Jean-Dominique Durand (ed.)

Volume III: The European People's Party

Until The 1990s

From Post World War II

Internationalism

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT

EUCREDIO

A European Perspective on European Construction

Jean-Dominigue Durand (ed.)

Michel Dumoulin (ed.)

Edition by

The European People's Party

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in view of the 1979 universal suffrage elections,

and in recognition of the European community, especially

and in recognition of the European community.

The Origins of the European People’s Party

The proposal was born out of the presidency of

The following proposal emerges to offer food for thought.

Walier E. Craven

Conscience

A European People’s Party for a European...
For the purpose of the Agreement on the European Community, the term "joint venture" shall mean a union of two or more undertakings the purpose of which is to carry on a business and to share the risks of that business.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be binding on the parties and their successors in title.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties and their successors in title.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be in force for a period of ten years from the date of its conclusion.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to review by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to termination by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to amendment by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to suspension by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to ratification by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to approval by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to implementation by the parties at any time during its term.

The Agreement on the European Community shall be subject to fulfilment by the parties at any time during its term.
A Programmatic Reconsideration

Within the current context, the European Commission and the European Parliament have focused on the need to enhance cooperation and coordination across different policy areas. The European Commission's 2009 White Paper on the Future of the European Union highlighted the importance of addressing common challenges and promoting shared values. The paper emphasized the need for a more integrated approach to European affairs, where Member States work together to achieve shared objectives.

The European Parliament's own initiatives have also contributed to this debate. The 2010 report on European Union Values by the Political Groups in the European Parliament emphasized the importance of values such as democracy, the rule of law, and human rights. The report called for a stronger commitment to these values in European Union policies and programs.

In conclusion, the European Union's future will depend on its ability to address common challenges while respecting the diversity and autonomy of its Member States. A more integrated and cooperative approach will be necessary to achieve this goal.
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On the History of Neoliberalism

The European People’s Party (EPP), which concluded its 52-year-old political
majority in 1994, rose to prominence in Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall
and the end of the Cold War. However, its rise to power coincided with a
fundamental shift in the political landscape of Europe, as neoliberal
manufacturers of policies such as privatization, deregulation, and the
marketization of public services. These policies were not only seen as a
response to the economic challenges of the post-Cold War era but also as
a means to assert Western values and the dominance of liberal democracy.

In 1994, the European People’s Party (EPP) won the majority in the
European Parliament for the first time. This victory was seen as a
repudiation of the social democratic model and a affirmation of the
neoliberal agenda. The EPP’s victory was accompanied by a rise in
reverse populism, as national parties and movements seized upon the
unrest of the masses to ascend to power. This trend was evident in
national elections across Europe, where nationalist and Euroskeptic
forces gained ground.

Neoliberalism’s impact was not limited to politics. It also
influenced the formation of global governance institutions, such as
the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which
embraced a free-market approach to addressing economic challenges.
These institutions promoted policies such as Structural Adjustment
Programs (SAPs), which aimed to liberalize economies and increase
trade while reducing public spending and labor protections.

Neoliberalism’s influence on European politics was profound. It
prompted a shift in the way political parties and leaders approached
crises, moving away from state intervention and social welfare programs
towards market solutions and privatization. This shift created a
division among European nations, with some embracing neoliberal
principles and others resisting them. The resulting conflicts were
reflected in national policies and the reactions of European citizens.

Despite the challenges, neoliberalism continued to shape the
political landscape of Europe for decades. It laid the groundwork for
the current political climate, where issues such as inequality,
immigration, and national identity are at the forefront of political
debates.

The European People’s Party (EPP) has undergone a transformation
since its rise to prominence. Its influence has waned in recent years,
and it is no longer the dominant force in European politics as
neoliberalism has lost some of its appeal. However, the legacy of
neoliberalism remains, shaping the political discourse and policies
of European nations.

The question of how to deal with the
majoritarian democracy in the European Union (EU) remains
controversial, especially in light of the rise of nationalism and
Euroskepticism. The EPP’s future in the European political landscape
remains uncertain, as it navigates the challenges of a changing
Europe and the need for new solutions to the pressing issues of
economic inequality, social justice, and environmental sustainability.

In conclusion, the rise of neoliberalism and its impact on
European politics have been significant. It has shaped the political
landscape and continues to influence the way parties and leaders
approach governance and economic policies. As Europe moves forward,
these issues will remain at the forefront of political debates and
campaigns, shaping the future of the continent for generations to come.
The European People’s Party, Commercial and Social Cooperation

The European People’s Party (EPP) is the largest political party in the European Parliament, representing the interests of Christian democrats from across Europe. Its members believe in the importance of social cohesion and democratic values, and work to promote these principles at the European level. The EPP is committed to ensuring a fair and just society, where all citizens are treated equally and have access to opportunities. It prioritizes social cohesion, human rights, and the rule of law. The EPP also supports the European Union’s efforts to strengthen democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in partner countries. It advocates for a strong European Union, based on solidarity, transparency, and accountability. The EPP is known for its support of democratic values, individual freedom, and human rights, and it continues to play an active role in shaping the future of the European Union.
Part II

Continental Cooperations

The European People's Party, Continental and Social Cooperation