe project - Share distributed among project partners
European Youth Together project grant - Road to the future (through JEF)

Amount in €	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
200.000,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	150.000,00	150.000,00
0,00	0,00	-7.000,00
0,00	43.000,00	43.000,00

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ 200.000,00	€ 193.000,00	€ 186.000,00

Total section 1

2. Contribution by the applicant (self-financing)

Constituent organisations' membership fees
Direct members' membership fees
Donations
Contributions for events and activities by other organisations
Stichting Federal Action Fund (SEAF)
CesuE
JEF
The Spinelli Group
European Movement in Belgium
Fondazione Lucio Bolo
Centro Studi sul Federalismo
Istituto di Studi Federalisti Alvaro Spinelli

Amount in €	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
27.156,25	22.754,89	26.254,89
2.595,00	3.143,85	3.143,85
	23.718,75	23.718,75
27.970,00	133.869,93	144.394,65
0,00	60.000,00	60.000,00
0,00	30.000,00	30.000,00
0,00	19.244,59	19.244,59
20.000,00	10.000,00	20.234,72
7.970,00	6.625,34	6.625,34
0,00	5.000,00	5.000,00
0,00	2.000,00	2.000,00
0,00	1.000,00	1.000,00

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ 57.721,25	€ 183.487,42	€ 197.512,14

Total section 2

3. Contributions by other organisations

JEF
-----

Amount in €	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
0,00	1.704,26	1.704,26

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ -	€ 1.704,26	€ 1.704,26

Total section 3

4. Direct revenue expected from the operation

Participation fees to events and activities
---

Amount in €	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
28.369,17	18.639,02	20.218,19

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ 28.369,17	€ 18.639,02	€ 20.218,19

Total section 4

**TOTAL OF INCOME**

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ 286.090,42	€ 396.830,70	€ 405.434,59

**BALANCE**

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-2018	Projection End 2018
€ -	€ 202.024,07	€ 163.608,98

III. APPROPRIATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

1. Balance brought forward

We are Europe project
Road to the Future project (through JEF)
Donations

Estimated Budget	Total - 13-11-2018	Amount expected by year end
0,00	€ -	€ 123.049,64
	€ -	€ 38.333,33
0,00	€ -	€ 2.226,01

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
€ -	€ -	€ 163.608,98

Total section 1

**TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS**

Estimated total budget	Total 13-11-18	Projection End 2018
€ -	€ -	€ 163.608,98



Budget 2019



UEF Finances

Budget proposal for operation 2019  
 XXVI European Congress  
 Edited on 16-11-18

<b>DRAFT BUDGET OF THE OPERATION - 2019</b>			Organisation: Union of European Federalists
Starting date: 01.01.2019	Finishing date: 31.12.2019	(UEF)	

## I. EXPENSES

### 1. Cost of staff assigned to the operation

a) Category A (director, project manager, administrator, etc.)

Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Total - €	Estimated total budget - €
Director	1,0000	220,0000	240,9091	53.000,0000	
				0,0000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>220,0000</b>		<b>Total (a)</b>	

b) Category B (assistance functions, etc.)

Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Total - €	Estimated total budget - €
Officers	2,0000	440,0000	134,0909	59.000,0000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,0000</b>	<b>440,0000</b>		<b>Total (b)</b>	

c) Category C (secretaries, etc.)

Function	Number of persons	Total N° of days	Amount in € per day	Total - €	Estimated total budget - €
Interns	1,0000	220,0000	54,5455	12.000,0000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0000</b>	<b>220,0000</b>		<b>Total (c)</b>	

d) Category D (fees : auditors, consultants, experts, translators, etc.).

Function	Number of persons	Amount in €	Estimated total budget - €	
Accountancy	1	4.200,00		
Financial Controller	1	3.000,00		
Internal Audit	1	0,00		
Experts (Videos, Adm. Ass.)	1	3.000,00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,0000</b>		<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>10.200,00 €</b>

**Total section 1 134.200,00 €**

### 2. General expenditure

	Amount in €	Estimated total budget - €
Office supplies	3.000,00	
Maintenance	2.000,00	
Communications	4.520,00	
Postal charges	100,00	
Insurance & taxes	800,00	
Electricity, gas, water, etc.	3.960,00	
Printing & Publishing	500,00	
Networks	3.000,00	
<b>Total section 2</b>		<b>17.880,00 €</b>





UEF Finances

Budget proposal for operation 2019  
 XXVI European Congress  
 Edited on 16-11-18

**3. Conferences, seminars, workshops, etc.**

Hiring of premises & equipment
Participants' travel costs
Participants' subsistence costs
Speakers' fees
Interpretation
Photography
Communication
Catering
Documentation
Spinelli Group Activities
Campaign activities

Amount in €
15.500,00
16.500,00
13.000,00
1.750,00
2.000,00
360,00
1.200,00
17.430,00
2.600,00
10.000,00
5.000,00

**Total section 3** 85.340,00 €

**4. Staff travel expenses and subsistence costs**

- Details should be given in Annex B (origin, destination, mode of transport, rate)

a) Travel

Mode of transport	Number of persons	Total N° of journeys	Average cost per journey/€	Total - €
Plane	2	7	250,00	3.000,00
Train	2	7	150,00	1.000,00
				0,0000

**Total (a)** 4.000,00 €

b) Subsistence (accommodation and meals)

Number of persons	Total N° of days	Average cost per day - €
3	15	120,00

Amount in €
4.000,0000
0,0000
0,0000

**Total (b)** 4.000,00 €

**Total section 4** 8.000,00 €

**5. Rent, leasing and depreciation**

Equipment depreciations
Immovable property renting

Amount in €
2.100,0000
12.693,0000

**Total section 5** 14.793,00 €

**TOTAL OF EXPENSES** 260.213,00 €



UEF Finances

Budget proposal for operation 2019  
 XXVI European Congress  
 Edited on 16-11-18

## II. INCOME

### 1. Executive Agency EACEA

Operating grant
We are Europe project 2019
- Share distributed among project partners
Road to the Future project (through JEF) 2019

<b>Amount in €</b>
0,00
123.050,00
-7.000,00
38.335,00

<b>Total section 1</b>	<b>154.385,00 €</b>
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### 2. Contribution by the applicant (self-financing)

Constituent organisations membership fees
Direct members' membership fees
Donations
Donations (carried forward from 2018)
Contributions for events and activities, by:
Other organisations
The Spinelli Group

<b>Amount in €</b>
27.000,00
4.500,00
5.428,00
2.230,00
13.670,00
10.000,00

<b>Total section 2</b>	<b>62.828,00 €</b>
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### 3. Contribution by other organisations

The Spinelli Group
JEF

<b>Amount in €</b>
10.000,0000
6.000,0000

<b>Total section 3</b>	<b>16.000,00 €</b>
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### 4. Direct revenue expected from the operation

Participation fees to events and activities
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<b>Amount in €</b>
27.000,0000

<b>Total section 4</b>	<b>27.000,00 €</b>
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<b>TOTAL OF INCOME</b>	<b>260.213,00 €</b>
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## PROPOSALS FOR RESOLUTIONS

### PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.1.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “A UNITED EUROPE – NOW MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER”

Submitted by Otto Schmuck

1 For the pro-European forces the time is ripe to stand up, to commit to the successful project  
2 Europe and to fight for it. Many reform steps paved the way to the European Union of today.  
3 Remarkable progress has been made concerning the Union’s scope of activities, the design of  
4 decision making and the number of its member states. The EU was and still is a guarantee for  
5 peace and - too often unacknowledged - for the welfare of its citizens. But the competences and  
6 structures of the European Union are incomplete and do not cope with the existing challenges  
7 and expectations.

8 Six months before the next European election the process of uniting Europe is seriously in danger:  
9 Because it had been agreed upon before deepening and strengthening the Union, the great  
10 enlargement from fifteen to twenty-eight member states has changed the character of the Union  
11 and is still not fully digested. The failure of the Constitutional Treaty in 2005 and both the  
12 economic and social crisis that followed the financial crash in 2008 have reduced the confidence  
13 and questioned the trust in the European project. For the first time in its history a member state  
14 is about to leave the European Union. Nationalist demagogic, populist and Eurosceptic political  
15 parties gain support all over the Union and in some member states the common values and the  
16 rule of law are under attack. As a result the Union has partly lost the support of its citizens.  
17 Therefore there is an urgent need for reform in many respects.

#### 18 **The electoral campaign as a catalyst for the reform debate**

19 The Union of European Federalists welcomes the new discussion about the future of Europe as  
20 initiated by the Commission’s White paper and by the remarkable speeches last year of  
21 Commission President Jean Claude Juncker and the President of the French Republic Emmanuel  
22 Macron which included many fresh ideas and concrete reform proposals. The campaign for the  
23 European election in May 2019 must be used to clearly show the advantages and the need to act  
24 together in a united Europe. It offers the chance to discuss the future of Europe and to push for  
25 necessary reforms.

26 The citizens should have the possibility to decide with their vote on the composition of the  
27 European Parliament and at the same time on the EU’s top position but, above all, they must be  
28 asked to decide with their vote which future for the EU do they want: if based on more  
29 intergovernmental method, as nationalists ask, or if the European Union has to become more  
30 effective and closer to the citizens by acquiring new own resources and powers, in order to deliver  
31 stronger European policies especially in the economic and migration fields. Therefore the pro-  
32 European political parties have to show to the citizens their common will to strengthen the EU  
33 and to effectively promote their European programmes. Moreover they have to present their  
34 candidates for the president of the European Commission as “Spitzenkandidaten” and to decide  
35 on the procedure how to elect one of the lead candidates as President of the Commission and on  
36 the political guidelines for reforms he or she has to represent before the European elections. After  
37 the European election and before the decision of the European Council they should find an  
38 agreement on the next President and commit to that agreement. For future European elections

39 the European character of the elections has to be strengthened by the introduction of  
40 transnational lists.

#### 41 **The reform needs**

42 Ever since it has been founded the Union of European Federalists is strongly committed to the  
43 establishment of a federal European Union. The aim is not a centralized super-state, but a  
44 federation in which states, regions, municipalities and citizens work trustful together. The Union  
45 has limited but strong powers and effective, democratically legitimised institutions. More  
46 responsibility is urgently needed for the European level especially in the following fields:

- 47 • According to the given structures and the open borders in the EU – which we definitely  
48 want to keep - policies of immigration and asylum can only be tackled at the European  
49 level. We need convincing concepts and instruments to introduce and implement a  
50 coherent and effective immigration and asylum policy at the European level based on  
51 solidarity, fair burden sharing and clear respect for the human rights. The Dublin  
52 regulations have to be reformed and legal ways for economic migrations have to be  
53 established. Moreover we need a system that really works to control the external borders  
54 of the Union.
- 55 • The Economic and Monetary Union has to be strengthened. There is a need for a Treasury  
56 with its own fiscal capacity. The European Stability Mechanism has to be transformed into  
57 a European Monetary Fund in order to contribute to the financial stability of the  
58 Eurozone. A substantial Eurozone budget has to be established to support  
59 competitiveness and convergence by financing new investments in innovation and human  
60 capital: This will substitute for national spending and fill the huge current investment gap.  
61 Moreover a social instrument for Euro area member states in trouble is necessary, and it  
62 could take the form of a European Unemployment Stabilization Fund. Such a  
63 supplementary budget will grow over time as an instrument capable of contributing to  
64 macro-economic stabilisation.
- 65 • The capability of the European Union to act in foreign and security policy has to be  
66 strengthened. The relationships with the United States, Russia and Turkey are difficult  
67 and unpredictable. The European Union is asked to promote, protect and defend the  
68 interests of its member states. Separately, EU member states have well-known capacities  
69 in world affairs, which they should pool into a common diplomatic power to good effect.  
70 If they decide to act together by combining their international experience to the benefit  
71 of Europe's common good, the Union can exploit a wide range of instruments and  
72 considerable resources to develop its outstanding role in civilian conflict prevention, crisis  
73 management and post-conflict stabilisation. The Commission should take over  
74 responsibilities to engage in civil protection, rescue and aid in international natural  
75 disasters. But for being more effective majority voting has to be introduced in important  
76 fields of foreign and security policy and the capacity to act has to be strengthened. Current  
77 treaties provide for this as they are.
- 78 • To fulfil its obligations the European Union needs fully fledged financial means. For the  
79 period 2021-2028 the ceiling of the EU budget of 1,23 % of the gross national income  
80 should be exploited. Based on a Treaty amendment or by activating the general  
81 "passerelle clause", the European Council should endow European Union with the right  
82 to raise taxes in limited fields, like corporate tax for multinational companies, digital  
83 products, financial transactions, carbon dioxide or plastic.

- 84       • Concerning the institutions and the decision-making process the most needed and  
85       important reform is the introduction of qualified majority voting as the general principle.  
86       For sensitive questions there could be a threshold of three quarters or more, but  
87       unanimity should only be necessary in very limited critical and specific cases. Due to the  
88       fact that the Parliament and the Council of ministers form the legislative branch, the  
89       European Council should fulfil high level representative tasks and refrain from interfering  
90       the day to day policy making. The number of Commissioners should be reduced as  
91       foreseen in the Lisbon Treaty.
- 92       • We do not need new institutions for the Euro-area like a Parliament for the Euro-area,  
93       since the euro is the common currency of the Union. The democratic legitimacy in the  
94       institutional system governing the Economic and Monetary Union must be secured by the  
95       general rule that the European Parliament is deciding on all matters of the Economic and  
96       Monetary Union, including a possible new budget for the euro area; but, at the same time,  
97       a new voting rule within the European Parliament must be set up, giving the voting right  
98       on matters of the euro area exclusively to those Members of the European Parliament  
99       who have been elected in the Member States belonging to the Economic and Monetary  
100       Union.
- 101       • Most of the proposals above can be realised within the existing treaties, but some need a  
102       treaty change. The Union of European Federalists asks for both: Improvements which can  
103       be realized in the framework of the existing Treaties should be immediately implemented;  
104       others request Treaty reforms or a new Treaty to be prepared by a Convention implying  
105       contributions of the European Parliament, the Member States, the Regions, the local  
106       authorities and other representatives of the civil society and the citizens.

#### 107   **The reform process**

108   During the election campaign 2018-2019 necessary changes to the future constituent process of  
109   the EU have to be prepared, explained and promoted. If not all member states' governments or  
110   parliaments prove to be ready to take the qualitative step towards a federal union those who are  
111   prepared to do so should form a "coalition of the willing". Under clear conditions the UEF supports  
112   the establishment of different levels of integration inside the EU, thus allowing more advanced  
113   states to show the way forward for the Union as a whole. This implies that those Member States  
114   willing to give birth to a fiscal/economic/political Union must be ready to go beyond the current  
115   Treaties, even without the consent of the other partners, as it was in the past for the Euro or the  
116   Fiscal Compact and the ESM. But those movements should not disrupt the framework of the  
117   European Union or lead to a "Europe á la carte" and it must be always open for others to join.

118   The relationship between the citizens and the European Union needs to be improved. More  
119   democratic processes are of uttermost importance for the future of the Union. A possible  
120   innovation to be extended both in time and scope could be the concept of Citizens' consultations.  
121   In many town hall meetings all over the Union women and men are asked to articulate their ideas  
122   on the future and Europe. However, before this concept is transferred into the political reform  
123   process, strong evidence is needed that they can have a real impact in the citizens' adhesion to  
124   the European perspective and the decision-making process.

125   We request the European Parliament to take the initiative and trigger an ambitious constitutional  
126   reform. This could take the form of a dedicated Convention implying a wide contribution of the  
127   European Parliament, the member states, the regions, the local authorities and other  
128   representatives of the civil society and the citizens.

- 129 The Union of European Federalists is prepared to accompany and to contribute actively to the  
130 reform process of the European Union.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 1.1.**

<b>Amendment No. 1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 20 to
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
last year ;	
2017;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 38 to
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
The heads of state and government may also agree to elect the president of the Commission as president of the European Council ;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b> Grammar	

<b>Amendment No. 3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 51 to
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
burden-sharing ;	
responsibility-sharing ;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b> It is not proper to refer to migrants (human beings) as a burden	

<b>Amendment No. 4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 53 to
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
control ;	manage ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Borders are crossed every day for lots of different purposes, not only for migration

<b>Amendment No. 5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 78 to 79
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
but unanimity should only be necessary in very limited critical and specific cases ;	but unanimity should be abolished ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 125 to 127
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
implying a wide contribution of the European Parliament, the member states, the regions, the local authorities and other representatives of the civil society and the citizens ;	on the basis of a project drafted by the European Parliament, and with contributions of the interested member states, regions, local authorities and other representatives of the civil society and the citizens ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	



<b>Amendment No. 7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domènec Ruiz Devesa, Pilar Llorente, Katia Gutiérrez	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	Final
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Calls on the governments of France, Germany and Spain to take the lead and support all the initiatives in favour of full political union; calls for the creation of the Spinelli Group of Ministers of Foreign Affairs ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Emil Dimitrov	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 8 to 11
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Six months before the next European election the process of uniting Europe is seriously in danger: Because it had been agreed upon before deepening and strengthening the Union, the great enlargement from fifteen to twenty-eight member states has changed the character of the Union and is still not fully digested ;	Six months before the next European election the process of uniting Europe is seriously in danger. The simultaneous deepening and widening of the Union requires an ongoing process of constitutionalisation ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Emil Dimitrov	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 95 to 98
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
but, at the same time, a new voting rule within the European Parliament must be set up, giving the voting right on matters of the euro area exclusively to those Members of the European Parliament who have been elected in the Member States belonging to the Economic and Monetary Union ;	Deleted ;

<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	
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<b>Amendment No. 10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 51 to 52
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
The Dublin regulations have to be reformed ;	The Dublin regulations must be replaced by a European Agency for Asylum which examines demands and grants asylum in the name of all EU Member states. Hence the creation of a European refugee status;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	<p>With the creation of a European Agency for Asylum there is no more need of Dublin regulations. Such an agency will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocate asylum seekers over the European territory while it examines their demands (instead of concentrating them in hotspots or confining them outside European frontiers).</li> <li>• Ensure a fair and equal treatment wherever the demand has been made (to fight asylum shopping)</li> <li>• Consequently, grants a free and unrestricted access to European territory</li> </ul> <p>Creating a European refugee status will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant equal rights to every asylum seeker in Europe</li> </ul> <p>Hinder states' strategies devoted to discouraging asylum demands, such as administrative deadlocks</p>

<b>Amendment No. 11</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Lucio Levi	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 39 to 40
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

39 For future European elections the European character of the elections has to be strengthened 40 by the introduction of transnational lists ;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Transnational lists (TL) are not organized in any existing federation without any harm to supranational democracy. TL create a gap between 1 <sup>st</sup> class MEPs (an élite of parliamentarians elected in TL) and the great majority of MEPs. The result would be a weakening of the legitimacy of th EP.

<b>Amendment No. 12</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Richard Nowak	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	Add after line 33
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
the EU and to effectively promote their European programmes;	[Add after “the EU and to effectively promote their European programmes.” The following]  With intelligence for purpose, as a corollary for a new space to explore, for the extension and expansion of it. For the advent of intelligent, opposable and responsible citizen, with access to data, and information, inheriting principles, dignity, freedom; equality, solidarity, citizenship, justice, democratic and republican life. By relying on a contract between us to which we become a stakeholder, decide on the Constitutional Contract, have the referendum, access, participate, to the legislative discussions, have and delegate to the Constitutional Council, delegate the ordinary to the powers, Informative, Legislative, Executive, Judicial, act in a simplified federal administrative area, administer the social, manage the economy;

	<p>- in a minimal framework: global, federations, regions, localities, through a democratic political structure based on the separation of power in informative, legislative, executive, judicial, capped by a council, sitting on a constitutional jury and expert structures. This is the consideration of the individual in all its dimensions. This must be at the top of the new constitution to be developed. Nothing prevents the various entities from cooperating for specific purposes, including security, mobility and the economy (see current treaty). This is contingent on the advent of Intelligence, the only tool, to meet all challenges;</p>
<p><b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b></p>	<p>Noting that there is already a Europe of variable geometry that does not solve any of the current problems, the most important in the short term is a coordinated response to the challenge of the greenhouse effect and more complex to the challenge of the Milankovich cycles as this involves a planetary organization.</p> <p>The crowning achievement of the various current Europeans is that of the climate challenge in both respects (570 million people from the Atlantic to the Urals and from Greenland to Anatolia) is the priority.</p> <p>The Europe of the electoral campaign includes only 27 states</p> <p>I support a federal Europe not on the current bases that are based on economic management, so the short term. This conception of history has shown its limits since the civilization has archives and this is still true today.</p> <p>The parameter not taken into account resulting from the evolution (entity of 100 billion neurons) is not integrated at the level of the current constitution which manages the Human only through the concept of human capital in a market economy.</p> <p>Without this, it is impossible to set up a contract, a constitution that can unite the</p>

	<p>Europeans (and lead the rest of the world). The social and personal aspects are not taken into account in the current confederal and oppressive structure following the non-separation of powers.</p> <p>That said, the proposal to support a hard core of countries deciding to form a federal Union worthy of the name, democratic and concretizing the principles of the ECHR is one of the leverage to restore confidence to the citizen.</p> <p>The opposition to the Union results only from postures based on emotions. The whole strategy is not to fall into the trap set by the populists who have only this deadly method to sabotage the necessary response to the challenge. The emotional posture is short term. To restore hope, the formation of generalized intelligence becomes the second prerequisite.</p> <p>This posited, the conservation of the data conditions the freedom, to find the answers posed by the evolution. hence a complete overhaul of the constitution to achieve. that is why, in order to extend the proposal, the Parliament must proceed to the creation of a constituent commission within it to elaborate, finalize and adopt a new constitution. The survival of humanity and perhaps many species is at this price.</p>
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<b>Amendment No. 13</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Juuso Järviemi, Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 95 to 98
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
[...] a new voting rule within the European Parliament must be set up, giving the voting right on matters of the euro area exclusively to those Members of the European Parliament who have been elected in the Member States belonging to the Economic and Monetary Union ;	[...] a new voting rule within the European Parliament must be set up, giving the voting right on matters of the euro area exclusively to those Members of the European Parliament who have been elected in the Member States belonging to the Economic

	and Monetary Union, <i>or on an EU-wide transnational list</i> ;
Explanatory statement (optional):	

<b>Amendment No. 14</b>	
Proposed by: Juuso Järvinemi, Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
The line number(s):	From 101 to 104
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
The Union of European Federalists asks for both: Improvements which can be realized in the framework of the existing Treaties should be immediately implemented; others request Treaty reforms or a new Treaty to be prepared by a Convention implying contributions of the European Parliament, the Member States, the Regions, the local authorities and other representatives of the civil society and the citizens ;	The Union of European Federalists asks for both. Improvements which can be realized in the framework of the existing Treaties should be immediately implemented. <b><i>For improvements that require a Treaty reform, an Assembly composed of Members of the European Parliament, representative of Member States, Regions, local authorities and other representatives of civil society and citizens shall be convened after the European elections in May 2019. This Assembly should be tasked with drafting a European Constitution, to be put to citizens in a pan-European vote ;</i></b>
Explanatory statement (optional):	

<b>Amendment No. 15</b>	
Proposed by: Juuso Järvinemi, Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
The line number(s):	From 109 to 111
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Under clear conditions the UEF supports the establishment of different levels of integration inside the EU, thus allowing more advanced states to show the way forward for the Union as a whole ;	Under clear conditions the UEF supports the establishment of different levels of integration inside the EU, thus allowing <b><i>the closely integrated core</i></b> to show the way forward for the Union as a whole ;
Explanatory statement (optional):	

<b>Amendment No. 16</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Juuso Järviemi, Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 124 to 127
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
We request the European Parliament to take the initiative and trigger an ambitious constitutional reform. This should take the form of a dedicated Assembly composed of Members of the European Parliament, representative of Member States, Regions, local authorities and other representatives of civil society and citizens shall be convened after the European elections in May 2019. This Assembly should be tasked with drafting a European Constitution, to be put to citizens in a pan-European vote ;	The Union of European Federalists asks for both. Improvements which can be realized in the framework of the existing Treaties should be immediately implemented. <b><i>For improvements that require a Treaty reform, an Assembly composed of Members</i></b> of the European Parliament, <b><i>representative of</i></b> Member States, Regions, local authorities and other representatives of civil society and citizens <b><i>shall be convened after the European elections in May 2019. This Assembly should be tasked with drafting a European Constitution, to be put to citizens in a pan-European vote;</i></b>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.2.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “MULTI-LEVEL  
FEDERALISM AS A GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION”**  
Submitted by Otto Schmuck

1 The Union of European federalists is firmly convinced that federalism understood as multilevel  
2 governance is a universal and guiding principle, which includes all political levels with tasks, they  
3 can deliver best according to the conditions of subsidiarity.

4 The general advantages of multi-level governance compared to a centralized political system are  
5 well known:

- 6 • policy making is closer to the citizens while at the same time the possibility to set common  
7 rules where and when necessary,
- 8 • decentralization of power (“checks and balances”),
- 9 • more identification with the political system, due to the fact that voters who are in  
10 opposition to the government at the upper level may support a governing party at the  
11 lower level(s),
- 12 • possibility to try out and to test new political solutions and concepts and as a result a  
13 competition of the best solutions,
- 14 • chance for formation and recruiting of personnel with solid political and administrative  
15 experience at the lower levels.

16 Those advantages can be attributed to all political levels: the local, the regional, the national, the  
17 European and the world level.

18 **The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems**  
19 **but has to be reformed in a federal way**

20 The EU is an important instrument for addressing important needs and challenges. It guarantees  
21 peace and democracy and it serves to economic and social welfare of the citizens. Open borders  
22 and the common currency are among the outstanding achievements.

23 But there is a growing need for reforms in various aspects: The Economic and Monetary Union is  
24 not completed, the options for action in the field of foreign and security policy are weak and the  
25 need for unanimity decisions in important fields prevent reforms. Moreover there is a need for a  
26 common asylum and immigration policy based on solidarity and a more effective common border  
27 management. The federal character of the EU has to be strengthened by a more efficient decision  
28 making with majority voting in all important fields – where appropriate with higher thresholds of  
29 three quarters or four fifth, including future reforms of the Treaties.

30 **The contribution of the regions to European integration**

31 Multi-level governance is an important feature of the European Union. Nation-states alone do not  
32 have the power and the effectiveness to solve important political problems. Urgent political aims  
33 – like those of the Europe 2020-strategy (increasing the employment rate, increasing combined  
34 public and private investment in R&D, climate change and energy targets, reducing school drop-  
35 out rates, increasing the share of the population having completed tertiary education, lifting at  
36 least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion) - can only be achieved if



37 they are supported and implemented by all political levels – European, national, regional and  
38 local. And this is the reason why the regions have to play an important in the EU.

39 Subnational entities have a growing influence in selected fields. Especially in bigger member states  
40 the European Union needs for many reasons strong regions:

- 41 • Regions are close to the citizens and may contribute to a higher degree of acceptance in  
42 the European Union.
- 43 • Regions have been the beneficiaries of the structural funds (1/3 of the European budget)  
44 since 1988 at least.
- 45 • In many cases regions are responsible for the implementation of EU-regulations.
- 46 • The involvement of regional experts in the EU decision making contributes to efficient  
47 solution, they know best the conditions for functioning solutions at home.
- 48 • Regions in many member states are responsible for culture and education. They may  
49 introduce a strong European dimension in the curricula of school and universities.

50 With the instruments of regional policy and territorial cohesion the EU has developed direct links  
51 to the regions. Thereby the administrative capacity of the regions has been strengthened even in  
52 centralized member states. The status of the regions including their right for self-government is  
53 accepted by the EU and the EU procedures offers a certain influence for the regions in the  
54 European decision making and to act at the European level. Regional and local representatives  
55 are members of the Committee of the Regions. Many regions have established liaison offices in  
56 Brussels.

57 The European Union needs strong and pro-European regions. From the citizen's perspective  
58 European integration and regionalization can be viewed as complementary processes: On the one  
59 hand power goes further away from the lower to the upper level on the other hand power comes  
60 closer to the citizens. Moreover regionalism is a method to solve problems and to minimize  
61 conflicts. From a regional perspective in a system of multi-level-governance the predominance of  
62 the nation state has diminished and as a result regional conflicts may loose importance. Northern  
63 Ireland, Tyrol and the Basque region are meaningful examples for this. It may be possible that  
64 regional conflicts could be prevented if EU-states internally were structured more federally.

### 65 **European integration strengthens regions, but regionalism does not mean** 66 **separatism**

67 Regionalism in the European Union is positive. But regionalism does not mean that regions may  
68 claim for becoming independent nation states. It is neither the aim nor a promising concept to  
69 create a multitude of small new nation states and by doing so to increase the number of member  
70 states in the EU.

71 Separatism is not and cannot be the aim of regionalism in Europe. One of the predominant aims  
72 of European integration after WW II was - and still - is to frame the influence of independent  
73 nation states and to draw back the dangers of an exaggerated nationalism by creating a  
74 supranational Community based on democracy and the rule of law. In this regard, the UEF has no  
75 sympathy for unilateral attempts to enforce independence.

### 76 **The Union of European Federalists emphasizes:**

- 77 1. Federalism understood as multi-level governance is a universal and guiding principle for  
78 all political levels.
- 79 2. The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems,  
80 but has to be reformed in a federal way.
- 81 3. Regions and municipalities are important actors in order to cope efficiently with political  
82 tasks; therefore they have to play an active role in the European Union.
- 83 4. Growing regionalism is a positive tendency in Europe, but regionalism does not mean  
84 separatism.
- 85 5. According to the concept of federalism, important tasks - such as peacekeeping,  
86 development cooperation, and humanitarian aid - should be addressed at the global level because  
87 of their global structure. Unfortunately the Instruments and procedures of the United Nations  
88 today are too weak to cope efficiently with those tasks, so that the EU has to balance the deficit  
89 as much as possible. In order to tackle universal problems in a better and more efficient way the  
90 structures of the United Nations have to be strengthened.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 1.2.**

<b>Amendment No. 1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Lucio Levi	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 82 to 83
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>According to the concept of federalism, important tasks - such as peacekeeping, 83 development cooperation, and humanitarian aid - should be addressed at the global 84 level because of their global structure. Unfortunately the Instruments and procedures of 85 the United Nations today are too weak to cope efficiently with those tasks, so that the 86 EU has to balance the deficit as much as possible. In order to tackle universal problems 87 in a better and more efficient way the structures of the United Nations have to be 88 strengthened ;</p>	<p>Important tasks such as climate change, governing global economy, nuclear disarmament ;</p>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Lucio Levi	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	89
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	<p>The subsidiarity principle suggests that nations should be represented at the regional level and the great regions of the world should be represented at the world level. The achievement of peace at the regional level is a condition to promote peace at the world level. A regional level of government is an indispensable vehicle to make the working of the UN more efficient, just and democratic. Regional groupings of states are an alternative to the current UN structure based on power hierarchies determined by the differences between states of varying dimensions and the fragmentation of the UN into an unmanageable number of states. In other words, the reduction of the number of</p>

	actors within the international system of states makes it easier negotiations and co-operation. Regional organizations, as far as they bring together groupings of states, can be conceived as building blocks of a world community, an intermediate level between nation-states and global institutions. They should not replace states nor eliminate their autonomy. They are the framework where rudimentary legislative, executive and jurisdictional bodies can take shape in order to enable these institutions to address issues of regional dimension ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The subsidiarity principle should be articulated at the macro-regional and global levels.

<b>Amendment No. 3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Lucile Rossat
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 63 to 72
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Regionalism in the European Union is positive. But regionalism does not mean that regions may claim for becoming independent nation states. It is neither the aim nor a promising concept to create a multitude of small new nation states and by doing so to increase the number of member states in the EU ;  Separatism is not and cannot be the aim of regionalism in Europe. One of the predominant aims of European integration after WW II was -and still - is to frame the influence of independent nation states and to draw back the dangers of an exaggerated nationalism by creating a supranational Community based on democracy and the rule of law. In this regard, the UEF has no sympathy for unilateral attempts to enforce independence ;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	In a federal state with multi-level governance and appropriate representation of people at all levels, there is no need to be afraid of separatism or nationalism. I think it is a very restrictive statement for our organisation and it shows a lack of confidence while supporting the idea of harmonious federal institutions.

	All has been very well said in the previous paragraph. This one, in my opinion, is very aggressive and counterproductive.
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<b>Amendment No. 4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Lucile Rossat	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 80 to 81
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Growing regionalism is a positive tendency in Europe, but regionalism does not mean separatism ;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Same reason as above .

<b>Amendment No. 5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 1 to 88
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Whole resolution ;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Proposal to postpone the voting to the next FC, hence having the time to discuss in PC more the issues tackled by the resolution. The main problem is the resolution is dealing only with regional level, and not the other layers of local governance.

<b>Amendment No. 6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 71 to 72
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
In this regard, the UEF has no sympathy for unilateral attempts to enforce independence ;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 17 to 18
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems but has to be reformed in a federal way;	The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems but has to become <i>fully federal</i> ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The current wording may imply that it is not currently federal in any respect.

<b>Amendment No. 8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	24
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<i>unanimity</i> decisions ;	<i>unanimous</i> decisions ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Grammar

<b>Amendment No. 9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	37
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
why the regions have to play an important in the EU ;	why the regions have to play an important <i>role</i> in the EU ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Missing word.

<b>Amendment No. 10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	45
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

efficient solution ;	efficient solutions ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 11</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	62
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
could be prevented if EU-states internally were structured more federally ;	could be prevented <i>or better managed</i> if EU-states internally were structured more federally ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 12</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	77
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems, but has to be reformed in a federal way ;	The European Union provides the appropriate framework to solve important problems but has to become <i>fully federal</i> ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 13</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	88
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	including, among other things, the reform of the Security Council and the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.3.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “THE EUROPEANISATION OF POLITICS AND CONSTITUENT PROCESS”**

Submitted by Enrique Barón Crespo, Guido Montani and Domènec Ruiz Devesa

- 1 Having regard to the Meseberg Declaration of 25 June 2018 signed by the governments of France  
2 and Germany, which calls for the introduction of a pan-European electoral constituency by 2024;
- 3 Recalling the UEF Federal Committee Resolution on the Elections to the European Parliament and  
4 the Spitzenkandidat Process;
- 5 Recalling the UEF Federal Committee Resolution on a Europe-wide constituency for the 2019  
6 European Parliament Elections of 22 October 2017;
- 7 Recalling the State of the Union Addresses delivered by president Juncker in September of 2017  
8 and 2018;
- 9 Considering that the Spitzenkandidat principle is the affirmation of parliamentary democracy, by  
10 which the candidate for president of the Commission tabled by one of the political families that is  
11 able to command a majority in the European Parliament is nominated by the European Council to  
12 the said position;
- 13 Considering that the Europeanisation of politics requires the joint affirmation of  
14 Spitzenkandidaten that lead their respective transnational lists;
- 15 Considering that the European Council should be led by the president of the Commission,  
16 previously appointed in accordance to the said Spitzenkandidat principle;
- 17 Considering that this joint presidency will reinforce the Commission as the Union executive, the  
18 global role of the Union;
- 19 Considering that this Union President will have the legitimacy to lead a constituent process  
20 resulting in a fully-fledge federation;
- 21 Considering that the constituent group should be composed by willing Member of the European  
22 Parliament (MEPs), national governments and Members of national parliaments (MPs);
- 23 Taking into account that the some national governments are not supportive of the  
24 Spitzenkandidat principle;
- 25 **The Union of European Federalists:**
- 26 ● Reaffirms that the European Council should nominate the president of the Commission in  
27 accordance to the Spitzenkandidaten process;
  - 28 ● Calls for the introduction of a joint pan-European electoral constituency no later than the  
29 2024 elections to the European Parliament;
  - 30 ● Encourages pro-European political parties to design transnational electoral lists in each  
31 Member State for the 2019 European election;
  - 32 ● Encourages pro-European political parties to include its Spitzenkandidat as top of the list  
33 in each of the 27 Member States;





- 34 • Calls for the European Council to elect as its president the president of the European  
35 Commission elected in accordance to the Spitzenkandidat principle
  
- 36 • Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Congress composed of the president of  
37 the Commission and of the European Council, willing MEPs, MPs, and national  
38 governments, endowed with the mission of writing a Constitutional Treaty to be adopted  
39 by the European Parliament and willing national parliaments;
  
- 40 • Calls for all pro-European candidates to the European Parliament to sign the Federalist  
41 Pledge. The signing of the said pledge will imply the candidate's simultaneous election to  
42 the European Constituent Congress;
  
- 43 • Calls, in the meantime, for the full use of the passerelle clauses in the Treaty of Lisbon in  
44 order to allow more decisions to be taken by Qualified Majority Voting.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 1.3.**

<b>Amendment No. 1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 9 to 12
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that the Spitzenkandidat principle is the affirmation of parliamentary democracy, by which the candidate for president of the Commission tabled by one of the political families that is able to command a majority in the European Parliament is nominated by the European Council to the said position;	Considering that the Spitzenkandidat principle is the affirmation of parliamentary democracy, by which the candidate for president of the Commission tabled by one of the political families that <i>succeeds in gathering</i> a majority in the European Parliament is nominated by the European Council to the said position, <i>and is subsequently elected to that position by the European Parliament</i> ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Since he is first proposed is by the new Parliament after the elections, the candidate needs to be supported by a majority in the Parliament.

<b>Amendment No. 2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 13 to 14
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that the Europeanisation of politics requires the joint affirmation of Spitzenkandidaten that lead their respective transnational lists;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Spitzenkandidaten are currently proposed by European Political “parties” (actually, for most of them, simple grouping of national parties). Equally, there is no transnational list, which does not prevent those so-called European political parties to designate a Spitzenkandidat, often translated in English by the term “Lead candidate”, without specifying what he or she actually leads.

<b>Amendment No. 3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 15 to 16
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the European Council should be led by the president of the Commission, previously appointed in accordance to the said Spitzenkandidat principle;	
Deleted ;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	A confusing proposal, a marriage of the carp and the rabbit. The executive is the Commission. The European Council's role is only to fix the strategic orientations. In a full European democracy, its function should possibly be limited to a kind of collective presidency of the Union, without any legislative nor executive role.

<b>Amendment No. 4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 17 to 18
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that this joint presidency will reinforce the Commission as the Union executive, the global role of the Union;	
Deleted ;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	On the contrary, it would most probably restrict the Commission's role to the one of a <i>fac totum</i> of the heads of State and governments.

<b>Amendment No. 5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 19 to 20
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	

Considering that this Union President will have the legitimacy to lead a constituent process resulting in a fully-fledge federation;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	This is the Parliament's role.

<b>Amendment No. 6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 21 to 22
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that the constituent group should be composed by willing Member of the European Parliament (MEPs), national governments and Members of national parliaments (MPs);	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	A so-called "constituent group" should be much broader than that, and include a variety of representatives of the citizens from the Civil society.

<b>Amendment No. 7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 30 to 31
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Encourages pro-European political parties to design transnational electoral lists in each Member State for the 2019 European election;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Meaningless. Transnational lists are transnational. There cannot be transnational lists in each Member State.

<b>Amendment No. 8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 30 to 31
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

Encourages pro-European political parties to design transnational electoral lists in each Member State for the 2019 European election;	Encourages pro-European political parties in each Member State to campaign under the name of their European party or alliance for the 2019 European election, which implies at least to add its logo on the voting papers and campaign documents ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The expression “to design transnational electoral lists” is not explicit. We should be describing more concretely what we expect from political parties. The lines are breaking the law, which is valid for the EP elections to come. Strictly speaking, there cannot be transnational list in the context of national or regional constituencies. The eligibility of non national candidates is still based on residency criteria.

<b>Amendment No. 9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 32 to 33
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Encourages pro-European political parties to include its Spitzenkandidat as top of the list in each of the 27 Member States ;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The lines are breaking the law, which is valid for the EP elections to come. A citizen can be candiate in one constituency and only one ! The means to strenghten the Spitzenkandidat principle, especially during electoral campaigns, such as giving the name of the Spitzenkandidat in electoral propaganda, is another question.

<b>Amendment No. 10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	34
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

	Encourages the use of the expression “Candidate to the presidency of the European commission” instead of “Spitzenkandidat”, to make the concept easily understandable by citizens all over Europe ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	If accepted, all the references to “Spitzenkandidat” need to be replaced by “Candidate” to the presidency of the European commission.

<b>Amendment No. 11</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	UEF France
<b>The line number(s):</b>	Between lines 33 and 34
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Calls the main national media to cooperate to produce several debates between the candidates to the presidency of the European commission, and broadcast them in every member state ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 12</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	UEF France
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 34 to 35
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the European Council to elect as its president the president of the European Commission elected in accordance to the Spitzenkandidat principle ;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	See above the reasons for deleting lines from 15 to 18.

<b>Amendment No. 13</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	UEF France

<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 36 to 39	
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Congress composed of the president of the Commission and of the European Council, willing MEPs, MPs, and national governments, endowed with the mission of writing a Constitutional Treaty to be adopted by the European Parliament and willing national parliaments;		deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		The respective roles of a Constituent Group and of a Constituent Congress need to be clarified. On this ground this resolution proposal is very confusing, and the least would be to develop the design of a fully fledged constitutional process.

<b>Amendment No. 14</b>		
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF France		
<b>The line number(s):</b>	36	
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Congress composed of the president of the Commission and of the European Council, willing MEPs, MPs, and national governments, endowed with the mission of writing a Constitutional Treaty to be adopted by the European Parliament and willing national parliaments;		Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Congress composed of <i>the members of the European parliament and delegates from national parliaments</i> , endowed with the mission of writing a Constitutional Treaty to be adopted by the European Parliament and willing national parliaments;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		This congress should be composed of directly elected people, representing fairly the citizens of the EU (MEPs) and the Member states (MP delegations).

<b>Amendment No. 15</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)

<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 13 to 14		
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the Europeanisation of politics requires the joint affirmation of Spitzenkandidaten that lead their respective transnational lists;		Considering that the Europeanisation of politics requires <i>that European political parties commit to nominating Spitzenkandidaten; considering, furthermore, that the Spitzenkandidaten process may be improved by having said candidates lead their Europarties'</i> respective transnational lists;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>			

<b>Amendment No. 16</b>			
<b>Proposed by:</b>		Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 15 to 16		
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the European Council should be led by the president of the Commission, previously appointed in accordance to the said Spitzenkandidat principle;		Considering that the European Council should <i>only provide the Union with political impetus and abstain from legislative and executive functions, in full respect of Treaty requirements;</i>	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>			

<b>Amendment No. 17</b>			
<b>Proposed by:</b>		Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After 15-16 (new)		
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
		Considering that upon adoption of a European Constitution or, to the least, as a result of a deep and comprehensive revision of the Treaties, only the Commission shall be endowed with Executive power at EU/Eurozone level, and that the European Council shall be abolished as an institution;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>			



<b>Amendment No. 18</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 17 to 18
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that this joint presidency will reinforce the Commission as the Union executive, the global role of the Union;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 19</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 19 to 20
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that this Union President will have the legitimacy to lead a constituent process resulting in a fully-fledge federation;	Considering that <i>the Commission President, as the sole Union President with an executive role</i> , will have the legitimacy to lead a constituent process resulting in a fully-fledge federation;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 20</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 21 to 22
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that the constituent group should be composed of willing Member of the European Parliament (MEPs), national governments and Members of national parliaments (MPs);	Considering that <i>an Assembly tasked with drafting a European Constitution</i> should be composed of <i>Members</i> of the European Parliament, <i>representative of Member States, regions, local authorities and other representatives of civil society and citizens from Member States that belong to the</i>

	<i>Eurozone, as the most integrated core of the EU.</i>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 21</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 34 to 35
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the European Council to elect as its president the president of the European Commission elected in accordance to the Spitzenkandidat principle;	<i>Calls for the European Council/Euro Summit to convene a Constituent Assembly tasked with drafting a federal European Constitution for the Eurozone;</i>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 22</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 36 to 39
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Congress composed of the president of the Commission and of the European Council, willing MEPs, MPs, and national governments, endowed with the mission of writing a Constitutional Treaty to be adopted by the European Parliament and willing national parliaments ;	<i>Calls for the creation of a European Constituent Assembly, composed of Members of the European Parliament, representative of Member States, regions, local authorities and other representatives of civil society and citizens from Member States that belong to the Eurozone, as the most integrated core of the EU;</i>  <i>Calls for the draft European Constitution to be put to the vote of EU citizens living in a Member State belonging to the Eurozone;</i>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 23</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Alessandro Pilotti

<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 9 to 12
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the Spitzenkandidaten principle is the affirmation of parliamentary democracy, by which the candidate for president of the Commission tabled by one of the political families that is able to command a majority in the European Parliament is nominated by the European Council to the said position;	Considering that the Spitzenkandidaten principle weakens the affirmation of parliamentary democracy ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 24</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Alessandro Pilotti	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 13 to 14
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the Europeanisation of politics requires the joint affirmation of Spitzenkandidaten that lead their respective transnational lists;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 25</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Alessandro Pilotti	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 15 to 16
<b>Original text</b>	
<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
Considering that the European Council should be led by the president of the Commission, previously appointed in accordance to the said Spitzenkandidat principle;	Considering that the European Council should be led by the president of the Commission;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 26</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Alessandro Pilotti	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 23 to 24

Original text	Proposal for amendment
Taking into account that the some national governments are not supportive of the Spitzenkandidat principle;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

Amendment No. 27	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Alessandro Pilotti
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 26 to 27
Original text	Proposal for amendment
Reaffirms that the European Council should nominate the president of the Commission in accordance to the Spitzenkandidaten process;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

Amendment No. 28	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Alessandro Pilotti
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 32 to 33
Original text	Proposal for amendment
Encourages pro-European political parties to include its Spitzenkandidat as top of the list in each of the 27 Member States;	Encourages pro-European political parties to celebrate real democratic congresses;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

Amendment No. 29	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Alessandro Pilotti
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 35 to 36
Original text	Proposal for amendment
Calls for the European Council to elect as its president the president of the European Commission elected in accordance to the Spitzenkandidat principle;	Calls for the European Council to elect as its president the president of the European Commission;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

## PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [1.4.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “RESOLUTION ON FAIR TAXATION AND OWN RESOURCES”

Submitted by Catherine Vieilledent and Ciavarini Michele on behalf of UEF-Groupe Europe

1 Following the publication of the Monti report on EU own resources in January 2017 and the  
2 Commission’s proposals on the same topic , UEF considers that restoring the EU’s true own  
3 resources is a priority. New challenges on our external borders (external security, migrations,  
4 fundamentalism) and globally have pushed new priorities forward (climate change, external action  
5 and defence, innovation and research, digital skills) and made EU investment through fair taxation  
6 an urgent matter to support sound public finances and the need for growth and jobs.

7 Taxation remains an exclusive competence of the Member States, meaning any reform of the  
8 system of own resources depends on the unanimous agreement of all and the ratification by  
9 national parliaments, thereby depriving the European Parliament of a capacity to make its voice  
10 heard.

11 Making large companies pay their due for taking advantage of the European Single market is an  
12 urgently needed reform. This might allow financing urgently needed tasks or the new priorities  
13 presented by President Juncker in his 2017 State of the Union speech and in the Commission  
14 proposals of 2 May 2018 for a Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 . This reform would  
15 allow the EU to be financed by ‘rational taxes’ linked to its activities, rather than by contributions  
16 from Member States, as in the original design of the Customs Union. This would end all debates on  
17 the so-called “juste retour” and prevent the yearly arm twisting and 7-yearly blackmail by Member  
18 States when defining EU budgets;

### 19 **UEF urges the Council and the Member States to:**

- 20 1. Support the proposal discussed in the European Council in Tallin of taxing web companies as a  
21 function of their “virtual permanent establishment”, whereby digital firms should pay taxes in  
22 countries where they have a “significant digital presence”.
- 23 2. Support the Commission proposal of 21.03.2018 for an interim tax on the sales of digital  
24 services using information provided by EU-based agents, ahead of a harmonised corporate tax  
25 base to be adopted in multilateral coordination with the OECD.
- 26 3. Propose that all corporations earning close to 1 billion euro in revenue worldwide and revenues  
27 of 50 million Euro from the EU single market, pay a modest levy (i.e. 10 to 20% of their profits,  
28 instead of the 3% proposed as a harmonised rate on revenue) directly to the European Union.  
29 This being a direct EU added value, the revenue should be an EU own resource, not a revenue  
30 for national budgets. This would be much simpler, both for the taxing authority and for  
31 companies, and in addition, counter Euroscepticism by committing to fair taxation.
- 32 4. Quickly to take up the 2016 Commission proposals on a common consolidated tax base for  
33 corporate taxation as a welcome tool to fight against tax evasion, counterbalance the erosion  
34 of national tax revenues and provide the EU budget with a solid resource (3%) deducted from  
35 their GNI contributions.

### 36 **Observations and reasons for application**

37 The piecemeal dismantling of own resources since 1988 have led to the situation where  
38 considerations of “fair return” prevail over the debate on EU budget, its added value and the

- 1 financing of common goods and where 70% on average of EU own resources are contributions from
- 2 the Member States.
  
- 3 The current European mood is positive and more than 60% Europeans, according to the 2017
- 4 Eurobarometer survey on “The Future of Europe” ([http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-16-](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-4493_en.htm)
- 5 [4493\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-4493_en.htm)) see in the EU the best way to preserve their quality of life and that of their children.
  
- 6 After a succession of scandals (Luxleaks in 2015, Panama Papers in 2016, Paradise Papers in 2017)
- 7 raised public outcry, the European Commission in 2015 relaunched its 2011 action plan for fair and
- 8 efficient taxation. In particular, it relaunched its proposal for a Common Consolidated Corporate
- 9 Tax Base , allowing cross border companies to comply with a single EU system to calculate their
- 10 taxable profits in the EU, to consolidate their losses and profits across the EU and be taxed where
- 11 they active at the national rate. This aims to put an end to tax rulings whereby some Member States
- 12 attract companies to localize their profits with them and deprive other Member States from
- 13 revenue;
  
- 14 In the digital economy, the Member States compete to tax evasive, mobile tax bases. In March 2018,
- 15 the Commission proposed a reform of the EU’s corporate tax rules for digital services which ensures
- 16 that companies with no physical establishment but a “significant digital presence” pay taxes on
- 17 profits where they are actually generated. A Second proposal bears on an interim tax on certain
- 18 revenue from digital activities which could be taxed at a uniform 3%.
  
- 19     ▪ the European Commission on 4 October 2017 referred Ireland to the European Court of Justice
- 20     for failing to recover from Apple illegal state aid worth up to 13 billion euro in unpaid taxes for
- 21     the past 10 years, as required by its previous decision of August 2016;
- 22     ▪ In June 2017, it imposed on Google a record penalty of 2.46 billion euro for abusing its web
- 23     search position so as to privilege its own “Google Shopping” engine;
  
- 24 The European Commission considered 250 million euro unpaid taxes from the online sales giant
- 25 Amazon were “undue tax benefits” and illegal under EU state aid rules, inviting Amazon to pay the
- 26 back taxes to Luxembourg on 4 October 2017;
  
- 27 The dismantling of own resources since the 1990s has left the EU budget with net balances which
- 28 ignore the added value of EU policies and make the financing of European common goods almost
- 29 impossible. The reform of EU revenues has been long overdue and British exit provides an
- 30 opportunity to put an end to the various rebates on national GNI contributions.
  
- 31 Several proposals to create a new stream of revenue have been put on the table by the High Level
- 32 Group on own resources 26 (“Monti report”) in January 2017.
  
- 33 In February 2013, the European Commission converted its 2011 proposal for a harmonised financial
- 34 transaction tax into a proposal for an enhanced cooperation which however got bogged down in
- 35 negotiations between the 11 (now 10) Member states concerned. This deprives the EU of a viable
- 36 resource which, due to its mobile tax base and cross border nature, would have a marked EU added
- 37 value.
  
- 38 Meanwhile the Member states prepare to take measures in a disorderly way, thereby exacerbating
- 39 tax competition inside the Single Market and feeding public outrage ahead of the May 2019
- 40 elections; Commissioner Vestager acted duly when it analysed Ireland’s failure to tax Apple as illegal
- 41 state aid harmful to the internal market and a source of distortion of competition rules.

- 1 The US reform of corporate tax since 1 January 2018 shows the way to restore the tax base which  
2 is abusively eroded by delocalizing profits and IP rights to tax havens; it is also to tax income on  
3 multinational companies which the Member States in the EU are loath to recover and to actively  
4 lure companies into relocating their tax base in the United states (sales above 500 million dollars to  
5 be taxed at 5% in 2018, 10% then 12,5% after 2025). The inaction of the Member States simply  
6 means the EU is losing out in the global tax war;
- 7 The Commission should, when presenting its priorities for the future, also address more what the  
8 EU citizens want and expect from it, even if it is not part of its competencies – it would still get most  
9 of the blame in case of failure;
- 10 The EU budget of some 150 billion euro is less than 1% of EU's GDP but actual beneficiaries of the  
11 single market should contribute:
- 12 Each company doing close to 1 billion euro of consolidated group revenue (or a share of this on the  
13 28 Member States) should be taxed at a rather low rate, but at EU level; the European Commission  
14 on 21 March 2018 proposed taxing digital revenues where the users generate the data and the  
15 value, expecting a 3% tax rate to bring a yearly revenue of € 5 billion.
- 16 Applying the Irish Corporate tax of 12.5% to some 20 billion euro which Apple reported in that  
17 country (<http://www.euractiv.com/section/trade-society/news/apple-ireland-lines-of-defence-diverge-in-state-aid-case/>), would generate 2.5 billion euro; taxing the  
18 other big digital  
19 companies (i.e. companies making more than 1 billion Euro) would more than plug the UK  
20 contribution gap left after Brexit and possibly funding the new priorities identified by President  
21 Junck.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 1.4.**

<b>Amendment No. 1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Richard Nowak	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 99 to 101
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	This tax is intended for the creation and financing of the Information Power, in general, for the Data part and for the Education part in the Federal Union in order to contribute to restoring the Union's independence;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The resolution 1.4 forgot the goal of the taxation.

<b>Amendment No. 2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	19
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>1. Support the proposal discussed in the European Council in Tallin of taxing web companies as a function of their “virtual permanent establishment”, whereby digital firms should pay taxes in countries where they have a “significant digital presence” ;</p> <p>2. Support the Commission proposal of 21.03.2018 for an interim tax on the sales of digital services using information provided by EU-based agents, ahead of a harmonised corporate tax base to be adopted in multilateral coordination with the OECD ;</p> <p>3. Propose that all corporations earning close to 1 billion euro in revenue worldwide and revenues of 50 million Euro from the EU single market, pay a modest levy (i.e. 10 to 20% of their profits, instead of the 3% proposed as a harmonised rate on revenue) directly to the European Union. This being a direct EU added value, the revenue should be an EU own resource, not a revenue for national budgets. This would be much simpler, both for the taxing</p>	<p>1. Calls for a European taxation on company revenues ;</p> <p>2. Calls for a strong European environmental taxation, to penalize the negative impacts on our collective future, instead of the creation of value. This taxation would fight against tax evasion by impacting the importations as well as European production ;</p>



authority and for companies, and in addition, counter Euroscepticism by committing to fair taxation ;	
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Simplification and avoiding to give numbers which could be inaccurate and blocking further exchanges.

<b>Amendment No. 3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	50
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>In the digital economy, the Member States compete to tax evasive, mobile tax bases. In March 2018, the Commission proposed a reform of the EU’s corporate tax rules for digital services which ensures that companies with no physical establishment but a “significant digital presence” pay taxes on profits where they are actually generated. A Second proposal bears on an interim tax on certain revenue from digital activities which could be taxed at a uniform 3%. ;</p> <p>- the European Commission on 4 October 2017 referred Ireland to the European Court of Justice for failing to recover from Apple illegal state aid worth up to 13 billion euro in unpaid taxes for the past 10 years, as required by its previous decision of August 2016;</p> <p>- In June 2017, it imposed on Google a record penalty of 2.46 billion euro for abusing its web search position so as to privilege its own “Google Shopping” engine;</p>	deleted;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	Partisan proposal that would not benefit to the EU economy and the development of its digital firms. Moreover, the propositions are too stuck in a specific time context; to be useful UEF proposals need to be understandable and formulated for the future.

<b>Amendment No. 4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	

<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 99 to 101	
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>Following the publication of the Monti report on EU own resources in January 2017 and the Commission's proposals on the same topic, UEF considers that restoring the EU's true own resources is a priority. New challenges on our external borders (external security, migrations, fundamentalism) and globally have pushed new priorities forward (climate change, external action and defence, innovation and research, digital skills) and made EU investment through fair taxation an urgent matter to support sound public finances and the need for growth and jobs ;</p>		<p>UEF considers that <i>establishing a sound financing system for the EU budget</i> is a priority. New <i>European and global</i> challenges have <i>brought forward</i> new priorities (climate change <i>and environmental protection</i>, external action and defence, innovation and research, digital skills, <i>coordinated social policies, a single EU asylum policy and legal channels for migrants and refugees</i>) that <i>require a bigger EU budget and make EU investment through fair taxation an urgent matter, so as to support sound public finances, growth and jobs. In setting out its position, UEF takes due note of the Monti report on the system of EU own resources published in January 2017 and of the Commission's proposals on the same topic of May 2018 ;</i></p>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		

<b>Amendment No. 5</b>		
<b>Proposed by:</b>		Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 7 to 9	
<b>Original text</b>		<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>Taxation remains an exclusive competence of the Member States, meaning any reform of the system of own resources depends on the unanimous agreement of all and the ratification by national parliaments, thereby depriving the European Parliament of a capacity to make its voice heard ;</p>		<p>Taxation remains an exclusive competence of the Member States, meaning any reform of the system of own resources <i>at present</i> depends on the unanimous agreement of all <i>Member States</i> and the ratification by national parliaments, thereby depriving the European Parliament of <i>its legislative prerogatives as representative of all EU citizens ;</i></p>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>		

<b>Amendment No. 6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 10 to 11
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Making large companies pay their due for taking advantage of the European Single market is an urgently needed reform ;	<i>Large companies must pay their fair contribution for the functioning of the European Single Market, as they enjoy considerable advantages by operating in it ;</i>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 31 to 34
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Quickly to take up the 2016 Commission proposals on a common consolidated tax base for corporate taxation as a welcome tool to fight against tax evasion, counterbalance the erosion of national tax revenues and provide the EU budget with a solid resource (3%) deducted from their 33 GNI contributions ;	Quickly take up the <i>legislative</i> proposals on a common consolidated <i>corporate</i> tax base (CCCTB) as a <i>crucial</i> tool to fight against tax evasion, counterbalance the erosion of national tax revenues, and <i>establish minimum standards for fair taxation at EU/Single Market level. An EU levy based on a CCCTB should tax all corporate profits generated in the EU;</i>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 19 to 21
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Support the proposal discussed in the European Council in Tallin of taxing web companies as a function of their “virtual permanent establishment”, whereby digital firms should pay taxes in countries where they have a “significant digital presence” ;	Support the proposal discussed in the European Council in Tallin of taxing <i>the profits of tech and</i> web companies as a function of their “virtual permanent establishment”, whereby digital firms should pay taxes in

	countries where they have a “significant digital presence”, <i>within the framework of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)</i> ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 22 to 24
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Support the Commission proposal of 21.03.2018 for an interim tax on the sales of digital services using information provided by EU-based agents, ahead of a harmonised corporate tax base to be adopted in multilateral coordination with the OECD ;	Support, <i>as an interim measure and subject to phase out once CCCTB is fully established</i> , the Commission proposal of 21.03.2018 for a tax on the sales of digital services using information provided by EU-based agents;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 25 to 30
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Propose that all corporations earning close to 1 billion euro in revenue worldwide and revenues of 50 million Euro from the EU single market, pay a modest levy (i.e. 10 to 20% of their profits, instead of the 3% proposed as a harmonised rate on revenue) directly to the European Union. This being a direct EU added value, the revenue should be an EU own resource, not a revenue for national budgets. This would be much simpler, both for the taxing authority and for companies, and in addition, counter Euroscepticism by committing to fair taxation ;	4. Propose that, <i>as a first step</i> , all large corporations, <i>that is companies and consolidated groups whose earnings worldwide exceed 750 million euro</i> , be subject to the CCCTB. <i>The second phase (5-7 years after entry into force of CCCTB) should lower the threshold to 40 million euro, as provided for in the Accounting Directive (Directive 2013/34/EU). In the last phase (7-10 years after entry into force of CCCTB), the threshold should be lowered to zero, so as to include all companies operating in the Single Market in the scope of a single EU-wide corporate tax base;</i>

	<p>5. <i>Based on the CCCTB, set a minimum rate for corporate profits' taxation at no lower than 10% in the EU;</i></p> <p>6. <i>In any case, assign 3-5% of profit taxes levied on the CCCTB directly to the European Union's budget, as an own resource, deducted from Member States' GNI contributions. This would be a much simpler system, both for the taxing authority and for companies, and in addition, would help counter Euroscepticism by committing to fair taxation;</i></p>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 11</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Sebastiano Putoto (JEF Europe)
<b>The line number(s):</b>	34 (new paragraph)
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	<p>7. <i>To include the banking and financial sector within the scope of the CCCTB and within the scope of a reformed VAT base ;</i></p> <p>8. <i>Use this momentum to push for a harmonised corporate tax base to be adopted in multilateral coordination with the OECD.</i></p> <p>9. <i>Support the necessary Treaty changes so as to endow the Union with the power to levy taxes directly in areas of policy where it has exclusive or shared competences:</i></p> <p>10. <i>Support the necessary Treaty changes so that decisions relating to the EU's fiscal competence to be taken through the ordinary legislative procedure.</i></p>
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	

## PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [2.1.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “MIGRATION AND ASYLUM”

Submitted by Pilar Llorente Ruiz de Azúa, Domènec Ruiz Devesa

- 1 Considering that the question of migration and asylum is one of the most fundamental issues in  
2 current European and global politics, one that will define the outcome of the European elections  
3 of 2019;
- 4 Considering that migratory affairs are being exploited by the far-right, the worst enemy of  
5 European federalism and cosmopolitanism, and that pro-European parties and organizations must  
6 assume their responsibility to propose an effective and humane response that prevents social  
7 fragmentation and the rise of hatred;
- 8 Considering that from a Federalist perspective, on the basis of European and global citizenship,  
9 the right to move can only be conceived as a fundamental right;
- 10 Considering that borders are a temporary fiction, the result of the nationalist dogma;
- 11 Considering that migration is a structural trend that cannot be stopped and should be properly  
12 managed and regulated;
- 13 Considering that Europe is in need of migration in order to stop the demographic winter, address  
14 labour shortages in many countries and sectors, sustain retirement systems and prevent cultural  
15 atrophy;
- 16 Considering that helping refugees fleeing from persecution, wars, and Human Rights violations is  
17 a fundamental moral and legal obligation that must be unconditionally fulfilled by the Union and  
18 all Member States without exception;
- 19 Considering that the best way to prevent irregular border crossings and dangerous journeys  
20 across the Mediterranean is to provide safe and legal routes for refugees and migrants and the  
21 possibility to apply for asylum in the countries of origin;
- 22 Considering the Europe-Africa Alliance proposed by president Juncker in September 2018;
- 23 Concerned by the illegal actions undertaken against migrants and aid workers by the governments  
24 of Italy and Malta, particularly but not only, regarding the closure of ports for refuelling and  
25 disembarking, which have provoked an increase of deaths at sea since June 2018;
- 26 **The UEF Federal Committee:**
- 27       ▪ Calls for the development of a positive political discourse on migration, based on  
28 real data and highlighting the philosophical foundations of free movement and its social,  
29 economic and cultural benefits;
- 30       ▪ Calls for the a leadership role of UEF in European and global migratory issues, by  
31 joining the most relevant NGO coalitions on the matter;
- 32       ▪ Calls for the establishment of legal, orderly and safe avenues for economic  
33 migration, particularly by the signing of agreements between the EU and third countries;
- 34       ▪ Calls all Member States to allow the applications for asylum in the countries of  
35 origin;



- 36           ▪           Calls of the Council of the European Union to adopt the reform of the Dublin  
37 Regulation, particularly as it regards the permanent system of relocation quotas for  
38 refugees;
- 39           ▪           Calls the national authorities of Italy and Malta to stop all illegal and aggressive  
40 actions towards people in danger and rescue workers in the Central Mediterranean Sea;
- 41           ▪           Calls on the Commission and the European Parliament to open an investigation  
42 on the closure of ports and related actions undertaken by the governments of Italy and  
43 Malta and take appropriate legal action;
- 44           ▪           Calls on the national governments of France, Germany, Greece, Portugal and  
45 Spain, and other willing Member States, to establish a search and rescue operation in the  
46 Mediterranean on the basis of the Mare Nostrum operation;
- 47           ▪           Calls for a strong and substantial partnership between Europe, Africa and the  
48 Middle East, including the southern and eastern Mediterranean States, in order to  
49 promote peace, stability, development and democracy from Cape Hope to Bagdad;

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 2.1.**

<b>Amendment No.1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 8 to 9
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that from a Federalist perspective, on the basis of European and global citizenship, the right to move can only be conceived as a fundamental right;	Considering that the right of asylum is a fundamental right;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	It should be focused on the right of asylum. The meddling of asylum and (legal) migration has lead to a xenophobic shift in the public debate.

<b>Amendment No.2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 10 to
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that borders are a temporary fiction, the result of the nationalist dogma;	Considering that while the general importance of borders is diminishing, the control of all entries and exits is highly important;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	New recital a after line 16
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Considering that the integration of migrants is perceived as a challenge for both the societies and the migrants;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	



<b>Amendment No.4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	New recital b after line 16
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Considering that legal migration should be adapted to the skill shortage in the different member states;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 19 to 21
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that the best way to prevent irregular border crossings and dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean is to provide safe and legal routes for refugees and migrants and the possibility to apply for asylum in the countries of origin ;	Considering that the best a <b>promising</b> way to prevent irregular border crossings and dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean is to provide safe and legal routes for refugees and <b>asylum seekers</b> and the possibility to apply for asylum in the countries of origin ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	It should be differentiated between asylum seekers and refugees on the one hand, and legal migrants on the other hand.

<b>Amendment No.6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 27 to 28
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the development of a positive political discourse on migration, based on real data and highlighting the philosophical foundations of free movement and its social, economic and cultural benefits;	Calls for the development of a <b>differentiated</b> , positive political discourse on migration, based on real data and highlighting the philosophical foundations of free movement and its social, economic and cultural benefits <b>as well as the challenges for the societies ;</b>
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 31 to 32
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the a leadership role of UEF in European and global migratory issues, by joining the most relevant NGO coalitions on the matter;	Calls for <i>highlighting the European dimension of the topics of asylum and legal migration</i> ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	UEF should serve as a facilitator in the debate.

<b>Amendment No.8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Florian Ziegenbalg, Ulrich Beul, Jonathan Berggötz, Daniel Frey, Michael Roth, Laura Tatarelyte
<b>The line number(s):</b>	New turet after line 33
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Calls for the strengthening of Frontex in terms of staff and executive powers in order to enable an efficient control of all external borders of the EU;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Lucile Rossat
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 4 to 7
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Considering that migratory affairs are being exploited by the far-right, the worst enemy of European federalism and cosmopolitanism, and that pro-European parties and organizations must assume their responsibility to propose an effective and humane response that prevents social fragmentation and the rise of hatred ;	Considering that migratory affairs are being exploited by populist and nationalist political parties, whose programmes and ideas are against European federalism principles, and that progressive political parties and organizations must assume their responsibility to propose an effective and human response that prevents social fragmentation and the rise of hatred ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 32 to 33
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for the establishment of legal, orderly and safe avenues for economic migration, particularly by the signing of agreements between the EU and third countries;	deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.11</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 35 to 36
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls of the Council of the European Union to adopt the reform of the Dublin Regulation, particularly as it regards the permanent system of relocation quotas for refugees ;	The Dublin regulations must be replaced by a European Agency for Asylum which examines demands and grants asylum in the name of all EU Member states, hence the creation of a European refugee status ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	<p>With the creation of a European Agency for Asylum there is no more need of Dublin regulations. Such an agency will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocate asylum seekers over the European territory while it examines their demands (instead of concentrating them in hotspots or confining them outside European frontiers) ;</li> <li>• Ensure a fair and equal treatment wherever the demand has been made (in order to fight asylum shopping) ;</li> <li>• Consequently, grants a free and unrestricted access to European territory.</li> </ul> <p>Creating a European refugee status will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant equal rights to every asylum seeker in Europe ;</li> <li>• Hinder states' strategies devoted to discouraging asylum demands, such as administrative deadlocks.</li> </ul>

<b>Amendment No.12</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 42 to 44

Original text	Proposal for amendment
<p>Calls on the national governments of France, Germany, Greece, Portugal and Spain, and other willing Member States, to establish a search and rescue operation in the Mediterranean on the basis of the Mare Nostrum operation;</p> <p>Calls for a strong and substantial partnership between Europe, Africa and the Middle East, including the southern and eastern Mediterranean States, in order to promote peace, stability, development and democracy from Cape Hope to Bagdad ;</p>	<p>deleted ;</p>
<p><b>Explanatory statement</b></p>	<p>The solution is not intergovernmental but FEDERAL. Frontex budget should be increased, and the missions of the Agency extended.</p> <p>Restrictive sentence which forgets the role of international organizations, in the first place the UN. This sentence is also too broad, thus unclear, a partnership about what ?</p>

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [2.2.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “MAKING HUMAN RIGHTS A REALITY FOR ALL IN THE AREA OF GLOBALISATION - 70 YEARS AFTER THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)”**

Submitted by Daphné Gogou on behalf of UEF-Groupe Europe

1 Born out of the two World Wars, the UDHR was drafted by representatives of diverse legal and  
2 cultural backgrounds from all continents, with the active participation and support of the  
3 European countries. The UDHR set out universal values and a common standard of achievement  
4 for all peoples and all nations, establishing the right to dignity for every person, promoting the  
5 foundation for a more just world and ensuring a link with the other two main objectives of the  
6 United Nations: international peace and security and development and poverty reduction.

7 The inclusion in the UDHR of civil and political Rights on the one hand and economic, social and  
8 cultural rights on the other was certainly the main achievement of the long negotiations between  
9 Western and Socialist Countries at the end of the 40's and inspired the adoption by the Council  
10 of Europe of the European Convention of Human Rights in 1950.

11 The equality, indivisibility and interdependence of all Human Rights were reaffirmed in November  
12 1990 in the Charter of Paris for a new Europe and in the wider context in the second World  
13 Conference of Human Rights in Vienna in 1993.

14 Since its creation, the European Union developed a unique commitment to human rights, which  
15 over the years took a concrete form after the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, which gave  
16 the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU the same value as the EU Treaties and listed human  
17 rights among the Union's foundational values. This commitment means that Human Rights must  
18 consistently act as the Union's compass for action.

19 Despite these clear commitments, challenges do remain though, now more than ever, in  
20 particular with the rise of populism and nationalism in the last years. In fact, within the EU, a  
21 number of governments are taking an authoritarian turn cracking down on media and civil society,  
22 undermining the independence of the judiciary or discriminating against minorities. The refugee  
23 pressure of the past 3 years has too often been used as an excuse for certain European  
24 governments for legitimising deeply biased and problematic narratives. This had led to the issue  
25 being tackled largely at the expense of the human rights of refugees who, if they do not drown in  
26 the Mediterranean Sea trying to reach European coasts, suffer dire human rights conditions in  
27 (usually) very long transit period, whilst applying for asylum or whilst being held under  
28 unacceptable living conditions on the territory of "safe" third countries. Likewise, the austerity  
29 measures taken to address the past years' economic crisis, despite having been driven and  
30 supported by the Union, largely preserved powerful financial interests at the expense of the  
31 economic and social rights of many European citizens.

32 Outside the Union the human rights situation is even more critical and worrisome. Violent  
33 conflicts rage in Syria and other places, leading to the proliferation of war crimes, crimes against  
34 humanity, and large-scale movements of forcibly displaced people. Authoritarian governments  
35 around the world are encouraged by the international community's failure to coherently and  
36 firmly respond to the human rights violations they inflict. Corruption and immunity for gross  
37 human rights abuses committed by corporations doing business in the global context are tolerated  
38 in the absence of clear international framework.

39 Several recent reports declared human rights "in danger" and called for urgent actions.

40 Where does this bleak picture leave the European Union and its commitments to democracy,  
41 human rights and rule of law? In this difficult and troubled period, it is more important than ever  
42 that the European Union solemnly reaffirms its commitments to its core values and reinforces  
43 policies aimed at promoting human rights inside and outside the Union, ensuring coherence in  
44 the European internal and external action despite the current Treaties' limitations.

45 In this context, and in line with previous UEF positions in favour of human rights, rule of law,  
46 democracy and a values-based Union,

47 **Therefore UEF :**

48       ▪ Recalls that 73 years after the end of Second World War, 70 years after the adoption of  
49 UDHR, 44 years after the Helsinki Final Act and 29 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall,  
50 the European Union is guided by a political philosophy of inclusion, complementarity,  
51 multilateralism based on international law and by a common commitment to respect,  
52 fulfil and protect human rights, democracy and rule of law in all its policies and actions;

53       ▪ Supports President JC Juncker proposal as mentioned in his 2018 State of the Union  
54 speech in Strasbourg, to move to qualified majority voting in selected areas of EU external  
55 relations, such as Human Rights policy, considering that this will strengthen Europe's role  
56 on the world scene and improve the EU ability to speak with one voice when it comes to  
57 EU priority foreign policy areas. In fact, making use of existing EU rules to move from  
58 unanimity to qualified majority voting in certain areas of the EU's Common Foreign and  
59 Security Policy (CFSP), would allow the EU to become a stronger global actor, better able  
60 to shape global events and to shoulder international responsibilities;

61       ▪ Supports the development, collectively and in coherent way, of an effective strategy  
62 responding to Human Rights attacks, promoting EU fundamental values and  
63 achievements, defending European interests in particular within the framework of 2030  
64 Sustainable Development Goals and other important international fora;

65       ▪ Proposes the development of a strong and coherent internal EU Human Rights strategy  
66 based on equality and pluralist conceptions of collective European belonging and fighting  
67 any expression of racism and xenophobia;

68       ▪ Calls the European Institutions to launch in view of the European Elections in 2019, a  
69 range of actions for strengthening the public awareness on founding values, informing  
70 European citizens on the achievements of the Union, presenting the challenges and  
71 inviting them to debate on these issues;

72       ▪ Invites UEF national sections to play an active role on these campaigns, in close co-  
73 operation with JEF.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 2.2.**

<b>Amendment No. 1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line 73
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Invite to reopen the discussion on Constitution of EU instead of the actual treaty, that doesn't take fully into account all the consequences of the obligations of the principles of the European Convention of Human Rights in its' governance principles ;
<b>Explanatory statement (optional):</b>	The fundamental is still the founding Contract, THE CONSTITUTION.

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [2.3.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “A EUROPEAN UNEMPLOYMENT (RE-)INSURANCE TO STABILISE THE EUROZONE AND STRENGTHEN EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY”**

Submitted by Christopher Glück

- 1 **The Union of European Federalists:**
- 2 Recalling that the Euro remains one of Europe’s most pressing policy challenges and that both
- 3 structural and functional changes to the institutional and policy design of the Eurozone are
- 4 mandatory in order to maintain economic stability, build resilience and preparedness for future
- 5 economic shocks and enable long-term economic growth in the Union;
- 6 Being aware that the current cyclical economic recovery in the Eurozone has led to some
- 7 complacency but reminding that the Eurozone remains ill-equipped for countering both
- 8 symmetric and asymmetric economic shocks;
- 9 Recalling that in a monetary union traditional policies to tackle economic shocks, such as the
- 10 adjustment of exchange and interest rates, might not be available given the diverse economic
- 11 cycles and performances across the union;
- 12 Considering that a fiscal capacity for the Eurozone to act as a first line of defence against economic
- 13 shocks is a necessary condition for a more sustainable architecture;
- 14 Recalling that proposals for various tools for macroeconomic stabilisation financed through a
- 15 fiscal capacity have been made, including a rainy day fund, investment protection schemes and
- 16 European unemployment Insurance and Re-Insurance schemes; considering further that for an
- 17 effective response to economic shocks a policy mix of several such tools might be delivering most
- 18 effectively;
- 19 Considering that an Unemployment Insurance scheme is particularly attractive as a stabilisation
- 20 tool as it alleviates directly the most visible immediate negative effects of an economic crisis on
- 21 citizens, i.e. growing unemployment and reduced net demand, reduces the fiscal strain on
- 22 governments in bad times and encourages anti-cyclical fiscal policies;
- 23 Recalling that in order to achieve a macroeconomic impact a funding of up to 3% GDP might be
- 24 required; acknowledging, however, that an Unemployment Insurance scheme with less financial
- 25 resources can already have tangible stabilisation effects;
- 26 Acknowledging the risk of moral hazard associated with all solidarity tools and recalling that
- 27 further reforms of the Eurozone must involve progress made on both, strengthening
- 28 responsibility, that is risk-reduction, and solidarity, that is risk-sharing;
- 29 Deploring that many European citizens, especially those citizens who have entered the labour
- 30 market during the last decade in crisis countries, associate the Euro and the European Union with
- 31 an aggravating economic situation, austerity policies and a lack of European solidarity;
- 32 Acknowledging that the absence of stabilisation and solidarity mechanisms has resulted in a
- 33 growing north-south divide in growth and social welfare in the Eurozone which leads to a gradual
- 34 erosion of the sense of European belonging;
- 35 Recalling that the stabilisation effect of a European Unemployment Insurance scheme could either
- 36 be obtained by moving all unemployment insurance schemes from the national level on the



37 European level, which would achieve the highest degree of risk-sharing, by paying parts of the  
38 national unemployment benefits from the European level or by a re-insurance scheme which  
39 would make payments from a European fund towards the national budgets to be used for the  
40 pay-out of unemployment benefits;

41 Acknowledging that while full and direct European unemployment insurance schemes would have  
42 the advantage of making European solidarity visible for the recipients of European benefits, these  
43 schemes would require deep harmonisation of labour market law and welfare policies and would  
44 probably require treaty changes, given that the use of the flexibility clause pursuant to Article  
45 352(1) TFEU remains uncertain; acknowledging, therefore, that a re-insurance scheme is  
46 politically the most viable option for the time being;

47 Welcoming in this context that the Meseberg declaration includes the proposal that a European  
48 Unemployment Re-insurance scheme should be considered;

49 Considering that the CJEU's ruling in the Pringle case regarding the ESM sets precedent for the  
50 legal possibility of a subset of Member States acting on their own accord where unanimous  
51 approval of the Council cannot be reached.

52 **The Union of European Federalists, therefore:**

53 Calls for the introduction of a European unemployment insurance scheme encompassing all  
54 Eurozone countries as soon as possible;

55 Demands that Member States make real progress towards the development of a sound  
56 compromise proposal ahead of the European elections in order to signal to citizens that the  
57 European Union remains able to act and to solve problems;

58 Encourages in this context especially the German and French governments to make rapid progress  
59 on the operationalisation of the proposal for a European Unemployment Re-Insurance scheme as  
60 suggested in the Meseberg declaration;

61 Considers that a credible Re-Insurance scheme, supporting but not replacing national  
62 unemployment benefit systems would contribute significantly to the stability of the Eurozone  
63 through increased risk-sharing if funded at an appropriate size, while minimising risks of moral  
64 hazard;

65 Calls on Member States to focus on the introduction of a Re-Insurance scheme in the first instance  
66 in order to make swift progress and start building up funds already during the current cyclical  
67 economic upswing in the Eurozone (“fix the roof while the sun is shining”);

68 Underlines that for political viability any European Unemployment Insurance or Re-Insurance  
69 scheme should not lead to continuous and permanent fiscal transfers and that it should be fiscally  
70 neutral for all Member States in the long run; underlines further that a European Unemployment  
71 Insurance or Re-Insurance scheme is not an appropriate policy instrument to pursue long-term  
72 convergence of incomes across the Eurozone;

73 Considers that a European Unemployment Insurance or Re-insurance scheme should act as an  
74 automatic stabiliser and therefore automatic triggers for pay-out should be defined ex-ante, such  
75 as, for example, an increase of the unemployment rate in a Member States by a certain  
76 percentage as compared to a five-year average;

- 77 Calls for the European Unemployment Insurance or Re-insurance fund to be funded in the long  
78 run through an autonomous budgetary capacity for the Eurozone, and in the meantime with  
79 annual national contributions to the fund based on GDP; further calls for a revision of the funding  
80 scheme three years after introduction of the scheme;
- 81 Calls for full involvement of the European Parliament in decisions regarding the European  
82 Unemployment Insurance;
- 83 Underlines that should no unilateral agreement in the European Council be achievable, willing  
84 Member States are encouraged to move ahead making use of the possibilities of enhanced  
85 cooperation as contemplated in Article 20 TFEU or by means of an international agreement  
86 accorded by participating Member States following the precedent given by the construction of  
87 the ESM.

**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 2.3.**

<b>Amendment No.1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 22 to 23
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Recalling that in order to achieve a macroeconomic impact a funding of up to 3% GDP might be required;acknowledging, however, that an Unemployment Insurance scheme with less financial resources can already have tangible stabilization effects ;	Recalling that in order to achieve a massive macroeconomic impact a very limited funding is required to have tangible stabilization effects, up to 20% of GDP variations ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	The US example shows that a spending of 0,5% of GDP results in a 18% less variation of GDP. Some experts evaluate the need for a European re-insurance scheme at only 0,1% of EU GDP.

<b>Amendment No.2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line 24, new paragraph
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Recalling that the heterogeneity of national unemployment insurance schemes and the effects on these schemes of other national social policies such as housing allowances or other fiscal measures must be considered, hence the outcome of a European unemployment insurance scheme or re-insurance scheme must not foster interstate competition, nor hinder the need for structural reforms where there are long term high unemployment rates.
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line 65, new paragraph
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

	<p>Underlines that the setting up of a credit system (contributions to the fund are paid through a credit on the national contribution to the EU budget and if a state spends less for unemployment than required by the law, the federal authority can rise the contribution of this state via an extra tax), hence any social or fiscal dumping between states is impossible) should be considered in the making of the European unemployment insurance scheme, especially two kinds of mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Clawbacks mechanism</i>: a state with a long-term deficit to the fund should give an extra contribution to maintain the budget balance ;</li> <li>- <i>Experience ratings</i>: the level of each state contribution is based on the frequency and probability of using the fund.</li> </ul>
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No.4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 75 to 77
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
<p>Calls for the European Unemployment Insurance or Re-insurance fund to be funded in the long run through an autonomous budgetary capacity for the Eurozone, and in the meantime with annual national contributions to the fund based on GDP;</p>	<p>Calls for the European Unemployment Insurance or Re-insurance fund to be funded in the long run through an autonomous budgetary capacity for the Eurozone, and in the meantime with annual national contributions to the fund based on payroll;</p>
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	<p>Payroll understood as the sum of employees' gross salary in a State. Precision : the contributions could be fixed until a limit, for instance, only on the first 3500€ of gross salary (the first level of contribution is based on this limit in France, another rate is fixed for the rest of the income).</p>

<b>Amendment No.5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> UEF – France	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	Add after line 77
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>

<p>Calls for the introduction of a European unemployment insurance scheme encompassing all Eurozone countries as soon as possible;</p>	<p>Calls for the introduction of a European unemployment insurance scheme encompassing all Eurozone countries as soon as possible, based on the following 4 core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common guidelines written in the EU Constitution, such as the scope, benefits, or contribution rates;</li> <li>• Autonomy of federated entities: each state respects the common guidelines but is autonomous in the administration of its unemployment policy, including the contribution levy;</li> <li>• A minimum budget: each state must spend a certain amount of its income in the functioning of the insurance scheme;</li> <li>• A federal administrator, such as a dedicated European agency, to manage the fund and have the coercive tools to impose adjustments where structural financial drifts occur.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explanatory statement</b></p>	<p>Payroll understood as the sum of employees' gross salary in a State. Precision : the contributions could be fixed until a limit, for instance, only on the first 3500€ of gross salary (the first level of contribution is based on this limit in France, another rate is fixed for the rest of the income).</p>

**PROPOSAL FOR A RESOLUTION [3.1.] OF THE UEF CONGRESS “TOWARDS A FEDERAL EU ARMY: A UNION THAT PROTECTS, EMPOWERS AND DEFENDS”**  
Submitted by Bogdan Birnbaum

- 1 **The European Congress of the Union of European Federalists:**
- 2 In reference to the 60th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome and the 70th Anniversary of the
- 3 Marshall Plan;
- 4 In reference to the resolutions on Europe Defence adopted by the Federal Committee in 2013,
- 5 2014, 2015, and 2016;
- 6 In reference to the resolution on foreign and defence policy adopted by the UEF XXV European
- 7 Congress in June 2016;
- 8 In reference to the resolutions on TTIP adopted by the Federal Committee in 2015 and 2016;
- 9 Having regard to the Rome Declaration on the 60th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome;
- 10 Having regard the Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy of June
- 11 2016;
- 12 Having regard the EU-NATO Joint Declaration of July 2016;
- 13 Having regard the European Commission EU Defence Action Plan;
- 14 Having regard the Council decision establishing PESCO and its list of participants;
- 15 Having regard the launch of the European Defence Fund;
- 16 Whereas Europe’s security environment has changed dramatically in the past few years;
- 17 Whereas Russia’s aggressiveness, persistent instability in the Middle-East and North-Africa,
- 18 increased terrorist threats as well as a shift in the foreign policy priorities of the United States
- 19 changed the basis of EU’s security situation and call for Europe to take responsibility for its own
- 20 security;
- 21 Whereas Only a handful of Member States have significant military capabilities and can be used
- 22 only for specific missions, limited in duration and field of operation. European security still relies
- 23 exclusively on NATO, which in turn depends on the United States and their capabilities;
- 24 Whereas at present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have the means
- 25 to protect the integrity of the European border or to play the role of stabilizer and peacemaker in
- 26 the tragically unstable regions bordering Europe;
- 27 Whereas the fragmentation of the current intergovernmental institutional framework hampers
- 28 the EU’s effectiveness in the field of security, defence and foreign policy and the EU’s role on the
- 29 global stage;
- 30 **EU defence**
- 31 *Policy Objectives*



- 32       ▪ Stress that reforms to enable the EU to speak with one voice in international relations and  
33       in international institutions should be a fundamental component of the process of  
34       building a truly European foreign, security and defence policy;
- 35       ▪ Calls for the establishment of a truly EU foreign and security policy that would enable the  
36       EU to promote its values in today's globalised world;
- 37       ▪ Calls for a European Union permanent seat at the Security Council of the United Nations.  
38       In this way, the European Union would finally be a transformative power that contributes  
39       to a peaceful and cooperative multilateral global order through a broad range of policies  
40       and operational capabilities;
- 41       ▪ Considers the immediate neighbourhood of the European Union a priority, calling for a  
42       greater EU role in filling the security vacuum in its wider neighbourhood;
- 43       ▪ Stresses the importance of reinforcing the European pillar of NATO.

44       *From PESCO to EU Army, passing by EU integrated forces*

- 45       ▪ Calls on the Member States and the EU institutions to make full use on the Common  
46       Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and to exploit the recent established permanent  
47       structured cooperation – PESCO that should ultimately lead to a European Defence Union;
- 48       ▪ Supports the establishment of permanent EU military headquarters, headed by a Military  
49       Operations Commander, with its own operational assets, that would enable the EU, when  
50       necessary, to respond to crises without relying exclusively on NATO, and to plan and run  
51       EU military and civilian missions. This military HQ would complement the Civilian Planning  
52       and Conduct Capability, which was already established in 2007 and runs all civilian CSDP  
53       missions. Synergies between the two HQs as well as with the European Commission and  
54       relevant JHA-Agencies, such as the newly established European Border and Coast Guard  
55       Agency, should be actively sought;
- 56       ▪ Calls for the procedural, financial and political obstacles which so far prevented the  
57       deployment of the existing Battle groups to be removed as soon as possible, as suggested  
58       in the EU Global Strategy;
- 59       ▪ Stress that within PESCO, participating Member States should establish a European  
60       Integrated Force, allowing for divisions of national armies to come together in a  
61       permanent and structured fashion and to carry out missions and operations un-der the  
62       orders of a common European chain of command;
- 63       ▪ Stress that in the longer term this integrated force should evolve into a true European  
64       Army. This European Army should progressively integrate divisions of national forces,  
65       leading one day to European Defence becoming a European exclusive competence.

66       *Defence Budget and EU industry*

- 67       ▪ Welcomes the creation of a European Defence Fund. For it to become a step-change in  
68       the way defence is financed, it should move away (at least partially) from a system of  
69       sim-ply national contributions. It could be financed partly by a “defence tax” or the  
70       issuance of “defence bonds”;
- 71       ▪ Calls for a substantial increase of this fund with both in the stage of research and  
72       development and in the stage of operations;
- 73       ▪ Calls for a single marker on defence. The application of EU's internal market rules (namely  
74       competition law) to national defence procurement, combined with an EU-level public



75 procurement and EU funding for research and technology development, would greatly  
76 incentivise the creation of a truly European defence industry and a robust single market  
77 for defence;

78     ▪ Calls for an Erasmus for soldiers. Today, training, evaluation and certification are, in the  
79 main, conducted according to national criteria, hindering the possibility of civilian and  
80 military staff from different EU countries to work together.

81 *Decision - making*

82     ▪ Stress that Decision-making on CSDP issues should be democratic and transparent. Today,  
83 CSDP is largely determined by the EU Member States, deciding at unanimity, with little  
84 parliamentary involvement and democratic accountability;

85     ▪ Stress that The European Parliament sub-committee on Security and Defence (SEDE) of  
86 the Foreign Affairs Committee should become a fully-fledged committee;

87     ▪ Calls for the nomination of a Commissioner responsible for Defence and Security;

88     ▪ In the long run, the European Parliament should be entitled to co-legislate on all aspects  
89 of security and defence policy (capabilities, procurement, priorities, missions' mandates,  
90 geopolitical strategies etc.) on an equal footing with a Council configuration of Defence  
91 ministers (chaired by the High Representative) on proposals made by the European  
92 Commission. This would ensure fully democratic CSDP decision-making processes.



**AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION 3.1.**

<b>Amendment No.1</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Emmanuel Jacob
<b>The line number(s):</b>	14
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Having regard the Council decision establishing PESCO and its list of participants;	Having regard the Council decision establishing PESCO, its list of participants and the list of adopted projects;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	The projects are the most important instruments of PESCO. A first list of 17 projects has been adopted and the second package of projects is in preparation.

<b>Amendment No.2</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Emmanuel Jacob
<b>The line number(s):</b>	24
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Whereas at present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have the means ...	Whereas at present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have enough and coordinated means ...
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	It is not correct that we (member States or the EU) don't have the means to protect. It is however correct that we don't have enough and coordinated means. We need more investment and coordinate better in order to bring our resources together.

<b>Amendment No.3</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Emmanuel Jacob
<b>The line number(s):</b>	60 (bring in new line after 60)
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Whereas at present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have the means ...	Stress that PESCO should be used to synchronise European statutes for military personnel, starting by coordinating issues related to duties and rights, as well as the level of equipment quality, medical care and social security arrangements in the event of death, injury or incapacity;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	If we work on a permanent and structured cooperation, one should not forget the human resources needed to make this successful. Bringing people together makes it necessary also to synchronise their social and working conditions.

<b>Amendment No.4</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Emmanuel Jacob	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	74
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Calls for an Erasmus for soldiers;	Calls for an improvement of the Military Erasmus, called today Exchange of Military Young Officers, by granting more resources to the European Defence College (ESDC) and open the possibilities to participate for all military ranks;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	Military Erasmus already exist but is limited in resources and public. The existing initiative needs to be improved and opened for other staff members than young officers.

<b>Amendment No. 5</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Laura Tatarélytė	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	New line after line 43
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Calls for the EU member states to strengthen the cooperation in cyber defence and mutual assistance in cyber security to address online crime and cyber-attacks in the European Union;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	Given that in the digital age attacks are not limited by country borders and that number of cyber accidents is growing annually, collective defence in cyber space must be strengthened continuously in order to tackle new dimension of threats.

<b>Amendment No. 6</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b> Laura Tatarélytė	
<b>The line number(s):</b>	New line after the last amendment
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Stresses the need to improve the European Union’s strategic communication, strengthen resilience to systematic disinformation campaigns and counter hybrid interference by foreign governments;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	As increasing weaponisation of false data aims to threaten democracy in the EU and poses a serious security threat, it is important to find a common European approach to counter hostile propaganda and effectively empower citizens to protect against disinformation campaigns.

<b>Amendment No. 7</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Domenico Moro
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line number 36
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	Stress the importance of Meseberg Declaration and the State of Union's Juncker speech, according to which EU "should also explore possibilities of using majority vote in the field of the Common Foreign and Security Policy".
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 8</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Domenico Moro
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line number 43
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
	As a first step of making NATO an institution of UN, in order to reinforce multilateral institutions ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 9</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Domenico Moro
<b>The line number(s):</b>	47
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
PESCO that should ultimately lead to a European Defence Union;	Deleted ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 10</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Domenico Moro
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line 54

Original text		Proposal for amendment
		Supports the transfer, to the Military Planning and Conduct Capabilities, of the executive missions (that is, peace-enforcing missions) and the related operational assets;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	Now, only non-executive (peace-keeping operations) has been transferred to the MPCC, while the most important step for a defence union is the transfer of the executive missions.	

Amendment No. 11		
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domenico Moro		
<b>The line number(s):</b>	61	
Original text		Proposal for amendment
		add after “a true European...”, the word “federal” ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	In order to be consistent with the title of the Resolution.	

Amendment No. 12		
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domenico Moro		
<b>The line number(s):</b>	62	
Original text		Proposal for amendment
This European Army should progressively integrate;		This European federal army should complement, initially, the;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	In order to be consistent with the title of the Resolution.	

Amendment No. 13		
<b>Proposed by:</b> Domenico Moro		
<b>The line number(s):</b>	After line number 69	
Original text		Proposal for amendment
		Calls for the transfer to the European Defense Fund (EDF) the financial resources mobilized for military operations supported by member States on behalf of EU and UN (ex.: Sophia, Atalanta, EUBM missions, EUTM missions, and so on), equal to 40 bn/€;

<b>Explanatory statement</b>	In order to be consistent with the title of the Resolution.
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<b>Amendment No. 14</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Jean Marsia
<b>The line number(s):</b>	
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
Towards a Federal EU army: A Union that Protects, Empowers and Defends;	Towards a Federal European Army: A Europe that protects, empowers and defends ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	The EU is not a State and cannot have an Army. A Federal Europe, well.

<b>Amendment No. 15</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Jean Marsia
<b>The line number(s):</b>	14
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
the launch of the European Defence Fund;	- the launch of the European Defence Fund ;  - the European Intervention Initiative (EI2), launched on 25 June 2018 ;
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	

<b>Amendment No. 16</b>	
<b>Proposed by:</b>	Jean Marsia
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 16 to 29
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>
- Europe's security environment has changed dramati-cally in the past few years;  - Russia's aggressiveness, persistent instability in the Middle-East and North-Africa, increased terrorist threats as well as a shift in the foreign policy priori-ties of the United States changed the basis of EU's security situation and call for Europe to take re-sponsibility for its own security;	- Europe's security environment has changed dramati-cally since 2003 ;  - Formerly multilateral, the world is again multipolar, governed by the balance of forces between states ;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Only a handful of Member States have significant military capabilities and can be used only for specific missions, limited in duration and field of operation. European security still relies exclusively on NATO, which in turn depends on the United States and their capabilities;</li> <li>- At present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have the means to protect the integrity of the European border or to play the role of stabilizer and peacemaker in the tragically unstable regions bordering Europe;</li> <li>- The fragmentation of the current intergovernmental institutional framework hampers the EU's effectiveness in the field of security, defence and foreign policy and the EU's role on the global stage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Russia's and China's aggressiveness, persistent instability in the Middle-East and North-Africa, terrorist threats as well as a shift in the foreign policy priorities of the United States of America (USA) changed the basis of Europe's security situation and call for Europe to take responsibility for its own security;</li> <li>- The European Union treaty (TEU) forbids EU from having a common defense. The EU is therefore not one of the world powers ;</li> <li>- The EU lacks vision, courage, because moral forces of Europeans suffer both from globalization and the resurgence of communitarianism and nationalism, and ambition, it is helpless and vulnerable ;</li> <li>- In the aftermath of the collapse of the USSR, our military capabilities were unreasonably diminished ;</li> <li>- Only a handful of Member States have significant military capabilities and can be used only for specific missions, limited in duration and field of operation. European security still relies exclusively on NATO, which in turn depends on the USA and their capabilities ;</li> <li>- At present, neither individual EU Member States nor the EU as a whole have the means to protect the integrity of the European border or to play the role of stabilizer and peacemaker in the tragically unstable regions bordering Europe;</li> <li>- The fragmentation of the current intergovernmental institutional framework hampers the EU's effectiveness in the field of security, defence and foreign policy and the EU's role on the global stage.</li> </ul>	
<b>Explanatory statement</b>	The amended text is more comprehensive than the original.	

<b>Amendment No. 17</b>		
<b>Proposed by:</b>		Jean Marsia
<b>The line number(s):</b>	From 30	to 80
<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposal for amendment</b>	
	<b>Improving the European foreign, security and defence policy :</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The intergovernmental method prevailing within the EU can't produce a European defense. The founding treaties of the EU subordinate the general interest of Europeans to respect for a process that protects the illusory sovereignty of the Member States, which leads to a lack of unity of command at both political and military levels. However, some progress could be achieved.</li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Objectives in the short term</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The EU contributes to a peaceful and cooperative multilateral global order and to fill the security vacuum in its wider neighbourhood, through a broad range of policies and operational capabilities. Those efforts should become more successful if the member states become more united and if the MPCC and the CPCC merge into a permanent EU military operational head-quarter, that would enable the EU, when necessary, to respond to crises without relying exclusively on NATO, to plan and run EU military and civilian missions and to help the European Border and Coast Guard Agency to control the migrants fluxes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Defence Budget and European industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The creation of a European Defence Fund by the Juncker European Commission is a long-awaited progress. For it to become a step-change in the way defence is financed, it should be substantially increased; the 13 billions in 7 years of the EDF are to be compared to the 1400 billion that Member States will spend at least for their defence over the same period. It should move away (at least partially) from a system of national contributions. It could be financed partly by a "defence tax" or the issuance of "defence bonds".</li> </ul> <p><b>In the medium term (2025)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A federal state, that could be named the United States of Europe (USE), is essential to promote our values, which must more than ever be promoted and defended in today's globalised world, to reinforce the European pillar of NATO, to enable Europe to speak with one voice in international relations and in international institutions, to define a truly European foreign, security and defence policy, to create a European defense.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The constitution of the EUE would respect the demo-cratic principles, especially the separation of powers: it would establish real legislative and executive powers. It would be based on our values, but also on a multicul-tural identity, on the rule of law, internally and interna-tionally, on the diffusion of culture and critical think-ing, on justice, on solidarity, on social market economy and on care for the environment. So would the EUE be legitimate. They would have the means to conduct a credible foreign policy, a condition sine qua non for the establishment of a security and defence policy worthy of the name.</li> <li>- The shift to federalism should be supported by a small number of states, initially small states, ready to give up a new share of their sovereignty. They are already members of the NATO, the EU, the Schengen zone, the euro zone, etc. According to the success of this original nucleus, others, perhaps not responding to all those cri-teria, would join this avant-garde.</li> <li>- Within the scope of the USE, Europe could validly face the security challenges of the 21st century.</li> <li>- In defence, Europe must not spend more, but spend better, because the budgets allocated to our defence are considerable: 200 billion € per year! Unfortunately, they are used very inefficiently. This is due to the fragmentation of the European defence equipment market, and to an exorbitant budget allocated to the salaries of our 1.5 million soldiers, compared to the part devoted to the re-equipment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explanatory statement</b></p>	<p>Improving the European foreign, security and defence policy will have only a marginal effect and in the middle and long term. What Europe needs is a real defence and at least around 2025, what requests a Federal European State, the United States of Europe. This can be further explicated during the Congress by myself.</p>



## APPEAL FOR EUROPEAN ELECTIONS: “AGAINST NATIONALISM, UNITED FOR EUROPE”



### APPEAL TO PRO-EUROPEAN POLITICAL PARTIES

## AGAINST NATIONALISM, UNITED FOR EUROPE

The unity of Europe is in danger. Nationalist and populist forces are growing in too many of our countries. They are going to use the next European elections to ask European citizens a mandate to weaken European institutions, renationalise European policies, attack European solidarity and rules. Their growth is a threat to the survival of the European Union and to any project of a closer European unity, the only guarantee of peace and prosperity for all Europeans.

Political parties who believe in Europe must raise up and oppose the nationalist project. Defending the Europe we have is not enough. To regain citizens' hearts and minds of the European project, pro-European political parties should unite around a project of a Europe that is more united, more democratic, more social and more effective in the world.

Pro-European parties should agree on a set of principles for the future of the European Union and against the European project of the nationalists and include it in their political programmes. They should promote and rally around such principles before the European elections and then work together in the next European Parliament for:

- stronger European Economic and Monetary Union with adequate fiscal and economic powers, including its own budget with own resources democratically controlled by the European Parliament;
- European social policies to balance national responsibility with European solidarity and strengthen the feeling of European citizens to belong to a single community;
- a single European foreign, security and defence policy to promote European interests in today's unpredictable international framework;
- European policies to manage migration flows, including managing European borders through European forces and addressing together the challenge of welcoming and integrating migrants in the European Union;
- defending Schengen and opposing any restrictions to free movement of people within the European Union;
- finance European policies with an increased European budget based on true European resources, which could come from European taxes on financial transactions, digital transactions, carbon emissions or plastic waste;
- a stronger Single Market, by completing the capital markets union, the digital union, the energy union and the single market of services;
- a reform of the treaties of the European Union to reform its institutions, including making the European Commission, with reduced members, the only executive body of the Union; giving the European Council only a role of political leadership and ending its executive role in policy making; abolishing the veto right in the Council and the European Council on all matters; giving the European Parliament the right to co-decide in all EU competences;
- should this prove impossible because not all Member State agrees, preparing a project of a new Treaty for the Member States willing to go ahead.

#United4Europe

#ToFedEU

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**PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT TO THE STATUES TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE**  
Submitted by the Bureau

Original	Proposal for amendment
Art. 17	Art. 17
1. One half of the membership of the Federal Committee shall be elected directly by the Congress from amongst U.E.F. members.	1. One half of the membership of the Federal Committee shall be elected directly by the Congress from amongst U.E.F. members.
2. The remaining half shall be elected by the constituent organisations before or during the Congress, according to the rules laid down by each of them. Each constituent organisation shall elect three members, with the following exceptions:	2. The remaining half shall be appointed by the constituent organisations and JEF before or during the Congress, according to their respective statutory requirements and internal rules. The number of members to be appointed shall be determined as follows:
a) Organisations having paid membership fees in the two years preceding the Congress exceeding 1.000 members shall elect a supplementary member for every further 1.000 members or fraction thereof;	a) Organisations having paid membership fees in the two years preceding the year of the Congress exceeding 1.000 members in average shall have the right to appoint four members plus an additional member for every further 1.000 members;
b) Organisations having paid <b>less than 200 membership</b> fees in the two years preceding the Congress shall elect two members.	b) Organisations having paid membership fees in the two years preceding the year of the Congress for between 500 and 999 members in average shall have the right to appoint three members.
	c) Organisations having paid membership fees in the two years preceding the year of the Congress for between 101 and 499 members in average shall have the right to appoint two members.  d) Organisations having paid membership fees in the two years preceding the year of the Congress for 100 or less members in average shall have the right to appoint one member.
3. JEF can <b>appoint 10</b> members of the Federal Committee. In addition JEF can nominate candidates for the directly elected members of Federal Committee by the U.E.F. Congress according to Para 1.	3. JEF shall have the right to appoint six members of the Federal Committee. In addition JEF members are eligible to direct election as provided in Para 1 as well as for appointment by the constituent organisations as provided by Para 2.a, b, c., d. and e.
5. Every Member of the Federal Committee shall exercise one vote. A Member unable to attend can authorize another Member in writing to exercise his vote by proxy. No single Member shall have more than one proxy.	5. Every member of the Federal Committee shall exercise one vote. A member unable to attend can authorize another member in writing to exercise their vote by proxy. No single member shall have more than one proxy. In the event that the member appointed by a constituent organisation referred to in

17.2.d) is unable to participate in a meeting, the president of the organisation shall have the right to participate and vote at the meeting in place of the appointed member.

### Simulations of FC composition after amendment

National section		Paid members average 2016-2017	Present situation	After Amendment
1.	Austria	1.839	4	4
2.	Belgium	(less than100)	2	1
3.	Bulgaria	(less than100)	2	1
4.	Czech Republic	(less than100)	2	1
5.	Cyprus	(less than100)	2	1
6.	Finland	(less than100)	2	1
7.	France	144	2	2
8.	Germany	3.821	6	6
9.	Greece	No payment	2	0
10.	Hungary	(less than100)	2	1
11.	Italy	2.882	5	5
12.	Lithuania	(less than100)	2	1
13.	Luxembourg	(less than100)	2	1
14.	Montenegro	No payment	2	0
15.	Romania	(less than100)	2	1
16.	Serbia	No payment	2	0
17.	Slovakia	(less than100)	2	1
18.	Slovenia	No payment	2	0
19.	Spain	188	2	2
20.	Switzerland	1.924	4	4
21.	Groupe Europe	(less than100)	2	1
22.	United Kingdom	150	2	2
23.	JEF		10	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>65 x 2 = 130</b>	<b>42 x 2 = 84</b>

## ELECTIONS

### POSITIONS OPEN FOR ELECTION

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	is elected by the Congress. He/She is also the President of the Federal Committee and of the Bureau.
<b>EXECUTIVE BUREAU</b>	The Federal Committee elects from amongst its members one or more Vice-Presidents, and not less than 5 members of the Executive Bureau for a period of two years, all of whom are eligible for re-election. The Bureau carries out the decisions of and is accountable to the Federal Committee.
<b>FEDERAL COMMITTEE</b>	consists of members of whom 50% are elected directly by the UEF Congress and 50% by the constituent organisations. The members are elected to serve until the next UEF Congress. The FC determines the UEF political direction and activities between the Congresses. It organises the Congress, approves the annual budget and final account balances, draws up the rules of procedure of UEF, and elects the UEF Bureau and Treasurer.
<b>ARBITRATION BOARD</b>	consists of seven members elected by the Congress. It ensures the application of the Statutes and serves as an arbiter in case of disputes within the organisation.
<b>CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE</b>	consists of three members elected by the Congress. The Credential Committee examines the national delegates, reports to the Congress under credentials of the national sections and the good order of the Congress.
<b>PRESIDIUM</b>	is responsible for the functioning of the statutory meetings. The Congress and the Federal Committee each elect their Presidium, consisting of not less than 3 of its members.
<b>RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE</b>	is elected by the Congress and consists of three members and the rapporteurs of Political Commissions. The task of this Committee is to examine the resolutions and if needed, to propose modifications.
<b>SECRETARY-GENERAL</b>	is responsible for running the UEF Secretariat and carrying out the decisions delegated to him/her by the organs of UEF. S/he participates in the meetings of the organs of UEF without the right to vote. S/he is appointed by the Federal Committee.
<b>TREASURER</b>	is elected by the Federal Committee on the nomination of the Bureau and is responsible for the management of the finances of the organisation. The treasurer is accountable to the Federal Committee.
<b>AUDITING COMMITTEE</b>	is elected by the Federal Committee from among the members of UEF. The Auditing Committee is composed by two persons for a period of two years.
<b>TELLERS</b>	are elected by the Congress. The Committee of Tellers consists of at least three persons who are not candidates for the position to be elected.

**CANDIDATES**

**TO BE ELECTED BY THE CONGRESS ON SATURDAY 24 NOVEMBER 2018**

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



**Sandro GOZI**

**TO BE ELECTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY 25 NOVEMBER 2018**

CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL



**Paolo VACCA**

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER



**David GARCIA**

CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS



**Pauline GESSANT**



**Christopher GLÜCK**



**Otto SCHMUCK**

CANDIDATES FOR THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU



**Raphaël  
BEZ**



**Anna  
ECHTERHOFF**



**Francesco  
FERRERO**



**Daphne  
GOGOU**



**Eva  
LICHTENBERGER**



**François  
MENNERAT**



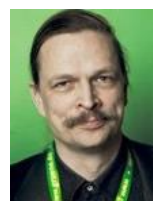
**Domènec  
RUIZ DEvesa**



**Luisa  
TRUMELLINI**



**Catherine  
VIEILLEDENT**



**Wolfgang G.  
WETTACH**

## CANDIDATES

### Candidate President - Sandro GOZI

Dear friends,

In view of our Congress in Vienna in November, I am writing to explain in few words why I have decided to present my candidacy to the Presidency of UEF.

My first reason is simply and openly a political one. Non-partisan, of course, but very political. Why? Because we are witnessing a major conflict between two visions for Europe: liberal democracy versus nationalism, rule of law versus intolerance, openness versus closure, multilateralism versus unilateralism.

In a nutshell, the Spinelli's message has never been so strong and so current: that new cleavage between federalism and nationalism is more and more at the center of European and national debates. And in this context, we, European Federalists, must take on all our responsibilities and renew our commitment for the European cause.

What drives people into the hands of our enemies is that they have lost trust in the current system to deliver solutions: therefore without more delay we must get out of this status quo and relaunch a strong process of European reform addressing ourselves to all the political forces sharing our values, our concerns, our goals.

More generally, we, as UEF, have an important role to play in uniting all democratic political forces to defend the European idea from the illiberal challenges and to provide ideas for European solutions and a European reform agenda.

My second reason is a personal one, an obvious continuation of my European and professional path.

I am a committed European, with academic and professional experiences in 7 European countries. Experience in practically all the EU institutions as well as in organised civil society. I am pro-European and pro civil rights. My experience ranges from the Erasmus programme to the Italian regional government, from civil rights and pro-European associations to the European Council, passing through the Italian Government and Parliament, European Commission, Council of Ministers, European Parliament and Council of Europe.

Over the years I have basically lived Europe from many different perspectives, as an active citizen, as a professional and through my several political and institutional experiences. I thought therefore that I was now well placed to put my convictions, my commitment and my experience at the service of our common endeavour as UEF.

I am well aware of the very good job which has been done so far, on one hand, but also fully cognisant of the organisational challenges that we face on the other. For the Federalist movement to play a

successful role, we need to redouble our efforts to deliver for national sections, encourage the smallest sections to grow, and to intensify our advocacy at the European level. UEF must become a real opportunity for all the national sections to expand our common European initiative.

In light of previous discussions you held, and of my first analysis, we should be able to immediately develop some aspects of our strategy: to promote events and projects with a new added-value and able to meet the new funding priorities of our potential donors. I feel that this is a concern shared by many national sections and on which I am willing to commit through the collective action and a clear strategy of the new Executive Bureau. We must do all we can to secure our financial situation and to diversify our donors. To this end, bureau members should identify clear advocacy priorities and take ownership of tasks and responsibilities to reach our common objectives.

Last but not least, I will be always open to ideas, concerns and proposals from all the national sections. Within this well-defined context, I am ready to use my experience and networks to strengthen the presence of UEF and represent the UEF positions in the political debate at the European level in this very delicate and decisive phase of European integration.

We need to show determination, commitment, and team spirit. Above all, we need to show courage, in our ideas as well as in our actions.

As a former DJ, I would like to end this letter with a popular quote by the band Arcade Fire “...now I’m ready to start ”. However, that being said, I believe that it is imperative for us now to return to our roots and to remind ourselves of the spirit of our founding fathers - of all of them, not just of the best known ones. Think of the many unknown Federalists, active citizens, civil servants, politicians who have fought for our European project away from the limelight. Let us recall what some of them used to say and write at the beginning of this incredible European adventure and which still holds true even more for us today: “...tut etwas Tapferes...”, it is time for an act of courage. It is time for a European Federation.

## Candidate Secretary General - Paolo VACCA

Dear friends,

I would like to submit my candidacy for a new mandate as Secretary General.

Despite the recent and ongoing financial difficulties and uncertainties, the political and organizational achievements of the last few years are many and we can leverage on them to start a new cycle and relaunch our European organization.

Our partnership with the Spinelli Group has been a game-changer for our political impact and visibility. Flagship events such as March for Europe and the high-level debates in national parliaments in Rome, Madrid, Paris and Brussels have been political and organizational successes.

Our advocacy activities for key reports of the European Parliament have contributed to their partially federalist outcome.

Organising our meetings outside Brussels has become the norm and has given us the opportunity for high-profile political events to reach out to new political circles in a number of countries and support the political growth of some of our national sections.

A comprehensive system for policy development and training (Academy, Training Seminar, PC seminars) has been set up to support the growth and training of our sections. Our communication channels have become more diversified and professional. Last but not least, we have forged a very close bond with JEF, laying the ground for a renewal of our organization.

The European Secretariat has grown in size and professionalism to manage an increased range of diverse activities. A young and motivated staff has balanced our limited resources.

The ongoing uncertainties on our finances cast a dark shadow on these achievements, put in question the sustainability of our European structures and ambitions, and call for a serious reflection on our political profile and the structures and way of working of our organization.

Our voice in the campaign for the European elections and beyond must be clearly federalist, coherent and recognizable across Europe. We can help rallying pro-Europeans forces against the project of nationalists and populists. At the same time, we should challenge mainstream politicians who constantly postpone decisions and keep Europe in an unsustainable status quo. The case for a federal Europe must be made with relentless conviction.

After the elections, the federalist-minded members of the European Parliament will be our best allies to force a process of European renewal and reform and our partnership with the Spinelli Group remains essential to their mobilization and setting their political agenda.

High-level political initiatives to spur key governments to move forward and reform the European Union, and in particular the Eurozone, is a challenge to face with sense of urgency and purpose.



Focused and structured advocacy actions in coordination with national sections should be our common practice, to be actors and not observers in the political process.

Pan-European actions to bring our federalist activists visibly in the streets, together with some flagship public events in key moments of the upcoming political cycle, would help us regain the profile of a more dynamic, outward-looking and citizens-oriented organization, increase our visibility and reputation with stakeholders, and give a boost to our grassroots capabilities.

Sections and membership should be a top priority. In too many countries, our sections are too small to have an impact. In some countries, sections have become dormant. A plan focused on the growth of some key national sections can make a difference. There is also vast potential for direct individual members and for new members and supporters in the EU institutions.

Our comprehensive system of training and policy development should be preserved, finances permitting, leveraging also on partnerships with national sections. A more focused content and a better follow-up on the outcome of all our meetings would benefit our work.

Communication remains a point of great weakness and we must learn to do better, adopting the right mindset for modern political communication and investing the necessary efforts and resources into it. It is a challenge that cuts across content, language and channels.

Our network of sections across Europe, our pan-European nature, and our close partnership with JEF (our best hope for the future!) should be the corner stones of all we do.

I remain convinced that UEF is more than the sum of our national sections and that there is significant added value in developing European capabilities to run dedicated political activities at European level and to provide support to our sections and their growth and impact.

Maintaining an ambitious level of European activities will be possible only if we change our way of working. As our finances remain an existential challenge, our best strength remain our volunteers. Our Bureau should become again a working body and a working team. Our members of the Federal Committee who want to be involved in specific activities (from communication to events, to name just two) should have the opportunity to do so. Openness, democracy, transparency and loyalty to our ideals are vital to their engagement.

Gone are the times when we were the only political movement for a federal Europe, if not even the only pro-European campaigners. Today we witness a mushrooming of new pro-European movements of any sorts across Europe. Often they occupy a space that we have left void. While we benefit from our history and reputation as the oldest pan-European federalist organization, it is easy to be complacent with ourselves. There are many habits entrenched in our organization and in the way we operate that call for a reflection and a challenge. We should have a drive to learn from best practices of others with no fear of experiments and change.

Eventually our impact will be determined only by our ability to lead with our federalist ideas and actions, the sharpness and relevance of our proposals, the focus and timeliness of our initiatives, our

ability to reach citizens and politicians, and last but not least the skills we are able to build and the enthusiasm and dedication we are able to inspire in our activists across Europe, starting from the ones who take responsibilities in our statutory bodies.

Our activists and sections, as well as our partners and stakeholders, are looking forward to the Congress in Vienna for a clear sign of political and organizational change and renewal. A new President and a renewed Bureau will help us unleash our political potential. I would be happy to give my contribution continuing as your Secretary General.

### Candidate Treasurer – David GARCIA

I am a young professional in EU affairs strongly committed to the federalist movement. After having been the Director of the UEF Secretariat for the last 2.5 years, and previously the Policy & Advocacy Officer for 1.5 years, I left my position in October to become an independent consultant in EU affairs and dedicate more time to volunteer activism and grass-root political action.

I am a Spanish-born French-raised European patriot. I feel grateful to belong to Spain's first generation born as EU citizens. It has always been natural to me to take the greatest benefit from all the opportunities offered by the Union. Europe is my home space and European citizenship my first identity.

In 2013 I obtained a Master's degree in EU International Relations and Diplomacy from the College of Europe (Bruges campus), in 2012 a Master's degree in EU Institutions, Economy and Societies from the University of Geneva, and in 2010 a Master's degree in Applied Foreign Languages from the University Lyon 3, where I studied Russian, Polish and Anglo-Saxon cultures. In a context of raising nationalism and populism, the work of federalist and pro-European movements is more important than ever. However the multiplication of associations and reduction in funding opportunities make it more difficult for organisations like ours to have the necessary political impact.

In this context, UEF will need to recast its financial structure and rethink its positioning. To achieve this objective, as the UEF Treasurer I would focus my work on 1) reaching out to private and public donors with an innovative and attractive offer of projects to diversify and secure funding; 2) helping the association better exploit the resources at its disposal and 3) fostering cooperation with pro-European stakeholders across the EU.

For the last years, I have de facto managed UEF finances in all their aspects (accounting, budgeting, managerial reporting, grant applications and reporting, relations with external auditors and third party donors). I am confident that my in-depth knowledge of the association, experience in project development and good working relations developed within the movement and beyond will be crucial for our organisation to succeed in the coming years.

### Candidates Vice-Presidents

### Pauline GESSANT

I studied political sciences and have a Master's degree in European projects at local level. From 2003 to 2015 I was involved in the work of JEF at all levels of the organization.

I was in particular President of JEF-Europe between 2011 and 2015, and thus ex-officio member of UEF Board. I was also editor-in-chief of [Thenewfederalist.eu](http://Thenewfederalist.eu) for one year, Secretary-General of the European Movement-France from 2009 to 2010, member of the board of European Movement International from 2012 to 2014 and Vice-president of UEF-France in 2015-2017. I'm currently member of UEF-Europe Federal Committee and EM-France Board. I've also been President of Friends of JEF for one year and a half. Professionally, after several years in local administration, I work now for the Ministry of sport in France.

I've been member of the federalist family since 2003 and took various responsibility in JEF. Being "too old" for JEF but still very much motivated to act concretely for a federal Europe, I want to be more involved and take responsibility in UEF. I do think that the next years are crucial for Europe and for UEF as an organization.

I see three priorities I'm ready to contribute to: (1) see the political momentum opened by the European elections to promote federalist ideas and position UEF as THE expert on European issues; (2) Maintain the sustainability of the organization regarding finances, the involvement of new generations and the support to smaller sections (by twinning between sections for example); (3) Improve our internal functioning : with a smaller secretariat, we need a working board and FC.

That's why I want to use my NGO and professional experiences linked with a hard-working nature to the benefits of UEF and federalist goals.

### Christopher GLÜCK

Originally from southern Germany, my federalist life started when I re-founded JEF Stuttgart in 2008. I have since been active on all levels of JEF and UEF.

Having been a European federalist before I experienced the opportunities of a united Europe myself, it is probably fair to say that the federalist movement changed my life. I have been President of JEF Europe since 2015, re-elected one year ago until autumn 2019. I also had the privilege of serving on the UEF bureau for the past three years and helped bringing our two organisations closer together.

Professionally, I worked as a negotiator for the British government on EU Financial services regulation, then, fleeing Brexit, I became a policy adviser to a German MEP. From November, I will be working full-time for JEF Europe to carry out the biggest election campaign we have ever done. I have a background in history and political science and hold a degree in European law from the College of Europe.

I got to see UEF from its strongest and its weakest sides during the past mandate and that only got me more motivated to help where I can to make UEF the organisation we need to fight back against a growing illiberal and nationalist challenge. UEF can become a real resource to its national sections if we are courageous enough to rethink some of what we do and we adjust our activities so we can continuously attract funding.

There is also an important role to play for UEF in European level advocacy and I would be eager to help occupying this space in the public debate. Put simply, there is too much in UEF that is worth preserving for us not to modernise and to make sure UEF has a future in the 21st century. Also, there is too much to do and there is too much federalist passion running through my veins to go into “federalist retirement” once my JEF time is over.

### **Otto SCHMUCK**

PhD (Dr. phil.) in Political Science at the Gutenberg University Mainz (Prof. Werner Weidenfeld) with a dissertation on the development policy of the European Parliament

1981-1991: Research fellow, since 1989 Deputy Director, Institut für Europäische Politik / Bonn

1991-94 Public employee of the Representation of the Rhineland-Palatinate State Government in Bonn and Brussels

1994-7/2014 Head of the European affairs department of the representation for Federal and European Affairs / Rhineland-Palatinate State Government, Berlin

Member of the Praesidium of Europa Union Deutschland and Vice-President of the Bureau of the Union of European Federalists.

Author and editor of publications in the field of the institutional framework and the policies of the European Union Visiting professor (Lehrbeauftragter) at the Gutenberg University Mainz (1984-1996), College of Europe Bruges/Brügge (1989-1994) and the Humboldt-University Berlin (2002/2003), University Speyer (since 2016).

Civic engagement for Europe is very important to me. In addition to my commitment to the Europe Union Germany, I will support a strong UEF, which in my opinion is important and absolutely necessary. We have to strengthen our smaller member associations so that the federalists are visible throughout Europe. Especially in the current difficult situation of the EU, we have to show clearly and to explain to the citizens the advantages of European unification.

Moreover we have to develop ideas and concepts for the future of Europe and we have to present those ideas and concepts to the politicians, to our members and to the broader public. For this I can and I want to make a contribution due to my manifold professional and voluntary experiences. I am particularly interested in institutional aspects and the question of how the EU can be made more accessible to the citizens. Above all, this includes strengthening the socio-political dimension in Europe.

## Raphaël BEZ

Raphaël Bez is Secretary General of UEF/EMI Switzerland since September 2018 after having served as Deputy Secretary General from November 2017 to August 2018. Previously, he worked for various organisations in the social field and the promotion of youth as well as for the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Berne and in Vienna (Austria) at the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE.

He has been involved for more than fifteen years in youth organisations such as the Scout movement or others active in the field of foreign policy and international relations, and currently represents JEF Switzerland on the Board of the Swiss National Youth Council.

He holds a Bachelor degree in political science (University of Lausanne) and a Master degree in European studies (University of Fribourg).

Switzerland has the particularity of having chosen not to participate in the process of European integration (yet!) while having offered, for many years, fertile ground for the development of the ideas behind it. UEF Switzerland has been committed to overcoming this paradox: we do not want to wait until Switzerland becomes a member of the European Union to actively participate in the development of the construction of our continent.

It is in this spirit, aware of the close historical ties between Switzerland and the UEF, that I wish to join the Bureau and bring my personal experience and "Swiss perspective" to the development of a federal, united Europe that is moving forward while ensuring the well-being of its citizens. It is necessary for us to overcome national divisions – we need to think European. And this also applies to the inhabitants of my country.

## Anna ECHTERHOFF

In 2009, I joined Europa Union Deutschland and became an active member of its Brussels organisation.

From 2011 to 2015, I was an elected member of the Executive Committee of the EUD Brussels organisation and served from 2013 to 2015 as Vice-president.

Since 2013, I am an elected member of the UEF Federal Committee. During this period at the European level, I was able to establish an extensive network.

Since I moved to Germany, I have been a member of the Europa Union Saar, one of the regional organisations of EUD.

In my professional life, I am a lawyer working in the public sector in Saarland (Germany). I studied law at the University of Muenster and at the Università degli Studi Roma Tre (Erasmus grant), as well as canon law at the University of Muenster and at the Pontificia Università Gregoriana in Rome.

We, as Federalists, have a paramount contribution to make in the context of the many challenges Europe is facing today. For this reason, we need a strong UEF and strong member organisations. I am presenting myself as a candidate for election as member of the UEF Bureau so as to promote the dialogue among, and the deepening of the cooperation, between the member organisations of UEF. From my point of view, a special focus should be placed on support for the development of smaller and (relatively) new member organisations of UEF.

## Francesco FERRERO

43 years old, Italian who lives and works in Luxembourg,

I spent a big part of my life working as a volunteer activist in the federalist organisations, covering several executive positions in both JEF and UEF at Italian and European level. I am married to a fellow federalist and father of 2, and I work in the Research and Technology Organisation of the Government of Luxembourg with the mission to promote digital innovation in Luxembourg and internationally.

The dream of a united Europe has never been more in danger. Being a European federalist has never been more unpopular. Illiberal autocracies are replacing liberal democracies in several EU countries including my homeland, Italy. UEF itself is struggling to survive due to organisational and political difficulties.

After having reduced my commitment as a consequence of the birth of my two children, I feel the need to start fighting again to keep that dream alive, for myself, for my children, and for their children, who deserve to leave in peace and prosperity.

## Daphne GOGOU

I am a Greek lawyer, specialised in European Law and in Private International Law.

I joined the European Commission in 1992 and since then have been working in different policy areas (telecommunications, internal market, environment, justice and home affairs). I have vast experience in relation to the functioning of the European Institutions and am a specialist on migration, security, people mobility and human rights.

My work focuses on global migration issues, international negotiations and corporate social responsibility, as well as sustainable development and private sector. I am an active citizen in the city where I live (Brussels) and support civil society organisations dealing with homelessness, as well as children and women in poverty.

From 2014-2017, I was the president of European Demos, a Greek federalist NGO .

Over the past 3 years, I have had the honour to chair the UEF PC 4.

Coming from a country where the anti-European feeling has increased dramatically in recent years, I would like to work as an UEF Bureau Member towards an enhanced cooperation between big and small UEF sessions, developing joint activities focused on EU citizens' main concerns about the European Union, presenting the main European achievements in a comprehensive way and promoting European citizenship based on common values.

I would like to develop UEF actions promoting sustainable and inclusive society, working closely with other civil society actors and professional associations. I would like to work to improve internal rules, introduce changes where necessary, promote transparency and develop the gender dimension at all levels of UEF activities. I strongly believe that UEF has the experience and the capacity to develop and promote a strong narrative responding to citizens' expectations for a federal Union based on democracy, values and solidarity.

## Eva LICHTENBERGER

In my political work since 1985 I have been interested in European politics.

As a member of the national parliament I was delegated to the European Convention and since that time I deal with topics like constitution, treaties, reform of the European Institutions and so forth.

From 2004 on I have been a Member of the European Parliament for 10 years. During that time I also was part of a high-level working group of CEPS on Institutional Reforms. I also was present in the meetings of the Spinelli-Group in the European Parliament.

In 2014 I did not run again for the elections, but I continued working on European topics.

Actually I am working for the EUREGIO Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino, I am holding seminars for teachers on Europe and last but not least I am vice-president of the UEF Austria. In this function I attended several meetings of the UEF and – considering the dramatic political situation in Europe – I want to present myself as a candidate as Bureau member.

My motivation to present myself as a candidate is founded in my personal history and in the present political situation. Observing the growing euro-scepticism and the negative attitude towards the Union I am convinced that we need to present the European public a positive vision of our common European future. We are living in a time of growing fears and anxieties for which we have to present answers.

We have to reach out also to those who search for orientation in a complex global world. Information, engagement and courage are needed for all of us. I want to support new creative ways of communicating Europe and for the presentation of our opinion in the public. We have to be the driving force for reforms within the Union, for our European values and stand firm against neo-nationalism and intolerance.

I am convinced that our vision of a future Europe has the power to initiate positive changes in our societies.

## François MENNERAT

Professionally, Physician (Medical Doctor). After practising as a clinician, I got a Master, then a PhD in health systems management, and became an expert in health informatics. Qualified in Public Health, I was appointed as medical adviser with public and private health insurance bodies, have been an officer at the French Ministry of health, and an associate lecturer at University of Saint-Étienne.

Actively involved in several European R&D projects in Health Informatics (4 successive Framework Programmes), and in Standard Development activities with CEN (European Standardisation Committee), the last 20 years of my professional career made me extensively travel Europe-wide (and beyond), regularly working with numbers of field actors as well as many EC officers.

Chairing and leading several working groups or bodies, I am proud of having facilitated consensus emergence between European actors having diverse practice and culture, notably administrative.

I have been growing since my teenage as a proud citizen of Europe, and a determined European federalist.

During several years, I regularly attended the UEF Federal Committee activities as an observer, then a member. I have been elected at the Executive Bureau in 2013. Following, I have been regularly taking part in its meetings, which I think I only missed once, certainly being one of its most diligent members. I have always supported the concept of a more active, effective and operational EB, taking its right part of the burden to run our organisation, which is now an unquestionable need. Europe is at a crossroad.

The coming election will prove a fight to the death between nationalists living in a mythical past, and actors of an open future, with a strong and proud Europe, rich of its citizens and its diverse culture and civilisation. In this context, I commit myself to relentlessly contribute to militant activities and management tasks to the profit of our cause and our organisation.

### **Domènec RUIZ DEVESA**

Domènec Ruiz Devesa is a lawyer, economist and political scientist (Spain, 1978). He holds a graduate degree in European Studies from Johns Hopkins University.

Domènec has been a senior advisor at the Ministry for the Presidency, a parliamentary assistant at the European Parliament, and currently is the deputy chief of cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Domènec is active in European federalism since 2013, when he co-founded UEF Madrid. He has served as member of the EB since 2016.

I look forward to continue as a member of the EB since I believe it is important to represent the views of a young, dynamic and growing section, the Spanish one. I think UEF has to be at the vanguard, instead of following the political class. At the EB, I would like to promote more effective influence in the policy makers, and keep fighting for issues such as asylum as a Federalist topic, alongside culture and institutional reforms. I also support more work on global federalism.

### **Luisa TRUMELLINI**

Italian, born in 1959, graduated in philosophy and licensed teacher in history and philosophy in high schools, I have started to be active in JEF and UEF - and to be member in the European and national statutory bodies of our organizations - since mid '80s.

At present I am MFE Secretary general, responsible, together with the National President, to manage the Italian federalist section.

I have been secretary of my local MFE section in Pavia for many years (from 1986 to 2014), and I have always been very committed in recruitment and training activities, being also responsible for the regional training seminar in Lombardia on "Federalism and European unity" (since 1995): I have been Deputy director of the Spinelli Institute from 1988 to 2001 in charge of the organization of the Ventotene international seminar. I am editor of the European Letter and assistant to the editor of The Federalist.

I have been member of the UEF Executive Bureau in the past two terms and I am willing to continue my commitment.



I think federalism, as political thinking and as organization, is facing an existential challenge in front of the rise of nationalism. I believe UEF must strongly advocate the creation of a federal political union inside EU.

In this regard I think it is fundamental to coordinate at best national and European campaigns and activities, and this is one of my main tasks also as Secretary General of the Italian section.

### **Catherine VIELLEDENT**

A pro European since the mid 1990 and active in UEF since 1999, I am Secretary General to Groupe Europe, a one-of-a-kind section open to EU officials and staff in the broad sense of the word.

I believe we need more Europe targeting the needs for common goods such as a unified economic policy, a true EU budget and strong Eurozone budget to address current imbalances in the EMU.

I promote active citizenship and democracy and support a strong message on Federal Europe. I believe in alliances with pro European forces.

### **Wolfgang G. WETTACH**

Vice-Chairperson of Europa-Union Baden-Württemberg in the southwest of Germany, with over 3000 members one of the strongest sections of UEF.



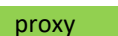
Founding member of the German Green Party and the first Green Youth (Grüne Jugend).

Business consultant for tech Start-Up companies in the south of Germany since 1998.

As a long-standing member of UEF and our German section, and of the PC for Foreign- and Security Policy in the UEF-FC, I would like to continue my work in the Executive Bureau, across national and party lines, and help build and grow the smaller UEF sections, especially in the EUSDR Danube region.

## UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE 2016-2018

### Color Explanation

 Present   
  Absent   
  proxy   
 Absent but gave proxy

	SURNAME	NAME	POSITION	NOV '16	JUNE '17	OCT '17	APR 18
1	ADDUCI	Matteo	ELECTED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
2	AGATHONOS	Philipp	ELECTED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
3	ALEXANDROU	Maria	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
4	ANSELMI	Giorgio	NOMINATED	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
5	AUSTREVICIUS	Petras	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
6	AYDEMIR	Abdul	ELECTED	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
7	BANFI	Florent	ELECTED	Present	Absent	Present	Present
8	BECHTER	Michael	NOMINATED	Absent	Present	Absent	Present
9	BELLONI	Nelson	NOMINATED	Absent	proxy	Absent	Absent
10	BENIFEI	Brando	NOMINATED	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
11	BERGGOTZ	Jonathan	NOMINATED	Absent	proxy	Present	Absent
12	BERTSCHINGER	Mattias	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
13	BEUL	Ulrich	ELECTED	Present	proxy	Present	Present
14	BILLION	Jean-Francis	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
15	BINGEL	Ralf	ELECTED	Present	proxy	proxy	proxy
16	BIRNBAUM	Bogdan	ELECTED	Present	Present	Present	Present
17	BRINKMANN	Walter	ELECTED	Present	proxy	Absent	Present
18	BUTORAC	Saša	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
19	CALMES	Alain	NOMINATED	Present	Present	Present	Present
20	CALVET CHAMBON	Enrique	NOMINATED	Present	proxy	Absent	Present
21	CIAVARINI AZZI	Michele	ELECTED	Present	proxy	proxy	Absent
22	CIPOLLETTA	Chiara Stella	NOMINATED	Present	Present	proxy	Absent
23	CLAROTTI	Paolo	NOMINATED	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
24	CONEN	Claudia	ELECTED	Absent	proxy	proxy	Absent
25	DASTOLI	Pier Virgilio	ELECTED	Present	Present	Present	Present
26	DIMITROV	Emil	NOMINATED	Present	Absent	Present	Present
27	DUCRY	Jacques	ELECTED	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent

	SURNAME	NAME	POSITION	NOV '16	JUNE '17	OCT '17	APR 18
28	DURANT	Isabelle	ELECTED				
29	ECHTERHOFF	Anna	ELECTED		proxy		proxy
30	EPURE	Lia Lucia	NOMINATED				
31	FAURA	Pablo	NOMINATED			proxy	
32	FERRERO	Francesco	ELECTED				
33	FERRUTA	Ugo	NOMINATED				
34	FLESSENKEMPER	Tobias	NOMINATED			proxy	proxy
35	FRETLOH	Sigrid	NOMINATED				
36	FRISCHENSCHLAGER	Friedhelm	ELECTED				
37	FRIX	Paul	ELECTED				
38	GAUPER	Ortrun	ELECTED				
39	GEISER	Barbara	ELECTED				
40	GERER	Daniel	NOMINATED				
41	GERER	Fabian	NOMINATED				
42	GESSANT	Pauline	ELECTED		proxy		
43	GIANNIS	Nikos	ELECTED				
44	GIESEL	Rainer B.	ELECTED				
45	GLUCK	Christopher	NOMINATED				
46	GOGOU	Daphne	ELECTED				
47	GRAF	Pascal	NOMINATED				
48	GROTHEER	Antje	ELECTED		proxy	proxy	
49	HERCZEG	Miklós	NOMINATED				
50	HUHN	Marianne	ELECTED				
51	HYRKKO	Heini	NOMINATED				
52	IBERG	Caroline	ELECTED				
53	ILIC	Zdravko	NOMINATED				
54	IOZZO	Alfonso	ELECTED		proxy	proxy	
55	IVANOV	Velko	NOMINATED				
56	JOPP	Mathias	ELECTED		proxy	proxy	
57	JURION-DE WAHA	Francoise	NOMINATED				
58	KAPLAN	Ivo	ELECTED				

	SURNAME	NAME	POSITION	NOV '16	JUNE '17	OCT '17	APR 18
59	KAREL	Schwarz	ELECTED				
60	KAUFMANN	Sylvia-Yvonne	ELECTED				
61	KOHL	Andrea	NOMINATED				
62	KOSOK	Sebastian	ELECTED		proxy	proxy	proxy
63	KOVATCHEV	Andrey	ELECTED			proxy	proxy
64	KREFT	Enrico	ELECTED			proxy	
65	KUCHARIK	Norbert	NOMINATED				
66	LAMPROPOULOS	Nikos	ELECTED				
67	LEVI	Lucio	ELECTED				
68	LICHTENBERGER	Eva	NOMINATED				
69	LIONELLO	Luca	ELECTED			proxy	
70	LLORENTE	Pilar	ELECTED			proxy	
71	LONGO	Antonio	NOMINATED		proxy		
72	LUCKERT	Martin	ELECTED				
73	MALCOVATI	Massimo	ELECTED			proxy	
74	MANNER	Henrik	NOMINATED				
75	MATHIEU	Jean-Baptiste	ELECTED				
76	MATTEO	Daniel	ELECTED			proxy	
77	MENNERAT	François	ELECTED				
78	MORO	Domenico	ELECTED				
79	MUHARI	Zsuzsanna	NOMINATED				
80	NEOCLEOUS	Andreas	NOMINATED				
81	NIRKKONEN	Tuomas	ELECTED				
82	NTELEDIMOU	Petroula	NOMINATED				
83	OMNES	Ophelie	NOMINATED				
84	OOMSELS	Peter	NOMINATED				
85	PALERMO	Carlo Maria	ELECTED				
86	PALERMO	Salvatore	ELECTED				
87	PAULESCU	Lucian	NOMINATED				
88	PISTONE	Sergio	ELECTED				
89	PLOCH	Wolfgang	NOMINATED			proxy	

	SURNAME	NAME	POSITION	NOV '16	JUNE '17	OCT '17	APR 18
90	PLOTTKA	Julian	NOMINATED				
91	POSTIGLIONE	Miriam	NOMINATED		proxy		
92	RADL	Sabine	ELECTED				
93	RIABOV	Alexander	NOMINATED				
94	RISTANOVIC	Bojana	NOMINATED				
95	ROIC	Sergio	NOMINATED				
96	ROSSOLILLO	Giulia	NOMINATED				
97	RUIZ DEVESA	Domenec	ELECTED				
98	SAPUTO	Giulio	NOMINATED				
99	SCHAUMANN	Heinz-Wilhelm	ELECTED			proxy	proxy
100	SCHENK	Angelika	ELECTED				
101	SCHMIDT	Peter	NOMINATED			proxy	
102	SCHMUCK	Otto	ELECTED				
103	SCHROCK	David	NOMINATED				
104	SCHWARZ	Marco	NOMINATED		proxy		proxy
105	SIMKOVA	Jana	NOMINATED				
106	SIMONIN-CHANOT	Marlis	NOMINATED				
107	SMYRLIS	Yiannis	NOMINATED				
108	SODERMAN	Henrik	ELECTED				
109	SOTO	Oliver	NOMINATED				
110	SPIAGGI	Giulia	NOMINATED		proxy	proxy	
111	SPOLTORE	Franco	ELECTED			proxy	
112	STÍSKALOVÁ	Zuzana	NOMINATED				
113	SUGAR	Andre-Lou	NOMINATED				
114	TALACCHI	Alessandro	NOMINATED			proxy	
115	TATARELYTE	Laura	NOMINATED				
116	TIBERI	Monica	ELECTED				
117	TRUMELLINI	Luisa	ELECTED				
118	VACCA	Paolo	ELECTED				
119	VIEILLEDENT	Catherine	ELECTED				
120	VIOLI	Francesco	NOMINATED				

	SURNAME	NAME	POSITION	NOV '16	JUNE '17	OCT '17	APR 18
121	VON CETTO	Anton	NOMINATED				
122	WACHSMANN	Inga	ELECTED		proxy	proxy	
123	WEGMULLER	Lukas	NOMINATED				
124	WETTACH	Wolfgang	ELECTED				
125	WIELAND	Rainer	ELECTED			proxy	proxy
126	ZETTERMAN	Victor	NOMINATED				
127	ZIEGENBALG	Florian	ELECTED				

**UEF FEDERAL COMMITTEE 2018-2020**

National section	Registered members 2016-2017	
1. Austria	1.839	4
2. Belgium	(less than100)	2
3. Bulgaria	(less than100)	2
4. Czech Republic	(less than100)	2
5. Cyprus	(less than100)	2
6. Finland	(less than100)	2
7. France	144	2
8. Germany	3.821	6
9. Greece	No payment	2
10. Hungary	(less than100)	2
11. Italy	2.882	5
12. Lithuania	(less than100)	2
13. Luxembourg	(less than100)	2
14. Montenegro	No payment	2
15. Romania	(less than100)	2
16. Serbia	No payment	2
17. Slovakia	(less than100)	2
18. Slovenia	No payment	2
19. Spain	188	2
20. Switserland	1.924	4
21. Groupe Europe	(less than100)	2
22. United Kingdom	150	2
23. JEF		10
<b>Total</b>		<b>65 x 2 = 130</b>

**65 members to be elected**

**65 members to be appointed (in accordance with the allocation above)**

## PRACTICAL INFORMATION

### Public Transport in Vienna

#### ▪ U-Bahn, S-Bahn, Tramway and Bus

The city has 5 U-Bahn lines, which work as the main connections of the city, but are assisted by the 10 S-Bahn lines, the 29 Tramway lines, as well as 127 Bus lines, which allow for more precise connection and travelling throughout the city.

U-Bahn trains arrive at the stations, depending on weekday and time, in intervals of 5 to 10 minutes. The same applies for the S-Bahn, Tramway and Bus lines, which are all active from 5 am until midnight on workdays. On Sundays, some Bus lines are not active.

During night-time, the Nightline connects the city in the form of U-Bahn trains and Buses, depending on the Weekday.

**Ticket: 2,40 €**

**More information on prices [here](#).**

**More information on the line network [here](#).**

**More information on the line timetable [here](#).**

#### ▪ Taxi

Taxis are an easy and comfortable way to travel around the city. Vienna has compulsory tariffs for all taxis which apply 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Furthermore, Vienna Taxis are reliable and relatively cheap by Western European standards.

##### **Taxi Fares to/from the Airport:**

- **Fixed price of €36 for a maximum of 4 passengers**
- **Group fares on request**

**To book a taxi: +43 1 60 160**

**+43 1 40 100**

**+43 1 31 300**

**[Online booking](#)**



## Venues and Map

### ■ Congress Opening (Friday)

The Congress Opening will take place at the Arena21, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, Vienna).

### ■ Congress Venue (Saturday and Sunday)

#### SATURDAY MORNING

- **WG 1, WG 2 and WG 3:** Barocke Suiten, MuseumsQuartier (Museumsplatz 1, Vienna);
- **WG 4:** BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1, Vienna)

#### SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY MORNING

BIG-Hörsaal, Universität Wien (Universitätsring 1)

Find [here](#) the [GoogleMap](#) of the Congress venues.



#### MuseumsQuartier

Address : Museumsplatz 1, Vienna

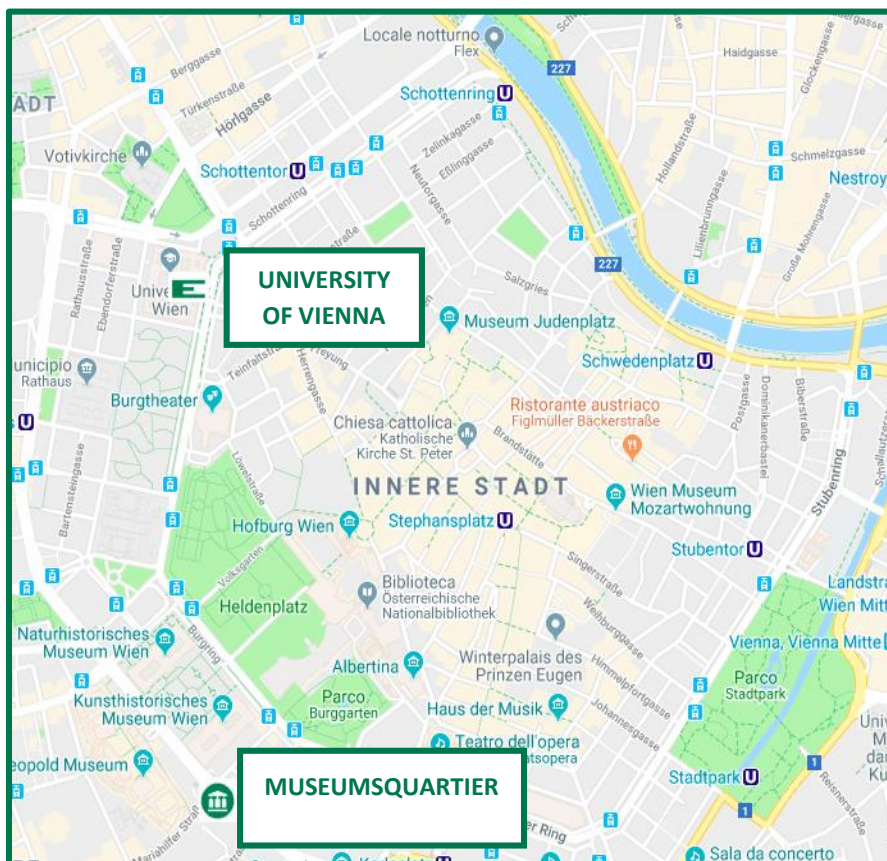
Metro station: line U2, MuseumsQuartier



#### University of Vienna

Address : Universitätsring 1, Vienna

Metro station, line U2, Schottentor



## **PARTICIPATION CONDITIONS**

Participation to the UEF XXVI European Congress is open to delegates of UEF constituent organisations as well as to any observer that would like to attend the meeting.

Registration will be confirmed upon receipt by the UEF Secretariat of the participation contribution of 50,00 EUR (a reduced participation contribution of 25,00 EUR applies to JEF members, participants under 25 years old and job seekers).

## CONTACTS

In case of emergency, you can reach us by phone on

**+32 (0)2 508 30 30 or +32 (0) 493 86 38 36**



**Paolo VACCA**  
Secretary-General



**Valentina PRESA**  
Head of Office



**Kristine ROKE**  
Project Officer



**Kristijan GJORGJIESKI**  
Project & Advocacy Officer



**Anamarija TOMIČIĆ**  
Communications Officer



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**[www.federalists.eu](http://www.federalists.eu)**