THE EUROPEAN DIMENSION IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS
TOWARDS A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUENT PROCESS

Introduction: why a European political manifesto

The European Movement (in France, Italy, Poland, and Spain) and its constituent organisations have decided to play an active role in the election campaigns due to take place in 2027 by presenting the following political manifesto to political parties and candidates.

We do so in the belief that European integration represents a fundamental value, embodied in eighty years of a common and shared heritage of ideas and policies, whilst also recognising the high costs of a European system of government that is unable to address the dramatic internal and international challenges we face.

The European Union "*asks this of us*" as a community based on the rule of law founded on a *sui generis* model.

We have decided to act in support of the reasons why the European Union "*asks this of us*" and why it should ask more of us.

The European Union "*asks this of us*" based on the principles and values enshrined in Article 2 of the 2004 Constitutional Treaty and subsequently in the Treaty of Lisbon.

This has a concrete legal and constitutional character, both as a condition for accession to the European Union and to protect it from violations of these principles and values.

The European Union "*asks this of us*" based on the objectives set out in the subsequent Article 3 TEU, which answers the question "*What is Europe for?*".

It is clear that the institutions are at the service of the project and not the other way round, and we are aware that some of those objectives have been achieved thanks to the effective functioning of the European institutions and the consensus of public opinion, whilst others are still to be realised in order to guarantee public goods that require supranational decisions and, therefore, more effective European governance.

The European Union "*asks us to do this*" through the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which guarantees equality amongst its citizens, as well as the inviolability of human dignity, freedom and security, solidarity, and justice for all persons within the territory of the European Union.

The European Union "*asks us to do this*" by virtue of the principle of loyal cooperation between institutions and Member States.

The European Union "*asks this of us"* on the basis of the principle of solidarity concerning financial matters through contributions to the budget until such time as these are replaced by genuine own resources, by introducing federal elements of fiscal policy, or through solidarity in the management of migration policies, or, even more so, through solidarity in the field of the common security and defence policy, which provides for aid and assistance to any Member State that is the victim of armed aggression.

The European Union "*asks this of us"* through the judicial functions of the Court of Justice.

The European Union "*asks this of us"* for the fulfilment of the Treaty's objectives through the roles of the Court of Auditors and the ECB, as well as those of the European Public Prosecutor's Office and OLAF, to which is added – in defence of citizens against public administrations – the role of the European Ombudsman.

The European Union "*asks this of us*" by applying the Treaties—which are the result of shared democratic decisions—and in the face of European and international challenges, it is clear that the Union will have to demand even more from the Member States and its institutions to ensure equality amongst its citizens.

And Europeans citizens "*asks this of us*" to address a new era of predators and wars, AI and human collective intelligence challenges, new governance and financial architecture to face planetary boundaries, as climate change.

OUR EUROPEAN POLITICAL MANIFESTO

1. Multilateralism as a necessity. Supporting the P4M initiative. A new pact for the future of the United Nations and for its reform. The creation of independent international guaranteed bodies. Compliance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and treaties on conventional weapons. An alliance for peace, environmental quality and energy, democracy, and social justice. Strengthening international instruments for *peace enforcement*, *peace building* and *peace keeping*.
2. The International Criminal Court as an essential judicial instrument for the defence of international law. Transforming solidarity into concrete protection through an international mobilisation to defend and strengthen the Court, promoted by the European Union by activating the European Union's protection mechanism (LINK).

3. The federal supranational status of the Court of Justice of the European Union to ensure respect for and the primacy of European law in the interpretation and application of the Treaties. The European Union's accession to international instruments (UN Pacts on Human Rights, the Marrakesh Pact on Migration, the European Convention on Human Rights).
4. The Twin Transition (green and digital) and the Just Transition (fairness, social cohesion, and regional support) as core strategic drivers of European industrial competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and social balance. Transforming energy infrastructure, buildings, transportation, heavy industry, and agriculture requires moving away from extractive patterns toward a regenerative, transparent, and accountable model in support to a New Governance and Financial Architecture, rebuilding coordination capabilities for an open, interconnected world which requires modernizing professional skills, investment criteria, land-use planning, business models, market regulations, and societal habits. Bringing about a positive transformation of European society, of overcoming inequalities, and as legally binding public goods in implementation of the Paris Agreements and the *European Green Deal* within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.
5. A five-year financial framework for 2028–2032 to guarantee European public goods – equitably distributed across areas of European intervention to ensure economic, social and territorial cohesion included housing policy and support for inland areas and cities, the ecological and digital transitions, energy independence, competitiveness, training and employment, research, security and defence, the role of civil society in the democratic sphere, the European Union's mission as a global actor, and the European civil service – founded on own resources in the framework of the fight against tax avoidance and evasion and European public debt to replace national contributions, and representing at least double the current financial level. In the absence of these elements, European political parties must call on the Assembly to reject the Council's proposal and to mobilise European stakeholders.
6. A new Pact for cooperation and security on the European continent, modelled on the Helsinki Accords (1975) and the Treaty of Paris (1990), in the service of active peace, including through instruments of European solidarity and civil protection such as the European Solidarity Corps and the European Peace Corps, to guarantee the independence and inviolability of borders, starting with Ukraine, and to ensure respect for fundamental rights, including those of minorities.
7. The implementation of the Social Pillar adopted in Gothenburg in 2017 and the Plan signed in Porto in 2021, by planning actions, legislative and financial measures to defend the most vulnerable groups, young people and women, and to combat all forms of poverty (absolute, relative and relational), to build an

inclusive migration policy that respects fundamental rights and the values of the European Union, removing it from the remit of interior ministers – as migration policy does not concern the internal security of the European Union – and assigning it to a special Council bringing together the ministers for foreign affairs, development cooperation, employment, the internal market and culture, following a model similar to the *Jumbo* Council.

8. Support for instruments of popular mobilisation and participatory democracy, and in particular European citizens' initiatives (first and foremost those already launched on the unconditional basic income, housing and the social media platform), together with the Conferences of European Citizens and transnational panels that also involve candidate countries, including discussions on the future of Europe and the reform of the European Union.
9. The safeguarding and respect for Europe's cultural heritage, starting with the education and training of young people through the strengthening of the Erasmus programme – which celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2027 – and the Horizon programme, with instruments for cooperation with third countries, particularly in the Mediterranean region (laying the foundations for a Euro-Mediterranean University).
10. The reform of the European Union as a whole – moving beyond the hybrid model of the Treaty of Lisbon and abandoning ineffective and impractical institutional shortcuts within the treaties – through the launch of a democratic constitutional process during the parliamentary term beginning in June 2029 (in the year in which the new US administration will take office following the presidential elections to be held in November 2028) which will enable the constitutional and federalist elements of the 1984 Spinelli project to be revived (a single, concise treaty of a constitutional nature; federal citizenship founded on shared values; constituent, legislative and budgetary authority exercised on an equal footing by the European Parliament and the Council; a federal government with limited but genuine powers; a single foreign and security policy encompassing European defence, with a stronger role for European diplomacy; the abolition of the veto; a uniform European electoral law; a procedure for the new Treaty to enter into force by a qualified majority of Member States and populations, providing for association agreements with third countries and a pan-European confirmatory referendum).

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