

Europe has had great victories in its European integration journey. It developed from communauté de droit to union de droit; from community to union. It became greater and bigger with its supranational institutions having a greater impact on the world's politics and economy. Europe developed constitutionally; Europe emerged as a human rights defender. Europe shared competencies for reciprocity, for economic development and for overcoming regional and global challenges. Its policies go beyond the EU's territories and its idea is an inspiration to follow for the rest of the world. The world needs Europe, Europe needs the World.

Greater and a sovereign Europe has no alternative. Democracy, human rights and European solidarity has no competitive ideologies. Europe as an inspiration to follow.

Europe, previously a continent of wars and hostile actions, has emerged as a bastion of peace. This transformation allowed the European Union, with the help of the Council of Europe, to go further and construct mechanisms that are strong enough to protect human rights, and, via the creation of European Citizenship, create a European identity. Moreover, Europe continues to pursue its main goal behind its foundation; the construction of stronger economies. This has expanded beyond the borders of the EU. The EU has become one of the main engines of a more multilateral World Trade Organisation, providing equal opportunities to develop economies around the world. With a comprehensive view, European Institutions act within the European Union, but they have not forgotten their neighbours, no matter close or far.

Despite this level of success European integration project has faced a lot of challenges in the course of its eventful history. Some have been overcome, yet some challenges linger. EU 27 is indeed about diverse nations, languages and cultures. With the slogan "Unity in diversity" came a harmonization process of this diversity. While It has not failed, it has not reached the objective drafted by the Treaties. Europe still faces disunity between the States, disunity between regions, disunity between individuals. Such a situation is not a separate challenge, but the outcome of internal challenges facing Europe. Crises across the European Eastern and Southern neighbourhoods created a migration crisis, which was not fully solved with the Dublin regulations. Global challenges also reached the European Union, such as the menace of climate change. The Member States reacted with the Paris Agreement, yet it has not become a globally accepted instrument. The EU has been left alone to combat this challenge. However, one of the issues is connected to the aforementioned challenges: the innate institutional structure of the European Union. Constitutionally, European institutions are not strong enough to overcome the challenges raised both within European territory and beyond. It lacks comprehensive

constitutional frameworks to master effectively the challenges and be resilient once such cases emerge.

By addressing these challenges, the European Union needs multidimensional politics to be carried out. Yes, Europe is about diversity, but is more than a union of nation-states. It is a common understanding and it should become a more integrated project with all the respect to the cultural diversity of the Member States. Europe is about human rights, non-discrimination and equality. This is the reason why it should react comprehensively to the combat of discriminant delimiting itself from its strictly economic nature. Europe is about environmental sustainability. Thus, it should continue its environmental politics more efficiently. And finally, Europe is about institutions. Stronger institutions are the best way to overcome all kinds of challenges. Schuman asked for a stronger High Authority, we have it in the Commission, but this is no longer enough. It is time for the Commission to start the process of Constitutional changes within the EU. We, the European citizens, propose that the Member States and the EU Institutions to initiate a constitutional reform that address all the aforementioned challenges and reconstruction of more coherent European institutions with more supranational dimension and more responsibility.

European Union is a unique regional integration construction. Its historical development is a result of a need for enhanced cooperation, nothing developed artificially. Meanwhile, today's legal-political instruments are not equipped enough to overcome the challenges that the EU faces, and there is no other way than the Constitutional reforms that we propose.

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