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General Resolution Congress 2012 Together for the Europe we need

We, the Party of European Socialists, are the party of economic efficiency, of social justice and active democracy. We believe that the challenges we face nationally can only be answered by collective action across Europe. Our Europe is a Europe of solidarity, of equality, and of fairness.

The crisis which began in 2008 has paralysed Europe's ability to respond to people's needs. **Europe, as it is today, is not the Europe we need.** What the people of Europe need is a **Europe of solidarity not of sanctions**, a Europe where all people, women and men, young and old, have the opportunity to flourish, where rights, whether social, democratic, or economic, are respected and protected. **A Europe that is inclusive, sustainable, fair, diverse, and forward looking.** In short: a progressive, social democratic European Union, which would be a force for positive change in people's lives.

Over the past year, the electoral map across Europe has begun to change. **European socialists and social democrats are regaining power, member state by member state, and European institution by European institution.** Successes of our member parties over the past year have shown how electoral victories at all levels of representative democracy can strengthen our influence on Europe's direction. We must capitalise on this momentum as a political family. Now, we have the opportunity to change Europe, through the action of our parties in government, who sit in the European Council, and by continuing to coordinate our action to change the overall political majority across Europe.

More than ever we must act together now, to build the Europe we need. This is not merely an opportunity for our political family, it is also a question of the responsibility we have to women and men across Europe. The 2014 European elections are fast approaching and will be a defining moment; their results will determine Europe's direction. For Europe to work women and men need to know that their vote makes a difference and counts on every representative level. **Each citizen's vote, whether in a local, regional, national or European election has the power to change Europe.** As a European political party it is our responsibility to convince our voters of that.

We must change the perception that Europe is a monolith. There are different, often opposing visions of what Europe should do, and what it should be. Despite political decisions being taken in the same manner at the European level as they are at the local, national, and regional level the level of transparency and 'ownership' is vastly different. The direction Europe takes is defined by which political party is in a majority within the European Parliament, the Commission, and particularly, the Council. **We need to make sure that the public is aware of this.**

48 Each day decisions are taken at the European level affect us all. Yet many people feel
49 alienated from Europe, often seeing it as a cause of their problems rather than a solution.
50 **The relationship between people and their representatives is the very core of our**
51 **democracy.** At the local and national level, the link between a citizen and their
52 representative is tangible. But at the European level that link can become obscured. To
53 remedy this, greater accountability must be at the heart of European decision making and
54 politics. **More transparency and accountability will lead to more responsible, and**
55 **progressive, decision making at EU level.** Unless we can rebuild trust between
56 politicians and society we will not overcome the current crisis of confidence in Europe.
57
58 **We need to convince people that a progressive European Union can be the answer**
59 **to their problems.** To do this we need to be a confident, relevant and visible political
60 force. We need to create the conditions for our own success. Revitalised active democracy
61 is needed to move the European Union forwards. Since the beginning of the crisis we have
62 seen that despite feeling alienated from the establishment people do want to engage with
63 what is happening in their societies. They want their voices to be heard. We must dare to
64 listen to what women and men across Europe are saying.
65
66 We aim to strengthen the socialist, social democratic, labour and democratic progressive
67 movement and its values in the Union and throughout Europe; so that as a movement we
68 can build a social democratic Europe. To do that, we must have the courage of our
69 convictions. **We must show voters that electing a progressive majority in the**
70 **European Parliament will have real positive consequences for their lives.**
71
72 The Conservative response to the crisis was often too little, too late or simply wrong. Some
73 30 'historic' European Council Summit had little positive effect, as Conservative leaders
74 insisted on a flawed recipe of fiscal consolidation through austerity measures alone. In turn
75 this has weakened the European project. Sadly, the only 'historic' outcome of this has
76 been that popular support for Europe is at an all-time low, and many people now view the
77 European Union as little more than a crisis management mechanism.
78
79 In June 2012, following key electoral victories by socialists and social democrats and after
80 strong political pressure growth-oriented policies started to be seriously considered.
81
82 **This shift is a victory for our family,** but we must fight for the implementation of more
83 ambitious and progressive measures. In order to secure that, European socialists and
84 social democrats have an alternative agenda for Europe.
85
86 **The Europe we need is a Europe of fair and sustainable growth.** To return to growth
87 and to achieve economic stability our economies must once again serve society. **We must**
88 **overcome the social tragedy of mass unemployment, particularly amongst our**
89 **youth, as it is the defining challenge of our time.** Europe can only be a global leader if
90 its strength rests in its social model. We want to develop a social union, based on the
91 introduction of common social standards in particular the prevention of social dumping,
92 improving workers' and unemployed peoples' protection, guaranteeing equal access to
93 universal, high quality public and social services and introducing decent minimum
94 incomes. **The Europe we need respects human dignity, freedom, democracy, and**
95 **equality as values that are never taken for granted.** We must continue to be the
96 frontrunners for women's rights and gender equality and need to continue to represent and
97 fight for these values and interests against a conservative backlash; not only through equal
98 representation of women and men, but also by truly gender mainstreaming our policies. As
99 a global actor Europe must speak with one voice to protect and promote our unique social
100 model.
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Our Socialist and Social Democratic alternative

1. A Progressive Programme for Economic Recovery

The European economy is still in crisis and the debt crisis has yet to be fundamentally addressed. Our citizens are under increased pressure, with alarmingly high levels of unemployment, and falling living standards.

We must first of all **relaunch growth and employment for women and men**. In order to kick start the economy, growth stimulus through investment must be implemented. This is not an alternative but a pre-requisite for achieving sustainable budgets and viable economic growth, and we must use all the tools at our disposal. The financing capacity of European Institutions must be strengthened; the leveraging of European resources as well as the implementation of investment instruments must be directed to support a European economic recovery. At the same time, better timed consolidation and the creation of fiscal space within national budgets for financing investment must be inherent to both fiscal consolidation programmes and to efforts for achieving sustainable budgets.

We urgently need to tackle the **debt crisis** that is crippling recovery. The costs of debt servicing must be brought back under control. We should have no taboos and must consider all the alternatives carefully. A European redemption fund or the development of Eurobonds are measures that could contribute to the stabilising our currency and to restoring our competitive advantage as an economic and monetary union able to attract foreign investment.

The financial crisis highlighted the need for stronger **financial market regulation and supervision**. The regulatory framework for creating a banking union, with enhanced supervisory and resolutions rules must be at the centre of discussion. The banking sector must be reformed and recover its primary function, that of serving the needs of the real economy, including through the separation of commercial and investment banking. Financial liquidity must be restored and depositors' savings must be safeguarded to restore confidence, and the risk of major bank runs must be tackled. Moreover, the credit worthiness of Member States must be protected against financial market speculation; to do this a European Credit Rating Agency must be established.

The European Union Budget must be regarded as an investment budget. The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) spending priorities must focus on growth and job creating investment. To achieve these growth enhancing goals the MFF must explore Europe's full revenue potential, notably through the implementation of the system of 'own resources'. This system would lower the Member States GNI-contributions to the EU Budget and reinforce Europe's economic unity, whilst also increasing the Union's competences.

The impact of the economic crisis has undoubtedly been severe, but there are solutions. Europe needs to restore financial stability, assist its member states to achieve sustainably balanced budgets, and restore viable economic growth. The **European Economic and Monetary Union** needs to become more coordinated and integrated.

Macro-economic imbalances and unfair fiscal competition must be addressed.

2. Generating fair growth throughout Europe

Fair and sustainable growth is a precondition for a healthy economy, budgetary consolidation, and higher living standards in society. Overcoming the crisis will only be possible, if states fulfil their function of providing the right framework conditions for fair

158 growth and the private sector shows more responsibility for sustainable economic and
159 social development. Due to the increased interconnection of our economies, Europe needs
160 to play a key role in this process.

161
162 To put an end to mass unemployment and to return to the path towards full employment, a
163 **European employment pact** must be implemented. European funds need to be used
164 better and additional revenue should be generated to actively support the creation of new
165 jobs for women and men, where necessary by giving direct subsidies to companies.
166 Member States must set the course to gradually reallocate funds from passive labour
167 market policies to active labour market policies, creating opportunities for every woman
168 and man to contribute to society and to the economy. In addition, accessible, affordable
169 and good quality childcare and elderly care services and facilities need to be created, in
170 order to ensure the same opportunities for women and men, when implementing active
171 labour market policies.

172
173 An immediate priority is overcoming **youth unemployment** throughout Europe. A
174 **European youth guarantee** must be gradually implemented in all Member States, giving
175 the right to every young woman and man to find a new job, training or further education at
176 the latest four months after leaving the education system or becoming unemployed. A
177 European Employment Programme of at least 10 billion Euros must be introduced
178 immediately, financing the creation of new jobs and supporting better education and
179 training. A strong gender perspective must be included in this programme in order to
180 prevent bigger gaps between women and men in the labour market and across society at
181 a later stage.

182
183 Improving the **competitiveness of European companies** is essential for Europe's
184 economic success. Instead of the Conservative recipe of weakening social protection and
185 lowering wages, the following structural reforms must be pursued:

- 186
- 187 - Investment in human capital should be increased, especially for education, training
188 and active labour market policies.
 - 189
 - 190 - A reindustrialisation process must be launched. The manufacturing sector,
191 especially Small and Medium Enterprises, needs to receive more support (e.g. by
192 giving easier access to capital) and a high-quality infrastructure must be built, for
193 example on access to clean, reliable and affordable energy, broadband networks
194 and transport.
 - 195
 - 196 - Energy and resource use must be reduced.
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 - 198 - More efforts are needed to support all dimensions of innovation and more
199 resources need to be invested in research and development.
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 - 201 - The representation of male and female workers in companies must be
202 strengthened, giving them an active role in the economy.
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3. Developing a Social Union

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209 Everyday life has become more difficult for people across Europe since the beginning of
210 the crisis. Inequality and social deprivation have increased. Unemployment in the EU has
211 reached an unprecedented dimension and the number of people living in poverty
212 continues to rise, especially women and children. **To overcome the crisis and to allow**

213 **for fair growth, the Stability and Growth Pact and the Fiscal Compact have to be**
214 **balanced by a Social Pact. This Social Pact must be a genuine counterweight to the**
215 **macroeconomic measures.**
216

217 Implementing economic freedoms in the European Union must not result in a disrespect of
218 **social rights**. The principle that the protection of social rights should not be subordinated
219 to economic freedoms must be enshrined in European primary and secondary legislation.
220 The respect of the Charter of Fundamental Rights must be guaranteed by the European
221 Court of Justice and the other EU institutions. Throughout European policies and
222 programmes, social concerns, including gender equality and the aim of reaching full
223 employment need to be mainstreamed.
224

225 Overcoming social and gender inequalities and allowing every European citizen the same
226 level of well-being and social protection must be a major objective for the European Union.
227 To this end, **common social standards** must be defined on the European level and
228 enacted in every Member State:
229

- 230 - A decent wage needs to be ensured in every member state. Adequate minimum
231 wages should be introduced either by law or through the process of negotiating
232 collective agreements.
233
- 234 - Everyone in Europe needs to receive the same wage for the same work at the
235 same place. This requires a revision of the posting of workers directive and better
236 monitoring and protection from social dumping in all member states.
237
- 238 - The gender pay gap needs to be eliminated immediately. A binding target must be
239 introduced for all Member States to reduce the gender pay gap by 2% each year.
240
- 241 - Common standards on the protection of workers need to be defined, ensuring that
242 they work in a healthy and adequate environment. Amongst others, this requires an
243 opening of the working time directive, limiting working time to a 48 hour average
244 working week in the whole EU.
245
- 246 - Based on the Europe 2020 target to reduce the number of people living in poverty,
247 every Member State needs to develop plans and set binding targets to reduce the
248 number of people suffering from social deprivation. Poverty still disproportionately
249 affects women; as such these plans must include a strong gender perspective.
250
- 251 - Common standards for the adequacy, reliability and affordability of public services
252 need to be introduced, allowing every citizen equal access.
253
- 254 - In every Member State, citizens must be guaranteed access to the necessary
255 active labour market policies, allowing female and male employees and those
256 unemployed to either directly find a new, decent job or to receive the necessary
257 skill, to do so.
258
- 259 - Decent minimum pension levels need to be defined for the entire EU, based on the
260 average income level or the costs of living. Structural reforms must be introduced,
261 allowing every citizen to receive at least the minimum pension.
262
- 263 - The gender pension gap has to be tackled in order to ensure equal rights for elderly
264 women and men. Member states should embrace the concept of care-credits;
265 credits that provide pension benefits to women and men that opt for career-breaks
266 or part-time work in order to care for children or parents.
267

268 - Health care and long-term care systems need to be reformed and financed in a
269 way that everyone has a right to adequate care. The number of people who cannot
270 participate in the labour market due to health reasons or because they care for
271 family members needs to be reduced. Family support cannot be seen as an
272 alternative that substitutes the shortcomings of a weakened welfare state.
273

274 The process of introducing common social standards must not lead to a reduction of
275 welfare in any country; instead it should allow every Member State to rise to the standards
276 of leading member states.
277

278 **A Social Pact** must be introduced: minimum social expenditure levels for Member States
279 need to be defined, preventing a competition for the lowest social standards and social
280 dumping. Amongst others, expenditure for education should aim to reach at least 6% of
281 GDP and 6 % of the European budget should be dedicated to education and training.
282

283 These objectives and the overall aim of sustaining and strengthening the quality of welfare
284 states will not be achieved with Conservative austerity-only policies. Instead of further
285 weakening our welfare states, these necessary structural reforms need to be pursued and
286 financed to allow every woman and man the opportunity to contribute to the society in
287 which they live and to developing fair growth in Europe.
288

289 **4. Protecting our environment: A sustainable use of resources**

290
291 Greening Europe's economy is not only a precondition for halting climate change, but it is
292 essential for making our companies more competitive, for creating new, decent jobs for
293 women and men and for fostering growth.
294

295 The amount of energy and resources used in production processes must be reduced.
296 Introducing the respective European and national regulations will reduce the prices of
297 European products and the EU will be less dependent on resource imports.
298

299 To this end, recycling must be improved and a major programme to refurbish houses must
300 be introduced. Increasing the share of renewable energy has already produced very
301 positive results and needs to be further accelerated, for example by making the European
302 Emission Trading Scheme more effective and by introducing strong national legislation to
303 prioritise renewable energy and to reduce its prices. On the path to sustainable
304 development, greater efforts are needed to halt the reduction of biodiversity in Europe and
305 abroad.
306

307 Every measure must be taken to ensure that women contribute to and benefit fully and
308 equally from to the process of greening Europe's economy, developing a sustainable
309 future and fighting climate change, and that the gender impact of these policies is taken
310 fully into account.
311

312 **5. Safeguarding and protecting Democracy**

313
314 Democracy is one of our core values. It is part of the European Union's foundation, and is
315 an important instrument for Europe's regional and international influence. But European
316 democracy is in crisis. Populist movements have been able to flourish amidst the social
317 anguish caused by the crisis and people's disappointment in Conservative politicians'
318 responses.

319 However, it is not only these movements who are putting in question democratic
320 standards. There are attempts all over Europe to undermine democracy, to curtail the
321 independence of the judiciary, to eliminate political opposition and to take away the most

322 basic possibility of citizens' political participation: the right to democratic elections.
323 Freedom of expression and information is compromised, be it by the state or by powerful
324 private corporations, be it in broadcasting, written press or on the internet.

325 Today, the balance between the economy and the political system is out of sync, to the
326 detriment of democracy, as financial markets and actors exercise tremendous influence
327 over the state's ability to take autonomous decisions.

328 The respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, including gender equality,
329 the rule of law and respect for human rights are not values to be taken for granted – they
330 need to be monitored, protected and constantly fought for. The PES is ready to fully
331 engage in this fight.

332 **For the PES, the European Union is and shall continue to be a union of values.** If any
333 of these values are threatened in one of the Member States, it is not simply a matter of
334 internal politics, it has consequences for the whole Union. Therefore the answer to these
335 threats shall be of national and European nature at the same time. The PES and its
336 member parties are committed to strengthening democracy everywhere in Europe.

337 We believe that this shall include a proper European mechanism of monitoring the
338 democratic standards defined in the Copenhagen Criteria and enshrined in the Treaties,
339 together with adequate sanctions, which shall apply not only to EU candidate countries but
340 to Member States post accession as well. In order to achieve this, the European Union
341 must make full use of the existing institutional mechanisms, and adopt new mechanisms if
342 necessary.

343 The PES believes in active citizens whose right to make informed choices is guaranteed
344 and who are willing to use this right. **We want to re-establish people's trust in and**
345 **ownership of democracy.** The reinforcement of transparency and accountability in
346 political decision-making and in the functioning of political actors is paramount as it is in
347 this manner democratic checks can be ensured. In this respect, regular dialogue with civil
348 society and representative associations should be also promoted.

349
350 It is also crucial to be more open to the participation of all, in order to build a democracy
351 which truly represents the diversity of our societies. Therefore, the representation of
352 women, young and old people, disabled people and people with an ethnic background has
353 to be reinforced and prioritised in every field of democratic life. **An inclusive approach**
354 **towards citizenship should be promoted and implemented.**

355 Democratic legitimacy presupposes popular acceptance and recognition. **Besides**
356 **providing real political representation, increasing citizens' participation in decision-**
357 **making is of crucial importance to ensure the legitimacy of any legislative process,**
358 **on regional, national or European level.** For this an in-depth reflection on alternative
359 means of participatory democracy is also needed. The PES will work towards equally
360 engaging all people in democratic participation. We have a responsibility to ensure that a
361 real European political debate about how Europe affects people's lives continues to
362 develop.

363 We will continue to work towards a fair and comprehensive migration policy and
364 mainstream migration issues across policy areas in the spirit of a just and democratic
365 society. Migration needs to be managed efficiently, taking into account the needs of both
366 sides – migrants and host communities. Such a policy should work hand in hand with
367 countries of origin and transit, to address the root causes of migration and to combat illegal
368 immigration. It should also harness the economic and social benefits of migration for
369 European societies, which include positive effects on demographic challenges, labour

370 market shortages or the sustainability of our social security system. **Integration should be**
371 **a cornerstone of our progressive approach, as should be the safeguarding of**
372 **fundamental rights for both citizens and non-citizens.**

373 We are committed to giving refugees and asylum seekers fleeing their countries the
374 possibility to find safety and protection in Europe. Policies and standards should be
375 harmonised so that asylum seekers receive the same recognition, reception and support
376 wherever they are in the Union. We will fight against inhuman or degrading treatment, and
377 ensure that vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women, children, torture victims,
378 trafficking victims or persons with health problems receive the necessary support.

379 **Closing the EU's borders – whether internal or external – cannot be the answer.** The
380 EU needs to strengthen the common external entrance/exit approach to ensure that
381 people entering any Member State are entering under the same conditions and that their
382 rights are respected. Equally, European states need to show solidarity and find true
383 mechanisms to share responsibilities so as to avoid a situation where certain Member
384 States are disproportionately affected by illegal migration flows

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387 6. A Just World

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389 While facing an important crisis within its own borders, the EU is at the same time
390 confronted by new challenges at the international level. The financial crisis, increasing
391 poverty and threats to human rights, the Arab Spring and the Syrian crisis, the
392 intensification of Free Trade Agreements and the emergence of the BRICS; these are only
393 some of the issues the EU has to address today.

394

395 The global crisis has put several trends into a sharp perspective. It is time, after the
396 adoption of the Lisbon Treaty and the appointment of High Representative Ashton, to have
397 a deep reflection on EU foreign policy. We cannot talk about EU influence, EU bilateral
398 relations and EU presence in multilateral fora without looking at the wider landscape;
399 objectives, interests, instruments and partners.

400

401 The EU must maintain pressure to bring rules into world trade, abolish tax havens,
402 promote the FTT and tame financial markets. As progressives, we must offer **solutions to**
403 **global imbalances and global inequalities**. It is unacceptable to see that, when the
404 world has never been so rich, poverty, disease and injustice continue to increase. We
405 need a long-term agenda, a **Global New Deal**.

406

407 The EU must continue its successful enlargement policy and speed up the integration of
408 Western Balkan countries. Europe should be judged by its effectiveness in its own
409 neighbourhood. It is about our credibility in the world.

410 The PES has been strong in supporting **the legitimate aspirations for dignity,**
411 **democracy and freedom in the Arab World**, ensuring a successful democratic transition,
412 fostering the emergence of strong and modern progressive parties in the region and
413 acknowledging and helping to strengthen the role of women in democratization and peace
414 processes. The PES was the first European political family to organise Arab Spring
415 conferences in Tunisia in 2011 and 2012, bringing together representatives of the Tunisian
416 opposition as well as guests from North Africa, the Middle East and Europe. We will continue
417 to support the spirit of hope and dignity that forms the bedrock of the Arab spring movement.

418 We maintain our active cooperation with the Eastern neighbours in support of democracy,
419 respect of human rights, and social and economic progress.

420 The **strategic partners of the EU** are of enormous importance when committing to
421 provide adequate and sustainable responses to global challenges. As the PES we must
422 work with our **progressive partners worldwide**. The Global Progressive Forum is a key
423 instrument for progressives and we look forward to our **next World Conference in Brazil**
424 **next year**.

425

426 Standing before the new global distribution of power, the EU must speak with one voice to
427 raise its profile and to promote not only peace, sustainable development and
428 environmental protection but also the European social model, human rights, women's
429 rights and gender equality, labour rights, decent work and democracy.

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Our tools

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To build this progressive, social democratic Europe we need to change the overall political majority in Europe. We are doing this by winning national elections, which is allowing us to change the balance of power in the European Council. The next step is to win the 2014 European elections. This is how we will ensure that the next President of the European Commission comes from our family.

Our party has been a frontrunner for a more democratic EU. The decision taken at the Prague Congress in 2009 to present a common candidate for the European Commission Presidency was historic. **Providing citizens with a personality to carry our programme will be the key to our election campaign for 2014.**

We are preparing the 2014 campaign now. The PES is in a unique position with, for the first time, a common candidate, who will be selected in an open, transparent and democratic process, and a common programme, developed by all member parties together. **We will develop a common strategy that will be of benefit to all our parties, aiming to provide member parties with the tools they need to succeed nationally.**

Also at the Prague Congress in 2009 we embarked upon a vast programme of renewal: *Our Vision for Progressive Societies in the 21st Century*. We are now half way through that process. The Declaration of Principles was adopted last year and the Fundamental Programme will be adopted next year. These documents have strengthened the Party's intellectual backbone. They will now be developed into a Manifesto which will be the basis of a relevant programme for governing the EU. In tandem, the work of our Modernising Politics Network, the second pillar of our renewal process, is making us a more relevant campaigning Party.

Where we are in government we must further strengthen how we work together. This is already being done through **well prepared, regular and well attended European Council Preparation meetings** for our Prime Ministers, Deputy Prime Ministers and Presidents of European Institutions where they are from our family. We commit to developing this method of **defining common policies for the European Union and influencing the decisions of the European institutions.**

We will strengthen our Ministerial meetings, to enable Ministers to exchange on their policy areas, to **coordinate our major political actors, and to allow them to better influence European decisions relevant to their area of expertise.**

Parties in opposition today will be in government tomorrow. **We commit to developing the manner in which our parties in government and opposition liaise.** This is already being done through regular, strategically planned Leaders meetings. In addition we will reinforce the PES thematic policy Networks for national party representatives to develop common policy positions reflecting our values on all issues, to exchange best practices, and coordinate action.

To genuinely be actors of change we need to create the conditions for our own success together. **We must further strengthen our support to each other in national election campaigns.** To do that we will provide a platform for member parties to share best practice on campaigning, party organisation and exchange policy ideas. There are areas in which some of our member parties have detailed knowledge and expertise that could be of enormous benefit to other parties, particularly in the context of a national election campaign: a support system to enable this type of exchange must be developed.

530 To increase the visibility of the European Party we need to improve our engagement with
531 members of our member parties, who should be included in PES projects and events. **This**
532 **can be done through further developing and training of PES activists; and**
533 **improving the integration of the PES and its member parties at each organisational**
534 **level. Our goal is to reach the point where all members of our member parties are**
535 **PES activists.**

536
537 Our parties must be the image of the society we wish to create. **We aim to promote**
538 **equality, diversity and equal representation in society and as such in our internal**
539 **bodies and meetings we must also do so**, especially for women, young people and
540 people from ethnic minorities, we must also encourage their active participation. In itself
541 this is a tool to allow us to be a more relevant political force.

542
543 To truly transform European politics we must be both coherent and courageous. **Without a**
544 **shared vision, we will fail to implement our agenda.** National electoral success can
545 only affect change at the European level if we work together to advocate our family's
546 solutions to the problems we face. It is in this way that our aims and objectives will be best
547 realised. The strength of the Party of European Socialists lies in what its members
548 contribute to it. We have achieved a lot, but there is a lot more to be done. Building the
549 PES and building a progressive Europe go hand in hand. In this time of crisis, we have a
550 duty to relentlessly pursue our agenda for change. We cannot let people down. Our
551 movement has a long and proud history of solidarity. **Today we must stand together for**
552 **the Europe we need.**

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