



### **Conclusions of the EIN Summer University in Budapest**

After the first EIN summer universities which were held in western Europe, generally in ‘large’ countries, the most recent meetings in Warsaw, Vienna and Budapest have demonstrated the format’s success in travelling around the EU seeking the contributions that different sensibilities can provide. I hope that the next meetings will put us in contact with countries further to the east and north, with island states and other small countries that will enrich the EIN’s intellectual debate with their particular contributions and their way of looking at the European project.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

1. **Reaffirmation that the crisis is not only economic, but also affects values, politics and social issues.**  
The nation state is in crisis in many countries, the institutional balance is precarious, and the centre-right’s cohesion is fragile in the face of new forms of extremism and political transvestism. This will all have consequences for governability at both national and European level.  
The centre-right should be resolute in tackling the intellectual debate and public opinion.
2. **Localism and ‘presenteism’ with an eye to elections are holding back the necessary budgetary and electoral reforms.**  
The EU must safeguard the general interest and respect common rules (whoever shouts the loudest gets the most attention) if we do not want to encourage euroscepticism.
3. **In this context we must pursue a rigorous balance between common EU policies (and penalties for non-compliance) and the principle of subsidiarity.**  
The convergence that is needed on some issues (age of retirement) should in no circumstances lead to a social Europe imposed from Brussels.
4. **Growth, treated in a pragmatic way, must be the absolute priority of the European centre-right from now until 2020.**  
This priority of growth must be reflected in the next budget, internal market reforms (including the financial sector), neighbourhood policy, trade and financial agreements, environmental policy, etc.  
Only a real and effective stimulus for **SMEs** as a factor for job and wealth creation will guarantee social cohesion and wellbeing for Europeans and allow policies on support for families, demography and integration to be maintained.  
Special attention must be paid to new factors for growth such as the digital economy, and provision must be made for a common strategy of investment in them at European level.

5. **The EU budget must provide for a financial and monetary stabilisation mechanism to help those Member States which are experiencing severe economic and financial difficulties.** Up to now this has been done without a legal basis in the Treaties or provision in the budget. On the other hand, many of the cohesion policies, which are clearly ineffective or fraudulent, must be revised.  
The structure of the EU budget will therefore have to change.
6. **The security mechanisms at European level to deal with radical Islamic terrorism must be strengthened and based on more structured cooperation in neighbourhood policies, with our transatlantic allies and with the rest of the Western world in the face of radicals who teach hate of the West.**

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