



DECLARATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Strasbourg, 15 February 2025

We, gathered at the General Assembly of the International Pan-European Union on 15 February 2025 in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, from 21 European countries, concerned about the future of the European Union and the world, about our children and future generations, make this Declaration.

1. The Pan-European Movement was launched more than a century ago, after the cataclysm of the First World War, with a clear prediction of the danger of another world war and with the proposals of Richard von Coudenhove-Kalergi on how to unite Europe and what to do to prevent such a war.
2. Today, in a time of growing political and economic tensions in the world, we are reminded that the Pan-European Movement is based on the idea of creating the preconditions for preserving peace and advocating for a peace that should be based on freedom, democracy, justice, and respect for the rule of law, and on the service of the state and international alliances to the well-being of the people and their citizens. Therefore, we wish to encourage those efforts in European and world politics that strive for and contribute to this goal, and to invest the much-needed goodwill and creativity to prevent the next world war, and to avoid or resolve regional conflicts that do not lead to the resolution of open issues through justice but through force.
3. We are aware that contemporary crisis situations in the world have shown that the European Union, and all our member states within it, must make further significant efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food, medicine, energy, information management, and, of course, in defence.

4. In the tension between the centres of power in the world, a balance of power can also be a prerequisite for peace. In this regard, the European Union needs to achieve the position of an independent subject of international politics, equal to other centres of power. We believe that it can achieve this status through its economic strength and intellectual potential, if its citizens are sufficiently aware of this need.
5. However, a balance of power, although difficult to achieve in itself, is not the ultimate goal. A much greater goal is to achieve social balance in each individual society and peaceful cooperation between all parts of the world, peoples, and states, following the principle of reciprocity and achieving the good for all in mutual relations.
6. In these days, we hear fantasies about the multiplanetary nature of the human species and migration to planets on which, as far as we know at the moment, there are no conditions for life, let alone a good life. At the same time, we experience a neglect of the conditions of survival on Earth. But just the opposite, the greatest good for everyone in the foreseeable future must be the preservation of our wonderful living planet Earth and the wealth of living species on it. They are increasingly threatened by what we consider development, which is largely carried out for the disproportionate enrichment of an insignificant part of humanity. However, to care for this greatest earthly goal, cooperation is necessary, not conflict, peace, not wars between peoples. Therefore, we demand that European and world politicians, leaders, economic organizations, intellectual elites, and all citizens of the European Union and the world always pursue their interests and goals within the framework of achieving larger and broader goals and the common good, in order to preserve the only world in which we and our descendants can live. And we will always support and elect those who are closest to this principle of the common good, i.e., the culture of life, in their words and actions.