

# WORK PROGRAMME 2016

ADDRESSING THREATS, SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES

Our work programme in 2016 aims to help clarify the underlying issues in the principal debates relating to the EU, offering analyses and operational recommendations to national and European decision-makers and providing fuel for positions aiming to consolidate and to deepen the construction of Europe. The Institute's work schedule, developed by our two offices in Paris and in Berlin, takes its cue from the chief issues outlined below, on the basis of a twin-track approach focusing on:

- addressing common threats together;
- seizing European and international opportunities.

## 1. Addressing Common Threats Together

The European Union is facing an unprecedented set of circumstances consisting in threats that are at once external (terrorism, the destabilisation of its neighbourhood, climate change and so forth) and internal (europhobia, economic stagnation and so on), thus forcing us to defend the basics of European construction while at the same time calling for progress that would allow us the better to address these common challenges together.

### 1.1. Getting Europe Involved in its Neighbourhood and in the Wider World

We pursue our geopolitical programme in a situation marked by **crises destabilising the EU's immediate neighbourhood** (Ukraine/Russia, Syria, the Mediterranean and Africa) and in the context of a review of the **European security strategy**, of its neighbourhood policy (including in connection with migration) and of its security and defence policy.

### 1.2. Promoting a Genuine "Energy Union"

With the launch of its project for an Energy Union on 25 February 2015, the European Commission revived the idea of creating a **"European Energy Community"** first formulated by the Jacques Delors Institute as long ago as in 2010. The Jacques Delors Institute's work, and in particular its January 2015 report entitled "From the European Energy Community to the Energy Union - A new Policy Proposal", continue to have a considerable impact on the European debate around energy issues.

We pursue this path and continuing to issue proposals for building a genuine **Energy Union capable of accelerating the energy transition**. The ultimate aim remains that of building an efficient European energy system supplying Europe's businesses and

citizens with the energy that they need, achieving the threefold aim of sustainability, of energy security and of economic competitiveness. In order to achieve that aim, we focus in particular on the issues of European governance and the establishment of a single energy market.

### 1.3. Beefing Up the EU's Contribution to a Successful Crisis Exit Strategy

We adopt a stance on the actions adopted at the European level to emerge from the mortifying economic crisis affecting the EU through support for **growth and investment**, affording special attention to the way the Juncker Plan is unfolding and to the exercise involving the mid-term review of the **European budget**.

We also analyse the contribution that the EU can make to managing the **crisis' social repercussions**, including in the struggle against youth unemployment through **support for an "Erasmus Pro" form of mobility**.

### 1.4. Promoting the Right to Freedom of Movement, a Basic Ingredient of European Citizenship and of the Internal Market

We adopt a position on the issues raised by the exercise of the Europeans' right to freedom of movement and by management of **the Schengen area**. We engage to preserve the **freedom of movement within the Union**, to reinforce the EU's **external borders controls** and to improve the **police and judicial cooperation** between member states.

In particular, we highlight the **rules** on the basis of which that right is exercised and its **economic, social and political impact**. We explore the differences between freedom of movement and immigration, as well as the different legal systems to which economically active and inactive citizens are subject.

### 1.5. Consolidating the "European Federation of Nation States" Ahead of the British Referendum

We adopt a stance in the debate on the **division of powers** between the national and European levels and on the impact of the **production of Community legislation**.

We formulate recommendations regarding the organisation of **political and institutional differentiation** within the EU and the **euro area**, focusing in particular on the status of the United Kingdom.

## 2. Seizing European and International Opportunities

The European Union must allow the peoples of Europe to better seize the opportunities open to them, in a situation marked by the globalisation process in which strength lies in unity. Seizing those opportunities presupposes encouraging people to make the most of existing European policies (single market, commercial policy and social Europe) and working for a strengthening of the European dimension in those spheres where it is still limited (economic union, migration policy and citizenship).

### 2.1. Completing the Economic and Monetary Union

We adopt a position in favour of a deepening of the EMU in order to endow it with an economic pillar and to make full use of the single currency's potential. We produce analyses and recommendations of both a political and a technical nature in connection with three principal issues: **sharing sovereignty** within the EMU in the economic and social fields; **sharing the risks** and tools of financial mutualisation; the political and institutional improvements required in the sphere of **EMU governance**.

### 2.2 Deepening the Single Market and Social Europe

Thirty years on from the signing of the Single Act, we formulate analyses and recommendations designed to optimise the advantages to be gained from the single market, particularly in the digital and energy (electricity and gas) spheres.

We work on the **EU's social dimension**, in particular on the measures required to establish a genuine **single market for workers**. We also explore issues related to **taxation within the single market** and to **fiscal cooperation/coordination** in Europe.

### 2.3. Optimising the EU's Commercial Policy

We continue to work on clarifying the **key issues in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership**

(TTIP) in the light of growing opposition to free trade in several member states, and we conduct a debate on the **most important commercial policy priorities**, also in consideration of the fact that the European Council in June 2014 called for improved coordination between that policy and the EU's other external action policies.

### 2.4. Developing a European Migration Policy

We adopt a position in debates relating to the management of the refugee crisis and working on the European management of the right of asylum. In particular, we formulate proposals aiming to ensure effective monitoring of the Schengen area's external borders and to develop a **common policy on legal immigration**, helping to fuel our economic and social dynamism.

### 2.5. Making European Citizenship Come Alive

We address the theme of "unity in diversity" within the EU through "**country analyses**" exploring the way in which the EU is perceived by the governments and the citizens in its individual member states, while also highlighting the elements that comprise the "European model" by contrast with the other regions of the world.

We organise numerous "**citizen dialogues**", inviting a non-technical audience (comprising social players, teachers and young people in particular), primarily in the context of the "More EU" project, and analysing trends in the evolution of the **man-in-the-street's perception** of the EU.

We disseminate our project on EU "**Anthems and Flags**" to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the first official use of the European anthem and flag, and looking at the youth and sport policies' contribution to the moulding of a European citizenship through the 2106 UEFA European football championship. ●

The Jacques Delors Institute is the European think tank founded by **Jacques Delors** in 1996 (under the name Notre Europe), at the end of his presidency of the European Commission. Our aim is to produce analyses and proposals targeting European decision-makers and a wider audience, and to contribute to the debate on the European Union.

We publish **numerous papers** (Tribunes, Policy Papers, Studies & Reports, Syntheses), sounds and videos, organise and take part in **seminars and conferences** throughout Europe, and make appearances in the **European media** via our presidents, director and team.

Our work is inspired by the action and ideas of Jacques Delors and guided by the general principles set out in the **Charter** adopted by our Board of Directors. It is structured around **three main axes**: “European Union and citizens” – covering political, institutional and civic issues; “Competition, cooperation, solidarity” – dealing with economic, social and regional issues; “European external actions” – research with an international dimension. This work is developed by our Paris and Berlin offices (the **Jacques Delors Institut - Berlin**).

The president of the Jacques Delors Institute is **António Vitorino**, a former European commissioner and Portuguese minister. He succeeded **Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa**, **Pascal Lamy** and Jacques Delors. The director, **Yves Bertoncini**, leads an **international team** of around 15 members, who work in close coordination with the members of our Berlin office, led by **Henrik Enderlein**.

The governing bodies of the Jacques Delors Institute comprise high-profile European figures from diverse backgrounds. Our **Board of Trustees** takes care of our moral and financial interests. Our **Board of Directors** is responsible for the management and direction of our works. Our **European Steering Committee** meets to debate issues of fundamental importance for the future of the EU.

All publications are available free of charge, in French and English, on our **website** and through the **social networks**. The Jacques Delors Institute is wholly independent of any political influence or economic interests.

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