

# EPFMA BULLETIN



European Parliament Former Members Association

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## BALANCING DEMOCRACY IN A GLOBALISING WORLD



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FLORENCE 2 MAY:  
The FMA unveiled a sculpture from the collection 'Les Pensées' by Jean-Michel Folon to mark the successful co-operation between the FMA and the EUI.

Cover: © 2019 Thomas Sear

## CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS:

The Editorial Board would like to thank all those members who took the time to contribute to this issue of the FMA Bulletin. We would like to draw your attention to the fact that the decision to include an article lies with the FMA Editorial Board and, in principle, contributions from members who are not up-to-date with the payment of the membership fee will not be included. Due to the long time lag between the call for contribution and the publication, some articles may be outdated.

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# Message from the PRESIDENT

Dear Member,

I am delighted to present you the second Bulletin of 2019. In this issue, Mr Elmar Brok will comment on the results of the European elections of 23-26 May 2019. That is why I would just like to make the following comments: it is very gratifying that the turnout in the election has risen significantly, from 42.61% in 2014 to 50.82% in 2019. Now it is important that the pro-European parliamentary groups work together and that the European Parliament succeeds to appoint the President of the European Commission.

In regard to the FMA, I would like to thank the many colleagues who made the trip to Brussels in April to participate in the Annual General Assembly, as well as those who voted by proxy.

On behalf of the new Committee, I would like to thank you for the confidence you have placed in us. You will find full details of the new Committee inside this issue as well as a selection of photographs taken at the different events.

I would like to pay special tribute to the outgoing members, Ms Monica Baldi and Mr Edvard Kožušník, for the years of committed work, energy and passion they have put into the development of the FMA.

I also take this opportunity to warmly welcome newly elected committee members, Mr Miguel Ángel Martínez Martínez and Ms Zofija Mazej Kukovic. We are very glad to have the chance to work with them. The end of the 8th legislature of the European Parliament is also marked by

almost 150 outgoing MEPs who have chosen to join the FMA. We warmly welcome them before the membership becomes official on 3 July and we expect many more members to join.

This issue will focus on the topic of democracy in a globalized world. Based on the premise that the coexistence of these two phenomena will not unfold without frictions, it is necessary to consider how we can all benefit from an increasingly interconnected world. We asked for contributions from our colleagues and experts in the field to offer some insight and reflection upon these complex topics. A section in this issue is devoted to the activities of the FMA. The EP to Campus continues to be an excellent site of exchange and divulgation. Besides promising collaborations with the Mendel European Centre in Brno in autumn, I would like to mention the Luiss Guido Carli University Summer Program on 'Parliamentary Democracy in Europe' that will take place in July under the auspices of the LUISS School of Government. Our member and former President Enrique Barón Crespo will be the keynote speaker at the meeting. Our collaborations with national parliaments across the EU were pursued at the beginning of June, when the FMA sent a delegation to Bucharest in the context of the parliamentary dimension of the Romanian Presidency of the Council. The delegation was led by Board Member Brigitte Langenhagen assisted by FMA staff member Verena Holzapfel.

They visited the Romanian Parliament and met the European and Foreign Affairs Committees. Our members had the opportunity to visit the National Bank and to participate in a debate with students of the National University of Political Studies. Thanking all our colleagues who took part, we now look forward to our incoming Study Visit to Georgia at the end of September. Following the Union's determination to further partnerships with the Caucasus region, we will reiterate in the course of the visit our dedication to closer ties through the combination of political dialogue and cultural meetings. You can register for the visit by contacting the FMA.

Lastly, let me thank all those who contributed to this issue with their insights and opinions, I hope to meet as many of you as possible at our future events.

Kind regards,

Hans-Gert Pötering  
FMA President

# EP AT WORK

## KEY FACTS

**The European Parliament adopted new rules for the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) (March session: P8\_TA(2019)0153)** The updated mechanism intends to enable as many citizens as possible to launch and support new initiatives and to strengthen participatory democracy.

**Parliament wants to suspend EU accession negotiations with Turkey (March session: P8\_TA(2019)0200)** Following years of severe political and democratic backsliding, the European Parliament recommended suspending EU accession negotiations with Turkey.

**Parliament seals ban on throwaway plastics by 2021 (March session: P8\_TA(2019)0305)** Parliament approved a new law banning single-use plastic items such as plates, cutlery, straws and cotton bud sticks.

**Tax crimes: MEPs want EU financial police force and financial intelligence unit (March session: P8\_TA(2019)0240)** MEPs adopted a detailed roadmap towards fairer and more effective taxation, and tackling financial crimes prepared by Parliament's Special Committee on Financial Crimes, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance.

**MEPs approve new CO2 emissions limits for trucks (April session: P8\_TA-PROV(2019)0426)** The first ever EU regulation on CO2 emissions for trucks and lorries was approved by Parliament in an effort to curb raising road transport emissions.

**Food safety: New rules to boost consumer trust (April session: P8\_TA-PROV(2019)0400)** New rules to ensure reliability and transparency in EU food safety risk assessment procedure were adopted.

*Other main dossiers discussed in the plenary sessions were:*

### March 2019

- A new database approved by MEPs will enable EU countries to exchange the criminal records of non-EU citizens more quickly. (12.03.19)
- MEPs adopt the EU Cybersecurity certification scheme for products, processes and services, whilst also expressing their deep concern about Chinese IT in the EU. (12.03.19)
- Measures to mitigate the risk of possible future non-performing loans (NPLs) accumulating due to the recessions brought about by the 2008 financial crisis were approved by MEPs. (14.03.19)
- MEPs voted to end the practice of adjusting clocks by an hour in spring and autumn from 2021. (26.03.19)
- European Parliament approves new copyright rules for the internet. (26.03.19)
- New rules to create a Europe-wide market for electricity that is cleaner,

more competitive and better able to cope with risks, were approved by Parliament. (26.03.19)

- MEPs deplore serious shortcomings in the rule of law in Malta and Slovakia, also warning of rising threats for journalists throughout the EU. (28.03.19)

### April 2019

- UK nationals would be able to enter the EU visa-free for short periods after the country's exit, provided EU nationals enjoy the same conditions when travelling to the UK. (04.04.19)
- To provide legal clarity for operators and competitive gas supply for all Europeans, MEPs approved new gas market rules to bring incoming pipelines under EU law. (04.04.19)
- MEPs adopted new rules on paternity leave and non-transferable parental leave to reconcile work and family life. (04.04.19)

- A plan to manage fishing efforts and preserve stocks in the Western Mediterranean Sea for demersal species was approved by MEPs. (04.04.19)
- Parliament adopted a significant step towards reducing risks in the banking system and establishing the Baking Union. (16.04.19)
- MEPs approved minimum rights for workers with on-demand, voucher-based or platform jobs. (16.04.19)
- MEPs adopted new rules laying down EU-wide standards to protect whistle-blowers revealing breaches of EU law in a wide range of areas. (16.04.19)
- MEPs approved the new law to strengthen the European Border and Coast Guard to ensure better protection of EU external borders. (17.04.19)

*For more information, please visit : <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/plenary>*



# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## A LOOK AT THE OUTCOME OF THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

The people of the 28 EU Member States have delivered a resounding 'Yes' to participation and co-determination in mapping out the route to be taken by Europe, upholding our common values such as freedom, human dignity, democracy and the rule of law. Even before the elections, unity in diversity was present in European societies. Many business organisations, churches, associations and trade unions across Europe were calling for a strong and united Europe in line with pro-European party manifestos. In the highest voter turnout in 20 years, more than 50% of the over 400 million European Union citizens eligible to vote took part in the 2019 European elections. Such a significant increase in turnout is unprecedented since the first direct elections to the European Parliament in 1979, exceeding 10 percentage points in seven countries. In Germany, European politics is, for the first time, assuming greater importance than national politics. The European Parliament is now even more in the public eye and is gaining further legitimacy as a result of the high turnout. To see how far the EU has advanced down the path of full democratisation, it is enough to compare the European Parliament at its beginnings (nine Member States and scarcely any influence) with its position today as a fully-fledged Parliament with MEPs from 28 countries, wielding greater authority than many national parliaments. For example, it has full legislative and budgetary powers, the right to ratify agreements with third countries and, in particular, a decisive role in the election of the Commission President, the Council only being

entitled to nominate candidates. Significantly, right-wing populists supported by anti-EU elements such as Vladimir Putin or Steve Bannon, whose ultimate goal is to destroy liberal democracies, have failed to achieve their goals. What is more, in a post-Brexit European Parliament, they will have still fewer opportunities to do so. The swathe of right-wing populist Eurosceptic parties divided between the ECR, ENF and EFDD are expected to lose 28 seats in total, leaving them with insufficient influence to make any landmark decisions.

**"In the highest voter turnout in 20 years, more than 50% of the over 400 million European Union citizens eligible to vote took part in the 2019 European elections."**

At the same time, even for Greens and Liberals who have ostensibly emerged as victors, things are not quite what they seem. Their parties have failed to garner any seats in 11 countries and, notwithstanding their resounding success in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, they also stand to lose six seats after Brexit, with the ALDE group losing 12, leaving the EPP as the only party with members elected from all Member States. The EPP is also the group which, with five extra seats, stands to gain the most following Brexit. In other words, respect for the will of the electorate, enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty through the right of Parliament to

choose the Commission President, will not be subordinated to short-term party-political sensitivities. Democratic forces in the European Parliament are clearly united behind the recognition that nation states are no longer able to rise to the challenges of globalisation, digitisation, climate change and migration, not to mention internal and external security. Accordingly, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Greens need to bring their two-thirds majority to bear in the selection of the Commission President, a key post, so as to prevent the subjugation of the European Parliament. Under no circumstances may the choice of Commission President be left to the devices of the Heads of State or Government, as in the past, since this would simply constitute a return to backroom power politics.



Antonio TAJANI, EP President voting in Rome, Italy © European Parliament 2019

### Elmar Brok MEP

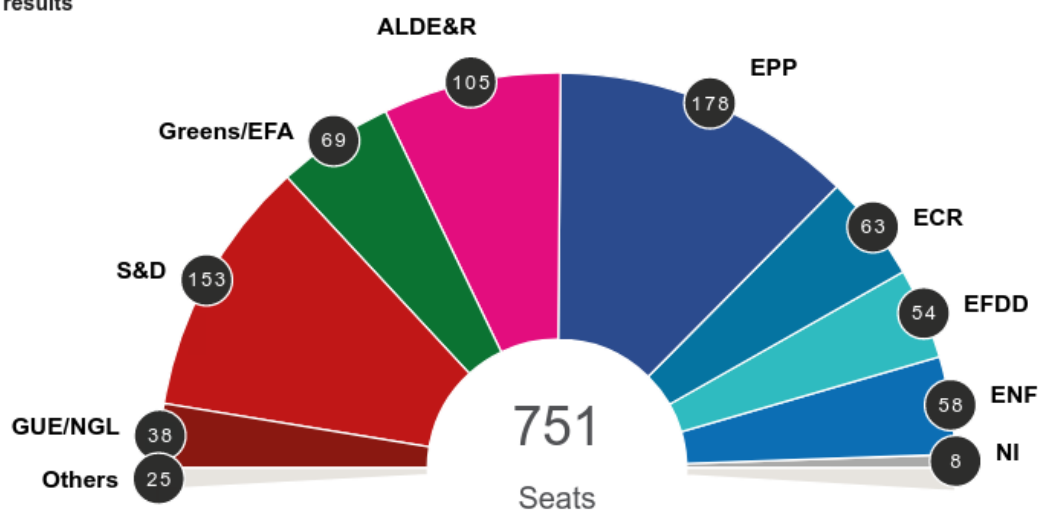
EPP, Germany (1980-2019)

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## EP ELECTIONS

### European Parliament 2019 - 2024

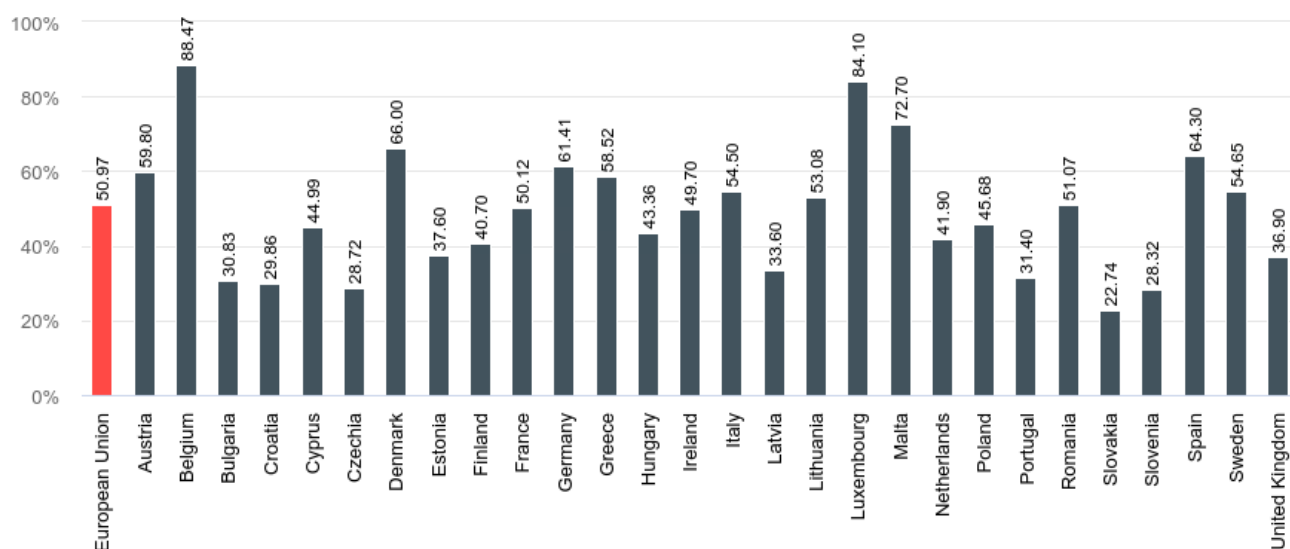
Provisional results



European People's Party (EPP)	178	-39	The Greens/ European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA)	69	+17	Europe of Nations and Freedom Group (ENF)	58	+22
Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D)	153	-34	European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR)	63	-14	European United Left/ Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL)	38	-14
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats in Europe (ALDE)	105	+36	Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group (EFDD)	54	+3	New and unaffiliated parties/ Others	33	-13

### Turnout by country

Provisional results



## THE IMPORTANCE OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

I would like to share some thoughts on the European Union from Finland with my former colleagues. Two thirds of all Finns -a clear majority- are in favour of their country being part of the EU and agree that 'what is good for the EU is good for Finland'. What's more, 80% of citizens support the euro! The President of Finland often says that we need a strong European Union; a sentiment increasingly echoed by the Prime Minister and other political leaders. However, we are missing a serious public discussion on the future of the Union. A discussion that must be initiated immediately. In Finland we had the national elections one month before the European elections. Even though we have missed the only opportunity to combine the two election campaigns to move this debate forward, our new government, which will assume the presidency of the Union on 1 July, has managed to demonstrate in its programme a sincere intention to strengthen the Union. The public support Finns have for the EU is thanks to the economic progress generated by the common market. Also, Finns feel that the EU offers them security from Russia. But my fellow citizens find the EU difficult to understand. I would like to give you two examples where democracy does not function as it should and which have a negative effect on the legitimacy of the EU. Decisions of the European Parliament are taken by occasional, ad hoc majorities. It is therefore difficult to identify who is responsible for a particular decision. Furthermore, the procedures in place for Council of Ministers' deliberations

are complicated and opaque, and sometimes take too long. Finns therefore view the EU as lacking political accountability. The parallel existence of two legal systems -a Community system and a national system- leads to tension and ambivalence which at times hinders the application of the principle of subsidiarity and further clouds the line between Community and national competences.

**“We also need a serious public debate on the future of the Union, and this discussion must begin now.”**

Let me give one example. According to the Finnish Constitution, the national authorities have a duty to protect the country's citizens. However, because of EU legislation, it has been difficult for the authorities to sanction wolf hunting. Wolves are a serious problem because they are responsible for ravaging villages. Citizens have become scared and have started to mistrust the EU. So, in this case, once Finland joined the EU, the wolf population increased. In order for the EU to be democratic and citizen-friendly, it needs a politically accountable executive body. What can be done to strengthen the EU's legitimacy when Member States are strongly against the creation of an executive body? To pave the way for institutional reforms, we must first define the objectives that unite Member States in all areas of great importance to citizens. Furthermore, the EU must

show that it has the tools to be able to achieve these objectives. The future of the Union will be determined by its ability to produce results, particularly in two areas: security (internal and external) and the economy (the welfare state). Going beyond the shortcomings of the institutions themselves, I would also like to express my views on the feelings of inferiority or discrimination experienced by Hungarians, Poles and some other European citizens. Their feelings of being second-class citizens in Europe are a serious threat to the construction of the EU. These feelings cannot be attributed to a weak economy or to unfair treatment in either Hungary or Poland, or to a lack of affection for Europe. We need to assess very carefully why some Europeans feel like lower-class citizens and also look at our own attitudes and habits in order to bring all the peoples of Europe closer together through dialogue. We have to save the EU's unity and solidarity! This is a demanding and inspiring objective for us all. Our aspirations to reshape the EU indefinitely will be a balancing act between earning the esteem of its citizens and making more room for institutional reform.

**Henrik Lax**

ALDE, Finland (2004-2009)  
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## POLITICAL UNION? THE MOMENT OF TRUTH HAS COME

In the next term of the European Parliament, Europe needs not only to be consolidated from a social, cultural, economic and monetary point of view: it will also be necessary, without delay, to establish a political union, the absence of which has been responsible for too many years of stagnation and crisis. The new Treaty of Aachen between Chancellor Merkel and President Macron strengthens and updates the January 1963 Elysée Treaty between Chancellor Adenauer and President De Gaulle. Provided that it is immediately accepted by countries such as Italy and Spain, it could genuinely be an important step towards the political integration of Europe in terms of both defence and fiscal policy, a step towards defence, foreign policy, internal security and improvements to European citizenship. The new Treaty, which also deals with borders, the climate, the environment and the economy, is an urgent call on

other countries to finally decide on their intention to join a political union, the union of which everyone speaks but which no one has so far tried to achieve. The fight against terrorism, unemployment, crime and social exclusion, efforts to combat counterfeiting and racism, proper management of immigration and natural resources (from energy to the environment) need to be based on a common policy which can only be achieved on condition that Europe positions itself in relation to the major world powers with equal dignity and potential. The project must start with a concentric Europe, able to accommodate those Member States that do not yet consider themselves ready. As an old saying has it, 'Getting started is half the battle'. If no one starts, the project will be a damp squib, and, as I said to the European Parliament several times in the past: if we do not start, we shall never finish. Let us do everything we can to ensure that states understand

the urgency and necessity of uniting and improving the project launched by the agreement between Merkel and Macron, especially the founding countries, such as Italy. What is involved here is not a surrender and deprivation of national sovereign prerogatives but a decision to share some of them in order to achieve the famous common good about which everyone speaks but which is rarely mentioned in election manifestos. We are not in favour of a two-speed Europe: rather a Europe in which some countries, start the process of political unification and set an example to others.

When the ECSC was set up, a decision was taken to pursue the path of peace and mutual respect, pooling the two main resources which had allowed the preceding wars to break out.

The current period of peace has been due entirely to that union, a period which we want to preserve both for our citizens and for all those who still see Europe as a continent of freedom and respect. That is why, as in the past, we reaffirm the need for a universal charter of duties, which Europe should propose to the world and which, alongside the universal charter of rights, makes it clear what tasks are incumbent upon the institutions and upon citizens. Perhaps, the time is ripe for a new European Convention. Be that as it may, the moment of truth has come.

**Cristiana Muscardini**  
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*Signing the new Treaty of Aachen between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron © European Union 2019*

## DIGITAL HEALTH LITERACY IN EUROPE



© Shutterstock 2019

Digital information plays a growing role in the society. Citizens' digital health literacy is an essential element for successful eHealth deployment. However, citizens often do not have the necessary skills to understand and appraise online health information. Digitally literate citizens are empowered to play a more active role in their health management and will be better informed about health issues. Digital health literacy can also help improve prevention and adherence to a healthy lifestyle, improve the use of pharmaceutical products, enhance the safe and proper use of medicines, strengthen the patient involvement and empowerment, and finally improve health outcomes.

The question of literacy becomes all the more prevalent against the background of the recognised societal challenge of demographic change. In order to maintain the sustainability of health and care systems our rapidly ageing society requires up-skilling of health and care staff in addition to the advancement of digital literacy among the

population at large. We need to avoid exclusion that might otherwise emerge through digital devices and consequently inequalities in access to services, care and treatment. Digital skills are also a necessary element for efficient organisation of care but also a means for making care jobs more attractive and a means for acquiring relevant digital competences for further employment opportunities. To address the challenges and reap the opportunities that demographic change entails, innovation of services, systems, health and care paradigms and independent living is vital. Innovative approaches to the sustainability of health and care systems, for instance, have the potential to preserve and enhance the quality of life of the population and to empower citizens to remain independent and active members of society while at the same time creating business opportunities and creating jobs and growth where automation and ICT-led manufacturing put traditional employment opportunities at risk. A gap of up to 2 million health

workers and up to 20 million home care workers is expected in the EU by 2020. Efficiency gains must be sought to safeguard European social systems. One way to achieving this is up-skilling health workers with digital skills and supporting the implementation of digitally supported health and care delivery. Examples include digitally supported solutions for the integration of social and health care, prevention, prevention and treatment of chronic conditions, self-management of healthcare is an important aspect of life-long learning and principles of inter-generation communications may support the increase in digital health literacy.

**Renate Heinisch**

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## DEMOCRACY AT STAKE?



Does Europe's youth think about democracy at all ? And how do they feel about European Parliament elections? I asked two German highschool pupils from the 9th Grade of the Amandus-Abendroth-Gymnasium Cuxhaven to share their views on European democracy.

**Brigitte Langenhagen**  
EPP, Germany (1990-2004)

### Democracy in Demographic Change

A few weeks ago, I was with my class at a workshop on democracy. This event made me think about what democracy actually means to me. Although I am not yet allowed to vote under German law, democracy also takes place in my everyday life.

Even if it is only the election of the class spokesperson or the choice of the dinner, democracy is a simple and good instrument to take decisions.

A year ago, my school conducted a junior election in which all students from the eighth grade (age 13-14) were allowed to vote. The fact that there was a high turnout suggests that the young people today are interested in politics. In addition, the results were very different from those of the Bundestag elections.

According to a study, the majority of German voters are now over 60 years old.

Therefore, they are basically deciding our climate and social policy. We young people must bear the consequences.

This does little to meet the needs of young people. Is that democratic?

The elections themselves in our country certainly are.

But why do not all age groups participate in the democratic codetermination through an election?

We should rethink elections. Democracy also means active participation, in other words going to the polls. In England, it is said, that young people in particular failed to do so in the Brexit referendum, with its as yet incalculable negative consequences.

Demographic change is visible throughout Europe. Change should start early. So why not vote at the age of 16? As it has been in Austria since 2007.

A young person interested in politics is at least as competent as a non-interested adult!

**Jakob Schoepe**  
Age 15

### Stop watching - start acting!

Global warming, climate change: Just two words that sometimes fall on the news. This problem is not seen as a major threat.

Greta Thunberg changed this wrong way of thinking of many through thought-provoking speeches and actions. School strikes, which meanwhile take place every Friday in many parts of the world, are supposed to open the eyes of people and especially of politicians. So far too much is played down and necessary decisions are delayed.

Many believe that one cannot be successful as a minority. But some majorities used to be a minority. After all, Greta was also alone in the beginning. She had hardly any fellow combatants. Now more and more young people are going out on the streets to fight climate change. "We are not enough people" is not a convincing excuse anymore. It has not only been clear since today that global warming

is an increasing threat for us.

Too few have done anything about it long enough. Too many have listened away. Has nobody felt responsible for it? Does everything now depend on us, the pupils and young people who care about the future?

The time has come to change and not to let it change. It is no longer enough just to watch. It is no longer enough to just wait and see and do nothing. We have reached a point where everyone should be aware that we are talking about a crisis.

We were born into this disaster to prevent it.

**Lara Elise Zarraquinos Weil**  
Age 15



# FOCUS



## BALANCING DEMOCRACY IN A GLOBALISING WORLD

The aim of politics is to achieve the common good. Global politics should respond to global challenges. One of the greatest threats to the future of humanity is, in my opinion, poverty. Democracy is very important, but it does not automatically solve the problem of poverty. Research shows that in the case of underdeveloped countries, democracy has little impact on economic growth. In weak economies, the 'nature of the ruling elites' is more important than institutional solutions (whether democratic or not). Their ability to resist the temptations of selfishness and rent-seeking behaviour has a direct impact on the development of a country. This is all the more true as, in many cases, the leaders of developing countries rule for very long periods, often decades. The impact of democracy on development and its importance for individual communities increases alongside income levels. Research confirms that countries with development-oriented elites are developing more rapidly. In authoritarian systems, renewal of leadership is a problem. Leaders 'burn out' over time. This is inevitable and occurs independently of how they gain power. Without the regular renewal of leadership, complacency among those in power inevitably sets in. A leader's complacency becomes a barrier to development. Good leaders know when to leave office, whether through resignation or retirement, but counting on the goodwill of an individual is not a solution that works in all cases. The political system should enforce the cyclical exchange of leaders.

Democracy is able to cope with this better, because in a true democracy the way in which leadership is renewed is through elections, which make the sustainability of governments independent of the will of the leader. In authoritarian systems, the transfer of power is a complex process that often leads to a political crisis. From a pro-development perspective, it is important to note that systematic changes of power bring many benefits. Those taking office are cautious because there is a real chance that they will be deprived of their power if they do not govern properly. In this way, in a democratic environment, citizens gain a sense of self-confidence. The regular transfer of power gives citizens the hope that new leaders will implement new principles, programmes and approaches. That is what it is all about.

**“Research confirms that countries with development-oriented elites are developing more rapidly.”**

Virtually no one would dispute the fact that globalisation affects many social, political and economic processes. The key to the future of the world is therefore the ability of the international community to solve the problems that will inevitably arise. If extreme poverty is to be considered one of them, Sub-Saharan Africa is the most important place in terms of the number of people affected. This will continue to be the case in

the foreseeable future. Studies of indicators related to the monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved in 2030 clearly indicate that Sub-Saharan Africa will be the poorest region in the world by then. At the same time, Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the highest birth rates and population growth forecasts. It is estimated that the African population will reach 2.5 billion by 2050 and 4.4 billion by 2100! Sierra-Leonean philosopher George M. Carew criticises global economic and political regulations, claiming that the current world order, described as economic globalism, is weakening democratisation processes in Africa. In addition, it is in democracy that he sees the path to prosperity and development. That is why he calls for the democratisation of the world order and a change in the rules that he believes to be unjust. Changing the world order is a very difficult task, and G.M. Carew did not propose concrete solutions to this problem. The international community - irrespective of the lack of an alternative and acceptable model of the world order - can do something for Africa, namely by supporting local development strategies and democratisation processes in all their manifestations. Democracy requires special support from those development partners for whom it is a value in itself and the preferred mode of governance. But not all development actors think so. There is no doubt that globalisation is intensifying migration. In Africa, there are powerful push factors that affect migrants. These are economic factors: underdevelopment, extreme

poverty, lack of adequate health care, lack of access to education, structural unemployment and low wages, as well as political factors: instability and armed conflicts, low level of security (crime, terrorism), poor quality of government (corruption, nepotism), and restrictions on rights and freedoms. Cameroonian philosopher, political theoretician and historian Achille Mbembe asserts that: 'the West must open its doors to people who are fleeing from the Middle East and Africa. They do not knock on their door to rape and spread disease. They knock to survive. This is a consequence of colonialism and rapacious global capitalism.' That the West has a shared moral responsibility for the fate of the world's poorest inhabitants is beyond doubt. However, 'opening the gates' is not the only thing the rich can do

for the poor. The European Union and its institutions – including the European Parliament – have a great track record in working to make development policy more effective. Promoting democracy, as well as human and civil rights, throughout the world is just one of the challenges that the European Union is constantly facing.

**“Democracy requires special support from those development partners for whom it is a value in itself and the preferred mode of governance.”**

The EU can also do more to implement Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), apply the

principle of political conditionality more consistently, or strengthen its normative authority by ceasing to apply double standards to less developed countries. In turn, Member States should keep their promises regarding the level of Official Development Assistance (ODA). A better future is possible.

**Filip Kaczmarek**  
EPP, Poland (2004-2014)  
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## WORLD MOVEMENT *for* DEMOCRACY

Following one of the recommendations of the world democracy assembly in May 2018, Forum 2000 launched the [Parliamentary Call for Global Democratic Renewal](#). This global call outlines actions parliamentarians

can take to support the protection of democratic norms and human rights in their own legislatures and globally. These actions include addressing [disinformation](#) campaigns and the [weaponization of social media](#), advancing the [political inclusion](#) of minorities and marginalized groups, encouraging accountable governance of the people through fair elections, and insisting on the safety of parliamentarians

and civic activists who may be targeted for their efforts to uphold human rights.

Filip Kaczmarek who participated to the conference in 2018, adhered to the Call on behalf of the FMA.

To [sign-on](#) to the Parliamentary Call for Global Democratic Renewal, [please visit the FMA website.](#)



## THE ROADMAP TO WORK FOR A BETTER, FAIRER AND

There are no more excuses. We have the vision, the plan and the roadmap to work for a better, fairer and more sustainable world. All of the 193 United Nations countries adopted the 2030 Agenda in September 2015, with a clear calling to transform the planet and move towards sustainable development, so as to leave the next generation a better world.

A total of 92 paragraphs set out the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), along with 169 targets and a series of indicators to monitor progressive compliance. All the countries of the European Union made a strong contribution to the adoption of this universal agenda, but almost four years later it is now imperative to step up a gear to ensure compliance. Even though the EU is the most developed region in the world, not a single European country meets the requirements. Moreover, we also have a responsibility to support those who have made less progress than us. The 17 SDGs are interconnected and have to be understood as a unitary and indivisible whole, where progress in one has positive effects on others, with the reverse being equally true. We cannot, therefore, focus on specific SDGs, as we will only achieve complete sustainable development if we fulfil each and every one of them. As the first universal agenda, the SDGs have taken on the role of a global language for sustainable

development, with concepts which are measurable, verifiable and enforceable in any country and in any context, strengthening the idea of humanity and shared responsibility.

**“If we all welcome the Agenda and make the necessary effort to implement it, success is clearly guaranteed”**

These concepts centre on 5 P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.

With this agenda, we will achieve a world in which there is no poverty, no hunger and no war; where all men and women enjoy equal opportunities; where progress is inclusive and achieved in harmony with our planet and its biodiversity. It is a shared ambition; a joint undertaking for all parties in our society: civil society, business and government.

It is for this reason that we often describe this agenda as a new global social contract, for global justice and born of global necessity. We cannot afford the luxury of looking the other way when the planet and social cohesion are in peril. The risks, as we know, are many, but with this new language we have the means, as a society, to face them together. The SDGs are tools which provide

us with new paradigms such as improving agricultural production (SDG 2), boosting and supporting local authorities in different thematic areas (SDGs 6,7,9,11), renewable energy sources (SDG 7), financial institutions at the service of society (SDGs 8, 9, 10, 16, 17), new production and consumption processes based on innovation and respect for the environment (SDGs 9,12), the resilience and sustainability of our cities (SDG 11) and the circular economy (SDG 12). If there is one thing that sets this global plan apart, it is that its conception is rooted in reality and very tangible measures. We have the necessary indicators to assess and verify progress. These indicators were adopted by the UN and adapted by each country to make sure they are best suited to their own level of progress. As a convinced Europeanist, I consider the 2030 Agenda also to be an agenda for the Europe we want: more inclusive, not only respectful of the environment, but leading the ecological transition, generous vis-à-vis less developed countries, demanding as regards respect for human rights, a world leader in science and technology in the service of humanity. Indeed, it is the best antidote against movements that cast doubt on, and jeopardise progress towards, European integration, solidarity in its most fundamental form or the fight against climate



## MORE SUSTAINABLE WORLD

change. These movements are in part a response by a section of society that considers itself forgotten, which has borne the brunt of the crisis and which is bearing the cost of the transition to a new society brought about by globalisation. That is why, now more than ever, we have to make the 2030 Agenda our own so that no-one is left behind.

We want a cohesive Europe, one that is more innovative, that safeguards the principles that make us the global guardians of peace, of the welfare state, of human rights and of democracy in its broadest sense.

Given our key role on the international stage, it is incumbent upon us to continue forging ahead so that our levels of welfare and of the rule of law be seen as the norm to aspire to the world over. It is for this reason that, in implementing the SDGs, internal and external policies must be coherent and consistent over time. The Spanish government is striving for a country that is more equal, fair and sustainable. Consequently, it has put the 2030 Agenda at the heart of its national policy and established a High Commission to coordinate the actions of public administrations, to promote the dissemination of the SDGs and to encourage all to get involved in their implementation. We are strongly committed to overcoming the severe inequalities affecting the population and to

protecting the most vulnerable with the help of all social actors. The government has set to work on matters such as ensuring universal access to healthcare, raising the minimum wage, developing an energy transition plan and on many other specific issues.

**“We want a cohesive Europe, one that is more innovative, that safeguards the principles that make us the global guardians of peace”**

Our commitment also fully encompasses the EU. For this reason, Spain is pushing the European Institutions to take the lead in delivering on the 2030 Agenda in the many areas where exclusive or shared competences exist, while strengthening coordination of the implementation of the SDGs in all EU countries. We must adapt all European policies to the global framework that this new Agenda represents — be that in agriculture, in fisheries, in the fight against climate change, or as regards cohesion, mobility, innovation or trade... All these policies must be conceived with sustainable development in mind. It is also necessary that the financial resources managed by the EU, the multiannual

financial framework, which greatly contributes to a more united and cohesive Europe, be adapted to take due account of global sustainability, to which we have committed ourselves within the UN.

The European Parliament, as co-legislator and key political leader in the EU, plays a fundamental role and must become a driver of European policies which fulfil the commitments made under the 2030 Agenda, both as regards internal policies and external action. Now more than ever, your voice and leadership as former MEPs are needed to promote and fulfil this agenda. Now more than ever, we have to spread the message, to mobilise and to ensure accountability. We are counting on you.

**Cristina Gallach**

Spain, High Commissioner  
2030 Agenda

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## CYBERSECURITY AND DEFENCE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

A globalised world goes hand in hand with advances in cyber technology, developing in parallel: one would not exist one without the other. But no matter how globalised the world might be, borders are still a very present concept - they are even becoming more relevant in political discourse than they were a few years ago; you see many politicians wanting to reinforce borders and build walls everywhere, instead of tearing them down. While in the cyberworld it is just the opposite: borders are an obsolete concept, hard to enforce.

This is one of the main problems to battle cybercrime: it is difficult to assert where the crime was committed and often it encompasses several jurisdictions. Therefore, police cooperation is essential - something which countries, even EU Member States, are still reticent to do. In the European Union, we must develop further police, judicial, military and political cooperation for effective results. Europol, Eurojust, EPPO, CSDP missions must deepen the cooperation in cyber security and

defence. We have to strengthen organisations such as ENISA and EC3. Cybersecurity and defence became crucial in any activity: a main objective in this new world is prevention. Through this more globalised and connected world, there are many new ways to be exploited by criminal organisations, often ahead and with more means than law enforcement, be it in the most basic crimes, such as theft or in serious organised criminality, such as that involving ransomwares or money laundering for financing of terrorist activities, directly affecting peoples' lives, (i.e. the WannaCry ransom attack in 2017, targeting hospitals).

These crimes are at the border between security and defence, since they involve the national security of a State or of the whole Union and, therefore, require a holistic internal/external response.

It is the case of cybercrimes that affect critical infrastructures, such as power or nuclear plants (as the Stuxnet attack in 2010) or the use of internet trolls, fake news and

election interference, as a new form of hybrid war and capture of governments.

All of these challenges and threats require an advanced cybersecurity and defence policy, which no State alone can ensure: EU Member States need to do much more to integrate their policies, strategies and systems of cyber security and cyber defence. In a world where technology is developing faster than we could have ever imagined and State and non-State actors are to gain an Orwellian power to condition individuals and societies, it is crucial that the EU asserts its regulatory global outreach to ensure that universal human rights and freedoms are respected and enforced in the EU and universally also in the cyberworld.

**Ana Gomes MEP**

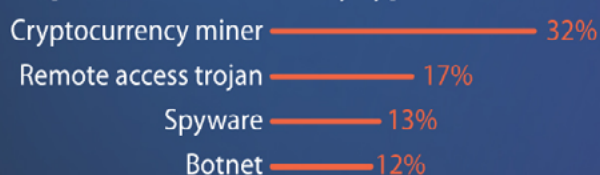
S&D, Portugal (2004-2019)

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### 1 Malware

*Software specifically designed to gain access to a device or damage it without the owner knowing*

#### Top malware families by type:



**92%** of detected malware infections came through compromised email



Increasingly targets IoT (Internet of Things) devices



## TIME TO STOP CONFUSING THE EUROPEAN UNION WITH 'EUROPE'

The term 'Europe' is commonly misused to mean the European Union. Politicians and public figures, heads of state and government, ministers, journalists, academics and civil servants – and even, the European Commission and the European Parliament – are all serial offenders. The mistaken usage, which has been taking hold over years, is wrong on three counts: geographically, institutionally and, above all, politically. We must make a collective effort to end the confusion.

The muddling of terms may have been understandable back in 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, a symbolically charged key moment in the disintegration of the communist regimes in Europe. That process culminated, on 26 December 1991, in the end of the Soviet Union. It was a situation that created a bringing together the European peoples concerned: there was a common focus on European values and a shared thirst for peace, democracy and freedom – within a European Community which, had no obvious boundaries and seemed potentially capable of expansion to the geographical limits of the continent. The confusion hit a high point with the establishment, in December 2002, of the European Convention, entrusted with preparing institutional responses to the wave of enlargement after the collapse of the Iron Curtain. The Convention's linguistic imprecision started with the title of the document it produced, the 'Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe', signed on 29 October 2004. The word 'constitution' carried federalist overtones and its application to

'Europe' suggested its extension over a huge area with ill-defined borders. Used together, these two terms clearly triggered much of the opposition to the draft text, leading eventually to its rejection. The fact of the matter is that Europe is a geographical entity, while the European Union is a political entity.

### **“We must make a collective effort to end the confusion.”**

Suggesting to people that 'Europe' and the European Union are one and the same is misguided: geographically, institutionally and politically.

It is wrong, firstly, in terms of geography: many European countries are Member States of the European Union but many others are not. The latter group includes Norway, Switzerland, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Andorra, Liechtenstein, the Holy See and various Western Balkan countries. At the time of writing, the United Kingdom's fate has not yet been finally sealed, but it is likely to leave the European Union while remaining part of Europe geographically and culturally.

The confusion is wrong, too, in institutional and legal terms because Europe possesses institutions such as the Council of Europe with its statutory bodies, the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly, and a judicial body, the European Court of Human Rights. The European Union is a specific legal entity, with its own statutes, its own institutions and its own

budget, civil service. Lastly, it is wrong in political terms to conflate 'the European Union' and 'Europe' because the European Union is, above all, a union of states sharing respect for a set of values: peace, primarily, and also human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, non-discrimination tolerance, justice, solidarity and gender equality.

There are many countries in Europe which are not EU Member States and which do not respect all of these values.

The European states that came together in the European Union did so in pursuit of an ambition, rightly identified by some commentators as nothing less than civilisation building. In the unhappy event of the European Union disintegrating, as is advocated by certain extremist political movements, what we will face is war.

The European Union has made peace its overarching aim – it was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 – and it must be distinguished from the continent of Europe, a theatre of war in the recent and less recent past and potentially in the future.

So let's get it right.

Let's say 'the European Union' – not 'Europe' – when that is what we mean.

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## THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBALISATION

It is interesting to be writing this article in 2019, the 500th anniversary year of Magellan's voyage around the world, which followed other ventures reaching out towards Asia, not least Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India in 1498. It is also curious to recall that Asia at that time reigned supreme within the world economy and its supremacy was to last more than three centuries. Indeed, as recently as 200 years ago, in 1820, China and India between them accounted for 42.1% of global GDP. The EU, not only still has the highest GDP in the world, but also, and even more significantly, is the largest trading bloc, the chief recipient of foreign direct investment, and by far the biggest source of development aid funding (provided mostly by Member States rather than by the EU budget). In the last three decades, however, other economies have been progressing with giant strides. Two particularly significant examples, given the scale of their economies and the size of their populations, are China and India, which, according to some forecasts could provide 45% of global GDP in 2050. Given that many products and services are at stake in the competition between these emerging economies and the EU economy, we might be tempted to resort to protectionism in order to 'defend' our investments and jobs. That, however, has not happened, since the views championed and the practices followed have tended towards free trade. Cheaper imports are proving to be good both for our consumers and for our producers, who make their products from imported goods. Furthermore, the

rise of new powers is thought likely to increase the opportunities to export products in which we are competitive.

**"The rise of new powers is thought likely to increase the opportunities to export products in which we are competitive"**

This is the direction in which the EU's chosen strategy, Europe 2020 (COM(2010)2020, 3 March 2010), is plainly intended to move, proceeding as it does from the recognition that 'A part of the growth that Europe needs to generate over the next decade will need to come from the emerging economies as their middle classes develop and import goods and services in which the European Union has a comparative advantage' and from the threefold priority of promoting smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth with a view to consolidating 'A single market for the 21st century'.

The same message is spelled out very clearly in a more recent document entitled 'Harnessing globalisation' (COM(2017)0240, 10 May 2017), which stands up for free trade and maintains that globalisation is a 'positive force for change', with the proviso, of course, that measures have to be in place to keep international trade on the proper footing. That said, some might consider us naive, given that, when there is globalisation, we cannot compete with emerging countries,

where labour is much cheaper and other costs are far lower and which, moreover, do not impose the same social and environmental requirements.

Fortunately, however, Europe's experience, especially where the euro area is concerned, emphatically demonstrates the contrary, since Europe has the world's highest balance of payments surplus on current account, which in 2018 stood at USD 438.7 billion, well above the Chinese figure in second place. The strategy to pursue must therefore be one of openness, for that is in our interest and in the interests of other parts of the world.

The road is a hard one, as it requires us to consolidate our economic and monetary union.

This is enabling us to become stronger because of the greater opportunities on a larger market. But the benefits also extend to the wider world. For example, entrepreneurs seeking to operate in Europe are helped by the fact that there are no delays at our borders, that there are technical standards common to 28 countries, and that payments can be made in what is already the single currency of 19 countries, some highly important from the business point of view. By pursuing the right challenging strategy the EU is benefiting from globalisation and helping to ensure that other peoples of the world will benefit too.

**Manuel Porto**

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# FMA ACTIVITIES



European Parliament Former Members Association  
Association des anciens députés au Parlement européen





# EP TO CAMPUS PROGRAMME

## SIMONE VEIL REMEMBERED IN ISRAEL

The Centre for the Study of European Politics and Society (CSEPS) of the Ben Gurion University in Beersheba, Israel, has decided to adopt a new name in honour of the late Simone Veil. As of the 2018 academic year, CSEPS has taken on its new name of 'The Simone Veil Research Centre for Contemporary European Studies.' The Research Centre's new name was officially unveiled in an international conference, from the 8th to 10th of April, that commemorated Simone Veil's life and legacy in European politics. The FMA President Hans-Gert Pöttering attended the conference and was asked to give the students some insight on the life and political career of Simone Veil.

Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, personally voted for President Simone Veil in 1979, when he was a newly elected member of the European Parliament, told the panel about his personal experiences with the esteemed politician. The two former EP Presidents shared their views on a unified Europe and the important role of a strong Franco-German relationship. In 2010 Simone Veil and Hans-Gert Pöttering collaborated on writing and signing an editorial on the Franco-German relation for



Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering at the conference at the Ben-Gurion University

the German and French media: "Germany is fundamentally committed to stability, while France proposes 'economic governance'. The two points of view are complementary and lead to the defence of both the stability of the euro and the social market economy (a term of German origin, Soziale Marktwirtschaft) as defined in the Lisbon Treaty, to defend the competitiveness of our economies and the security of our jobs. To this end, France and Germany will have to put forward joint proposals for political and economic strategy" they wrote together.

Dr. Pöttering also participated in a panel discussion on 'The European Parliament since 1979: Actors, Issues and New Developments'. The panel was chaired by Professor Sharon Pardo, a senior Researcher at The Simone Veil Research Centre. The other speakers were Professor Dani Filc, Dr. Sarah Kahn-Nisser and Dr. Maurits Meijers. The panel discussed the evolution of actors, issues and new developments in the European Parliament since '79.

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*The Simone Veil Research Centre for Contemporary European Studies, formerly known as 'The Centre for the Study of European Politics and Society (CSEPS),' was established in 2003 at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev (BGU), in order to promote a greater awareness within Israel, of the growing importance of Europe and of the European Union. Since its establishment, the it has strengthened its position as a leading European research and academic centre in Israel, through new initiatives and partnerships. On the institutional level, the European Commission recognized the Ben Gurion University and the Simone Veil Centre as a Jean Monnet National Centre of Excellence for European Studies, the highest academic ranking that the European Commission grants to any European study programme, and includes European co-financing. This is the only Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence in Israel and the recognition of the study programme is first and foremost a European recognition of the Simone Veil Centre's academic excellence.*

## A DISCUSSION ON MIGRATION IN RABAT

Morocco is unquestionably a country of strategic significance to the EU in many respects. That is particularly true with regard to migration, which was one reason why the Université Internationale in Rabat wished to have an EU speaker at its conference on 'International Migration and Human Rights in the Mediterranean' on 14 February. As the person chosen under the FMA's Campus programme to take on this role, I tried to outline the EU's current policies on migration and human rights. Coming from Sweden, it was also natural for me to mention the crisis in 2015, when Sweden accepted 170 000 asylum-seekers, as against the normal figure of 30,000 - 40,000, while other EU countries closed their borders, built walls and in addition torpedoed the European Commission's proposal for an equitable distribution of refugees. I observed that cooperation between EU and MENA (Middle Eastern and North African) countries was important in order to deal with migration in a humanitarian manner and in accordance with international law. At the same time, I was aware that cooperation between the EU and Morocco is by no means uncomplicated. On 12 February, while I was in Morocco, the European Parliament approved by 415 votes to 189, with 49 abstentions, a fisheries agreement with Morocco which was also intended to apply to fisheries off Western Sahara, even though the Court of Justice of the EU had ruled that an EU agreement with Morocco must not apply to Western Sahara. The decision was welcomed wholeheartedly in the Moroccan media and I was asked whether

it should not be interpreted as a de facto recognition that Western Sahara belonged to Morocco. But on the European Commission's website (12 February) it was stated that the agreement did not constitute a recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over the territory of Western Sahara. On the other hand, it was stressed that Morocco was obliged to report to the EU that the agreement, under which the EU was to pay Morocco EUR 160 million over four years, was benefitting Western Sahara economically.

### **“Cooperation between the EU and Morocco is by no means uncomplicated”**

With regard to Sweden, Al-Adath Al-Maghribiya stated that Sweden had supported the Polisario Front previously, but had backtracked, and representatives of Sweden's Foreign Ministry now absolutely denied that there was any plan to recognise the Sahrawi Republic. So what is the true state of affairs? Is not the whole EU in the process of backtracking from its united position on the UN's demand for a referendum on the status of Western Sahara? Where Sweden is concerned, many people suspect that a deal has been done: two Swedish governments, one conservative and the other red-green, have disregarded the Swedish Parliament's decision of 2012 to recognise the Sahrawi Republic, while Morocco has entered into cooperation with Sweden to take back the hundreds of Moroccan street children who

suddenly turned up in Stockholm a year or two ago. And when, despite the clear ruling delivered by the Court of Justice to the effect that no agreement between the EU and Morocco should apply to Western Sahara, the European Parliament nonetheless approved a fisheries agreement that covered that territory, did not that constitute a first step towards a retreat from the UN position? It is to be hoped that the talks recently initiated under the auspices of the UN will result in a peaceful solution. Perhaps not a sovereign Western Saharan state. But at least a separate, autonomous region, maybe like Scotland. And in some kind of union with Morocco. First, however, the referendum which was decided upon and which was supposed to have been held nearly 30 years ago, must be carried out. Obviously there are serious practical problems attached to this, including that of deciding who should have the right to vote in it. But it is hard to imagine any solution being acceptable to all parties if it has not been supported in a referendum. This is a question of respect for international law and for the UN's role in peace-making. And that is something for which the EU bears a huge amount of responsibility.

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## ROUNDTABLE ON THE TREATY OF LISBON IN BATH

The University of Bath received its royal charter in 1966. Over the years the College grew and moved from Bristol to Bath and today offers students a high-quality education, as University ranked at 6th place among top UK universities in 2019.

Totally 17 000 students study at the University of Bath, non-UK residents comprise around 30 per cent and female students account for 45 per cent of the total number. University has its own Sports Training Village and students have an opportunity successfully balancing sporting career with studying. According to QS Global World Ranking in sports-related subjects, the University of Bath is among the ten best Universities in the world. University achievements in research also should be highlighted - 87 per cent of research is classed as world-leading or internationally excellent by the recent Research Excellence Network. Former MEP Margarita Starkeviciute upon request of the University of Bath took a part in a Roundtable Event on 10 Years of the Lisbon Treaty. The event was attended by Euromasters students, and two University professors also were making short presentations on impact of the Lisbon Treaty on EU security and Trade policy.

The goal of the presentation on Lisbon strategy was to clarify the powers of the European Union and types of legal competence: exclusive competence, shared competence and supporting competence. Public debates tend to exaggerate EU powers and students were interested to learn that the Treaty of Lisbon offers to the Member States a significant number of mechanisms for flexibility and an involvement of



*Ms. Starkeviciute at the University of Bath with the Undergraduate students*

national parliaments in the decision-making process, while to everyone it grants participatory democracy in form of citizen's initiative.

The roundtable included one hour a Q&A session. Majority of questions were about the European Parliament role in the EU decision-making process. A group of undergraduate students expressed an interest to chat about European careers, so the afternoon was dedicated to a student-question driven session on the subject. Students were well informed about EU wide youth programs and consider them as relevant and useful. They got some more information on the posts open to young people at the different EU institutions and agencies.

On Tuesday a Master's class in a module on International Trade was attended not only by the UK students but also by foreign students. Students were keen to learn about trade in digital services, use of new technologies like blockchain in trade, protection of privacy. It was noted that obligation to protect privacy as a fundamental right and creation of a level playing field for technology companies could be achieved by setting a new policy framework in international negotiations.

EU cities fair and ethical cities award results were presented as an example of how new policy can change the life of developing nations.

The leading in this field EU Cities have a special policy that includes procurement, establishing long term relations with partner cities and regions from developing countries and citizens' education in fair trade programs. That creates a framework for maintaining direct contacts and promoting fair trade.

This policy allows ensuring more efficient aid programs to deprived regions and cities in Africa, Asia and the Americas. During Q&A session students wanted to learn more about MEPs experience in international negotiations. A visit was very successful thanks to the well-prepared program by Dr Maria Garcia a representative of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science at the University of Bath and FMA.

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## PUTTING DIVERSITY INTO GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

I have had a long a happy relationship with India and was absolutely delighted when invited to be guest lecturer for the FMA at the University of Mangalore in Southern India.

Mangalore, on the coast of the state of Karnataka is certainly not on the tourist itinerary but given the beauty of its temples, mosques and nearby hill country it certainly should be. Beyond tourist attractions Mangalore has the perhaps un-expected status as being amongst the 50 most "liveable" cities in the world in terms of quality of life and as such the highest rated Indian city. More impressively Mangalore rates 12th world city in terms of health care. The University campus is in a leafy suburb has also an outreach centre in Chikka Aluvvara. I gave lectures in both and was greeted with typical Indian courtesy and intellectual curiosity. The University also has a city centre University College, where I also gave a lecture, which offers evening MAs courses for professional who wish to increase their qualifications. This fulfils one of my own educational commitments and that is "life-long learning". In addition I also gave a guest lecturer at the University of Manipal, one of the most modern state of the art educational centres I have seen anywhere in the world. One of the most attractive features of intellectual life in India is the politeness of the exchanges. There is seldom the feeling of trying to show how clever the questioner is. There is a sheer enjoyment of engagement without any inhibitions about disagreement. I also spoke to the local Chamber of Commerce



*Michael Hindley at the welcoming ceremony at the University of Mangalore*

and given the many commercial links which exists between India and the UK much concern was expressed about the effects of Brexit. Concern was also expressed also about EU/India relations. I have been acting as adviser to the European Economic and Social Committee on a report on the Commissions "EU/Asia Connectivity" ideas which frankly give scant regard to the sheer complexity of "Asia". India is a difficult partner for the EU, not least because its size gives it some counter-balance to the EU in bargaining power. "Europe" remains mainly a geographical concept, not a political one. Audiences certainly know the major member states of the EU but the extent to which modern Europe is integrated within the EU remains only vaguely appreciated. My personal host, Professor Amin, was a fund of information about India and arranged some wonderful sight-seeing excursions to temples, mosques and the nearby hill stations in the Coorg region famous for its

spices, exotically flavoured wines and coffees. The multicultural character of India is staggering – and the facilities of Indians to use English as a lingua franca, plus their mother tongue, plus a local language is quite amazing. For those who rightly celebrate the diversity of Europe, my advice is go to India, to put our diversity into global perspective.

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## ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN LVIV

In the run up to the presidential elections in Ukraine, I was invited to participate in the annual conference of the Ukrainian Association of professors and researchers of European integration and the Ukrainian Association of international law. The event on 19-20 March was held in Lviv but gathered participants from across Ukraine, including those displaced from Crimea and Donbass. The centre of attention was Ukraine's association agreement with the EU, signed in 2014. Too few of the Ukrainian participants offered in-depth analysis of the origins, negotiation and ratification of the controversial agreement: more were concerned simply to express dissatisfaction at the alleged unfairness of the asymmetric treaty. It became apparent that the potential of the association agreement is not being well exploited by the government in Kiev. Politics in Ukraine remains overwhelmed by corruption fuelled by oligarchs and

radically de-stabilised by the Russian invasion. Civil society, especially of a secular bent, is weak. The EU is blamed for imposing harsh conditions that work to impede Ukraine's ambitions to join it as a full member state.

I explained the nature and purpose of the association agreement as seen from the EU, and spelled out how problematic further enlargement now seems to be in general – and with regard to Ukraine in particular. I argued that the EU is at present too weak to contemplate its territorial expansion to Eastern Europe, and described the factors which inform the debate on the 'future of Europe', especially rule of law issues. Statements by President Tusk that encourage Ukraine's European aspirations do not reflect a Brussels consensus. Much interest was expressed in Brexit and many speakers drew analogies between the joint predicament of Ukraine and the UK on the outskirts of the Union.

I argued that it is more difficult to leave the EU than to join it, and posed questions. Could Britain's prospective association agreement offer hope to others, including Ukraine? Is the Ukrainian association agreement a useful template for the British negotiations?

At a second event, I spoke to a large crowd of students from the (public) Ivan Franko National University of Lviv and the (private) Ukrainian Catholic University. In a long and lively exchange of views I was struck about how important it is for EU spokesmen to stress that the values and principles of the European Union are those of liberal democracy. Viktor Orban is not a good role model for European students.

I was also reminded how necessary it is for young people to have good education in the history of their own nations. It was alarming that so few students evinced interest in the story of pre-Soviet Ukraine or seemed interested in connecting their history with their future. Even in Lviv/Lvov/Lemberg one hundred years after the fall of the Habsburg monarchy, there was no obvious effort to reflect on the history of this remarkable city, and people seemed especially indifferent to its previous Jewish character.

I am most grateful to the excellent organisation and warm hospitality of my Ukrainian hosts. The value of the EP to Campus programme is much appreciated.



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*Andrew Duff at the Ukrainian Association of professors and researchers of European integration and the Ukrainian Association of international law in Lviv*



# JOINT EVENT WITH EPRS & EUI

## 40 YEARS IF EP DIRECT ELECTIONS - 3 APRIL



Dieter Schlenker, Former EP President and FMA President Hans-Gert Pöttering, Former EP Vice-President Charlotte Cederschiöld, Former EP Presidents Klaus Hänsch, Pat Cox and Enrique Barón Crespo participating to the EPRS/EUI/FMA Roundtable ©EP 2019

It is now 40 years since the first direct elections to the European Parliament, which makes this a good time to celebrate European democracy. The Association of Former Members of the European Parliament, headed by Former President Pöttering, who remains every bit as committed as he always was, celebrated this milestone by looking both backwards and forwards with the aid of two discussion panels. The academic community was represented by Professors Wasserberg, Kaiser and Wardouzet. They presented a theoretical framework, after which four former Presidents of the European Parliament (Pöttering, Hänsch, Barón Crespo and Cox) and one Vice-President, myself, tried to place events in their political context. The two female Presidents that Parliament has had are unfortunately both no longer with us; that is, Simone Veil (President of the first Parliament) and Nicole Fontaine, who

was likewise French, and who single-mindedly drove the European Union on, always prioritising the European dimension.

All the panellists had been closely involved in the development from a more or less consultative assembly to a bicameral system in which the legislature now comprises two branches. There was total agreement: there is no longer any democratic deficit.

Former President Hänsch pointed out that the EU is the first democracy in the world to legislate across national borders! Parties, party groups and MEPs should not treat Parliament as if it were a national parliament. The academics pointed out how valuable it was that parliamentarians, both present and past, were participating in the debate to shed light on the European democratic process. The subsequent ceremony in memory of deceased Members was solemn, with incredibly

beautiful music, and Rune Ryden, representing the corresponding body of the Council of Europe, afterwards described it as a glowing example. President Tajani was unable to attend, so was replaced by First Vice-President Mairead McGuinness - encouragingly enough, a woman. During the debate, former President Barón Crespo underlined the need for more women at the top, which was also reflected by the number of men and women among the speakers. That is probably a prerequisite to enable women to identify with European democracy in the long term, and see the EU and Parliament as relevant. Awareness of this is to be found on most sides. When shall we get the first female President of the Commission? However, competence is more important than sex, race, age or other quota criteria. More and more prominent women are assuming leading roles in politics. Female role



models will be available for future generations.

When I was a Vice-President, I was the member of the Bureau responsible for the EU's transparency legislation. Commissioner Barnier was the Commission's representative (long before he was called upon to negotiate Brexit on behalf of the EU). We shared a common position in opposing the Spanish representative of the Council, whose male master suppression techniques that would have made me rather furious had it not been for Commissioner Barnier. Men who respect women can do much to promote the long-term democratic character of the EU. It is a question of how we regard, think about and behave towards our fellow human beings. Former President Pöttering is another good example.

Perhaps that is one of the reasons why friendships often develop between MEPs from different parties, countries and backgrounds while we are jointly fighting to achieve the best for the EU. My friendship with Nicole Fontaine is another such example: it

continued until her death. When I saw her work, I was learning how the conciliation procedure worked, a stage in which democracy boils down to the most practical concerns, and I understood why the EP is so effective at resolving problems.

What binds us Europeans together ultimately is our fundamental values, 'the soul of the EU'. They are now legally binding. Each month, the Court of Justice of the EU presents us with new positions in cases in which rights have been applied. In the long term, that creates a common legal basis and value base. That was the subject of my address, on the Charter of Fundamental Rights as one of the milestones in the building of European democracy. It was a very nice visit and I wouldn't mind coming again.

**Charlotte Cederschiöld**  
EPP, Sweden (1995-2009)  
charlotte@cederschiold.nu



Former EP and FMA Presidents Pat Cox and Enrique Barón Crespo ©EP 2019

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT HISTORY PROJECT



The European Parliament has commissioned three studies to examine its role between the first European elections to be held (June 1979) and the end of the second legislature (June 1989). The studies were conducted by using interviews with key politicians of the period 1979-1989. The FMA collaborated on this project and put the researchers in touch with former MEPs. The results of the project were embodied in the following reports:

1. On internal functioning of the European Parliament (Birte Wassenberg)
2. On European Economic Integration (Laurent Warlouzet)
3. On the institutional development of Europe (Wolfram Kaiser)

The reports were displayed and discussed during the Roundtable. You can read them on the EPRS website ([www.epthinktank.eu](http://www.epthinktank.eu)). We would like to thank all our members who participated to this project.

# COOPERATION WITH EUI

## HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DISCUSS CURRENT AFFAIRS



*High school students and their supervisors attending the meeting at Villa Salviati in Florence ©EUI 2019*

I participated for the first time in one of the events organised by the European University Institute of Florence in collaboration with the Former Members' Association and was impressed both by the level of the Institute and by the reaction of the secondary school students who attended.

The session was divided into three parts: The first part focused on information on the 'Europe System', during which I and a competent Institute official took the floor to address European issues, and I spoke about my personal experience as a Member of the European Parliament. The young people were pleased to get involved and asked some very pertinent questions; The second part, in which the young people, split into three groups, pretended to identify themselves with political parties and to submit a draft legislative initiative; The third part, in which the young people presented the result of their work and we commented on it together. The topics were of general

and social interest:

- 1) EU citizenship and schools;
- 2) climate change, the environment and energy, and
- 3) the institutional reform of the European Union.

In my introductory statement, I took a moment to explain the differences between the various European institutions: the Commission, Parliament, Council, Court of Justice of the European Union, Council of the European Union, President of the Commission, President of Parliament, President of the Council and President of the Council of the European Union.

I noted that there was a lack of knowledge of the various institutions and their powers.

I believe that Member States should include topics relating to the European Union on school curricula as from secondary school level. This is vital in order to educate young people properly.

I commend initiatives like this which are useful both to us politicians, to remedy our numerous

communication errors, and to young people, who need to open themselves up to the range of opportunities offered to them by a Europe of peoples and cultures.

**Oreste Rossi**

EPP, Italy (2009-2014)

oreste.rossi64@gmail.com

Welcomed by the management of the European University Institute of Archives in Florence, I made two speeches, one in front of students from the Victor Hugo High School who were participating in a competition on Europe and the next day in front of the think tank "Thoughts of Europe" made up of researchers and who are making a great effort to explain how the EU works in the perspective of the next European elections. With the students, after having presented the functioning of the European institutions and particularly that of the parliament, I had a great moment of exchanges with the students and their teachers. The questions were mainly related to the themes of the competition in which they participated: European democracy, energy and climate, institutions, etc.

In groups, they presented me with the results of their reflections and I had to comment on them. Obviously what interests young people most is their future, the Europe they are hoping for and its ability to offer an area of peace, freedom and solidarity with a particular focus on the issue of immigration, which concerns young people, particularly in Italy, with the arrival of a new government that refuses access to migrant boats but also the Dublin agreements, which are very critical in their eyes. Everything that allows exchanges between young Europeans is plebiscite and in particular the Erasmus+ programme; on the climate energy issue, exchanges are less consensual with the question of the energy mix and the choices between nuclear and fossil fuels: the consensus is however on renewable energies and energy savings.



March 2019: Jean-Paul Denanot discussing contemporary european issues with high school students ©EUI 2019

All the students are concerned about global warming, which they have understood is not a myth and the fear of climate immigration after humanitarian action is real; on the question of democracy in Europe, they consider that it is the European Parliament that is the most legitimate and that it is necessary to make citizens aware of the European elections - which I have been careful not to deny!

Exchanges that are particularly interesting and well prepared by the teaching team

With the researchers of the think tank, it was the institutional issues that formed the common thread of the exchange: I had chosen to introduce the debate with the budgetary question by explaining the difficulties of conducting more and more numerous and desired policies without new budgetary resources independent of the states: the Monti Commission was of course raised with the question of a federal Europe or the addition of

states, and with the students the day before the question of the exercise of democracy in the Union was raised with the particular role of parliament in the run-up to the elections by universal suffrage.

"Thoughts of Europe" is concerned about the lack of communication with citizens despite the efforts of the institutions, which are in-sufficiently covered by the media. It intends to make its contribution for the next few deadlines, which deserves to be highlighted and encouraged.

**Jean-Paul Denanot**  
ALDE, France 2008-2018  
chdenanot@wanadoo.fr



# EUI STATE OF THE UNION

## E-DEMOCRACY VS REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

"The role of universities is not limited to teaching and research - it also includes a third mission: to engage fully with society." The opening lines of EUI President Renaud Dehousse's welcome address to the 2019 State of the Union (SOU) high-level conference synthesized what the European University Institute's (EUI) aims have been since its foundation in 1976, namely scientific excellence linked to societal commitment.

Under the heading "21st-Century Democracy in Europe", the SOU took place on the 2nd to the 4th of May at Villa Salviati and Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, such topics as rule of law, intergenerational inequalities, the Single Market, and disinformation in elections.

FMA President Hans-Gert Pöttering, former EP President Enrique Barón Crespo and Monica Baldi, who continuously espouses closer ties with the EUI, represented the Former Members Association at the SOU. The panel discussion "Do we really need politicians? E-democracy vs. representative democracy" on the second of May relied on the expertise of David Farrell, Professor at University College Dublin, Tommaso Nannicini, Member of the Italian Senate and Professor at Bocconi University, and President Pöttering. At the sight of eroding party systems and decreasing membership in political parties on the one hand, but increased use of direct participation tools and e-democracy on the other, the discussants reflected upon possible remedies to reconcile both the vertical and horizontal dimension of democracy.

Professor Nannicini initial remarks on old party systems, where those involved in the democratic process

were aggregated much stronger by convictions, were backed by President Pöttering, who cited En Marche in France as a counter-example. Movements or platforms like the one who brought Emmanuel Macron to power pose greater difficulties to effective participation in the political process in comparison to traditional party structures, which, despite their rigidity, reward the competence of politicians.

Professor Farrell pointed out how our political systems have persistently proved themselves highly adaptive in the face of adversity. President Pöttering supported the latter's view and added that each generation has its own challenges. Nevertheless, he rejected the argument that e-democracy could facilitate the "selection of politicians". The technocratic notion suggested in that perspective would effectively undermine the normative side of politics, an indispensable trait of our democracies. Farrell then introduced recent findings in his home country, Ireland, where so-called Citizen Assemblies had been launched prior to important votes, such as the 2018 referendum on abortion. The outcome was very positive, as

the Assembly channelled popular demands and contributed to a better-informed public on voting day. Prof Nannicini in turn praised the opportunities of e-government; in light of specialisation and growing bureaucracies, the digitalisation of democracy would be a promise of greater transparency.

"Democracy is not everything", warned President Pöttering in his final statement. Respect of direct democracy and, in the context of the European Union, the recognition of different referenda procedures depending on each member state, should never degenerate into the dictatorship of the majority. History has shown, over time, how the abuse of direct democracy instruments puts the protection of minorities in jeopardy. E-democracy, in sum, should be a complement and never a substitute of representative democracy and the liberal state.

### FMA Secretariat

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*Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering participating to the EUI State of the Union Panel discussion on 'E-Democracy vs Representative Democracy' ©EUI 2019*

# FORMER MEMBERS NETWORK

## 25 YEARS OF FP AP: WE ARE EUROPE

### 1 MARCH 2019 PARIS

Are there really good reasons for leaving the European Union? In the way in which it will go down in British history? Any loss of a democratic country is a wound that does not heal well.

All of us - the British included - are affected by the consequences and have to find a new form of togetherness - not with weapons and violence, not through populism, racism, terrorism or hatred, but, rather, through a personal commitment to peace in our world! Wars are the work of man - and so is peace. And Europe is what we all are! That was also the thinking behind the 2018 report entitled 'The Future of Europe' by the Association of Former Members of Parliament of the Member States of the Council of Europe (FP-AP), drafted by former Council of Europe Secretary-General Walter Schwimmer, the quintessential message being: No more wars! The last 25 years form the basis for FP-AP's vision for the future. This is how that period was described by Uwe Holtz, Honorary FP-AP President, in his anniversary address: '25 years ago, in 1994, the group

of five Former Parliamentarians Associations from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Turkey officially created the 'European Association of former Members of Parliament of the Member States of the Council of Europe' - shortly FP-AP. FP-AP's raison d'être consists of contributing to the European construction and a better knowledge of the European institutions, of being attached to common values, true democracy, human rights and consolidation of peace, of favouring social and economic progress, of supporting sustainable development and a human globalization - and of encouraging mutual understanding and relations of friendship.

**"Once deeply divided, we are looking now at a more united and open Europe."**

FP-AP's enlargement, today numbering 23 member associations, is a success history! A knowledge of history is absolutely essential for countering scepticism and sceptics. As current FP-AP President Rune

Ryden stressed: 'Not so long ago, dramatic changes had happened in the history of Europe. Once deeply divided, we are looking now at a more united and open Europe. The creation of our FP-AP association was somehow a natural consequence.

We established many new connections between our countries, and thus we increased our knowledge about each other, thus strengthening the links.' Carole Bureau-Bonnard, Vice-President of the French National Assembly, voiced her high regard for the FP-AP on the occasion of its anniversary:

'Your experience and your work must feed in to our shared debate about a 'new Europe' which needs countries that are united, and which must guard against a prevailing nationalism and self-isolation and, of course, advocate a more social Europe that has a greater sense of common purpose, is economically powerful in the face of globalisation, and keeps the peace within its borders.' A new chapter in the life of the FP-AP is starting one in which it must look to the future.

It would welcome more members from eastern Europe. In addition, our responses are needed to address issues such as artificial intelligence, digitisation, a toxic internet culture, cybercrime, robotics, space debris, plastic waste, hygiene, health, a lack of jobs, climate change, migration and ongoing refugee movements. We must be innovative and think differently. War is the work of man - but so is peace!



From left to right: Vice-President of the French National Assembly Carole Bureau-Bonnard, FP-AP President Rune Ryden, FMA Board Members Brigitte Langenhagen and Jean Pierre Audy @ 2019 FP-AP

**Brigitte Langenhagen**  
EPP, Germany (1990-2004)

brigitte-langenhagen-cux@t-online.de



# PHOTO REPORT

## FMA VISIT TO ROMANIA 3 TO 5 JUNE



“ During the morning sessions in the Parliament, we became more aware of the concrete achievements of the RO Presidency and also of all the obstacles the Romanians had to face. Apart from that, we had a very interesting exchange of views on foreign policy of Romania, the relationship with Turkey and Russia in particular but also the position of Romania concerning the middle eastern problems.

**Bob van den Bos**  
ALDE, The Netherlands

“ Constantin Mugur Isarescu, the Governor of the National Bank, took us on an interesting tour of the National Bank including some of the coins that had been used and their access to gold that has always been good. We then had a discussion with him where he outlined that Romania had had a strong banking history and was of course now preparing joining the Euro.

**Robert Moreland**  
EPP, United Kingdom



## FORMER PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING IN CANADA



*FMA Board member and Secretary, Teresa Riera Madurel, represented the FMA at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Association of Former Parliamentarians on June 2-3 2019 in Ottawa. The meeting included a Memorial Service to honour deceased Canadian parliamentarians, hosted in the new Senate of Canada Building Chamber, a reception and the Presentation of the Distinguished Service Award presented by Sir John A. MacDonald Bldg.*

*Read the full report of the visit in the next Bulletin*



# LATEST NEWS

## ACTIVITIES



### 29 Sept - 4 October 2019

#### Visit to Georgia

Registration for the visit is open  
Further details of the trip will be emailed to members

### 3 - 5 November 2019

#### Visit to Finland

Details of the trip will be emailed to members

### 10 December 2019

#### Visit to the House of European History

From 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

#### FMA Annual Dinner

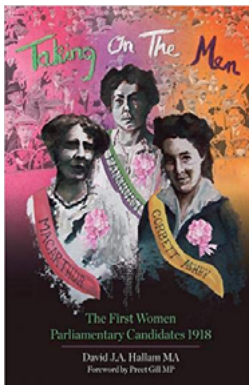
From 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. in the Restaurant of the European Parliament Brussels.

### 11 December 2019

#### FMA Annual Seminar

At 10.00 a.m. followed by the Get Together at 1.00 p.m. European Parliament, Brussels

## NEW PUBLICATIONS



David Hallam, has recently published his second book "Taking on the men – the first women parliamentary candidates 1918". The first General Election after British women won the right to vote in 1918 was almost an entirely male affair. It was held immediately after the Armistice which ended the First World War. With just days to spare before the old Parliament dissolved, legislation was rushed through that also enabled female candidates to stand. Women scrambled to be nominated, but only 17 were able to get their names on a ballot paper. Ranged against them were all the forces of tradition and rigid conservatism, determined that women candidates should fail.

Karl von Wogau

#### BREXIT - Der Binnenmarkt im Rückwärtsgang



Great Britain has decided to leave the European Union. This means that the British will also leave the European internal market, in the creation of which they were instrumental. As a Member of the European Parliament, Karl von Wogau fought with British friends to achieve this goal. The internal market is today one of the most undisputed achievements of the European Union. Now Britain has gone backwards on this successful project. Karl von Wogau shares his views on Britain leaving the Single Market and how the Single Market came about. The book is also a very personal report on the lives of MEPs between the European Parliament and the constituency and the friendships that have developed across borders.



## BOOK REVIEW



### **“Il Parlamento europeo” by Andrea Manzella published by Luiss Press, 2019. 12,00 EUR**

This book by Andrea Manzella (a former member of the FMA Management Committee) and Nicola Lupo, both of whom are professors of constitutional law at the Free International University of Social Studies (LUISS) in Rome, was published in the run-up to May's European elections and immediately labelled 'a pocket guide to EUtopia' by the press. In fact, it is a concise 138-page overview of the role of the European Parliament and its procedures. It is written in a simple, clear style and includes a 28-page bibliography which is essentially an inventory of specialist literature in this field from all over the Union.

It does not lapse into pro-EU rhetoric. On the contrary, it does nothing to hide the shortcomings in parliamentary democracy that do exist in the Union.

As is evident from their conclusion, however, the authors are clearly opposed to the forces which are pulling Europe apart. "Deep down, not even the 'national sovereignty club' wants the break-up of the EU as an entity. It is a bulwark against aggressive trade policies, against an irresponsible approach to the environment, against the terrorist threat, against border crises, and against the risk of contagion following withdrawals from the EU and separatism (from Brexit to Catalonia).

On none of these issues has any of the EU Member States broken ranks so far. Nor is there disagreement even over strict compliance with the jointly agreed financial rules (barring individual

disputes that seemingly refuse to go away, such as in the case of Italy). The real danger is the loss of a 'constitutional dimension' to the Union, and the abandonment - in exchange for a disturbing return to sovereigntist fantasies of a supposedly ideal past - of shared European values, ranging from the rule of law to the principle of equality, from the 'inviolable' dignity of every individual regardless of their circumstances to 'respect for human rights, including the rights of members of minorities'. The European Parliament is the backbone of that constitutional dimension. That is why the guardians of Europe's very soul must continue to hold sway there."

**Enrique Baròn Crespo**  
S&D, Spain (1986-2009)

## NEW MEMBERS



**Felice CONTU**  
(Italy 1989-  
1994, EPP)

Felice Contu was a Member of the European Parliament from 1989 to 1994. Through his time in the European Parliament he served as a member in the Delegation for relations with countries of South Asia and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

## NEW MEMBERS



**Béatrice PATRIE**  
(France 1999-  
2009, SND)

Béatrice Patrie was a Member of the European Parliament from 1999 to 2009. Through her time at the European Parliament he served as a member in the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy and as the chair for the Delegation for relations with the Mashreq countries.



**Marek SIWIEC**  
(Poland 2004-  
2014, EDD)

Marek Siwiec was a Member of the European Parliament from 2004 to 2014. Through his time in the European Parliament he served as the chair of the Delegation to the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Cooperation Committee. He was also member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and a member of the Delegation to the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly.



**Evangelia TZAMPAZI**  
(Greece 2004-  
2009 SND)

Evangelia Tzampazi was a Member of the European Parliament from 2004 to 2009. Through her time in the European Parliament she served as member of the Committee of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and in the Delegation of the EU-Bulgaria joint Parliamentary Committee and the Delegation for relations with Australia and New Zealand.



**Terence WYNN**  
(United Kingdom  
1989-2006, SND)

Terence Wynn was a Member of the European Parliament from 1999 to 2009. Through his time at the European Parliament he served as the Vice-Chair on Budgetary Control, as Vice-Chair of the Temporary Committee on policy challenges and Budgetary means of the enlarged Union 2007-2013. He also served as the Vice-Chair of the Delegation for Relations with Australia and New Zealand and as the Chair of the Committee on Budgets.



# FMA ELECTIONS ON APRIL 4, 2019

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



Hans-Gert  
PÖTTERING



Jan-Willem BERTENS



Teresa  
RIERA MADURELL



Edward  
McMILLAN-SCOTT



Jean-Pierre AUDY



Lord Richard BALFE



Brigitte  
LANGENHAGEN



Miguel Angel  
MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ



Zofija  
MAZEJ KUKOVIC



Manuel PORTO

## NEW FMA BUREAU

President: Hans-Gert PÖTTERING

Vice-President: Jan-Willem BERTENS

Secretary: Teresa RIERA MADURELL

Treasurer: Edward McMILLAN-SCOTT

## LIST OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

- FMA Bulletin Editorial Board: **Mr Audy, Ms Langenhagen, Mr McMillan-Scott, Mr Porto, Ms Riera Madurell.**
- EP to Campus: **Lord Balfe**
- Relations with Budgets Committee, DG Finance: **Mr McMillan-Scott.**
- Dinner Debate: **Mr Bertens, Mr Porto**
- Delegates to the Bureau of the European Association of Former Members: **Mr Audy and Ms Langenhagen (FP-AP Vice-President).** If necessary, Mr Audy will be substituted by Mr Bertens and Ms Langenhagen will be substituted by Lord Balfe.
- Delegates to the Annual General Assembly, seminars and colloquies of the FP-AP: **Mr Audy, Ms Langenhagen and Mr Bertens.** Besides the FMA delegates or their substitutes and in agreement with the FP-AP, other FMA Committee Members may participate in the annual seminars or colloquies at their own expense
- Relations with Former Members Associations outside Europe: **Lord Balfe**
- Relations with Think Tanks, Policy Institutes, Foundations: **Ms Langenhagen, Mr Porto and Ms Riera Madurell.**
- Archives: **Mr Porto**
- FMA Communication: **Ms Kukovic**
- Working Group on Democracy Support and Election Observation: **Mr Bertens, Mr Martínez Martínez, Ms Langenhagen (Chair), Mr McMillan-Scott and Ms De Keyser (FMA member with advisory role).**
- Relations with the House of European History: **Mr Martínez Martínez**
- Relations with the European University Institute (EUI): **Ms Baldi (FMA member with advisory role)**

## IN MEMORIAM



† 27 May 2019  
Eduardo PUNSET I CASALS  
ALDE (1989-1994)

He served as a Spanish Member of the European Parliament from 1987 to 1994. During his time in Parliament, he was Vice-Chair of the Liberal and Democratic Reformist Group.

On national level, he represented the Union de Centro Democrático.



† 17 March 2019  
Richie RYAN  
EPP (1979-1986)

He served as an Irish Member of the European Parliament from 1979 to 1986. During his time in Parliament, he was Quaestor of the European Parliament. He was Member of the Group of the European People's Party

On national level, he represented the Fine Gael



† 12 April 2019  
Christof TANNERT  
EPP (1994-1999)

He served as a German Member of the European Parliament from 1994 to 1999. During his time in Parliament, he was Member of the Group of the Party of European Socialists.

On national level, he represented the Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus