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<p>General attitude towards EU, Germany in Europe, EU of different speeds</p>	<p>Neoliberal and undemocratic EU needs to start anew. EU needs thorough reform: new treaties, new structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A social, democratic, and peaceful Europe • Break power of financial markets, democratic control of banking sector • Power to the people: European referendums, subsidiarity • Strengthen European Parliament (right of initiative, in EMU affairs same rights as Council and Eurogroup) 	<p>More democratic Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU needs strong institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase competences of European Parliament to close democratic gap (full collaboration in economic and monetary policies, full budget rights) - Reform of European Commission so that it has capacity to act • Strengthen European parties and possibilities to engage them • In near future, revision of Treaty of Lisbon • End goal: European Constitution <p>More social Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European social union (basic assurance in all member states, EU rules) 	<p>European cooperation is vital and has to be developed further</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Europe, cooperation according to subsidiarity principle • EU should be more social (e.g. European unemployment insurance) and environmentally friendly • More democratic and transparent Europe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Parliament should remain only parliamentary representation of EU citizens (no euro currency side-elements) - European Parliament right of initiative, information right on euro-related questions, equal 	<p>Europe continues to be our Future, but needs Institutional reforms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More transparency and efficiency • Strengthen European Parliament with right of initiative, only seat in Brussels, reduce number of European Commissioners) • Subsidiarity (rejection of European Commission's proposals for a social pillar) • Simplify European integration by Europe of different speeds • Goal: decentralised and federal EU 	<p>Strong, self-confident, and dynamic Europe, that is capable of protecting its interests and bearing international responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of momentum (Pulse of Europe, renewed Franco-German cooperation) to make Europe fit for future • Franco-German axis as driving force (not losing sight of Weimar Triangle of Germany, France, and Poland) 	<p>Freedom and self-determination for Germany instead of EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany is the paymaster of EU • Return to alliance of sovereign states • Organise referendum on exiting the EU
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		<p>against social dumping)</p> <p><i>Germany in Europe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A European Germany, not a German Europe • Special responsibility for Germany and France for European cohesion, but all member states are equal • Europe means gaining sovereignty that we would no longer have as individual nation-state • Renew European prosperity promise. Germany is not net contributor, but net gainer from EU (exports, employment) • EU needs to become more flexible because member states hold opposing views as to the 	<p>co-decision on EMU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Parliament should control a European monetary fund that should replace euro-rescue mechanism - Voting out of the EU Commission through a vote of no confidence with a simple (rather than two-thirds) majority - Transparency votes in Council of Ministers - Lower hurdles for EU citizens' initiatives - Compulsory Lobby Register to increase transparency <p><i>Germany in Europe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany should contribute more to unite and strengthen the EU 			
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		<p>future and working methods of the EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups of forerunners explicitly provided for in the treaties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rejection of a core Europe, division of Europe. A Europe of different speeds should not be standard, yet possible. Deepened cooperation should be open at all times for other member states and should be organised within the treaties 			
<p>Germany: national and int. security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal of German troops in foreign countries, closure of all German foreign military bases Europe-wide ban on weapons exports Costs for Defence Ministry are too high Disarmament of Bundeswehr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International responsibility of Germany increased. To be able to contribute more to resolving regional and global security issues, more money needs to be set aside in the national budget Increase Bundeswehr personnel and material (and secure necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military caution Restrictive policy on weapons exports and ban on export of weapons to crisis regions and countries where human rights are being violated Global nuclear disarmament should be at forefront of German and European politics No armed drones for German Bundeswehr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernise German Bundeswehr Common armour development and acquisition Speed up arms control and (nuclear) disarmament No arms delivery to crisis areas Improve cooperation to combat terrorism (transformation of Europol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core of German foreign and security policy is to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation in NATO, EU, UN, OSCE Increase personnel and material to Bundeswehr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform army to improve operational readiness Reintroduce of military service Guard the frontier and introduce border controls (with guarantee of free movement of goods and people) Make deporting foreigners involved in criminality easier

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		<p>increase in national budget to do so</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yet against unnecessary and unrealistic increase of defence spending to 2 percent • Policy of détente, peace diplomacy and <i>civil</i> crisis prevention and management are key points of German and European foreign policy. Strengthen (on national and European level) crisis and conflict prevention/mediation/stabilisation • New efforts for disarmament, against nuclear and WMD world-wide • No export of small weapons to countries outside EU and NATO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany and EU should take more responsibility for shaping peaceful and cooperative world order 	<p>to EU police and founding of a EU information agency; exchange of data; strengthen EuroJust)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve national and European cybersecurity • No-spy agreement between EU member states 		
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<p>EU Foreign And Security Policy, European Army</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demilitarisation of Europe • Peaceful prevention and solving of conflicts • Deployment of civil instruments only • Militarisation of the EU (military union or defence union, European Army) should be halted • Abolition of European Defence Agency • European policy of peace and détente 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on civil dimension of European foreign and security policy: European Civil Peace Corps • Integration of forces of member states • Cooperation defence expenses to work more economically • Work with like-minded EU members on European Defence Union • Cooperation and division of labour, towards a European Army 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger European foreign and security policy, strongly embedded in UN, OSCE and NATO • Emphasis on <i>civil</i> elements like conflict prevention, with military action only as last resort • More cooperation and integration of European armies • Creation of military and political synergy, but accompanied with stronger say for European Parliament • Reform UN: seat for EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key position of EU foreign minister • Expansion of cooperation also outside the European treaties • European army under parliamentary control. Step-by-step closer integration and expansion of common capacities of armed forces by integrationist member states • First step: use of PESCO. Goal: European Defence Union (common headquarters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support proposals for a European Defence Union and a European Defence Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign policy focused on German interests • National security strategy • Reform UN: seat for Germany • No European Army • No deployment of German troops for foreign interests: defence is a domestic affair
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NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new members No intensified cooperation between EU and NATO Not keeping to 2 percent guideline No NATO missile defence system Instead, dissolve NATO and replace with a collective security system where Russia is included and that focuses on disarmament Exit of Germany from military structures of NATO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATO remains bearing pillar of transatlantic partnership European Army complementing, rather than competing with, NATO Against unnecessary and unrealistic increase of German defence budget to 2% of the GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missions of the Bundeswehr not as coalitions of the willing, only with a UN mandate, or in EU or NATO framework NATO-Russia dialogue needs to be strengthened Instead of striving for 2 percent for military build-up, 0.7 percent for Global development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen deterrence and defence potential of NATO Increase of military spending to 2% by 2024 Intensify cooperation between NATO and EU Germany to shoulder its responsibility and participate in missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convinced member of NATO, but also need to arm EU independently Implement 2014 NATO summit criteria: increase defence spending to 2 percent of GDP by 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NATO as pure defence union Strengthen European influence in NATO End Turkey's membership







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<p>Euro(zone), ECB, EMU, ESM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break power of the financial markets • European Central bank should be allowed (under certain preconditions) to directly lend eurozone states money • Control of ECB by the European Parliament • ECB low interest rates in combination with austerity hinders recovery from crisis • Create public European rating agency • Society should not pay to save banks • European debt conference to determine legitimacy and sustainability of national debts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain all members of eurozone • Economic government for the eurozone (members of the European Commission), led by European minister for European and financial affairs, checked by eurozone parliament • Common finance budget • Deepening of economic and monetary union • Turn European Stability Mechanism into European Monetary Fund • Further development of rules of Stability and Growth Pact to decrease indebtedness while simultaneously granting enough room for long-term reforms and sustainable growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms to the eurozone that bring austerity policies to an end • Better regulation of the finance markets after the financial crisis; easier but stricter rules • Debt ceiling for banks. Merging controls (according to 'too big to fail' criterion), separation of banks that are already too big 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent stabilisation of the euro • Create state insolvency order for the eurozone and procedure for state insolvencies in the Eurozone • Adapt European treaties and create streamlined exit process out of the eurozone without loss of EU membership • Increase investment opportunities for pension funds, insurance companies etc. since 0 percent interest rates of European Central bank lowers their profits • Strengthen no-bailout clause • Strict application of financial aid European Stability Mechanism; decrease ESM borrowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilisation of eurozone • No communitarisation of debts • Creation of own Monetary Fund with new French government • Keep enforcing Stability and Growth Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End German membership of eurozone • Take competences from the European Central bank. European Central bank policy of 0 percent interest rates (<i>Nullzinspolitik</i>) ruins pension systems, life insurance, private capital, purchasing power • No European economic government • No more bank rescue measures • No European communitarisation of liability risks • No moves towards a Banking Union, rather recover national sovereignty over financial services
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut Greek debts • Oppose Capital Markets Union (CMU) • Social fundamental rights and rate-autonomy should take precedence over freedoms of internal market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility in Stability and Growth Pact should lead to solid budgeting in member states, and allow for anticyclical politics in crises • In EU tax enforcement harmonisation 		<p>capacity over time to bring to an end</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent application of bank settlement mechanism (bail-in rules and liability order) • Automatic sanctions in order to maintain the EU Stability and Growth pact 		
<p>Free trade, Globalisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just world trade and economic order, fulfilling high ecological and social standards • Rejection of TTIP with US, CETA with Canada, JEFTA with Japan and free trade agreements with Africa, the service agreement TISA and EPAs. They are anti-democratic, limit the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just globalisation, fair trade. Measures should be taken on European level in case of protectionism (framework for negotiations being UN, ILO, UNCDAT, UNIDO, WTO) • Trade agreements of EU with important partners should include compulsory rules about human rights, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The democratic answer to globalisation is: more Europe • Fair trade requires multilateral rules. These should be concluded in framework of WTO. • Renegotiate TTIP, TISA and CETA according to higher social, ecological, and human rights criteria • Include precautionary principle in all trade agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against growing tendencies of protectionism. World trade as motor for our wealth • Strengthen multilateral trade agreements • Strengthen WTO as central forum for just global trade • Include data protection in free trade agreements such as TTIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight every form of protectionism, pursue international trade agreements • Process of globalisation requires rules. Therefore cooperation in G7, G20, EU, UN, OECD, World Bank and IMF frameworks are of vital importance • Fulfil CETA (EU-Canada) and strive for free trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral trade agreements in framework of WTO • Bilateral trade agreements only if multilateral agreements are not feasible. Investment-protection agreements only if they protect German companies against uncertain legal relationships.

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	<p>development potential of weaker countries, hollow out consumer and environment protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States should be obliged to have a balanced trade balance • Creation of a European globalisation fund that helps people who have lost their job due to globalisation 	<p>ecological, consumer and social standards, as well as with ILO norms – and include complaint and sanction mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiations with US on TTIP demonstrate that an agreement with these conditions cannot be completed at the time • In CETA, rules for protection of employee rights and for an investment court have been agreed. All aspects of CETA need to be examined carefully • Increase competitiveness of EU with European investment programme (e.g. education, research, youth employment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateral Investment Court (MIC) – a proposal of the European Commission – does not suffice. Creation of independent Trade Court (as part of UN) • As an export-orientated economy, Germany has a special responsibility to lead regulation of world trade and demonstrate how fair trade is possible 		<p>agreement between EU and US</p>	<p>Therefore reject CETA, TISA, and TTIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic trade policy should secure employment of our citizens in the face of global competition

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish independent International Trade Court of Justice 				
Energy Union, digital internal market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete EURATOM from treaty base of EU Build alternative European community for renewable energy and energy saving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Break down digital hurdles for EU citizens, as part of European internal market European rules for supervision of digital services, charter of fundamental digital rights in Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Green New Deal' for Europe. Investment in social and ecological renewal of the European economy: Climate- and Energy Union European digital internal market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European digital internal market Bundle European capacities to ensure European cyber security Completion of the European internal energy market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European digital internal market Completion of the European internal energy market 	
Migration (Dublin, Frontex, Turkey deal) and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair system based on solidarity instead of Dublin system Address causes of refugee streams Humane European asylum policy with open borders for refugees seeking protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive, extensive peace and development policy is main point of German and European politics Expand mandate Frontex to secure external border All EU members need to take responsibility: solidary distribution of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace Dublin system with solidary system Address causes of refugees fleeing Securing EU external border is a common responsibility and should not be borne by border countries Turkey deal is problematic, should not be a blueprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace Dublin III with fair distribution system of refugees throughout Europe (allocation based on population and economic power of member states) Protection of EU external borders (evolve Frontex into a true European 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU has common responsibility for refugees, which all states should fulfil EU should strengthen outer border to hamper illegal migration, strengthen Frontex EU should make deals like EU-Turkey deal with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation of refugees in the region No common European asylum system. Immigration according to German rules Return all intercepted refugee boats to where they came from No family reunification







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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and safe routes to Europe • Abolish Frontex, replace by coordinated sea rescue (under EU auspices) • Cancel EU-Turkey deal; agree no refugee deals with north African countries • German spending on development cooperation finally to reach international norm of 0.7 percent of GDP • Rejection of linking money for development (and other means) with border and migration control 	<p>refugees and uniform decision praxis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that accommodate refugees should receive support and states that refuse to do so should suffer disadvantages • Financial support from European budget for states that carry a great burden in order to stimulate voluntary accommodation of refugees • Agreements with third parties only if compatible with Geneva Convention • Accommodate more refugees in cooperation with UNHCR, distribution according to fair distribution code • Expand German humanitarian engagement and call int. 	<p>for agreements with other states in Africa and the Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and safe routes to Europe • Take in refugees seeking protection. Oppose deportation to crisis and conflict regions of asylum-seekers who have exhausted all procedures • Asylum processes need to be quicker and more efficient • Active integration policies • Commitment to 0.7 percent of GDP spending on development cooperation • Europe has special responsibility for Africa. 'Future pact' between EU and Africa 	<p>border agency with own capacity to act)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European development cooperation: focus on quality rather than quantity, differentiation in selecting partner countries 	<p>other countries in north Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement European entry and exit register as soon as possible • Improve information exchange between security agencies of EU member states • Increase budget for development cooperation to 0.7 percent • Marshall Plan for Africa. Create, together with the African Union, a new culture of independence and entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-preservation of the German state and its people • Africa is too big to be helped by Europe • Reform development policy: assess projects on success potential, sustainability, and whether it is in the self-interest of Germany • Stimulate private enterprises to engage in development projects
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		<p>community to do so too (create opportunity for people in their home countries and contain root causes of migration)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive towards at least 0.7 percent of GDP • Germany should politically and financially engage in World Bank, IMF, OECD • Economic advantages of free trade agreements need to be used for international aid and development cooperation • Examine whether EU-Africa Economic Partnership Agreements do not cement dependency • Support Africa with African Free Trade Union 				
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<p>European Neighbourhood, Turkey, Russia, Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppose any intensification of Turkey-EU accession talks • Release of political prisoners in Turkey • Oppose assistance to Erdogan in any form, such as extension of the customs union • Stop confrontational policy against Russia: no stationing of troops or weapons systems along Russian border. <i>Ostpolitik</i> of détente • Peaceful settlement of Israel/Palestine conflict (two-state solution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support rapprochement of western Balkan countries with accession perspectives • Turkey is an important yet troublesome partner in many areas. Neither Turkey nor EU are ready for accession in near future, yet the accession negotiations are the only continuous dialogue format of the two. An isolation of Turkey is not in Europe's interest; need investment in democratic forces in Turkey. The talks need to be ended immediately, though, when Turkey reintroduces capital punishment • Relationship to Russia burdened by the Ukraine conflict. However, peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accession of new member states should be tied more strongly and with more consequences to progress made • Condemn oppression of opposition and the authoritarian tendencies of Erdogan in Turkey • No complete suspension of Turkey-EU accession talks, since it would send wrong signal to pro-Europe and democratic forces in Turkey • Political and diplomatic solution in Ukraine. Hold on to Minsk process, keeping sanctions in place • Peaceful solution for Israel/Palestine (two-state solution) • Europe should strive more actively for peaceful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen deepened cooperation with eastern neighbourhood (Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova): security support, encourage democratic and economic transformation • End EU accession negotiations with Turkey (Copenhagen criteria) • Clear position towards Russia (Ukraine conflict, human rights, if necessary impose new sanctions, as well as continuing dialogue and confidence-building • Strengthen cooperation with EU's eastern neighbours • Continue German engagement in peace process in Middle East (two-state solution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common geostrategic responsibility for freedom and peace in neighbourhood • Deepen EU-Turkey relationship (strategic and economic importance), and cooperation in foreign and security questions • Reject full membership for Turkey (does not fulfil criteria) • Call upon Russia to implement Minsk agreement. Continue dialogue with Russia • Special responsibility Germany when it comes to Israel. In favour of two-state solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkey culturally does not belong to Europe: EU accession talks should be suspended, no visa-free travel, and an end to the EU-Turkey agreement • End Turkey's membership of NATO • Stop all money flowing to Turkey • Ease tense situation with Russia and incorporate Russia into a common security framework • End sanctions against Russia • Deepen economic cooperation with Russia

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		<p>and security in Europe require de-escalation and, political dialogue with and differentiated sanction mechanism against Russia. Progress in implementation of Minsk agreement should go along with proportional lifting of sanctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special responsibility of Germany when it comes to Israel. In favour of two-state solution 	<p>resolution to the conflict in Syria</p>			
<p>Brexit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect right of UK citizens to work in Europe and vice versa • Make sure UK citizens can continue living in Europe and vice versa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a non-member the UK cannot enjoy the same advantages as EU member states. No Europe à la carte in the negotiations with the UK • Continuation of partnership with UK, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority in Brexit negotiations is EU27 holding together • EU and UK should remain close partners • UK access to free trade only if free movement of people and acceptance of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pragmatically dealing with Brexit • Keep UK as partner of the EU, yet no cherry-picking • Take Scottish and Irish interests into account • Clarity about future relationship by spring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue economic and political relationship with UK after Brexit, but as non-member it cannot benefit from all advantages of the EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every member state has the right to exit the EU. Germany might be forced to follow this example

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		<p>especially in foreign and security policy</p>	<p>EU jurisdiction are guaranteed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britons who have been in Germany for a long time should be able to stay • Take Scottish and Irish interests into account 	<p>2019, before next election to European Parliament</p>		
<p>Trans-Atlantic relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danger of Germany taking a leading role in the global and European military security architecture was already existent before the election of US president Trump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US will remain Germany's closest partner outside the EU, 'no matter who governs there' (shared interests, values; and contemporary global challenges require a transatlantic partnership capable of acting) • However, Europe's security and peace will in the future come down to itself more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presidency of Trump (a dangerous Narcissist) calls into question the parameters of German policy since 1990 • Isolationist and nationalist policies of Trump are one of the factors fundamentally changing EU security • Strengthen a transatlantic community based on values • Deepening exchange with American civil society and states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen transatlantic relationship. Transatlantic economic dialogue new foreign policy priority • Since US might turn more isolationist, EU should define common foreign policy priorities and strengthen its own capacity to act in security and political realm • Based on its economic power, Germany should assume more international responsibility (invest 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany has security and political interest in strong relationship with a reliable US • New American administration unclear about foreign policy questions. Need to take our fate into our own hands • US remains central partner, in trade and economics as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US is Germany's most important partner • As a response to US reorientation towards the Pacific and east Asia, Germany should have an autonomous security strategy

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				<p>percent of its GDP in international security & coordinated increase of federal budgets for foreign policy, development and defence)</p>		