



Party of European  
SOCIALISTS



**SPD**

**FRIEDRICH  
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STICHTING**

# Europe in the Year 2005



## EUROPE: UPDATE & FUTURE

### Speaker:

Rudolf Scharping, President of the P.E.S.

### Moderator:

Jan Marinus Wiersma, International Secretary of the PvdA

The second Summer University of the Party of European Socialists began with an opening speech by the President Rudolf Scharping. In his speech Rudolf Scharping emphasised that the PES Summer University is a way to bring young people from all over Europe together in order to promote understanding and to foster a sense of cooperation. He also outlined the need for the youngest members of European society to play a political role. The engagement of young people is fundamental for the European Continent in order to have a voice in a world of globalized economy and hard competition.

Rudolf Scharping pointed out the uniqueness of the European political model which combines economic strength and social responsibility. The new preponderance of Socialist and Social Democrats in national governments, in the European Parliament and in the European Commission has to be recognised as a turning point in the history of European politics. He also underlined the immense responsibility of the Social Democratic family to achieve a united Social Democratic Europe within European and international power structures.

In his speech the President of the PES said that the Maastricht and Amsterdam Treaties must be considered as major achievements, leading to the unification process of Europe. Until now, the conservative dominated policy for Europe dealt only with narrow economic issues. The new balance of political powers now has the duty to attach importance to Social Democratic goals. The fight against unemployment is one such goal. A minor, yet groundbreaking step in this direction was accompanied with the appendix of the

Amsterdam Treaty. "The attempt of a united Europe to effectively fight problems with the continent such as the crisis of unemployment demanded a harmonised policy in a wider scale," argued Rudolf Scharping. He added, "The Treaty, therefore, must be regarded as a crucial step into the future. Our goals have to be the Deepening and the Enlargement of the European Union; our objectives must be deeper integration and enlargement of the European Union". As the President of the PES explained the differences between Conservatives and Social Democrats is that the Conservatives divide society instead of uniting it. The result of one-sided conservative policy has created an unemployment figure of nearly 20 million. The deregulation and privatisation of the economy not only have led to lower social standards but have also brought injustice and inequality.

Rudolf Scharping said that in the future young people will live in peace within a civilised and democratic world and also that young people will not be sacrificed for national glory but will have to fight for democratic values. "Europe as a continent experienced in the first half of this century the destruction of Democracy as a result of unemployment and suffered war and destruction brought by nationalism. On the other hand in the second half of this century Europe had peace and democracy as a consequence of cooperation between countries and governments."

In conclusion, Rudolf Scharping encouraged all the participants to work for a Social and Social Democratic Europe in order to ensure Peace and Democracy. "European progress needs to be progress without doubts," he concluded.

## Programme

### Wednesday, 27-8-97: EUROPE: UPDATE AND FUTURE

#### 09:30 OPENING:

Rudolf Scharping.

#### 12:00 WORKSHOP A: What has and will become of Europe?

Richard Corbett.

#### 15:00 WORKSHOP B: Leading Opinions.

Ton Beumer / Anne van Lancker / Alfred Gusenbauer.

#### 17:45 GAME: "If you want to be a politician, act like one".

### Thursday, 28-8-97: EUROPE AND THE WORLD

#### 09:30 WORKSHOP A: Europe beyond borders: where is the final frontier?

Jan Kavan / Michael Ellmann.

#### 11:15 WORKSHOP B: Who is helping whom?

Edwin Laurent / Geert Laporte.

#### 14:15 WORKSHOP C: Europe will secure peace!

Gunther Verheugen / Jan Marinus Wiersma.

#### 16:15 PARALLEL MEETINGS:

##### A. The European Union and Human Rights.

Kees Flinterman.

##### B. Europe and the Law in Research and Education.

Hildegard Schneider.

#### 20:30 WORKSHOP D: What's a European?

Koen Koch / Roos Vermeij / Jean Francois Vallin / Karl Niehaus.

### Friday, 29-8-97: DAYTRIP TO AACHEN: EUREGIO

#### 10:20 WORKSHOP A: Globalisation, Integration and Employment.

Oscar Lafontaine

### Saturday, 30-8-97: SIGNING THE DECLARATION

#### 09:30 WORKSHOP A: A joint Europe?

Gerrit-Jan van Oven / Veronica Dirksen / G.J.J. Oomens.

#### 14:00 SIGNING THE DECLARATION:

Wim Kok.

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- Joao Carlos Leitao Rinaldi, Italy
- Yvor Broer, The Netherlands
- Daniel Da Cruz, Luxemburg
- Patrick Diamond, Great Britain
- Frank Duhamel, Belgium
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## WORKSHOP

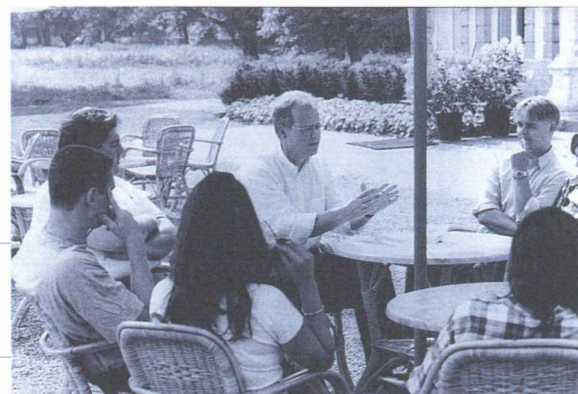
# WHAT HAS AND WILL BECOME OF EUROPE ?

### Speaker:

Richard Corbett, MEP, Labour Party

### Moderator:

Michael Hofmann, International Secretary, SPD



**M**ichael Hofmann introduced the first workshop with as one could expect- the European Union as subject, which he described as a "natural winner". Richard Corbett started the discussion with an overview. He argued that those who want to be able to predict the future development of the European Union need to look at the historical context. After World War II the need to develop a structure that enabled common policy to be developed on common problems in order to maintain and spread stability throughout Europe existed.

Both speakers emphasized the specialness of the EU which by its organisation not only brings governments but also individuals together for a productive exchange.

This European structure with a Commission independent from national governments, majority voting, the legal primacy over local laws, an elected parliament -divided along political and not by regional lines - and with its own budget, yet on the other hand without a military force and comparatively few civil servants, represents a unique form throughout history.

To the question, if we are far enough down the road to integration in the view of socialists, Richard Corbett mentioned the "fear of going too far too fast" but made it clear that "a single market needs shaping and directing". He pointed

out the need to provide social justice and protection by common

legislation and common minimum social standards, followed by adequate common action. He also emphasized the need to strengthen regional policy and to avoid competition that lowers social standards. In order to improve the structure of the European Parliament and its negative reputation of being "a big secret in Brussels", Corbett argued for proposals aimed at targeting the role of the democratic elected Parliament.

In the following discussion the potential of a contradiction between deepening and enlargement was emphasized. Unanimity is often difficult and holds back progress for example in environmental problems. Participants felt that the Amsterdam Treaty was insufficient on the economic powers of local government.

On the question of enlargement the intention was to help other countries beyond the first "five plus one" countries to develop their structures. The question about the negative image of the European Community was analysed as a result of negative press, exaggeration of mistakes. It should not be overlooked that the participation rate in the elections to the European Parliament is higher than the rate in the American Presidential Elections.

There were various questions regarding what, for the member states are highly sensitive matters, such as common external policies. It had to be stated that as yet the European Union was not strong enough to secure peace at its external borders and that states like to keep frontier controls because of lower internal security controls.

## WORKSHOP

# LEADING OPINIONS

### Speakers:

Ton Beumer, P.E.S.

Anne van Lancker, MEP, SP (Belgium)

Alfred Gusenbauer, MP, SPO (Austria)

### Moderator:

Anique ter Welle, PvdA

**A**fter the introduction by Ton Beumer the other two speakers tried to give a critical social democratic view of Europe and the major problems Europe's citizens are faced with. Anne van Lancker stressed that the European Union was not built on the ideas of social rights and justice but started in order to serve very restricted economic interests. In the course of its development the intentions broadened and the Maastricht Treaty gave some tools for social progress.

The social democratic vision, she set out wants a European Union built on human rights in the sense of social, economic and cultural rights. The right to work which means not just the right for an income but includes the right for participation in society. She argued that "Socialists want more achievements in Europe". The coordination the EU is working on is not sufficient. Anne van Lancker stressed that with 18 million unemployed in Europe employment policy should be weighted heavier. Conservatives are happy with free circulation of money, she illustrated and while tax on labour is increasing rapidly, tax on money is for the sake of competition going down because "money travels - people don't". She concluded on the need for an in depth discussion on social labour policy that reaches beyond simple agreements.

Alfred Gusenbauer started by stressing two main issues. Firstly, the imbalance between political and economic power. He referred, as an example, to the future European Central Bank and raised the question of a balancing political counterpart. Secondly, the need to create a

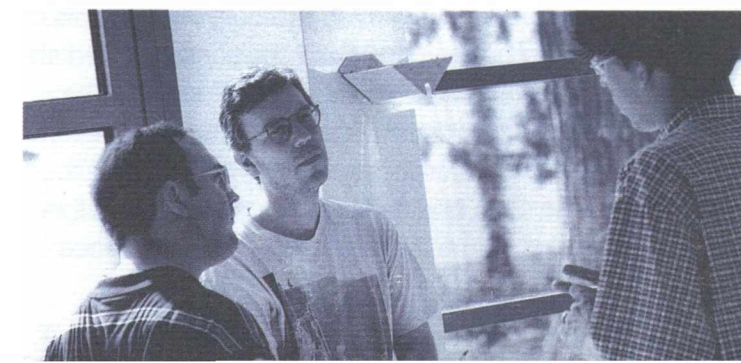


strong, appealing and proper policy within Europe especially after the loss of the "outside enemy".

A questioner took up the quest for a European model. In comparison to the federal model of the USA -"is that what we want?". The European project has to be changed by socialists. Gusenbauer emphasized the importance of Europe being a counterbalance to the "American way of doing things", a civilizing role in an unstable world.

He argued for a large range of proposals for the constitution of the European Union such as a "Bill of Rights" and the introduction of a 2 Chamber system with an lower house with direct elected representatives and an upper house with representatives of the states. He proposed as well the direct election of the President as well as electoral districts and institutions that crossed national borders.

In the vivid discussion on the question of nationalism versus Europeanism, Alfred Gusenbauer stressed the need for a common European identity. Just like Anne van Lancker he emphasized the importance of harmonisation of taxes, environmental measures and currency. The need for further changes was illustrated by both speakers who noted that, in a crucial situation today, for the first time in history, socialists and social democrats are in power in 13 out of 15 Member States.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE P.E.S.

It would be unthinkable to organise a PES Summer University without paying attention to the Party of European Socialists itself. The PES parties and governments had a growing influence on the agenda of the European Union. This could be illustrated by their successful attempt to put the fight against unemployment at the top of the EU agenda. The PES had successfully concentrated on bringing together Prime Ministers, party leaders, ministers and spokespeople just before the EU Council of Ministers meetings and EU Summits.

In spite of these positive developments the PES was still an unknown phenomenon for the vast majority of European Socialists and Social Democrats. Being organised in fully autonomous national parties they don't have the chance to participate in European cooperation.

New technologies, such as the Internet will help the PES in the near future to reach more party members. The Summer University, as Ton Beumer said, would motivate its participants to help make their parties less national and inward looking, in a word more open, in particular to their European sister parties with whom sovereignty had to be shared regarding the policies of the European Union.

## AFTER THE OPENING SESSION

After the opening of the Summer University by PES President Rudolf Scharping and PES Vice President Jan Marinus Wiersma, representing the Dutch hosts, the participants were given the opportunity for a general introduction. They had to gather into small groups and the first nut they had to crack was to compose a statement answering a question about the European Union. Then they had to present each group's statement as if they were old hands at the art of politics.

Insufficient information about the work and function of the EU and the consequent negative impressions of the EU were common themes; "We can't put a face to the EU", "We're left out of the EU procedures" and "Bureaucracy". Other criticisms included the fact that, "The EU is considered a structure to promote the interests of great economic power and supports the interests of the elite rather than the people" or that "The EU does not seem ready to face the most severe problem in Europe: unemployment." Young people often find themselves rather "helpless in a market where the major assets is experience

and flexibility". The common conclusion was: "We want a Europe Union on the left"

There was another area of criticism - that the EU interferes in other countries' minority problems (outside the EU) whilst disregarding their own minority problems (such as in Spain and Great Britain).

On the positive side a united Europe was seen as an opportunity to change things in the future for the better. The challenge was for an EU without social and racial problems. Cultural differences were stressed positively alongside a spirit of belonging together and of "common values". Travelling in a frontier free Europe was one of the big challenges for the participants from Eastern Europe.

The session concluded that the problem of unemployment could be resolved through the single market and greater mobility amongst young people to move around the EU.

## WORKSHOP:

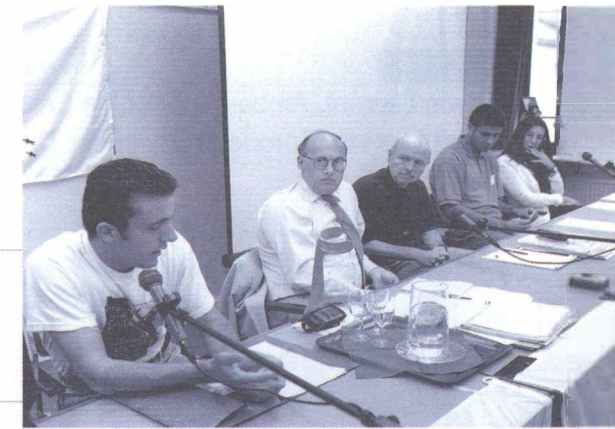
### EUROPE BEYOND BORDERS: WHERE IS THE FINAL FRONTIER?

#### Speakers:

Jan Kavan, MP, Czech Social Democratic Party,  
Michael Ellmann, Professor, University of Amsterdam.

#### Moderator:

Michael Dauderstadt, FES.



Professor Micheal Ellman sketched the new criteria, which should be used to define the new frontiers of Europe. According to the Professor these new criteria should not just be Geography or Religion but also the existence of people who share basic European values such as Democracy, respect for Human Rights and the Rule of Law and who also share the same goal of the European integration process, meaning Economic, Monetary and Political Union.

In his opening remarks Professor Ellmann pointed out that the European Union remains attractive to all the surrounding countries. This attractiveness acts, according to Mr Ellmann, as a very powerful catalyst for reforms and for democratic changes in the European countries that want to participate in the Union. He concluded, " We have to provoke changes rather more powerful than aid and the opening of markets an other things."

Jan Kavan agreed with Mr Ellmann in his attempt to give his definition of the final frontiers of the European Union. He added that the final frontier of the EU is also defined by the willingness of the applicant countries to 'translate the word of solidarity into actual deeds.'

In another point of this discussion Mr Kavan made absolutely clear that as far as he can foresee when the negotiations start in January 1998 a number of the six selected to participate in the European Union - and probably all - would

put forward a number of fields where they would ask for a transition period for certain parts of the *acquis communautaire*. Nevertheless, he continued, this transition period should not be interpreted as a refusal in the long-term to accept full conditions of the *acquis*. Each derogation would have to be carefully negotiated with the Commission and obviously with the entire European Union.

Mr Kavan underlined that all these applicant countries should fully respect the convention on minorities and that they have to create democratic mechanisms before they are accepted in the European Union.

Another issue that was discussed in this workshop was the cost of enlargement of the European Union. The opinion of several members of the audience was that enlargement had to take place using new funds and not by encroaching on the Structural Funds or money for education, health or other social benefits otherwise it would be a catastrophe for the whole construction of the Union.

During the course of the discussion most of the speakers admitted that there exist quite substantial cost and disadvantages for the applicant countries. They also agreed, nevertheless, that applicant countries should consider entering the Union as an instrument to higher prosperity, stronger security and greater freedom not as a goal in itself.

## WHO IS HELPING WHOM

### Speakers:

**Edwin Laurent**, Ambassador of the Eastern Caribbean States to the European Community  
**Geert Laporte**, European Centre for Development Management.

### Moderator:

**Myriam van Reisen**, Eurostep.

The objective of the session "Europe in the World - Who is helping whom?" was the future of European aid. The discussion focussed on the relationship between the ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) countries which are associated to the Lomé Convention and the European Union.

As the moderator, Myriam van Reisen, pointed out the Lomé Convention is very special in the context of the European Union for a number of reasons. These reasons are not just historical - as a result of the relations between the ACP countries and Europe - but also involves cooperation between Europe and these countries based on a comprehensive package that encompassed both aid and trade.

The Ambassador of the Eastern Caribbean States to the EU, Mr Edwin Laurent, underlined the fact that the EU has a very special role to play in the wider world because, as he said, "...even the rich must be concerned with the fate of the poor and even they might need friends. No in depth investigation is needed to realise that Europeans

are sensitive to poverty and its resulting misery which is so prevalent in the Third World."

In the course of the discussion Mt Laurent emphasised the importance of the Lomé Convention. It has transformed from a potential colonial relationship to one in which partnership is a two-way street and in which it is not only the ACP countries that profit from this relationship but also the EU which gets a lot not only in economic but also in political terms. He went on to add "Of course this does not mean that there are no real problems in the ACP and in third world countries, but many of these problems are problems which are beyond the control of the countries concerned - they are the result of the external environment."

Mr Geert Laporte highlighted some of the main issues that are important in the debate concerning the future of the relationship between the ACP and the European Union. These major issues are, according to Mr Laporte, the following;

1. The revitalisation of common interests
2. The revitalisation of ACP-European Union trade cooperation
3. The partnership principle
4. The opening up of the Lomé Convention given that civil society and the private sector have not been involved. The potential of the Convention seems to be certainly unknown to a wide group of people.
5. The need to simplify or make the Convention more civil.

## WORKSHOP:

## EUROPE WILL SECURE PEACE.

### Speakers:

**Gunther Verheugen**, member of the German Bundestag,  
**Jan Marinus Wiersma**, member of the European Parliament, International Secretary of the Dutch Labour Party.

### Moderator:

**Tonje Westby**, International Secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party.

The subject of this debate was European Common Foreign and Security Policy. Given the new structures that will have to be adopted by the European Union in the 21st century should the EU continue to plan on the basis of a Common Foreign and Security Policy and if so, how should it be implemented.

For Gunther Verheugen the new European Union would be based on "Deepening" and "Widening". He argued that, "'Deepening' means that we try to get more and more integrated common policy and 'Widening', of course, means enlargement." He underlined that it is very difficult to implement a Common Foreign and Security Policy in the framework of the EU because the two issues are at the core of national sovereignty. "If you give Foreign and Security Policy up as a national responsibility the effect will be that you will probably be disappearing as a Nation State and you will have a structure where the European Nation States will be integrating themselves into a broader structure, a kind of United States of Europe". He continued, however, by saying that he did not see a scenario whereby the EU can develop a joint, integrated Foreign and Security Policy for Europe. The most likely scenario would be a policy of increasing policy co-ordination.

Gunther Verheugen suggested that the EU has to build a 'European Security Structure'. This would not be a single institution but a combination of different institutions and organisations. All European countries, if they met certain criteria, would be able to join the various different bodies of the structure in order to work together and, finally, to have in the combination of different



organisations and institutions, a European Security System that not only strengthens the means of conflict prevention and the means of peaceful conflict solution but also has the capability to enforce peace and security if needed.

Jan Marinus Wiersma argued that there was something very wrong as far as Foreign and Security Policy was concerned. "What we would like to have is a system in which the EU has a coherent Foreign Policy and in which the Member States use all the instruments that the Union has at its disposal for a certain Foreign Policy or a certain Security Policy." However, he argued, what we have now are a lot of co-ordination problems which result in a general malfunction of the whole system. There is always hope that this situation will change but the people of Europe need to know that this process might take a long time.

Finally, he argued that if there really is a security problem in Europe the Member States should organise themselves, as they have in the past, in other international organisations such as NATO, "I think that this is a very important question and we should be open about it because this is the kind of Insurance Policy we always need, a kind of defence mechanism we always wanted. If we need one, we'd better organise it collectively."



## UNIVERSITY MAASTRICHT

### Speakers:

Dr. Hildegard Schneider, senior lecturer in law  
Kees Flinterman, Professor in international law

The meeting was held in the University of Limburg / Maastricht. Dr. Schneider started with an introduction about the possibilities of studies at this University. Their special qualities lie in their crossborder and multicultural character.

After a vivid discussion especially with those members of the group specialized in law, Dr. Flinterman gave a short overview on the history of human rights.

He illustrated a process of development, starting in 1948 with the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. The Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, ratified in 1950 by the Council of Europe, set up of a European

Commission on human rights and a European Court of human rights and later on the European Court of Justice.

The following debate focused on the latest outstanding cases in policy, such as South Africa and the process of reestablishing justice, Cyprus, the last divided country in Europe, handling more than 200.000 refugees within its own country, Bosnia and the fragile peace process in the middle of Europe.

Concluding Dr. Flinterman stated "we should create a human rights culture and that is not something laws can achieve".

## IF YOU WANT TO BE A POLITICIAN, THEN ACT LIKE ONE

### A game from the Clingendael Institute



This practical exercise-simulation was intended to make the participants understand some of the fundamental dilemmas the European Union is facing today. Each participant played the role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of a Union Member State or the role of the representative of the European Commission.

During the course of the game, the participants tried to convince one another of the importance of their proposal, as a training for real negotiations on the PES Summer University declaration which took place on Saturday 30 August 1997. The aim of the game was to try and reach an agreement on all the issues that were open to discussion.

The participants received a short instruction on the position of the country they represented. Chairman of the meeting was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom.

The issues involved:

1. The creation of EMU: should the timetable for creating EMU be adjusted? Should there be a strict application of the criteria of the economic and monetary convergence with regard to EMU?
2. The strengthening of the institutional framework of the EU: should qualified majority voting be applied in more areas? How should the weighting of votes in the qualified majority voting system be reweighed? Should the size or the composition of the European Commission be changed?
3. Enlargement of the EU: what should be the time frame and the choice of countries for the next enlargement wave? To what extent should the current Common Agricultural Policy and Structural Funds be changed in view of enlargement?

### PUBLIC MEETING:

## WHAT'S A EUROPEAN?

La Bonbonniere, Maastricht

### Speakers:

Koen Koch, University of Leiden  
Ros Vermeij, Centre for Local Government, PvdA  
Jean Francois Vallin, Secretary General of the P.E.S.  
Carl Niehaus, Ambassador of South Africa.

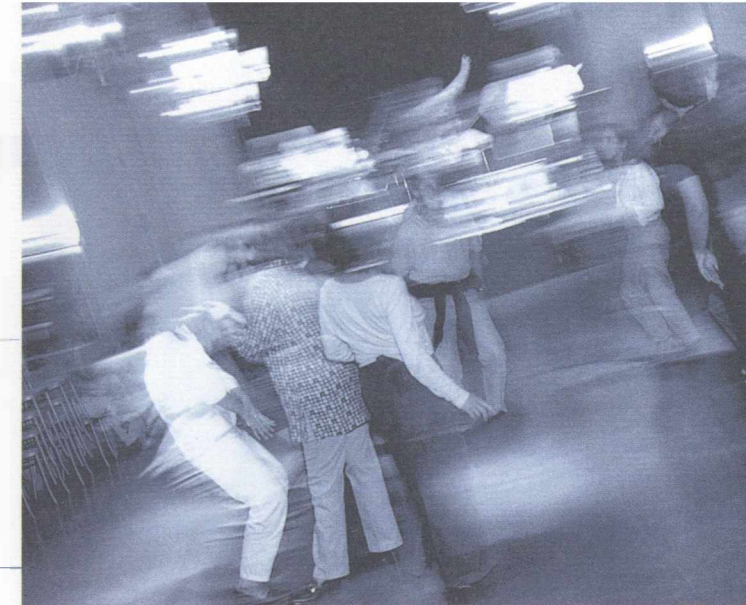
### Moderator:

Pauline Terreehorst, Journalist.

The outcome of the meeting entitled "What's a European" was that it is quite difficult to define the meaning of the term "European" since there is not a standard type of the European citizens - rather they are just "Europeans". According to the South African Ambassador Carl Niehaus "The European identity becomes stronger outside Europe, when at the same time outside Europe you are just French, German, Portuguese and so on...."

As the Secretary General of the PES, Jean-François Vallin, said, "The local identity does exist and is becoming stronger and stronger. Nevertheless, this fact does not prevent the formation of the new European physiognomy - on the contrary it favours it."

According to Koen Koch the feeling of national identity is a very recent invention - 200 years ago it didn't exist. It was the creation of the European state, first in France and then in the Netherlands that started the whole thing. "We still have not got



a global identity. We're just members of a family, of a city or a region. All these factors create our identity. Only in specific circumstances do we feel Dutch, German, French or whatever. Otherwise we feel citizens of Maastricht, Amsterdam or Lisbon."

Most of the speakers agreed that a common European identity is not of extreme essence since you can cooperate on a very good basis in Europe without a typical European identity. However, this does not mean that we should stop looking for ways to create a common European conception. According to Mr Niehaus these can be found in the combination of different culture and different experiences, of different ways of living throughout Europe. The need for a common European identity as Mr Koen Koch underlined, has been realised by the European Union institutions such as the European Commission as a political instrument. It is important that Europe find a common identity given that it is now looking for a new way of political organisation.

All speakers stressed that Europe is a multicultural society. The only way to define its new physiognomy is to take the particular characteristics of each country, to evaluate them and to combine them effectively without changing their originality.

## WORKSHOP

# GLOBALISATION, INTEGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT

### Speaker:

Oscar Lafontaine, Chairman of the SPD.

### Moderator:

Ton Beumer.

The issue of "Globalisation, Integration and Employment" was discussed on the Friday of the Summer University. The discussion began with a brief speech by Oskar Lafontaine, Chair of the SPD.

In his opening remarks he argued that the fall of the Iron Curtain had made it possible to enlarge the European Union gradually towards the East. As the Russian reforms progress this huge country can also be integrated into the world market. Due to this internationalisation of the economy the mobility of goods and services, as well as that of "know-how" and capital has increased considerably. The international division of work gives the opportunity to increase the prosperity of nations and the possibility to give each nation a just share of economic and technological progress.

In a market economy, even a globalized one, prosperity and technological progress, growth and employment are not only ensured by the Government but in particular by the market. In other words, through the competition between private companies. On the other hand, he explained that the free market cannot solve on its own all problems. That is why the Social Democratic parties of Europe have to force Member States to take common action against unemployment.

He argued that problems arose when competition between private companies was replicated by competition between countries towards the lowest common denominator. This led to falls in real wages, company taxes and social standards and a disregard for the environment.

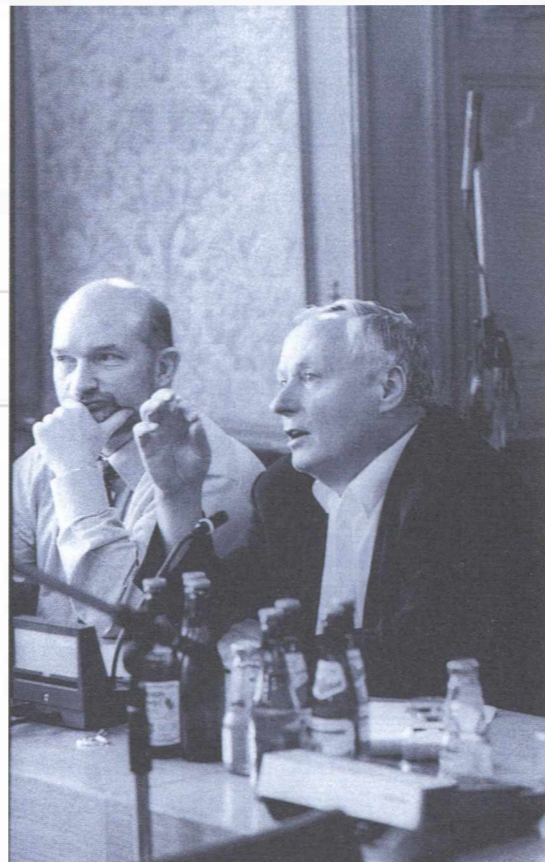
He went on, "A state with reduced financial resources is unable to provide the basic needs of its citizens. The other side of public poverty incorporates violence and crime, drugs and

xenophobia - and finally political extremism." The only answer was to confront the internationalisation of the economy with a new political answer - international cooperation. "We therefore need international agreements within the framework of supranational organisations," he explained. He argued that it is extremely important for the European Union, the United States and Japan to cooperate.

However, one should distinguish between globalisation of the economy and "Europeanisation". He welcomed the Europeanisation of the economics through the framework of the EU.

Finally he set out seven economic policy tasks on which international cooperation should be concentrated: stabilisation of exchange rates stability-oriented and growth related policy on interest rates budget policy, which is based on employment and in keeping with the needs of the economy a harmonised tax policy joint technology policy an international Social Charter concerted action against global destruction of the environment

He ended by saying that the concept of international cooperation cannot replace national economic policy. However, national policy will fail if it does not acknowledge that it must have a global dimension.



## WORKSHOP

# A JOINT EUROPE?

### Speakers:

Gerrit-Jan van Oven, PvdA,  
Veronica Dirksen, Maastricht City Councilor,  
G.J.J. Oomens, Maastricht Police.

### Moderator:

Triso Wunen.

The theme of this workshop was drugs, using the city of Maastricht as an example. Maastricht is typical of a European city having to cope with this problem. The recent opening of borders between the countries of the European Union, as well as the new economic system, have made it easier for people to travel throughout Europe and find drugs at cheap prices. This has led to the phenomenon of drug tourism which is common in a large number of Dutch border cities such as Venlo, Heerlen and Arnhem.

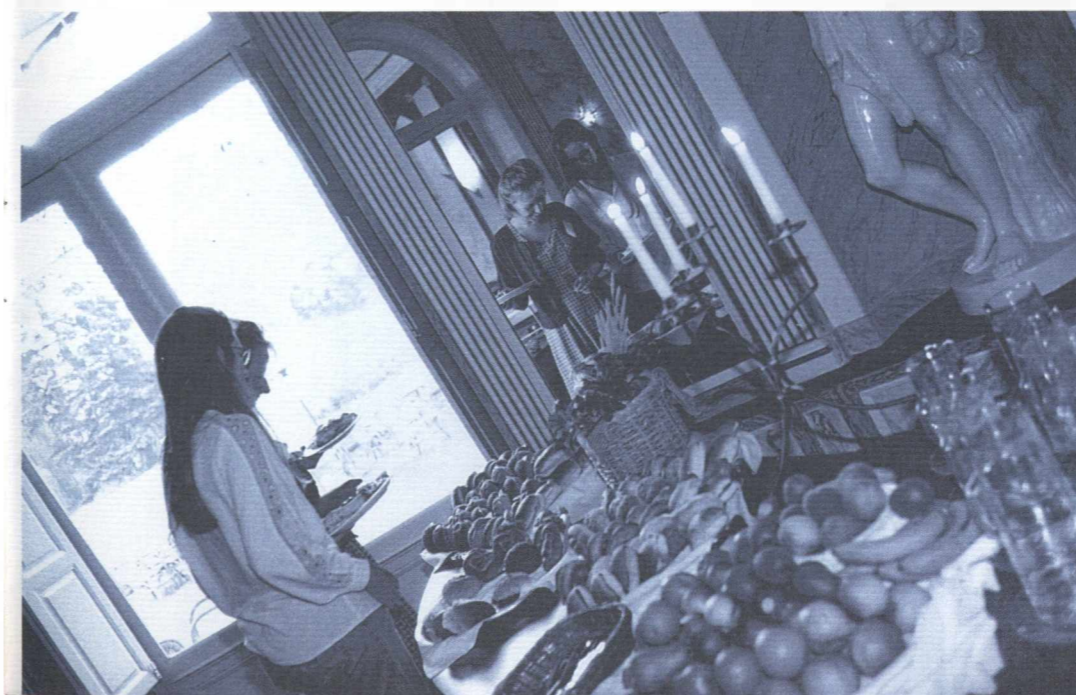
Maastricht City Councillor Veronica Dirksen presented the problem in Maastricht. Out of 120,000 inhabitants 450 (75 of whom are between 16 and 26) are registered as drug addicts with the Consultation Bureau for Alcohol and Drugs.

However, on average 100-200 drug tourists come to Maastricht every day.

According to GJJ Oomens of the Maastricht Police this leads to increased violence and organised crime and not only in Maastricht but in other major European cities.

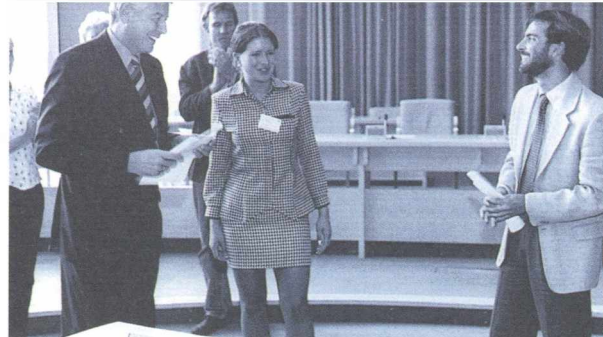
All speakers agreed that these problems could only be adequately addressed if countries exchange information, discuss their policies and if aid problems are brought into line. Ms Dirksen argued that "...it is unthinkable for one country, in the framework of the European Union, to deal with the problem on its own. A combination of different policies in each country of the EU can bring about the best policy to be applied across Europe."

Gerrit-Jan van Oven argued that it was important to separate the issue of possession and use of drugs from drug dealing, arguing that the problem of drug dealing must be countered first. It was also necessary to clarify the terms "soft" and "hard" drugs and dispel the myth that soft drugs are not addictive.



## SIGNING THE DECLARATION

Presentation of the Declaration of PES Summer University to Wim Kok, Prime Minister of the Netherlands and Leader of the PvdA.



The final meeting of the PES Summer University 1997 concerned the evaluation of the event and a speech from Wim Kok, the Dutch Prime Minister reacting to the Declaration drawn up by the Summer University.

Mr Kok set out a framework for future European cooperation and the role of the Party of European Socialists in this future. He argued the PES cannot just be the sum total of the ideas and opinions of individual parties but must be prepared to make more out of the party cooperation at the European level than it does today.

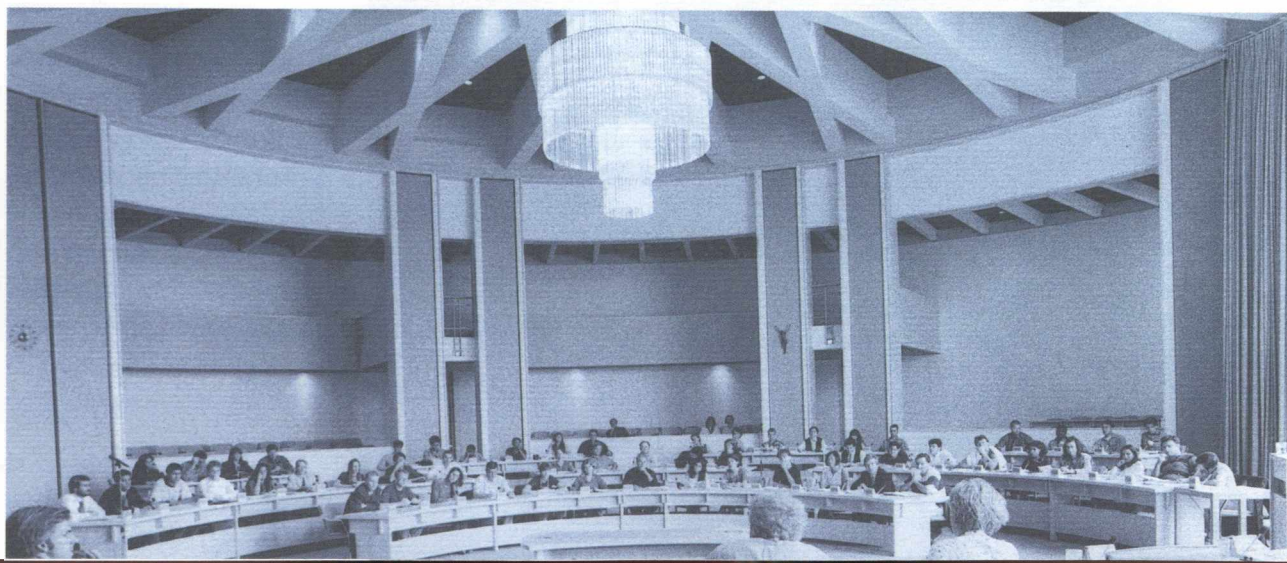
European cooperation is an economic, cultural and political necessity and this often seems abstract and far away. One of the aims of the PES Summer University is to bring young people from Social Democratic and Socialist parties together and to offer these young people the opportunity to discuss the future of Europe and also to get to know each other and to experience at first hand the reality of European cooperation.

Mr Kok placed a great amount of emphasis on the way European socialists can organise the

international fight against problems concerning the environment. "Development must be sustainable, but it must also be inclusive. It must include regions of the world where poverty is still prevalent, especially Africa. It must include men and women and children. It must include all members of society. Racial inequality is as much a threat to our society as environmental degradation is to our economy," he went on.

As far as the PES Summer University and its role throughout Europe are concerned Mr Kok said that the PES can be a stimulus for a follow-up at home - in every country, city and village. Everyone should try to find a way for Europeans to come closer together, closer to the realisation of their ideals, a way to see that in spite of the fact that in practice it is sometimes difficult to make sufficient progress there are ideals and there are reasons to be realistic, but even more reasons to be optimistic and to be motivated to continue.

"So, your Europe and my Europe will help solve problems on the continent itself and in the world at large, instead of creating them. That would be a dream come true" he concluded.



## DECLARATION OF THE P.E.S. SUMMER UNIVERSITY 1997 "EUROPE IN 2005- A GLOBAL VISION"

"In this declaration, we, the participants of

the P.E.S. Summer University 1997, set out our priorities for Europe in 2005. Europe in 2005 should be a unified Europe. The European Union has to guarantee the negotiations with all the applicant countries. Negotiations with possible new member-states have to begin at the same time for every country with active support from E.U., to help the applicant countries fulfill the economic and political criteria. The system of structural funds has to be kept for the benefit of both old and new member-states, who should share the costs of enlargement. The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy is also necessary as a part of the enlargement process.

We believe that by 2005 the Party of European Socialists should have a definition of the European social democratic model, common to all member-parties, and an agenda, as to what should be done at a European level and how. It will give the rank-and-file a common reference point to stand for and the voters will have an opportunity to choose their representatives on this basis. This development will help to close the democratic gap and favour European citizenship.

As young European Socialists and Social Democrats, we put the human being at the center of our interests and we are working for a united and democratic Europe, which takes active care of the needs of European women and men, their dreams and ambitions. Our strategic aim should be a Europe of social justice and cooperation and solidarity between European peoples and governments. A Europe, which contributes to the development of a just and peaceful world. Europe has a strong cultural and historical tradition and a shared spirit, which should be preserved and strengthened. The natural environment of Europe is also beautiful and must be protected.

Democracy in Europe is, in our vision, a precondition for all the priorities listed below:

1. Sustainable Development: more attention has to be paid to Europe and the world outside Europe in the areas of development policy and environmental policy.

2. Employment and Social Policy: the creation of work and the abolition of poverty must be the central objective of our economic policy, in order to create a just society, which empowers both the community and the individual. To that end we must co-ordinate national employment policies with the goal of a European economic policy, which reflects our vision of a social democratic Europe, in which wealth, power and opportunity are distributed according to socialist principles.

3. Information Society and Education: in order to make communication easier and to bring people in Europe closer together, the development of communication networks is crucial.

4. A Democratic and Supranational Europe: the ideal of a federal Europe should not be thrown overboard. The European Parliament should therefore get more power.

5. Human Rights: human rights must be one of our priorities, in order to underline our common European history of democratic development. Human Rights include not only freedom of speech and political expression, but also the right to live free from discrimination, on the basis of gender, sexuality, ethnicity or religion. We believe that it is necessary to adopt a Bill of Human Rights, not only at the national level, but also for the whole Union.

Furthermore, the E.U. must not restrict itself only to declarations, but must act with determination, in order to ensure that all countries, which are full members or want to be full members of the E.U. will always respect human rights.

It is our responsibility to put pressure on those countries, which violate human rights and we have to make it clear for them that the E.U. does not accept this situation anymore.

6. Equal chances for young people: in all countries of Europe young people should have equal rights for education. The financial situation cannot be a decisive factor in the question as to whether you can get education or not. In addition, more investment in education and research is urgent.

We hope these priorities will be taken into consideration and, even better, put into practice by all Socialist and Social Democratic politicians and parties in Europe. We undertake to promote these priorities in our respective parties.



