EUROPE YEARBOOK

欧洲宪法的命运

2005-2006 欧洲发展报告

VOL·10 (2005-2006)

中国社会科学院欧洲研究所 中国欧洲学会

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本年度,欧洲一体化进程又一次遭到重大挫折: 2005 年 5 月 29 日和 6 月 1 日,法国与荷兰先后举行全民公投否决《欧洲宪法条约》。两个欧盟创始国,特别是在一体化进程中向来发挥主导作用的法国的否决,不能不使人们对《欧洲宪法条约》命运产生担忧。事实上,在法荷两国否决公投之后,尽管有些国家继续条约的批准程序,但也有不少国家或宣布中止或宣布推迟批准程序;条约批准的前景阴云重重。6 月 16 日,欧盟首脑会议终于作出决定,推迟《欧洲宪法条约》的最后批准日期。

与命蹇时乖的《欧洲宪法条约》相比,欧盟委员会在扩大就业与经济增长方面似乎已经绘就新的蓝图。本年度,欧盟出台了"增长与就业伙伴计划",即旨在刺激欧洲经济增长和增强欧盟各国竞争力的"里斯本新战略"。尽管舆论褒贬不一,但毕竟反映欧盟领导人仍然在坚定、务实地继续振兴欧洲的事业。

经济上,欧洲在 2004 年结束了此前增长率连续 3 年下降局面,经济在出口的带动下稳定复苏;从 1.0%升至 2.4%,欧盟 25 国 4 年来第一次达到潜在经济增长率。但受石油价格高涨和欧元升值的影响,2005 年欧元区经济增长率将下降到 1.2%,欧盟 25 国将降到不足 2.0%。欧盟的就业形势仍然面临较为严重挑战,移民问题日益成为社会关注焦点。在英国接连遭遇恐怖袭击之后,欧洲反恐形势严峻。与此同时,国内社会动乱因素也有发展。巴黎骚乱事件令人关注。

正当欧盟内部为《欧洲宪法条约》引起各成员国对一体化前景 纷争不息的时候,欧洲格局正继续沿着冷战后的三大板块格局向两大 板块格局的方向演变。随着中东欧国家加入欧盟或等待加入欧盟,随 2

着俄罗斯周边国家相继发生"颜色革命",原来处于西部板块和东部板块中的第三板块正在逐步消融。在这一大势下,欧盟和俄罗斯的关系也出现更为复杂的局面:一方面双方经贸关系有所发展,另一方面在意识形态争执的掩盖下,双方对战略空间的争夺也毫不松懈;同时,在欧盟内部也因一些中东欧国家的加入而使对俄政策的差异和矛盾更为突出。

本年度欧美关系出现缓和迹象,双方积极修补因对伊拉克战争态度不同而产生的裂痕。

中欧关系继续良性发展。双方友好地解决了纺织品贸易中出现的 问题并为今后经贸关系的发展提供了有益的先例和准则。

从上年度欧盟正式完成东扩和欧盟首脑会议通过《欧洲宪法条约》带来欧洲一体化进程的高潮,到本年度《欧洲宪法条约》批准程序的紧急刹车,欧盟经历了从大喜到大悲的急转弯。形势突变,然却并非一寒之冰。法荷公投结果的背后,有长期以来欧盟及各成员国、各阶层、各团体、各群体对欧洲一体化现状及发展方向的分歧,也有本国经济、政治风云变幻的因素。

综合而言,影响法国与荷兰公投结果的因素主要有:认知动员水平、功利主义与经济因素、对现政府的满意程度、社会人口特征与政治上的倾向及对民族国家的认识和文化因素等。此外,近年来日益严重的移民问题也是一个重要因素。宪法条约本身的问题也很重要,但它主要体现在对其他因素的影响,特别是在认知动员水平、功利主义和经济考虑方面。

认知动员水平的影响主要体现在对宪法条约本身的认知水平上。在法国与荷兰,由于对宪法条约的认知动员不够,导致很多对宪法条约的误解与歧义,加上选民担心的其他问题,使很多人选择反对宪法条约。另外,宪法条约的长度及其在措辞上的许多模糊之处,也制约了法国与荷兰选民对宪法条约的认知。从宪法条约文本来看,正文长达 448 条,另有 36 项议定书和 2 个附件,英文本达 382 页。冗长的条约文件给民众研究和了解宪法条约内容带来极大困难;而宪法条约的措辞模糊又使不同的人对同一条文产生许多不同的理解。这既让许多人感到困惑,也容易引导人关注对其不利或负面的解释,从而对整

论

个宪法条约产生负面看法。由于民众不太可能直接从宪法条约文本中 准确了解其内容,因而宣传就格外重要,但法荷的领导人和支持者在 宣传的时间与力度上都做得不够到位。认知动员水平反映了欧洲政治 精英脱离平民诉求的现实。

从功能主义与经济因素来看,不同社会地位的人对一体化政策利弊的考虑显然是不一样的,这直接影响人们对《欧洲宪法条约》的态度。在法国,《欧洲宪法条约》对法国经济形势并进而对就业产生的影响最为人们关注。法国公投后的民调表明,最主要反对理由是认为宪法条约将对法国就业形势产生消极影响。从反对者职业分布来看,在容易受经济相对落后成员国的劳动力冲击的行业,其就业者多倾向反对,如自营职业者、雇员、体力劳动者等,他们深感欧洲一体化过快对他们的压力;受过良好教育且有较好工作的城里人则多持赞同。在荷兰,反对者经济上的考虑也占到第四位;有不少人认为欧洲对于荷兰来说太昂贵了,因为从人均角度看,荷兰是欧盟预算最大贡献国、很多人对此非常不满。

事实上,欧洲一体化给成员国带来繁荣和稳定的同时,也使欧洲民众中的部分群体弱势化。经济一体化的资源优化配置的后果是资本流向低收入国家,劳动力流向高收入国家,使欧盟高收入国家的就业机会大量丧失,损害了这些国家下层民众的利益。欧盟的第五次扩大一下子吸收了10个发展差距较大的新成员国。这些国家入盟后第一年就有超过10万移民流向老成员国,使老成员国的失业问题雪上加霜。

还有一个重要的影响因素是国内政治。以法国为例。2002 年总统大选中社会党候选人若斯潘意外地被极右翼领导人勒庞淘汰出局,使整个左派阵营不得不在第二轮投票中支持希拉克当选。然而希拉克上台的这几年里,法国经济增长乏力,失业率居高不下;东扩造成的非法移民增多和企业外迁更恶化了法国的经济和社会环境。民众对此颇多怨言。希拉克任命的拉法兰政府的支持率只有 20% 左右,特别是其推行的改革措施触犯很多人的利益,结果使《欧洲宪法条约》成为人们对政府不满的替罪羊;对宪法说"不"就是对政府、对希拉克说"不"。当初对支持希拉克当选大不甘心的左翼阵营终于借此机会出了一口闷气。

尽管选民投反对票的动机与理由并不尽一致,不仅法荷之间存在 差异,在同一国家内,反对理由也不尽相同。可以说,《欧洲宪法条 约》批准危机是多方面因素造成的,但是对欧洲一体化和各成员国政府而言,问题都是同样严重的。从一体化进程来说,最关键问题是围绕宪法条约及其批准所反映出,欧盟各国政府之间、各国国民之间以及各国国内政治阶层与选民之间,在欧洲一体化许多根本性问题上的分歧。这些根本性问题主要包括:

- 1. 欧洲政治一体化问题。在法国与荷兰公投中,很多选民表示他们反对政治一体化;一些政治人物,如捷克总统也主张欧盟向国家间组织的方向转变,以自由市场为取向。
- 2. 社会模式。在有关宪法条约的争论中,欧盟社会模式问题是 焦点之一。有人(以法国为代表)认为宪法条约太过于倾向自由主 义模式,主张应加强社会欧洲的内容;而有人(以英国为代表)则 认为宪法条约的社会欧洲色彩过浓。两派观点似乎难以调和。
- 3. 超国家主义与政府间主义。这是欧盟内部传统的争论主题,但一直没有得到解决。随着欧盟在空间上的扩大和一体化政策的深化,以及各国人民逐步深入到欧洲一体化中,很多人越来越怀疑欧盟机构的决策,越来越关注主权问题。在此背景下,人们对欧盟的机构与制度变革将会非常敏感。
- 4. 欧盟扩大。对于欧洲政治精英来说,欧盟扩大是成功的标志,欧盟应继续扩大,但也有很多人对此持怀疑甚至反对态度。欧盟内对扩大在政治上的必要性与选民反对的现实之间还将会有很多争论,将 今欧盟陷人两难境地。

这些根本分歧无疑会对欧洲的凝聚力和发展方向产生重要影响。 因此,法国与荷兰公投的结果不仅仅是改变宪法条约批准程序与生效 进程,更重要的是引起欧洲范围内就一体化及成员国经济政治发展等 诸多深层次问题的广泛争论与思考。正如欧盟领导人在法荷公投后所 说的那样,欧洲需要有一个反思时期。经过反思,欧盟的一体化进程 会发生怎样变化,我们还需进一步观察。

欧洲经济在 2004 年初呈现出基础广泛的复苏状态,由于出口强劲回升和私人消费反弹,经济形势明显好转。然而下半年后,欧洲经济增长形势出现微妙变化,由于石油价格飙升和美国提高利率的影响,加之欧元升值对欧元区竞争力的影响,作为欧洲经济复苏主要动

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力的出口,其对增长的贡献逐渐减弱,而期待已久的内部需求的强劲增长却未出现,从而导致 2004 年下半年增长失去动力。2004 年底的经济增长趋缓预示着 2005 年增长状态不佳。不过,仍有一些因素表明下半年会恢复增长,主要是欧元走弱和世界经济走强将支持下半年欧洲经济复苏。其特征是消费适度增长、较强的投资以及净出口对增长的贡献。但复苏的程度和速度还将取决于三个重要外部条件:首先是国际油价是否进一步升高;其次,欧元兑美元是否重返升值;再次是国际金融市场的环境是否出现恶化。从内部因素来看,增长下滑的主要风险在于较高的失业率对于居民消费的负面影响。

欧洲社会形势依然严峻。首先是失业问题。失业率居高不下,导致诸多社会与政治问题;在某种程度上,就业政策的失误也是法国《欧洲宪法条约》公投失败的重要原因之一。在拉法兰总理任期内,法国的失业率由9%增加到10.2%,就业形势的连续恶化和公投失败直接将其送下了台。其次是移民问题。本来欧盟成员国就是移民浪潮的重要目的地国,欧盟东扩之后及其将要进行的下一轮扩大更加重的机对移民问题的担忧。移民问题不仅加重欧盟的就业形势,给欧洲经济雪上加霜,而且其带来的宗教矛盾、种族冲突和排外情绪上升也使社会的不安定因素大为增加,使欧盟的反恐形势更为复杂化。本年度,欧盟及相关成员国都出台了一系列针对移民问题的重大举措。但其效果如何仍难预料。由于国家经济的差异及欧盟国家本身对低级劳动力的需求将会长期存在,因此移民问题也将会长期困扰欧盟。

本年度,从英国伦敦连续遭恐怖袭击,到俄罗斯卡巴尔达一巴尔卡尔共和国政府机构遭到武装袭击,欧洲反恐形势严峻。特别是英国伦敦的恐怖袭击是欧洲首次发生的自杀性人体炸弹袭击事件,更使人们感到欧洲反恐问题的严重性。与此同时,欧洲社会中极右翼分子的活动也十分猖獗。2005年10月底在法国发生的一场震惊全欧的社会骚乱,其背景就是移民问题、极右翼势力上升、青少年暴力犯罪等社会经济问题的长期存在而未能得到有效解决。因此,如何维护欧洲各国社会稳定和国家安全将是各国政府的首要课题。

在上述经济社会背景下,本年度欧洲政治力量格局的特点是:一是左翼力量明显下降,右翼力量有所上升。在议会或者总统选举中,左翼政党多数是输家。二是欧洲传统党派格局进一步被突破。某些国家的两党制正在悄然变化。如在英国,自由民主党的兴起正在突破英国两党制的格局;在德国,出现大党力量削弱和小党力量上升的多党

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制格局。三是左右翼政党继续走向趋同。传统的左右翼政党的政治纲领和竞选口号不再泾渭分明,它们的内外政策也大体雷同,都撇开理想而走"现实主义"的道路。四是欧洲左翼政党在右翼政党之后也在走向区域化和跨国化。如2004年成立的"欧洲左翼党"在2005年进一步加强整合的步伐。

为了应付突发事件和稳定政局, 欧盟和欧洲各国政府在本年度都加大了执政能力建设的力度。在加强执政能力的同时, 欧洲各国执政党还加强了政府间的磋商、协调和合作。

Ξ

本年度,尽管欧盟因宪法条约搁浅而陷入危机,内部纷争尚未平息,然而从欧洲格局来看,由于 2004 年北约和欧盟双双完成"东扩",欧洲政治板块的重组正在沿着东部板块向西漂移和西部板块向东扩张的路线发展。根据安排,罗马尼亚、保加利亚和西巴尔干地区各国都将在若干年后相继加入欧盟。土耳其入盟谈判已成定局。乌克兰人盟也在讨论之中。随着中东欧向西欧"回归"日益加快,特别是俄罗斯周边国家相继发生的"颜色革命",使原来处于欧洲三大板块中的第三板块正在欧洲地缘政治版图上逐渐被溶蚀,这将从根本上改变欧洲地缘政治的格局。以欧盟为第一板块和以俄罗斯及独联体为第二板块的两大板块的欧洲格局将取代冷战结束后欧洲的三大板块格局。

在欧洲对外部世界的关系方面,欧美关系呈现回暖迹象。布什再次当选美国总统后,新保守主义色彩有所减弱,外交政策作出一定修正,其中最明显的就是更正了他对待欧洲盟友的态度。大选一结束,布什就通过布莱尔表示要与欧洲改善关系。布什及其政府高官如国务卿赖斯、国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德等频频向欧洲盟国发出和解信号。布什还少有地表态支持欧洲一体化;在《欧洲宪法条约》受阻后,布什重申对强大欧洲的支持。而欧盟对缓和欧美关系也持积极态度。尽管欧美双方在经贸关系及对华军售等问题上仍有分歧,但在东欧国家的"颜色革命"和伊朗核问题上却出现近年少有的合作。

与欧美关系相比,本年度欧俄关系则表现得较为错综复杂。一是在欧盟层面上,欧俄在经贸关系方面的发展和在意识形态问题上的对抗并存。2005年5月间欧盟一俄罗斯峰会在莫斯科顺利举行,会议

通过关于建立欧俄四个统一空间"路线图",把双方关系提升到新的水平。"路线图"的实施有助于推进建立"没有分界线的统一欧洲"的进程,也有助于加强双方贸易合作、建立统一安全体系、发掘和利用双方的科技潜力,增进文化交流,具有积极的意义;尽管其真正实现远非易事。同时,双方在俄罗斯政治改革和处理石油寡头及俄周边国家"颜色革命"等问题上则产生激烈争执。欧盟指责俄罗斯的政治改革是在政治上向专制回归,在反恐问题上践踏民主和人权,干预其他独联体国家内政;俄罗斯则指责欧盟干预其内政,坚持认为俄的民主改革应是新进并且符合俄罗斯特点的。双方的矛盾实际上是对欧洲战略空间的争夺。由于缺少战略互信,目前欧俄政治关系还难以得到根本缓和。

欧俄关系复杂性的另一面表现在欧盟成员国层面上对俄政策的明显差异。从欧盟成员国来看,德、法、西、意等国采取对俄温和政策。2005年3月,俄罗斯总统普京与法国总统希拉克、德国总理施罗德和西班牙首相萨帕特罗在巴黎举行非正式会晤,就许多国际热点问题交换意见。9月份,普京访问德国,德俄签署在波罗的海海底修建天然气管道的协议,表明两国将结成事实上的"能源同盟"。而此次访问距德国举行大选只有10天,其助选意图十分明显。

但是欧盟其他一些国家,特别是新人盟的中东欧国家则对俄态度强硬。一些小国反对法德等国与俄罗斯进行"单线外交";新人盟的中东欧国家在政治上对俄怀有疑虑,在经济上希望欧盟把投资注意力放在自己身上,具有强烈的反俄排俄倾向。欧盟内部对俄政策的分歧反映了欧盟东扩后内部新老成员国、大小成员国在利益分配、权力制衡等问题上的矛盾。

本年度中欧关系继续处于"持续升温"的发展中。欧盟及欧洲国家层面上与中国的双边高层互访频繁,并取得丰硕成果,在第八次中国与欧盟领导人会晤成功举行之后,双方发表了《第八次中欧领导人会晤联合声明》和《中欧气候变化联合宣言》,并签署了关于在交通运输、环境保护、空间开发、北京首都机场建设等领域开展合作等文件。双方在联合声明中表现出尽快建立高级别协调机制的愿望,并一致同意立即启动中欧副外长级的定期战略对话机制。此外,中欧还就各领域的合作举行了不同层次的双边会谈及就各部门之间的合作签署多种协议。例如,2005年2月在布鲁塞尔欧盟总部召开首次中欧财金对话会议,10月28日在上海举行的首届中国与欧盟金融服务

与监管圆桌会议,及确定建立中欧政府采购对话机制的《中欧政府采购合作协议》等等。

尽管本年度欧盟在解除对华军售问题上没有取得进展,但中欧双方友好、公平地解决了纺织品贸易问题,并在一系列的纺织品贸易谈判中表现了理智、互利的精神。中欧纺织品贸易谈判的成功也成为解决其他贸易争端的范例。

未来的几年,对中国和欧盟来说都是发展的关键时期,中欧关系发展已经进入一个新的、更高的阶段,在世界政治与经济发展的大背景下,中欧关系的良性互动不仅对双方发展具有极为重要的意义,而且也对世界的和平与发展具有十分积极的影响,因此双方领导人都十分重视中欧关系的发展及其取得的成果,其前景十分令人鼓舞。

In 2005, the European integration experienced another setback. On 29 May and 1 June, France and the Netherlands voted a NO against the European Constitution. The fact that the two original members of the EU, in particular France as the founding member voted NO, caused wide concern for the future of European Constitution. Following the rejection of European Constitution in the two member states, a number of other member states declared to cease or defer the ratification of the Constitution, though some other member states continued the ratification process. On 16 June, the European Summit decided to defer the final ratification date for the European Constitution.

On the other hand, actions have been urdentaken with regard to the employment and economic growth within the EU. In 2005, the EU launched action plans of a Partnership for Growth and Jobs at the EU and member states' levels under the relaunched Lisbon Strategy, with an aim to stimulate the economic growth and improve competitiveness of member states. The New steps undertaken under the Lisbon Strategy, though receiving different feedbacks, reflect the determination shared by EU leaders to focus on European development.

In 2004, The EU economy started to recover driven by exportation after three years of continuous decline. The economic growth rate increased from 1.0% to 2.4%, the first time that the EU reached its potential economic growth target. However, given the rise of oil price and the Euro, the economic growth rate in Euro zone in 2005 decreased to 1.2% and that of the EU 25 decreased to less than 2%. The employment in EU faces

pressure brought by the immigration as a result of the enlargement. In the mean time, the terrorist attack in London and the social chaos in Paris put anti-terrorism and social stability on top of the list of government concerns.

With the former Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) joining the EU, and the breaking out of the "colour revolution" in the neighbouring countries of Russia, the geo-political pattern in Europe began to change. The pattern used to be composed by three blocks, namely western European countries as the first block, CIS countries including Russia as the second block and the rest of European countries including the CEEC as the thrid block. In the new geopolitical pattern of Europe, the third block is disappearing and the relationship between the EU and Russia, as a result becomes complicated. EU and Russia developed trade and economic relationship and strengthened occupation of strategic sapce. However, the contention behind the EU Russia policy reveals the increasing divergence of attitudes held by member states to Russia.

The EU-US relationship improved as both sides are active in bring each other closer after being drifted away by the Iraq War.

The EU-China relationship continues to develop. EU and China solved the textile trade disput and set out useful precedent and principles for the bilatral trade relationship.

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When the EU was celebrating the joy of success brought by the completion of eastward enlargement and the birth of European Constitution, the rejection of constitution by citizens in some member states forced the EU to face a sudden pause in the European Integration. However, the much unexpected rejection of the Constitution did not happen overnight.

The No in France and the Netherlands against the Constitution are based on a series of legal, political and social factors which include: social cognition of the Constitution, functional and economic elements contained in the Constitution, citizens' satisfaction level with governments, political inclination of citizens, social notion of national state and the immigration issue.

In terms of the social congnition of the European Constitution, in

France and the Netherlands, the public's insufficient cognition of the European Constitution is the main reason which caused misunderstandings on the part of the public vis-à-vis the Consitution. This combined with other concerns of the public, caused many French voted a NO against the Constitution in the referendum. On the other hand, the length and the ambiguity of the Constitution, prevent the public from acquiring a complete and objective understanding of the Constitution. The text of the Constitution contains 448 articles, 36 protocols and 2 attachments which in total amounts to 382 pages. This therefore highlights the importance of public advocacy by the governments in the member states regarding the European Constitution. However the advocacy of the Constitution in France and the Netherlands by the respective governments has been insufficient. The low social cognitive level of the European Constitution on the part of the public in France and the Netherlands reflects the gap exists between the European elite and the public.

With respect to the functional and economic elements contained in the European Constitution, the public's attitude towards the Constitution are varied based on different consideration. In France, the post referendum investigation showed that the public's main reason against the European Constitution was that the Constitution would cause negative impact on employment in France. The majority of those who voted against the European Constitution were from the professions threathened by the inflow of the labour from the new member states. In the Netherlands, the economic concern was the fourth reason listed for voting against the European Constitution by the public. Many Dutch believe that the EU is too expensive for the their country, since the Dutch pay for the highest contribution per capita to EU budget.

In times of bringing prosperity and stability to Europe, the European Integration has caused certain groups of Europeans to be disadvantaged. The improved resource allocation as a result of economic integration causes the capital to flow to low income member states, whereas the labour force to flow from the low income member states to high income member states. This as a result, confers pressure on the employment in high income member states and particularly threatens the benefit of low income population in high income member states. The 10 new member states of EU are relatively

less developed as compared with the former EU member states. After the latest enlargement of EU, over 100000 immigrants flowing from new member states to old member states, which severed the unemployment in the old member states.

The domestic political affair in the member states is another factor which must be taken into consideration. In the 2002 presidential election in France, the socialist party candidate Lionel Jospin unexpectedly lost to Jean Marie Le Pen, the candidate for the extreme rightest party, Front National. This forces the left wing parties to vote for Chirac as the second best choice. However under the administration of Chirac government, the French economy is sluggish in growth with a high unemployment rate. The inflow of illegal immigrants and the outflow of capital and investment as a result of eastward enlargement have deteriorated the social and economic environment in France. On the other hand, the reform measures undertaken by the Jean-Pierre Raffarin government caused public complaint and the supporting rate for the government to decrease to as little as 20%. As a consequence, the ratification of European Constitution has become a scapegoat for the public to show their dissatisfaction with the French government. The No for the European Constitution is not only a de facto No against the French Government and but also a NO against Chirac, which is argued as a revenge by those in the left wing parties who voted for Chirac in the 2002 presidential election.

It can be seen that the reasons for the French and Dutch to vote a NO against the European Constitution are mutli-layered and complicated. Nevertheless, both the EU and member states face the same severe bottleneck of European Integration. The pitfalls the EU has experiences in the ratification of Constitution revealed the fundamental disagreement in terms of integration among the governments of member states, within the public of the member states and between the political parties and the public in the member states. These disagreement can be summarized as follows:

European Political Integration

In the referendum in France and the Netherlands, the voters have expressed their opposition against the political integration of EU. Even some

politicians, including the president of Czech Republic held that the EU should transform towards a inter-governmentalism model based on free market concepts.

Social Model

The European social model is one focus of contention. Some member states, represented by France, argue that the Constitution is too "Angelo-Saxon" and in lack of social Europe content. While other member states, represented by the U. K, argue that the social model of EU as a result of European Constitution, over-emphasizes the strength of a social Europe. It seems that it is difficult for the two parties to reach a consensus over the issue.

Supra-Nationalism and Inter-Governmentalism

Though a traditional contention, whether the EU should be developed into a supra national or intergovernmental orginzation has been left as unsolved. With the enlargement of EU and the deepening of integration, the public of member states are more involved into the European integration. As a result, many start to question the decision made by the EU institutions and be more concerned with the sovereignty issue. The public in the member states is therefore more concious of and sensitive to the the development of European integration.

EU Enlargement

For the political elite in Europe, the European enlargement is a mark for success and should continue. However, many citizens hold suspicion or even opposition to the continuous enlargement of EU. The political necessity of enlargement felt by the elite inside the European Union and the opposition held by the public against further enlargement, however may lead EU to a dilemma.

These fundamental divergence will impose far reaching impact on the development of concentration power of Europe and the Development of Europe itself. The NO from France and the Netherlands, will not only change the track for the ratification process of European Constitution, but also in-