

# Proposal for Spring Congress

Proposal  
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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 05.-07., 2019 in Brussels

Author: JUNOS - Junge Liberale NEOS

Status:  accepted  rejected  transferred to \_\_\_\_\_

The Spring Congress may decide:

## 1 The Future of the EU Institutions

2 *By approving this resolution, the following LYMEC resolutions could be archived:*

3 *1.02 ("Resolution on the Reform of the European Institutions")*

4 *1.04 ("Resolution on the Post-Nice Process")*

5 *1.06 ("Debate on the Future of the EU is a Basis for Cooperation")*

6 *1.07 ("Towards the Brussels-Laeken Declaration")*

7 *1.10 ("The European Union: a state")*

8 *1.14 ("Resolution on the Future of Europe")*

9 *1.23 ("Resolution on Institutions")*

10 *1.29 ("Give power to the Parliament – the representatives of the people")*

11 *1.41 ("Transfer of the permanent seat of the European Parliament in Brussels and the creation,*  
12 *in Strasbourg, of a European university of public administration, political sciences, international*  
13 *relations, European law and history of the European construction")*

## 14 Believing that

- 15 • The European Union is a unique project for peace, freedom and prosperity, promoting not  
16 only human rights but also democracy.
- 17 • The European Union is constantly facing new challenges and can therefore only have a  
18 future if it is willing to reform and embrace innovation in order to be able to target those  
19 new challenges properly.
- 20 • The vision of a European Federation with a common European constitution - opposing a  
21 centralized state - has to be maintained to lead the way to further European integration  
22 and future enlargement.

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## 24 Considering that

- 25 • More member states are at risk of becoming increasingly nationalistic and turning away  
26 from the common European idea.
- 27 • The voting turnout in European elections is generally very low, which might be improved  
28 by a reform of the institutions, giving citizens more influence on the Commission's political

- 29 composition.
- 30 • The European Commission has one member of each EU member state which does not
- 31 reflect the political composition of the Parliament and makes decision-making fairly
- 32 difficult. Furthermore, the nomination negotiation for Commissioner positions is an
- 33 intransparent process behind closed doors whereas the EU parliament which is elected
- 34 by EU citizens still does not have the right to propose new laws.
- 35 • Moving the EU parliament from Brussels to Strasbourg once every month is inefficient
- 36 and expensive. Other European institutions (European Commission, European Council)
- 37 already have their headquarters in Brussels. However, the EU parliamentary site in
- 38 Strasbourg is still a symbol for peace between Germany and France.

39

#### 40 **LYMEC calls for**

- 41 • A reform that established a more precise delimitation of competencies between the
- 42 European Union and the Member States, reflecting the principle of subsidiarity.
- 43 • The establishment of a European Federal Government which is led by the president of
- 44 the European Commission who is elected through European wide voting lists with a
- 45 Spitzenkandidaten system. Nevertheless, that candidate should ideally also be able to
- 46 unite a majority in the EU parliament.
- 47 • The number of European Commissioners has to be reduced. The Commission should
- 48 aim at representing men and women equally.
- 49 • The EU Parliament to be strengthened, granting it the right to propose new laws.
- 50 • A bicameral EU parliament representing the European citizens and the EU member
- 51 states has to be the strong counterpart to the European Commission and therefore needs
- 52 to be equipped with several control measures.
- 53 • A permanent EU parliament headquarter in Brussels in order to use tax payers' money
- 54 more efficiently. At the current EU parliament site in Strasbourg, a European university of
- 55 public administration, political sciences, international relations, European law and history
- 56 of the European construction should be established as a new symbol of innovation within
- 57 the European Union.
- 58 • The further pursuit for a common EU constitution led by a European Constitutional
- 59 Assembly.
- 60 • The increase in possibilities for the Council to apply the qualified majority principle when
- 61 voting on certain issues.
- 62 • The introduction of a European Union Attorney, being able to investigate and prosecute
- 63 crimes committed inside the European institutions, in cooperation with the anti-fraud unit
- 64 OLAF.

*Attention: This is a preview! The official text is printed in the proposal book for Spring Congress 05. - 07. April 2019.*