



Annual Report 2020

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Foreword

Herman Van Rompuy
President

I am pleased to introduce the 2020 Annual Report of the European Policy Centre (EPC). The following pages present a comprehensive overview of the EPC's activities in what was, by all measures, an extraordinary year.

This report showcases the many ways in which the EPC has had an impact on numerous policy debates in Brussels and beyond, how it advised and influenced decision-makers and provided quality analysis and fresh insights at a critical time. Despite the restrictions and changed circumstances, the EPC continued to do what it does best: bring people together to discuss new ideas and provide operational recommendations to EU policymakers.

Beyond the immediate response to the pandemic, the EPC organised events and conducted research on the final stages of the Brexit negotiations and the future EU–UK relationship, the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, citizen engagement and the ongoing Conference on the Future of Europe, digital solutions to combat climate change, and fixing the EU budget and agreeing on a Recovery Fund as large as 5% of the Union's GDP.

The work done by the EPC is very much necessary in an increasingly interdependent world, where the crisis of one is the crisis of the other. We have known this since the financial crisis and certainly witnessed it during the pandemic. Unity is now more important than ever. Without unity the EU27 cannot tackle current and future challenges. Without unity the Union and its members cannot

defend their collective interests and enhance European sovereignty.

In the language of the Union, this is translated as “strategic autonomy”. Today's world is governed less and less by rules and treaties and more by brute force instead, and globalisation has made us highly interdependent. In the corona crisis we discovered that we have become too dependent in certain strategic areas. In the future, we will have to rely more on ourselves.

At the same time, democracy is under pressure in the EU and in the West at large. The attack on Capitol Hill in early 2021 showed what happens when democracy is seen as an instrument to gain and keep power. But above power there is the law and above the law there are ethics and values. And democracy is an indispensable core value that we need to defend by opposing a culture of polarisation and demonisation.

In times of confusion, we must return to the core questions. Aristotle did this when he asked what the essence of life was. His answer was: “to serve others and to do good”. Is that a dream? Maybe. But without dreams, only wilderness and hell await us. In this quest, Europe should be the synthesis of the old and the new, of the best of the old and the new. A Europe that is rooted, has learned from history, and always remains hopeful. So, the EU and its members have a lot to do, and I am sure that the EPC will continue to do its best to help European integration progress in the right direction.



Message from the Chief Executive

The EPC in 2020: A year like no other

Fabian Zuleeg
Chief Executive

As we leave the worst of the pandemic behind us and slowly move into a new normal, the European Policy Centre can look back on a challenging, momentous, sometimes bewildering, but in the end, highly successful year.

2020 was defined by the global outbreak of COVID-19 and, in an effort to stop the spread of the disease, broad, unprecedented restrictions on public and private life, leaving people and organisations to try and cope as best they could. The EPC was no exception. In the early weeks of lockdown, we decided that the changing circumstances could not mean that we would shut down or even do less but that we would have to do things differently. Our staff responded magnificently to this challenge, going above and beyond. We managed to switch to online events quickly and re-focus a significant part of our work to look at the impact of COVID-19 on a range of policy areas.

We brought you analysis on all the big issues in 2020: we closely followed and assessed the negotiations on the new EU budget and recovery plan; outlined a draft blueprint for

the Conference on the Future of Europe, and presented ideas on how to make it a success; were one of the leading voices to react to the New Pact on Migration and Asylum; and highlighted the importance of EU health and social policies in building a more sustainable, digital future. Besides this, we continued to deliver timely analysis and policy recommendations in the debates on the Green Deal, Brexit, rule of law, industrial strategy, geopolitics/geoeconomics and strategic autonomy.

Our output has been remarkable. Having invested in new technologies, the EPC carried out over 240 events online. Attendance has tripled, with new audiences from far beyond the immediate Brussels environment tuning in. Our analysts wrote over 100 publications, which were read widely and picked up by leading media, including *POLITICO*, *The Economist*, *The Financial Times* and numerous national news outlets. We also introduced new event formats such as the EPC Update, ably moderated by Jacki Davis, which continues to attract a large and faithful audience.

To improve our strategic thinking, we welcomed some excellent new additions to the EPC Strategic Council: Lionel Barber, former editor of *The Financial Times*; Shada Islam, a well-known and highly regarded, now independent, commentator on EU affairs; and Constanze Stelzenmüller, an expert on German, European and trans-Atlantic foreign and security policy and currently a senior fellow at Brookings.

In the spirit of wanting to not only adjust but also grow, we embarked on a broader restructuring exercise to strengthen our analytical capacity. This has already yielded results. In early 2021, Ricardo Borges de Castro and Georg Riekes joined the team as Associate Directors. Their experience, insights and expertise will help us increase our impact on critical EU policy discussions in Brussels and the member states.

I have been greatly encouraged by our ability to adapt swiftly to the changing and, indeed, difficult circumstances. None of the remarkable successes over the past year could have been achieved without the commitment

and professionalism of the EPC team, and I would like to thank them for all they have done. I would also like to thank our members, partners and all the organisations that have supported us during this period and for the confidence they have placed in EPC, particularly our strategic partner the King Baudouin Foundation (KBF).

Finally, I thank our President Herman Van Rompuy for his wise counsel and our Chairman David O'Sullivan and all the members of the Governing Board for their support.

With such a strong and dedicated team, I am confident about the prospects for EPC in 2021 and beyond. Whatever the future has in store, we will be ready.

EPC in numbers


240
events


101
publications


50,000
website views


45
projects


34
Analysts


28
Senior Advisers

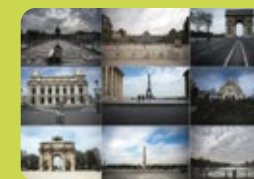

13
Academic Fellows

EPC in the news


6.9k
media mentions

With regular mentions in EU-focused outlets such as *POLITICO*, *EurActiv*, *EUObserver*, *euronews* and top-tier international media like *The Financial Times*, *The Economist*, *The Guardian*, *Deutsche Welle*, *The Associated Press*, *Reuters* and many more.

Top 3 publications



The Union and COVID-19: Is there future after failure?
by Guy Verhofstadt
25/03/2020





The circular economy: Going Digital
by Annika Hedberg and Stefan Sipka
17/03/2020





No good Brexit
by Fabian Zuleeg
31/01/2020

EPC online

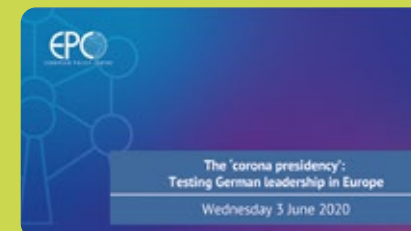

627,879
page views


33,867
followers
↗ +5,000


23,398
followers
↗ +11,000


13,451
followers
↗ +1,052

Flagship events





Message from the Chair of the Governing Board

David O'Sullivan

When I considered becoming Chairman of the EPC Governing Board, I could not have imagined I would be taking on the role in the middle of a global emergency. And yet, despite the many challenges the pandemic brought about, my first year as chair has been an exciting and engaging experience.

It has been a privilege to witness the EPC's resilience, flexibility and analytical prowess up close. I have been impressed by the dedication and hard work of the EPC team, ably led by Chief Executive Fabian Zuleeg. And I am proud of how we have been able to continue to promote thinking about European integration through these difficult times.

Not only was the EPC able to carry on, but it managed to look towards the future. It has adopted new online technologies, and with the latest additions to its management team and the Strategic Council, is now markedly set to increase its impact on decision-making in Brussels and beyond.

There is much to do. After an initial stuttered response to the pandemic, the Union finally found its feet, both in terms of improved

coordination of national measures and the vaccine roll-out. EU citizens are now looking to their political leaders and the European Union to guide them out of the pandemic and into a 'new normal'. The recovery from COVID-19 and the long-standing problems in the EU's economic governance will be a main focus. We will have to decide how to build a prosperous yet sustainable future while leaving no one behind. Democratic backsliding in several member states poses a fundamental threat to the Union's founding values. Rapid technological advances will provide many opportunities, but also fundamentally challenge our way of working, communicating and making policy. And in an increasingly competitive and hostile world, the EU must recalibrate its position and discover how best to defend its own values.

All of this and more will be on the agenda of the EPC, which makes for a demanding, but ultimately rewarding assignment. I want to thank my fellow board members for their continued support and input. A special thanks to my predecessor, Poul Skytte Christoffersen, for his tireless efforts and commitment. It will be my honour to continue his work and help EPC achieve its ambitions in the years to come.

IMPACT

**Explaining the EU to a broad audience
and delivering relevant analysis and concrete
recommendations to EU policymakers.**

A picture taken in Brussels on 6 May 2020 shows the EU Commission building bearing a banner that reads “Coronavirus Global Response”, as the country is under lockdown to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

© Kenzo TRIBOUILLARD / POOL / AFP

© Kenzo Tribouillard / POOL / AFP

Europe under siege: A crisis like never before

The defining event of 2020 was the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. In late February, it became clear that the virus, which was first discovered in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019, had reached Europe. With people still travelling freely and little knowledge or preparation, cases surged quickly, turning the continent into a global hotspot.

Coordination and solidarity was in short supply in the early days of the pandemic. Despite the gravity of the situation and the obvious need for cooperation, the EU initially failed to produce much in the way of a unified response. Spooked by haunting images from overloaded hospitals in northern Italy, some governments even resorted to export bans and hoarding medicines and protective gear.

In an effort to stop the spread of the virus and ‘flatten the curve’, country after country imposed unprecedented restrictions on public life. Internal EU borders were slammed shut. Subsequent quarantines and lockdowns led to the most serious economic collapse in recent history. It quickly became clear that this crisis would present an immense challenge for the European Union, one that could breathe new life into the

European project or damage it irreparably.

EPC analysts, now working from home, immediately turned their attention to the pandemic, the Union’s response and the implications of the lockdowns for Europe’s economies and societies.

Through our Coalition for Health, Ethics & Society (CHES) programme, supported by Johnson & Johnson, the EPC already had a firm background in health-related policy research. Long before the pandemic hit, we had made a continuous effort to stress the importance of health, arguing that the EU and its member states need to recognise the centrality of people’s health and well-being and ensure it is a consideration in all policymaking.

In the face of the pandemic, EPC analysts doubled down on this message, arguing that the crisis revealed the decisive role social investment and the public sector play in making European societies and economies more resilient to external shocks. They also highlighted, once again, member states’ close interdependence and, consequently, the collective responsibility and joint interest to build a stronger Union together.

“The European Union needs to be more than a borderless market. It needs to be more than a club of countries still holding on to their national interests. It needs to be a Union of countries that share a unique vision of cohesiveness and solidarity, and are there for each other in times of need. Less than that is just not good enough.”

SIMONA GUAGLIARDO
Health Policy Analyst



As public life in Brussels grounded to a halt, the EPC resolved to stay open, albeit it in a different way. Physical events were cancelled, our team started working remotely and operations moved entirely online. We experimented with and launched new formats. On 27 March, the first EPC Update featured Janis Emmanouilidis, Fabian Zuleeg and Jacki Davis and discussed the latest developments on COVID-19 and the implications for Europe's economy, society and global role, and EU politics in general. The EPC Update series is still going strong today, drawing hundreds of viewers every two weeks.

© European Policy Centre, Brussels, 2020

“Old rivalries and national prejudices are rearing their heads again, and not only will it prevent the EU member states from finding a way out of the crisis but it could also be detrimental for the Union in the long run.”

HERMAN VAN ROMPUY
EPC President

As the immediate alarm of the first few weeks waned off and turned into protracted crisis management, EPC analysts looked at the possible long-term effects and consequences of the pandemic and how policymakers in Brussels see the future of the Union.

We also considered the other EU priorities that were still pressing despite COVID-19. The Green Deal still had to be legislated; the EU's migration and asylum policies were slated for a major overhaul; negotiations on the EU budget needed to be re-started. And hovering over it all was the threat of a no-deal Brexit.

We furthermore emphasised that EU solidarity should be more than an empty slogan and encouraged EU leaders to apply some of the lessons learned from previous EU crises.

We warned that some governments could take advantage of the crisis to crack down on democracy and civil liberties. Rather than answering with shallow statements, we called on the EU to take concrete action and ensure there is no trade-off between short-term crisis responses and the long-term safeguarding of democratic principles.

We also assessed the impact of the crisis on the EU neighbourhood and beyond, EU law, and on decision-making. MEP Guy Verhofstadt wrote a piece for the EPC in which he called for more streamlined EU governance and argued that the pandemic should serve as an opportunity to change how the Union works fundamentally.

When European leaders found a compromise on the EU budget and an emergency recovery package in early April, EPC President Herman Van Rompuy made a first assessment of the EU's response and weighed up the lessons we should take away from the corona crisis.

Bouncing back: The EU budget and recovery plan

Early in the year, finding an agreement on the EU's next seven-year long budget was at the top of European leaders' agenda. They had failed to come to a consensus in 2019, and now time was running out. EPC analysts, having followed the discussions on the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) closely for months, warned that EU leaders were dragging their feet. There was a real danger of ending up with an unambitious, uninspired deal and a budget that would be unable to deliver on the EU's objectives in innovation and sustainability.

The EPC published regularly on the subject and organised timely events with high-level persons who could report directly from the negotiating table. One of them was European Commission Director-General for Budget **Gert Jan Koopman**, who spoke publically at the EPC about the prospects for a possible agreement before an extraordinary summit on the MFF in February. Other notable guests were **Werner Hoyer**, President of the European Investment Bank, and **Margarida Marques**, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Budgets and MFF co-rapporteur.

But the negotiations quickly took a backseat when the pandemic hit. As the economic fallout of the lockdowns and restrictions worsened, it became clear the scale

of the crisis warranted an unprecedented EU response. EPC Chief Economist Fabian Zuleeg analysed the onset of the crisis and provided sound predictions of future economic impacts by applying lessons from previous recessions. Together with EPC Director of Studies Janis A. Emmanouilidis, he argued in favour of the member states setting up and financing a common COVID-19 recovery and growth fund.

The EU's response to the economic developments and ongoing budget negotiations continued to be a major theme of our work. Following

the agreement on Next Generation EU, the Union's €750 billion economic recovery package, our focus will be on assessing the critical challenges facing the European economic recovery, and the implementation of the national recovery plans.

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE COHESION AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY...

We also continued our analysis of EU industrial and cohesion policy. Notably, EPC analysts conducted a study for the REGI Committee of the European Parliament on

lagging regions. Their study proposes a revised typology to identify those regions that are most vulnerable and are most likely to lag behind in the ongoing economic, digital, and green transitions. It also explores the engagement of lagging regions in EU policies, including cohesion policy, and puts forward some recommendations on how to improve support for them at the EU level.

We also assessed the European Commission's much-awaited plan for a New Industrial Strategy. After the presentation of the European Green Deal a few months



Launched in 2015, the **Single Market Roundtable** series has provided a unique platform for exchanging ideas and assessing the European Commission's work on the Single Market.

The Roundtable has facilitated discussions among representatives from EU institutions, permanent representations, trade unions and business organisations. Malcolm Harbour, former Chair of the European Parliament Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection and current Senior Adviser to the EPC, chairs the Roundtable project.

before and the digital package, the Industrial Strategy was the last puzzle piece of the strategic roadmap the von der Leyen Commission had set out for itself. In a widely read commentary, EPC analysts said the strategy was a solid attempt to harmonise a variety of EU policies and instruments, but that it lacked concrete measures. They also noted that it failed to explain how the Single Market could be strengthened and overlooked the potentially unequal impacts of the twin transition to a green and digital economy.

... AND COMPLETING THE SINGLE MARKET

Since 2015, the EPC has had a special roundtable series dedicated to the EU Single Market. This year, the main subject was the impact of COVID-19. On one hand, we underlined the crucial role the Single Market played in the

EU's response to the crisis, and how it therefore must be strengthened further to support Europe's recovery.

On the other hand, we found that widespread and unprecedented government interventions across the EU exposed the pre-existing limitations of the Single Market. In another popular commentary, Chief Economist Fabian Zuleeg argued that it was time to go beyond the Single Market. The level playing field – the idea that all economic actors should be bound by the same set of rules to ensure that there is fair competition between them – had come under severe strain in the wake of the pandemic. But instead of abandoning the idea of an open and fair economy where everyone plays by the same rules, the Single Market must upgrade to a Single Economic Territory (SET) that incorporates a common microeconomic approach.



This general view shows the meeting room during the arrival of leaders for a special European Council summit in Brussels on 20 February 2020, held to discuss the next long-term budget of the European Union (EU).

© Riccardo Pareggiani / POOL / AFP

Project Presidency



Germany took over the EU Council Presidency in extraordinary times. The economic, social and political consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic were posing a severe stress test to the EU's cohesion and capacity to act. And yet expectations were sky-high. The country was under a lot of pressure to turn this 'Corona Presidency' into a success and lay the groundwork for the EU to come back stronger and more united after the health crisis.

The German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) and the EPC joined forces to look at the role of Germany and the future of the EU in the framework of the German Presidency of the Council, and aimed at connecting the EU policy debate in Berlin and Brussels. Throughout the German Presidency,

we carefully assessed its impact in several concrete policy fields and, at crucial stages, gave concrete recommendations on its direction and execution.

In what was one of our most watched event of the year (over 500 live viewers, and additional 300 online views), **Michael Roth**, German Minister of State for Europe, discussed Germany's leadership and responsibility in this crucial period for the EU. Ambassador **Michael Clauß**, Permanent Representative of Germany to the EU, also previewed Germany's Presidency priorities, as part of our long-standing EPC format. Later, in an event with DGAP Director **Daniele Schwarzzer**, he took stock of the Presidency before the country handed over the baton to Portugal.



The logo of the German presidency of the EU Council is projected on the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin late 30 June 2020.

© John Macdougall / AFP

Brexit: Endgame

The EPC continued to be the reference point for think tank analysis on Brexit in Brussels, producing a steady flow of analysis, events and publications on the subject.

The final stages of Brexit proved to be as laborious as what had preceded. Matters were further complicated by the coronavirus pandemic, making it impossible for negotiators to meet face to face at a crucial stage in the negotiations.

Our analysts continued to study the implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU. With our timely and widely read publications, the EPC was able to demonstrate its unique, in-depth understanding of the legal and institutional aspects of the negotiations, and thereby influence the debate in a meaningful way. As the prospects for a deal worsened, we also considered what a no-deal Brexit might mean for the EU.

Not long before the start of the pandemic, Scottish PM **Nicola Sturgeon** visited the EPC to publically make a case for Scottish EU membership, while Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Europe Dr **Joseph Garcia** delivered a speech on Brexit's other land border, Gibraltar, and the UK-EU relationship.

The EPC also continued to organise expert roundtables under its Brexit Forum and Brexit Think Tank Group

monikers. The latter was set up by the EPC in the immediate aftermath of the 2016 referendum. Through this format, the EPC facilitated a continuous exchange between the European Commission's Task Force for Relations with the United Kingdom and the policy community. The Group provided analysis and insight at crucial moments in the negotiations, including on the level playing field issue.

The debates held as part of the Group provided inspiration for the the multi-authored book, *Towards an ambitious, broad, deep and flexible EU-UK partnership?*. This publication examined the political, economic, social and institutional implications of the UK's departure from the EU in different policy fields, including trade, defence and security, foreign policy, judicial cooperation, migration and mobility, as well as its impact on UK politics and EU integration.

Besides thinking through the consequences of Brexit, the authors considered the then-ongoing negotiations and the possibility of the EU and UK failing to agree on a deal before 31 December 2020, the foreseen end of the transition period. They also looked at the dramatic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and argued that, given the related health, economic and social crises, the transition period had to be extended.

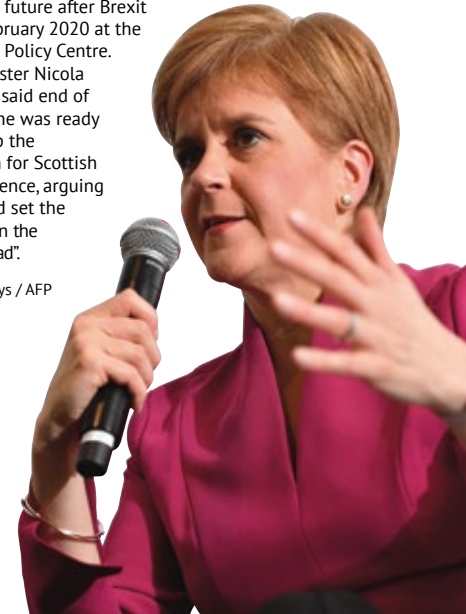


The publication also holds a few lessons on what the EU could and should take away from the Brexit experience. In the book's foreword, EU's chief Brexit negotiator, **Michel Barnier**, writes: "We must take the time to listen to our citizens, to understand them, and to provide answers for their concerns. It is too late for the British regions, but it is not too late for the rest of Europe."

Finally, with the EU-UK Track 2 project, we aimed to keep an informal line of communication open between different stakeholders on both sides of the Channel. The first high-level conference was held in November 2020.

Scotland's First Minister, and leader of the Scottish National Party (SNP), Nicola Sturgeon, delivers a speech on Scotland's European future after Brexit on 10 February 2020 at the European Policy Centre. First Minister Nicola Sturgeon said end of January she was ready to step up the campaign for Scottish independence, arguing Brexit had set the country on the "wrong road".

© John Thys / AFP





↳ Nurses take care of patients infected by COVID-19 going for an exam at the scanner unit at the Floreal clinic in Bagnolet, near Paris, on 8 April 2020, on the twenty-third day of a lockdown aimed at curbing the spread of COVID-19 in France.

© Ludovic Marin / AFP

of the economic, social and political benefits of having a European framework. The Commission should, therefore, strive for the creation of an egalitarian wage structure that supports decent living standards; and build broad political consensus.

To bring some clarity to the debate, the EPC, in cooperation with the Brussels Office of the Swedish Trade Unions, organised a Policy Dialogue. It brought together trade union representatives, employers, and labour market experts to discuss the proposal for an EU minimum wage instrument.

The Social Europe and Well-being programme also continued work on a number of projects, including “Fair Energy Transition for All” (together with the Sustainable Prosperity for Europe programme) and “Affordable and decent housing solutions”, and was part of the consortium on the Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV).

Of course health took centre stage in the EPC’s work in 2020. We were able to build on our previous activities under our well-established Coalition for Health, Ethics and Society (CHES), and used our existing expertise in EU health policy to assess what could be the first building blocks for a European Health Union.

EPC analysts were widely quoted in the media, and contributed several opinion pieces calling for more solidarity and more coordination on EU health

policies. They demonstrated that European health systems might need to be re-thought from the ground up to not only better manage the current pandemic, but also be better prepared for future ones. They again encouraged European leaders to try and learn the lessons from the COVID-19 crisis to make Europe more resilient, and capable of assuming a bigger global role in preventing and fighting pandemics.

Social Europe: All in this together?

“The pandemic has brutally exposed the false economy of a decade of pursuing debt consolidation and strict budgetary discipline through cuts to social investment.”

LAURA RAYNER
Policy Analyst

As the COVID-19 pandemic exposed and exacerbated existing social inequalities, the call for a more humane, more caring and more social Europe became louder than ever.

EPC analysts in the Social Europe and Well-being programme called on European leaders to learn the lessons of the last crisis. People’s well-being must be at the core of the EU’s recovery efforts; reducing inequalities its guiding principle. Investing in more accessible, affordable and higher quality services for all – whether through early years care, education, health, long-term care or any other public service – will lead to better productivity, employment rates, health outcomes, social inclusion, political stability, and ultimately, well-being.

Following in-depth research into the future of work in 2019, EPC analysts turned their attention to the ongoing policy discussions on a possible European minimum wage.

Once deemed a pipe dream, a concrete plan for a European framework on minimum wages was announced by the European Commission. The Discussion Paper “Minimum wage and the EU: Happily ever after?” posited that such a framework will have to be ambitious enough to deliver progress for low-wage workers, but also flexible enough to accommodate the very diverse wage-setting regimes present across the EU.

On top of that, the Commission must deal with the opposition to EU interventions in determining wages, and convince sceptics



The Coalition for Health, Ethics and Society (CHES)

is a joint initiative between the EPC and Johnson & Johnson that aims to promote a dialogue between health and non-health practitioners on topical health issues. CHES events and publications pay particular attention to the ethical aspects of health and issues regarding access to healthcare, affordability and patient choice.

In 2020-2021, the overarching theme is “Investing in health and well-being – The cornerstone of an economy that works for people”. In this context, CHES activities will focus on how investment in people’s health and well-being can be a driver of social and economic progress and address the ongoing societal transformations, while also reflecting on the EU role in delivering on the promises of global sustainable development.

A New Pact on Migration and Asylum: Some answers, more questions

“The overemphasis on strengthening border controls and increasing returns is misplaced.”

ALBERTO-HORST NEIDHARDT
and OLIVIA SUNDBERG DIEZ
Policy Analysts

The biggest development in the field of EU migration policy in 2020 was the launch of the European Commission’s long-awaited proposal for the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. Its main aim was to force a breakthrough in the discussion on EU migration policy between the member states and deliver real progress on EU migration reform.

Ahead of the announcement, the European Migration

and Diversity programme outlined the main challenges for the Pact to succeed in a widely read publication. After, together with the partners of the MEDAM project, EPC analysts assessed the New Pact’s strengths and weaknesses, and explored what exactly was ‘new’ about the proposal in an EPC podcast.

Besides the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, our analysis focused on the external dimension of EU migration policy, and possible ways to work together with countries of origin on a more even keel. We also looked at the impact of the pandemic on migration patterns, migrants’ rights, and the prospect for returns and readmissions post-COVID-19.

As part of the EU IDEA project, which looks at concrete areas of differentiated integration in the European Union, the EPC also published a study on Schengen, arguing that an overuse of the system’s flexibility risks instilling fragmentation among states or can lead to situations where temporary controls become semi-permanent.



The Mercator Dialogue on Migration and Asylum (MEDAM) is a research and consultation project that identifies and closes the gaps in existing research and develops research-based solutions for asylum and immigration policies. In its second phase (2020-2022), MEDAM research and analysis focuses on the cooperation of the EU and its member states with countries of origin and transit, as well as the attitudes of citizens with regard to the European asylum and migration policy. The Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) and the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence have been involved in MEDAM since its founding. The EPC joined MEDAM at the beginning of 2020 and leads the monitoring and analysis of developments in migration-related policies in the EU, along with complementary policies in key member states.

European Commissioner for Promoting our European Way of Life Margaritis Schinas (L) speaks as European Commissioner for Home Affairs Ylva Johansson (R) listens during a press conference on a New Pact for Migration and Asylum at the European Commission in Brussels on 23 September 2020.

© Stephanie Lecocq / POOL / AFP



In one of our flagship publications of 2020, “Fear and lying in the EU: Fighting disinformation on migration with alternative narratives”, EPC analysts from the European Migration and Diversity and the European Politics and Institutions programmes teamed up to investigate disinformation about migrants in on- and offline media outlets. Based on their extensive research, they concluded that rather than trying to counter disinformation stories about migrants directly, communication professionals and policymakers must instead promote alternative narratives that undermine the appeal of messages that incite fear and rage, and reframe the debate on migration entirely.



EU IDEA’s key goal is to address whether, how much and what form of EU differentiation is not only compatible with, but is also conducive to a more effective, cohesive and democratic EU. The project puts together 15 EU and extra-EU partners in a joint research and dissemination effort coordinated by Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), since January 2019 and lasting for three years.

The project, which was realised with the support of the European Parliament and was the result of a collaboration between the Foundation for European Progressive Studies, the Friedrich- Ebert-Stiftung, the Fundación Pablo Iglesias and the EPC, will have a follow-up in 2021.

Finally, following the widespread Black Lives Matter protests in the US in the spring and summer, and subsequent demonstrations across Europe, the EPC organised a Policy Dialogue on the subject in an attempt to kick-start the long-overdue debate about diversity, racism, and the legacies of colonialism in the EU.

Realising the European Green Deal

At the end of 2019, the European Commission launched the much-anticipated European Green Deal, a set of legislative initiatives that are meant to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050. This goal, however, came under growing pressure following the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to address its economic and social impact.

investments in projects that help in the fight against climate change, ultimately resulting in the development of a more sustainable, competitive and resilient Europe.

Shortly after the EU presented its recovery plan, **Frans Timmermans**, the Executive Vice-President of the

abnormal and intense storms have made it clear that, besides attempting to stop global temperatures from rising further, Europe and the rest of the world will have to prepare and start dealing with the impacts of climate change now.

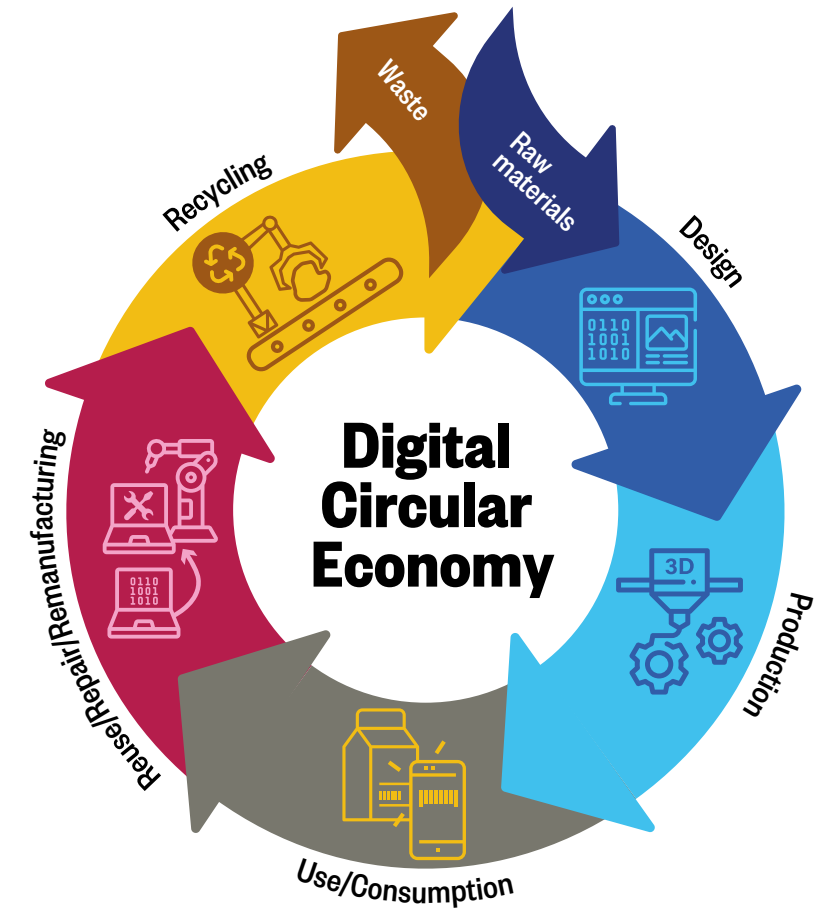
The EPC project “Building a climate-resilient Europe” brought together climate experts, NGOs, policymakers and businesses to talk about their expectations and needs, and also share ideas on how to best prepare for the effects of climate change. Their insights were collected and served as inspiration for the Issue Paper “Adapting to change: Time for climate resilience and a new adaptation strategy”, which was published ahead of the launch of the new EU Adaptation Strategy.

Climate adaptation was also the topic of debate at several public events, including with **Mauro Petriccione**, Director-General, and **Clara de la Torre**, Deputy Director-General for Climate Action at the European Commission, and with **Hans Bruyninckx**, Executive Director of the European Environment Agency (EEA).

The EPC followed the debate closely and argued that the Union cannot afford to lose its resolve to face climate change head-on, despite European leaders having to deal with the coronavirus crisis and its fallout first. EPC analysts furthermore emphasised how crucial it was for the EU’s recovery plan to encourage

European Commission, spoke at the EPC to reflect on the role of the European Green Deal in underpinning the EU’s response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Another major theme was climate adaptation. Widespread wildfires and the increasing frequency of



This visual illustrates how digital solutions can be applied throughout the design, production, use and waste processes of products in a circular economy. It was first part of the landmark publication *The Circular Economy: Going Digital*.

Synergies between the digital and green revolutions

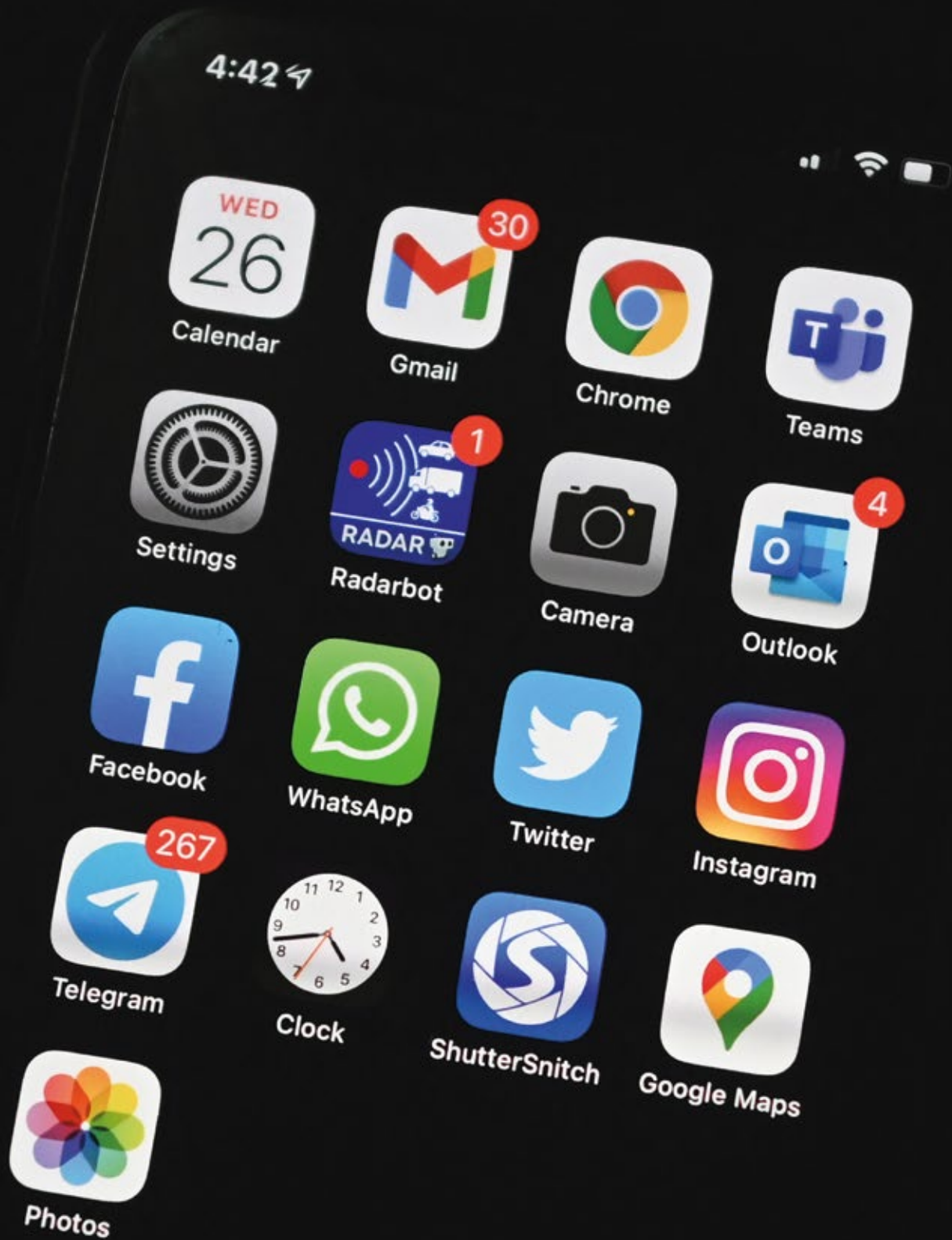
The book *The Circular Economy: Going digital* was one of the EPC’s flagship publications of 2020 and presented the results of the EPC Task Force on the Digital Roadmap to a Circular Economy. Building on years of research and consultation, the main finding was that combining the circular and digital agendas carries enormous potential. If managed well, and in unison, the circular economy and the digital revolution could help the EU address its greatest challenge yet: to build a sustainable, green economy that is competitive on the global stage.

We also warned that digitalisation will not automatically lead to greater sustainability, nor is the inclusion of cutting-edge technologies in the circular economy a given. But with the right encouragement and incentives from the EU, data and digitally-enabled solutions can accelerate and boost the transition to a sustainable circular economy.

This can, in turn, ensure access to critical materials, create new jobs, raise the EU’s GDP and curb Europe’s dependence on foreign markets. It would also reduce pollution, waste

and the EU’s greenhouse gas emissions significantly.

The publication was one of our most successful papers of 2020, and was presented to multiple EU institutions and national governments, parliaments and leaders, including **Sveinung Rotevatn**, Minister of Climate and Environment of Norway, who spoke about his country’s experience with building a more circular economy at a public EPC event.



Setting ground rules for cyberspace

Digitalisation and the shift towards web-based media platforms have dramatically altered the media landscape in the EU and around the world. The digitalisation of the public sphere has also created immense challenges for public debate and media pluralism, while the growing reliance on big tech gatekeepers and their algorithms are testing the boundaries of public discourse in liberal societies.

In 2020, the European Commission presented its proposals for new legislation to govern the digital space. The Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Markets Act (DMA) attempt to set clear rules for online platforms and the services they provide, in the hopes of making them more accountable and subject to public scrutiny and oversight.

In the months leading up to and following the launch, the EPC, together with various partners, assessed the potential impact of the proposed measures, investigated how they could be enforced, and how the package would be or was being received in the member states.

One of our main projects covering digital issues, the Governing Platforms Project, also came to a successful close

in 2020. Following a series of roundtables and public events, and ahead of the Commission's announcement of the DSA and DMA, we presented our main findings and recommendations in a public event to **Margrethe Vestager**, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission for A Europe Fit for the Digital Age and Competition. Our main message to her was, if internet platforms are to be held accountable, the new rules for web platforms like Google and Facebook must enable journalists and researchers to gain access to

data that will allow them to dissect the algorithmic systems that govern what users get to see on their screens.

We also published a podcast episode in which AlgorithmWatch and the EPC explored why data access matters; what makes it so difficult for journalists and researchers to get their hands on data from internet platforms; and how EU policymakers can take the decision-making on internet governance out of the private boardroom.



Governing Platforms Project

By engaging with diverse stakeholders in a participatory design process, the Governing Platforms Project's aim was to put forward innovative, evidence-based proposals for platform governance that address systemic problems while protecting fundamental rights and strengthening public discourse. This project was coordinated by AlgorithmWatch in cooperation with the EPC and the Mainzer Medieninstitut. It is supported by Civitates, a philanthropic initiative for democracy and solidarity in Europe.

Strategic autonomy: What's in a name?



With the return of realpolitik and zero-sum thinking on the international stage, the increasingly assertive behaviour of countries such as Russia and China, and the worsening relations with the US, there is a strong case for the EU to build up its own defence capabilities.



Since the election of former President Donald Trump, and the US' pivot to Asia, EU policymakers have emphasised the need for more 'strategic autonomy'. The concept has become central in the debate about the EU's foreign policy, but it is either interpreted in too broad terms, or in a very superficial way. That is why we teamed up with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) for the "Fostering Europe's strategic autonomy: Priorities for action" project. Through this project, our aim was to outline a concrete agenda to strengthen Europe's role in the world and its sovereignty.



Together with KAS, we published a series of papers, looking at strategic autonomy from different angles: digital, geostrategic and energy policy. Our main message was that strategic autonomy is about empowering Europe, not disengaging from partnerships, globalisation or multilateralism. The core of strategic autonomy is not that Europeans should act alone, but that they should have a purpose of their own,

and a stronger power base to fulfil that purpose through cooperation with others whenever possible, or on their own, if needed.

US-EU RELATIONS

The state of the transatlantic relationship was another important area of focus for the EPC. In partnership with the United States Mission to the EU, the EPC organised a number of events throughout the year on various aspects of importance to EU-US relations, what to expect from the presidential elections, and the prospects for a possible renewal of the transatlantic relationship following the election of Joe Biden. One such event featured **David O'Sullivan**, Chair of the EPC Governing Board in conversation with H. E. **Anthony Gardner**, Former Ambassador of the United States to the European Union.



This combination of pictures created on 4 November 2020 shows Democratic presidential nominee Joe Biden gesturing after speaking during election night at the Chase Center in Wilmington, Delaware, and US President Donald Trump speaking during election night in the East Room of the White House in Washington, DC.

© Mandel Ngan, Angela Weiss / AFP

EU neighbourhood

EPC analysts continued to track developments in the EU's neighbourhood and beyond, and provided analysis on its increasingly strained relationships with Turkey, Russia and Iran.

We managed to engage with many high-level decision-makers, including Turkish Deputy Minister **Faruk Kaymakçı**; Presidential Spokesman and chief adviser to Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, **Ibrahim Kalın**; and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, H.E. Dr. **Mohammad Javad Zarif**.

We also set out to take a closer look at China's, Russia's, and Turkey's objectives and economic and political interests in Africa. In a project run

together with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung's (FES) EU Office in Brussels, we conducted an in-depth analysis of the three countries' ties to the continent. The results of this research project were presented in a book entitled *Eurasia goes to Africa*.

COUNTERTERRORISM

Since the wave of violent terrorist attacks across Europe in 2015-2016, the EPC has been looking at the root causes of radicalisation and violent extremism in Europe and beyond.

For the 4th time, it organised a high-level conference on the subject, this time focusing on the changing dynamics of Islamist, far-right and far-

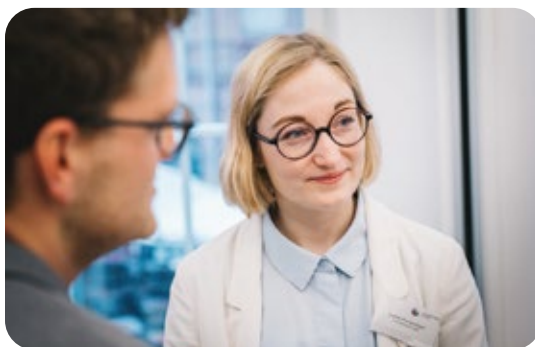
left terrorism, along with the threat posed by returning foreign fighters. Speakers included **Didier Reynders**, European Commissioner for Justice; **Catherine De Bolle**, Executive Director at Europol; **Christiane Hoehn**, Principal Advisor to the EU Counterterrorism coordinator at the EU Council; **Irfan Saeed**, Director of the Office of Countering Violent Extremism at the US Department of State Bureau of Counterterrorism; and **Philippe Vansteenkiste**, President of V-Europe, Association pour les victimes de terrorisme in Belgium.



CONNECTING
europe

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Connecting Europe



Since its inception in 2017, Connecting Europe's main objective has been to connect and transnationalise policy debates across Europe, in order to counter the growing mistrust of citizens with the EU. More concretely, it aims to bring together civil society organisations funded by Stiftung Mercator with the EPC and the wider Brussels policy community.

In 2020, Connecting Europe continued to build and strengthen its network of 20+ organisations and connected them with the EU policy sphere, working closely with the different EPC programmes. The joint projects covered a wide range of policy fields: the impact of COVID-19, youth and democracy, as well as the digital transformation and job prospects for young people.

In order to support its network members, the initiative also offered capacity-building measures and tailor-made advice on advocacy and lobbying in Brussels.

The highlights in 2020 included Project Presidency, which was set up in partnership with DGAP. Connecting Europe was able to

leverage the links it has built between Brussels and Berlin in years prior to set up a series of high-level activities looking at the role of Germany and the future of the EU in the framework of the German Presidency of the Council.

Rule of law was another major focus. Connecting Europe put together several public events to address democratic backsliding in several member states, with relevant speakers such as **Sergey Lagodinsky**, MEP, and **Věra Jourová**, Vice-President for Values and Transparency of the European Commission.

In November, the project organised a Policy Dialogue on DiscoverEU, the European Commission's project to enhance youth mobility, with the initiatives of FreeInterrail.

In 2019, Connecting Europe was extended until the end of 2021, as both the EPC and Stiftung Mercator wish to continue to build this unique network, which allows for civil society organisations to actively engage with the Brussels policy community and to bring new perspectives to EU debates.

Democracy, the rule-of-law and values

One of the core missions of the EPC is to promote and support the rule of law in the EU, and think of ways to make the Union more transparent, democratic and inclusive. In 2020, we engaged in several projects and organised several events and workshops to address rule-of-law concerns and democratic backsliding in Europe.

European Commission Vice-President for Values and Transparency **Věra Jourová** spoke at a Policy Dialogue organised as part of the Connecting Europe project and in cooperation with Democracy Reporting International. She gave an update on the current state of rule-of-law proceedings and elaborated on the new Commission's plans to counter anti-democratic practices in the member states.

Later in the year, we discussed the Commission's first Annual Rule of Law Report with **Didier Reynders**, European Commissioner for Justice, **Katalin Cseh**, MEP, and **Roger Daniel Kelemen**, Professor of Political Science and Law and Jean Monnet Chair in European Union Politics at Rutgers University.

Connecting Europe's Sophie Pornschlegel, and Susanne Zels, published "Safeguarding European values: The case for a European Agency for Citizenship Education", as part of their Values Unite initiative.



People stand on marks to observe social distancing, during a protest on 9 June 2020 at the Old Town Square in Prague.

© Michal Cizek / AFP

With this new project, they advocate setting up a European Agency for Citizenship Education, accessible to everyone living and working in the EU.

They argue that the best way to counter democratic backsliding in the Union and safeguard European values is to equip EU citizens with the knowledge and skills they need to exercise their political rights.

Based on the conviction that a healthy democracy cannot function without sound, ethical and independent

academic and policy research, the EPC is an active part of the consortium of the PRO-RES project (PROmoting integrity in the use of RESearch results).

It aims to set up a framework that lays down some ground rules for non-medical research and offers practical solutions for researchers and funders alike to comply with the highest standards of research ethics and integrity. In the context of the project, we published a paper on how to build an ethical research framework for think tanks, which was picked up widely.

Preparing for the Conference on the Future of Europe

Shortly after her appointment as the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen proposed the organisation of a two-year Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE). She envisioned that European citizens would "play a leading and active" role in this endeavour.

Based on our experience in monitoring and evaluating the European Citizens' Consultations (ECC) and our commitment to safeguarding and improving democracy and promoting citizen participation, we resolved to invest time and resources to ensure the lessons learned from the ECCs would be applied to the design and implementation of the

Conference. In 2019, the EPC was the first think tank to propose a detailed, concrete draft outline for the process, putting European citizens front and centre.

We followed up in 2020 with a second detailed draft blueprint, reflecting the progression of our thinking at the EPC, while also taking into account the then positions of the European Parliament and Commission, as well as the Council. The second draft blueprint went beyond what was on the table at the time and advocated both strong citizen and representative dimensions. It also aimed to closely link the two at the national and transnational levels.

The EPC furthermore brought together experts on citizen participation and deliberative democracy in a series of roundtables to provide input for the set-up of the Conference. In a series of well-received commentaries, our analysts also warned of the many possible pitfalls in the process, especially if the results would not be taken on board by European decision-makers, and argued strongly in favour of involving future EU members, most notably the Western Balkans.

In 2021, as the Conference finally took off, we will continue to closely monitor, comment on and analyse the process.



© European Commission



European Commissioner in charge of Neighborhood and Enlargement Policy, Hungarian Oliver Várhelyi adjusts his protective mask during a press conference to present the EU enlargement package 2020 in Brussels, Belgium on 6 October 2020. © Olivier Hoslet / POOL / AFP

Enlargement

The transformative leverage of the EU enlargement strategy and the German Presidency's enlargement agenda were the overarching research themes in 2020.

The spotlight was put on Albania and North Macedonia, which received the green light to start accession negotiations in March. The EPC engaged with many high-level political actors from the region, including North Macedonia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for European Affairs, **Bujar Osmani**, who spoke about his country's progress towards EU membership; and European Commissioner for Neighbourhood and

Enlargement **Oliver Várhelyi**.

EPC analysts also continued to work closely with organisations in the Balkan region, such as CEP Belgrade, as part of our efforts to promote the development of the rule of law and public administration reform in the region.

Together with The Balkans in Europe Policy Advisory Group (BiEPAG), we also presented and debated the results of the Ipsos Strategic Marketing public opinion survey across the Balkans, which asked people about their views on European integration.

What comes next?

Will the Union manage to pull through this unprecedented moment in its history and build an efficient recovery plan? Or will the coronavirus spell the end of European cooperation? What is fundamentally holding back the Union and what are the main risks of disunity? How can the full potential of European cooperation be unleashed?

Those were the questions at the centre of a lively and interactive debate at our high-level Annual Conference on 13 November called "European integration in the light of COVID-19: United in adversity or my country first?"

Speakers included new EPC Governing Board members **Lionel Barber**, former Editor of *The Financial Times*; **Daniela Schwarzer**, Director, German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP); and **Nathalie Tocci**, Director of the Istituto Affari Internazionali. Other speakers were **Loukas Tsoukalis**, Professor at the Paris School of International Affairs in Sciences Po and President of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP); Lord **John Kerr of Kinlochard**, Member of the House of Lords; **Rosa Balfour**, Director Carnegie Europe; **Gaby Bischoff**, MEP and Vice-Chair of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs; and **Enrico Letta**, Dean of the Paris School of International Affairs (PSIA) at Sciences Po in Paris and President of the Jacques Delors Institute.

Just before our Annual Conference, the EPC's Strategic Council convened to assess the most pressing issues for the Union in the short and long terms, and to map out what, as a result, should be the main focus of the EPC's activities in the coming year and beyond. Beyond that, the EPC presented its research priorities for 2021: the economic recovery from the pandemic; German leadership in Europe after Merkel; more foresight in foreign policy; the European Green Deal and the importance of the link between climate action policies and the digital transition; building an economy of well-being; and the Conference on the Future of Europe.

The EPC also organised two Thought Leadership Forums. The first one was with **Ivan Krastev**, Chairman of the Centre for Liberal Strategies in Bulgaria, and Permanent Fellow at the Institute for Human

Sciences in Austria. He spoke about the larger implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for not only the EU but also the global society. The second featured **Christine Lagarde**, President of the European Central Bank, who shared her assessment of the prospects for recovery, as well as her vision for a strengthened EU economic and fiscal governance that can weather future storms.

Together with KAS and ifok, the EPC also published a report detailing the Brussels community's views on the EU's handling of the pandemic and the future of Europe after COVID-19, titled "High hopes, low expectations: Brussels' perspective on the future of Europe after COVID-19".

A pedestrian wears a protective facemask as he walks past a newly hung banner that reads "Coronavirus Global Response" in front of The European Union (EU) Commission building in Brussels, on 6 May 2020.

© Kenzo Tribouillard / AFP





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We aspire to provide a safe, healthy and rewarding working environment for our team, and exceptional research and analysis for our members and the broader public.

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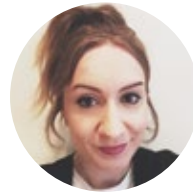
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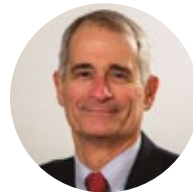
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ERIC HARRISON
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GOVERNANCE

The EPC is committed to transparency, independence
and drawing from a multitude of perspectives
and nationalities in its governance model.

Governing Board

The Governing Board is responsible for the management of the EPC. Its main function, is to provide strategic direction to the EPC and to monitor and evaluate its operations and the implementation of its strategic plan. However, powers relating to the day-to-day management of the EPC are delegated to the Chief Executive, who acts as the EPC's Legal Representative.

The Governing Board meets three to four times a year. Members are appointed by the General Assembly. The current Chair of the Board is David O'Sullivan.

Board members also sit on the General Assembly, which meets once a year to formally approve the annual accounts and adopt the budget for the year ahead, in line with Belgian law.



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Former EU Ambassador to the United States



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Associate Director, Public Affairs Europe, Oxford HR



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CEO, American Chamber of Commerce to the EU



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Director of the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Special Advisor to HRVP Mogherini and Honorary Professor at the University of Tübingen



SECRETARY TO THE BOARD
FABIAN ZULEEG
Chief Executive, European Policy Centre

Strategic Council

The Strategic Council brings together thought leaders and experts from diverse background and nationalities. They bring fresh insights and forward-looking perspectives on the major challenges facing

the European Union. Once a year, they meet with our analysts to reflect on the strategic priorities of the Union and their implications for the work and strategic direction of the EPC.

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President Emeritus of the European Council

Joaquin Almunia
Former European Commission Vice-President for Competition

Lionel Barber
Former editor of *The Financial Times*

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Nathalie Tocci
Director of the Istituto Affari Internazionali, Special Advisor to HRVP Borrell and Honorary Professor at the University of Tübingen

Loukas Tsoukalis
Professor at the Paris School of International Affairs, Sciences Po President of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)

Baron Frans van Daele
Former Head of Cabinet to the King of Belgium and former Ambassador of Belgium to the EU

Jean-Charles van den Branden
Partner at Bain & Company

Jordi Vaquer
Regional Director for Europe, Open Society Foundations

Zeger Vercooteren
Vice President Government Affairs & Policy EMEA, Europe, Johnson & Johnson

Financing

The EPC's total income in 2020 was €3,357,376. We ended the financial year 2020 with a surplus of €508,751, bringing the equity capital to €686,240. The pie chart shows the breakdown of funding sources.

Approximately 36.5% of the EPC's funding in 2020 came from grants from the following sources:

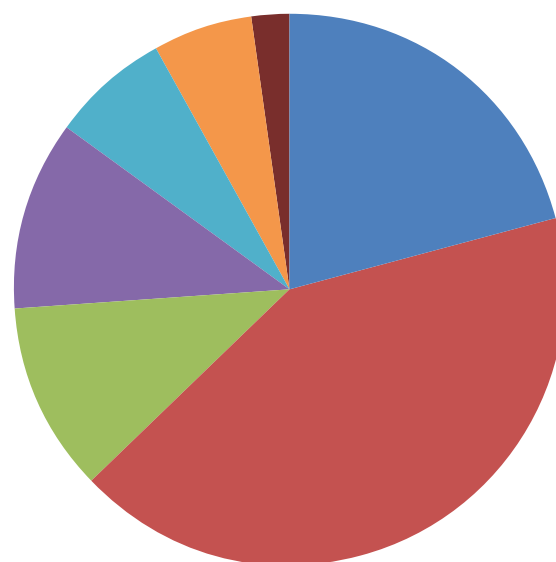
- ▶ The King Baudouin Foundation, the EPC's strategic partner, awarded the EPC a grant of €350,000.
- ▶ The Stiftung Mercator awarded the EPC a grant of €380,000 for the Connecting Europe project.
- ▶ The EPC received an operating grant of €240,765 for 2020 under the "Europe for Citizens" programme, alongside other similar think tanks and civil society organisations.

The EPC received €200,000 in 2020 from the Adessium Foundation to support two of its programmes: European Politics & Institutions and European Migration and Diversity.

A donation of €50,000 was awarded from Cariplo for the year 2020.

Another 21% of the EPC's funding came from membership fees. In 2020, the total income from membership fees was €711,302.

The remaining funds came mainly from contributions from a wide range of organisations for its programmes in the form of support for EPC events and publications.



21%
MEMBERSHIP

7%
EU OPERATING GRANT

42%
PROGRAMME
SUPPORT

6%
ADESSIUM

11%
STRATEGIC
PARTNER KBF

2%
OTHER
GRANTS

11%
MERCATOR

BALANCE SHEET

As of 31 December	2020	2019
Fixed Assets		
<i>Intangible Fixed Assets</i>	78 679	93 840
<i>Tangible Fixed Assets</i>		
Net furniture & equipment	21 585	38 412
Financial Fixed assets	848	848
Total Fixed Assets	101 112	133 100
Current Assets		
Debtors	192 566	182 703
Banks	1 163 197	556 715
Accruals	173 543	97 951
Total Current Assets	1 529 306	837 369
Current Liabilities		
Creditor Loans & accruals	196 402	168 608
Deferred income	747 775	618 216
Total Current Liabilities	944 177	786 824
Net Current Liabilities	-585 129	-50 545
Long-term Liabilities	0	6 156
Net Assets (liabilities)	686 241	177 489
Net Assets (liabilities)		
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	455 815	147 063
Reserve for social liabilities	230 000	30 000

INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENTS

As of 31 December	2020	2019
Income		
Members' subscriptions	711 302	658 113
Grants and donations	1 220 765	1 195 000
Programmes & other	1 425 309	1 145 879
Total income	3 357 376	2 998 992
Expenditure		
Office expenses	-552 895	-802 073
HR expenses	-2 295 729	-2 114 514
Total expenditure	-2 848 624	-2 916 587
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	508 752	82 405
Surplus/(deficit) brought forward	147 063	84 658
Reserve for social liabilities	200 000	20 000
Net surplus/(deficit) carried forward	455 815	147 063

Acknowledgements



The King Baudouin Foundation is a Belgian public benefit foundation that seeks to change society for the better by investing in inspiring projects and individuals. One of its aims is to foster cohesion and build bridges within Europe. With that objective in mind, it established a strategic partnership with the EPC in 2002.

The partnership contributes to the European integration process by setting the stage for informed debates about EU policies with a wide range of stakeholders.

The Foundation's sustained support allows the EPC to have a long-term perspective whilst maintaining its independence.



The Europe for Citizens programme, funded by the EU budget, awarded the EPC an annual operating grant for several years (2017-21), alongside other similar think tanks and civil society organisations.

As a think tank engaged in European public policy research, the EPC contributed to the aims of the programme through its activities aimed at promoting citizens' understanding of the EU policymaking process and their

involvement in the European public policy debate, as well as through its work on the future of Europe.

In that context, the EPC focused on the causes and challenges of growing Euroscepticism and hostility of citizens towards the EU, as well as the impact on EU solidarity due to divisions in and among member states, not least as a result of the refugee crisis.

MEMBERSHIP

Our membership is drawn from a broad spectrum of organisations, representing the main stakeholders concerned with EU affairs at the local, regional national and international level.

PLATINUM (3)

Apple BT
Equinor
Johnson & Johnson

CORPORATE (49)

Acquis EU Law & Policy Amazon
Europe Core Sarl Amgen
APCO Worldwide
Aurubis AG
Bain & Company
BASF SE
Bristol Myers Squibb
Burson Cohn & Wolfe (BCW)
Cambre Associates
Chevron Corporation
CIGNA DELL
DLA Piper
Dow
Eamonn Bates Europe
EDF – European Affairs
ENEL
EPPA
EUK Consulting
EUTOP Brussels SPRL
ExxonMobil
Facebook
Ferrero
FIPRA
FleishmanHillard
FTI Consulting
GlaxoSmithKline
Google GPlus
Hyundai Motor Company
Iberdrola S.A.
IFOK GmbH Kreab
Merck Sharp & Dohme
Miltton Brussels
Mitsubishi Corporation
International (Europe) Plc
Mitsubishi Electric Europe B.V.
Mitsui & Co. Benelux S.A./N.V.

Naftogaz of Ukraine NV Ingka
IKEA Service Center
Oracle Corporation
Philip Morris International
Phoenix Executive
Prosus Qualcomm Roche
ROPAC - ROPA Consultancies GmbH
Schneider Electric
Siemens AG Siemens Energy
Suez
Sumitomo Benelux
Teneo
Vodafone
Zurich Insurance Company Ltd

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

ASSOCIATIONS (76)

Accountancy Europe
AGORIA
American Chamber of Commerce
to the European Union (AmCham EU)
Association of Chartered Certified
Accountants (ACCA)
Association of German Chambers
of Commerce and Industry (DIHK e.V.)
Bio-based Industries Consortium
Brussels European Employee
Relations Group (BEERG)
Brussels Office of the Swedish
Trade Unions
BusinessEurope
CECIMO
Cefic
CEN-CENELEC
CESI
CONCAWE
Confederation of British Industry
(CBI)
Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)
Confederation of European Paper
Industries
Confederation of Finnish
Industries EK
Confederation of Netherlands

Industry and Employers
(VNO-NCW)
Confederation of Norwegian
Enterprise (NHO)
Confederation of Swedish
Enterprise
Cosmetics Europe – The Personal
Care Association
Danish Agricultural Council
E.F.P.I.A.
economiesuisse - Swiss Business
Federation
EU-ASEAN Business
Council Eurima
EUROCHAMBRES
EUROGAS
EUROMETAUX
EUROMIL (European Organisation
of Military Associations
and Trade Unions)
EuropaBio
European Aluminium
European Association of Long-Term
Investors (ELTI)
European Automobile
Manufacturers Association (ACEA)
European Bioplastics
European Copper Institute
European Foundation for
Management Development (EFMD)
European Gaming and Betting
Association (EGBA)
European Major Exhibition Centres
Association (EMECA)
European Organisation for
Packaging and the Environment
(EUROPEN)
European Round Table of
Industrialists (ERT)
European Telecommunications
Network Operators' Association
(ETNO)
European Trade Union
Confederation (ETUC)
Federation of the German
Waste, Water and Raw Materials
Management Industry (BDE)

Fertilizers Europe
Finnish Energy
Foreign Economic Relations Board
(DEIK)
FuelsEurope
German Savings Banks and Giro
Association (Deutscher Sparkassen
und Giroverband) (DSGV)
German Steel Federation
Ibec
Industrial Minerals Association
(IMA-Europe)
International Federation of
Reproduction Rights Organisations
(IFRRO)
Japan Center for International
Finance (JCIF)
Japan External Trade Organization
(JETRO Brussels)
Joint Brussels Office of the UK Law
Societies
Korea International Trade
Association (KITA)
MedTech Europe
Norwegian Shipowners' Association
Orgalim
Pack2Go Europe
Polish Electricity Association (PKEE)
Technology Industries of Finland (TIF)
The Brewers of Europe
The Danish Association of Lawyers
and Economists in Belgium
(DJØF Belgium)
The International Association
of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP)
TIC Council
Tobacco Europe
Turkish Industry & Business
Association (TÜSIAD)
Ukrainian Industry Association
"Federation of Employers of the Oil
and Gas Industry"
UNESDA, Soft Drinks Europe
WEEE Forum
World Employment Confederation-
Europe

ZVEI - Zentralverband
Elektrotechnik- und
Elektronikindustrie

DIPLOMATIC (62)

Australian Embassy to Belgium
and Luxembourg and Mission
to the EU and NATO
Brazilian Mission to the European
Union
Embassy and Mission of the
Philippines to the European Union
Embassy of Georgia to the
Kingdom of Belgium
Embassy of Kuwait in Brussels
Embassy of the Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia
Embassy of the Kingdom of the
Netherlands
Embassy of the Principality of
Andorra
Embassy of the Republic of
Azerbaijan
Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus
to Belgium
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
and Mission of the Republic of
Korea to the EU
Embassy of the Republic of Kosovo
Embassy of the Republic of
Singapore
Belgium, The Netherlands &
Luxembourg and Mission to the
European Union
Embassy of the United States of
America
Embassy of Ukraine in the
Kingdom of Belgium
Embassy of Uruguay to Belgium
and the European Communities
General Delegation of Quebec
Hong Kong Economic and Trade
Office
Israeli Embassy in Belgium and
Luxembourg
Macao Economic and Trade Office

Mission of Andorra to the
European Union
Mission of Armenia to the EU/
Embassy of Armenia in Belgium
Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina
to the EU
Mission of Canada to the European
Union
Mission of Georgia to the European
Union
Mission of Israel to the EU and NATO
Mission of Japan to the European
Union
Mission of Montenegro to the EU
Mission of Norway to the European
Union
Mission of Switzerland
to the European Union
Mission of the Faroes
to the European Union
Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the European Communities
Mission of the People's Republic of
China to the European Communities
Mission of the Republic of
Azerbaijan to the European Union
Mission of the Republic of Moldova
to the European Union
Mission of the Republic of North
Macedonia to the European Union
Mission of the Republic of Serbia
to the EU
Mission of Ukraine to the European
Union
New Zealand Embassy and Mission
to the European Union
Permanent Delegation of Turkey
to the European Union
Permanent Mission of the Russian
Federation to the European Union
Permanent Representation
of Austria to the EU
Permanent Representation
of Croatia to the EU
Permanent Representation
of Denmark to the European Union

Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU
 Permanent Representation of Finland to the European Union
 Permanent Representation of Greece to the European Union
 Permanent Representation of Hungary to the European Union
 Permanent Representation of Ireland to the European Union
 Permanent Representation of Lithuania to the EU
 Permanent Representation of Sweden to the EU
 Permanent Representation of Germany to the EU
 Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the EU
 Permanent Representation of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union
 Permanent Representation of the Republic of Poland to the European Union
 Représentation Permanente de la France auprès de l'Union Européenne
 Royal Norwegian Embassy
 Royal Thai Embassy to Belgium and Luxembourg / Mission of Thailand to the EU
 Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium
 UK Mission to the European Union
 U.S. Mission to the European Union

FOUNDATIONS (22)

Alliance for Childhood European Network Group
 Bertelsmann Stiftung
 British Council EU Office
 EGMONT - The Royal Institute for International Relations
 European Climate Foundation
 European Cultural Foundation (ECF)

European Foundation Centre (EFC)
 European Foundation for Democracy
 Fondazione Cariplo Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung
 Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom
 Fundación Fórum Ambiental (Lab Ecoinnova)
 German Institute for International and Security Affairs
 Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP)
 Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung
 King Baudouin Foundation
 Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
 Open Society European Policy Institute Sitra
 Finnish Innovation Fund
 Software AG - Stiftung
 Stiftung Mercator
 Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (4)

Bundesagentur für Arbeit
 Kommerskollegium
 National Board of Trade Korean Institute for Advancement and Technology (KIAT Europe)
 Representative Office of the Austrian National Bank
 Umweltbundesamt Österreich / Environment Agency of Austria

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (12)

Council of Europe
 EFTA Secretariat
 EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA)
 European Bank for Reconstruction

and Development
 European Investment Bank (EIB)
 International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
 International Organization for Migration (IMO)
 NATO Parliamentary Assembly
 Regional Cooperation Council
 UNDP
 UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency
 World Bank EU Office

PLATFORM OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (1)

The Social Platform

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (49)

Amnesty International
 European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation
 Belgian Cystic Fibrosis Association (BCFA)
 Carbon Market Watch
 Caritas Catholica Vlaanderen
 Caritas Europa
 Central Europe Energy Partners
 Circle Economy
 Clean Europe Network
 Confrontations Europe
 Crisis Management Initiative (CMI)
 Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
 ELNET-EU
 Equality and Human Rights Commission
 EUF- Europa Union Frankfurt a. M.
 EUROCITIES

European Academy of Sciences and Arts
 European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities (EASPD)
 European Confederation of Junior Enterprises (JADE)
 European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)
 European Public Health Association (EUPHA)
 European Stability Initiative
 European Youth Forum Fair Wear
 FEANTSA (European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless)
 FOSTER EUROPE
 Genio Trust Goethe-Institut Brüssel
 Housing Europe
 International Catholic Migration Commission - ICMC Europe
 International Partnership for Human Rights (IPHR)
 International Rescue Committee
 Internet Society
 Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation (NEF)
 Corporate Relations Research Center
 NRC Europe
 ONE
 Oxfam International EU Advocacy Office
 Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)
 Red Cross EU Office
 RUSI Europe
 Social Progress Imperative
 Society Against Violent Extremism - Belgium
 SOS Children's Villages International
 The ENERGY ACTION Project (EnAct)
 The German Marshall Fund of the United States

Trademark Companies Association (ESIMET)
 Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels
 Ukrainian World Congress (UWC)
 VoteWatch Europe

REGIONAL BODIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES (30)

Balearic Islands Government
 Central Denmark EU Office
 Central Sweden European Office
 City of Vienna - Liaison Office
 Conférence des Régions Périphériques Maritimes d'Europe (CRPM)
 Government of Catalonia – Representation to the EU
 Hanse-Office
 HM Government of Gibraltar - Representation to the European Union
 Liaison Agency Flanders-Europe
 Lombardy Region Government - EU Office
 North Sweden European Office
 North Norway European Office
 Office of the Northern Ireland Executive
 Oslo Region European Office
 Province of Limburg
 Region Östergötland Region Skåne European Office Representation of Bremen to the EU Representation Office of Carinthia
 Representation of Lower Saxony to the EU
 Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the European Union
 Representation of the State of Baden-Württemberg to the European Union
 Representation of the State of Bremen to the EU
 Representation of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

to the European Union
 Scotland Europa
 Scottish Government EU Office
 Steiermark-Büro
 Stockholm Region EU Office
 Tampere Region EU Office
 Turkish Cypriot Representation in Brussels
 Welsh Government
 West Finland European Office
 West Norway Office

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS (6)

Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Union (COMECE)
 Conference of European Churches
 European Evangelical Alliance
 European Union Office of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland / Church Council
 Protestant Church in Germany – Brussels Office

ACADEMIC (2)

Coventry University
 The Faculty of International Legal Relations, National University 'Odessa Law Academy'

OTHERS (2)

International Committee of the Red Cross
 KfW

INDIVIDUAL (8)

ANNEXES

Events in 2020

per programme, chronological

Connecting Europe

POLICY DIALOGUE

Does the EU have what it takes to guard the rule of law?

WEBINAR

The Conference on the Future of Europe: State of affairs and what to expect

EXPERT ROUNDTABLE

Closing civic space in the CEE region: Current state of play and future challenges

RULE OF LAW BREAKFAST BRIEFING

Can the Slovak elections solve its rule of law problem?

WEBINAR

Squabbling over finances: Will the next EU budget support a future-oriented agenda in the upcoming years?

WEBINAR

COVID-19: The EU's response to the pandemic

WEBINAR

Managing network and exchange projects during COVID-19: Digital formats

POLICY DIALOGUE

Civic tech to support EU civil society

POLICY DIALOGUE

What is the impact of COVID-19 on migration in Europe?

THOUGHT LEADERSHIP FORUM

The COVID-19 crisis: Doomsday or new dawn for European cooperation?

ONLINE POLICY DIALOGUE

The 'corona presidency': Testing German leadership in Europe

PROJECT PRESIDENCY WORKSHOP 1

The EU Recovery Instrument: Turning the Crisis into an Opportunity

PRO-RES ROUNDTABLE

Towards an ethical framework for think tanks

WORKSHOP WITH EUROPEAN FORUM

Alpbach on 'Digitalisation for People and Planet' +SPFE

2ND DGAP-EPC ROUNDTABLE ON BREXIT

Perspectives for the EU-UK relationship after 2020

WEBINAR

What is the impact of COVID-19 on privacy and data protection in the EU?

STARTNET CONFERENCE

A Bridge to Jobs: How to support young people's #TransitionToWork since COVID-19?

WORKSHOP 3 WITH DGAP

A Player, not a Playing Field: Refining the EU's China Policy

WORKSHOP WITH THE GOOD LOBBY

Tools for civil society: How to build an EU lobbying and advocacy strategy

ONLINE LUNCH DISCUSSION

Youth and education policies in light of COVID-19: Perspectives from EU decision-makers

WORKSHOP WITH THE GOOD LOBBY

Lobbying and advocacy for youth organisations

WORKSHOP 4 WITH DGAP

The European Green Deal under the German Council Presidency: State of play and prospects for the way forward

POLICY DIALOGUE

Discover EU: What next for youth mobility after the pandemic?

POLICY DIALOGUE + EMD

Integration of young migrants in the EU: Paving the way to vocational education and training

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

European integration in the light of COVID-19: United in adversity or my country first?

Europe in the World

ROUNDTABLE

Priorities for EU-Japan trade relations: The view from Tokyo

ROUNDTABLE

Azerbaijan’s foreign policy priorities under new regional realities

POLICY DIALOGUE

The US-Iran crisis: Impact and implications for the region, Europe and beyond

POLICY DIALOGUE

Preventing violent extremism in the MENA region: The transatlantic approach

POLICY DIALOGUE

The geopolitics of nuclear energy

POLICY DIALOGUE

Europe in the face of US-China rivalry

POLICY BRIEFING

Why Turkey matters: Understanding Turkish foreign policy and domestic developments

POLICY DIALOGUE

Under pressure: How Iran and the Gulf states are addressing COVID-19 and other regional challenges

POLICY BRIEFING

U.S. and European economic responses to Covid19

POLICY DIALOGUE

Internal Developments in Russia

POLICY DIALOGUE

One year of Zelenskiy

POLICY DIALOGUE

What next for Idlib?

POLICY DIALOGUE

EU and US shifting approaches to Africa

POLICY DIALOGUE

The United States’ approach to the conflict in Syria and the fight against ISIS

WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY ELNET

EPC-ELNET EU Israel strategic dialogue

POLICY DIALOGUE

Belarus in a changing geopolitical environment

WORKSHOP 1: FOSTERING EUROPE’S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY ORGANISED BY KAS

Security and Defence Policy: Context and Priorities

POLICY DIALOGUE

The Future of Supply Chains after COVID-19

WORKSHOP 2: FOSTERING EUROPE’S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY ORGANISED BY KAS

Security and Defence Policy: Capabilities and Operations

POLICY DIALOGUE

The EU-China Strategic Partnership

POLICY DIALOGUE

Russia in the South Caucasus – Influence, Objectives and Challenges

POLICY DIALOGUE

EU-NATO Cooperation

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Turkish foreign policy in an age of uncertainty

POLICY DIALOGUE

Competing in Africa: The EU and US response to the rise of China, Russia and Turkey

POLICY DIALOGUE

Enhancing resilience and security in Eastern Europe

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

How to overcome the current crisis in Turkey-EU relations

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Prospects and challenges for EU-China relations

EU-China Expert Roundtable

POLICY DIALOGUE

The evolving role of India, Japan, and the Gulf States in Africa Impact & implications for the continent

POLICY DIALOGUE

NATO and Turkey: Is the security partnership still working?

EXPERT ROUNDTABLE

Marching Home? Why repatriating Foreign Fighters must be a Pan-European priority

EVENT ON TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Biden vs Trump: What next for transatlantic relations

WORKSHOP

Transatlantic relations post-3 November

POLICY DIALOGUE

War in the EU’s neighbourhood: What can and should the EU be doing in the South Caucasus?

POLICY DIALOGUE

Why Ukraine’s Local Elections Matter

POLICY DIALOGUE

The US presidential elections and the impact on the Iran nuclear deal and regional security situation

ROUNDTABLE

The future of the EU-ASEAN partnership

POLICY DIALOGUE

The future of the EU-ASEAN Partnership

POLICY DIALOGUE

Cyprus & the Search for a Solution: What next?

EPC ELECTION MONITOR

The US presidential election result

POLICY DIALOGUE

Marching Home? Why repatriating Foreign Fighters must be a pan-European priority

BOOK LAUNCH

Eurasia goes to Africa

POLICY DIALOGUE

Fostering Europe’s strategic autonomy Aims and means

POLICY DIALOGUE

Azerbaijan in the aftermath of the recent Karabakh war, and the future of EU-Azerbaijan relations

WORKSHOP

Armenia in the aftermath of the recent Karabakh war, and the future of EU-Armenia relations

European Migration and Diversity

POLICY DIALOGUE

The Global Compact on Refugees and opportunities for Syrian refugee self-reliance: The Turkish case

ROUNDTABLE

Disinformation on migration in the EU - Narratives and counter-narratives

TASK FORCE: ROUNDTABLE 1

Disinformation on migration: EU-wide challenges

POLICY DIALOGUE

The external dimension of EU migration policy: New Commission, new approach?

POLICY DIALOGUE

Migrant rights during the COVID-19 pandemic

POLICY DIALOGUE

COVID-19 and mixed population movements: Challenges and opportunities

TASK FORCE: ROUNDTABLE 2

Disinformation about migration in the EU: promoting alternative narratives

ROUNDTABLE

Migration ‘New Pact’

POLICY DIALOGUE

Black Lives Matter: Europe’s Anti-Racism Moment?

ROUNDTABLE

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum: What to expect?

POLICY DIALOGUE

Labour migration: African perspectives on cooperation

TASK FORCE: ROUNDTABLE 3

Disinformation about migration in the EU: promoting alternative narratives

POLICY DIALOGUE

Return and readmission after COVID-19

POLICY DIALOGUE

Resettlement and Complementary Pathways: What way forward?

POLICY DIALOGUE

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum: A fresh start?

SIXTY MINUTE BRIEFING

Education in a post COVID-19 Europe - Lessons learned and the way forward

POLICY DIALOGUE

Integration of young migrants in the EU: paving the way to vocational education and training

European Politics and Institutions

POLICY DIALOGUE

Towards a new strategy for the Balkans: Another paper exercise?

ROUNDTABLE

The Conference on the future of Europe - State of play and prospects

POLICY DIALOGUE

The divided continent: Understanding Europe’s social landscape in 2020 and beyond

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Reforming enlargement policy?

POLICY BRIEFING

The Conference on the Future of Europe: State of affairs and potential prospects

POLICY DIALOGUE

Facing up to COVID-19 in the Balkans: Where is the EU?

POLICY DIALOGUE

COVID-19: A threat to liberal democracy in the EU?

POLICY BRIEFING

North Macedonia moves closer to the EU: Hard work makes history?

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Priorities of the German Presidency of the Council

POLICY BRIEFING

Going viral: Lessons from the COVID-19 crisis for fighting disinformation

PRESIDENT’S TABLE

Priorities and prospects for the von der Leyen Commission

POLICY DIALOGUE

What can the German Council Presidency do for post-COVID-19 Europe?

POLICY BRIEFING

Kosovo's path to visa liberalisation – Back on track?

WORKSHOP

The Conference on the Future of Europe after COVID-19

POLICY DIALOGUE

Communicating the crisis and recovery: How COVID-19 changed the EU's communication game

POLICY DIALOGUE

Discussing the European Commission's first annual Rule of Law Report

POLICY DIALOGUE

The 2020 Enlargement Package: Still causing a stir?

POLICY DIALOGUE

North Macedonia and the EU: The red lines before the red carpet

POLICY DIALOGUE

The German Presidency and the Conference on the Future of Europe: High hopes, low expectations

POLICY DIALOGUE

The Conference on the Future of Europe: Why should the Balkans countries receive an invitation?

INTERNAL EU-IDEA WP7 WORKSHOP

EU IDEA WP7 – Observatory on Brexit

POLICY BRIEFING

Portugal's priorities for the presidency of the Council of the European Union

EUIDEA PUBLIC EVENT

The future of the EU-UK relationship

EU-IDEA Executive Board Meeting

POLICY DIALOGUE

Public opinion on European integration in the Balkans: still a story of passive consensus?

Europe's Political Economy

Informal high-level lunch with Nicola Sturgeon, First Minister of Scotland

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Scotland's European future after Brexit

POLICY DIALOGUE

Does EU competition policy need reform?

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Brexit's other land border: Gibraltar and the future UK-EU relationship

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

The extraordinary Summit on the next MFF

WEBINAR

Multiannual Financial Framework

Brexit Think Tank Group

POLICY DIALOGUE

The state of Brexit – Deal or no deal?

POLICY DIALOGUE

How to ensure a cohesive recovery?

POLICY DIALOGUE

The impact of the COVID-19 crisis on EU and U.S. trade policies and relations: Where next?

POLICY DIALOGUE

Taking stock of the Brexit negotiations

POLICY DIALOGUE

The Single Market and standardisation: Key assets in tackling COVID-19?

ONLINE STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

Exploring barriers and remedies to accessing and scrutinizing platform data (2 days)

ROUNDTABLE

Regulating Market Power in the Digital Era

POLICY DIALOGUE

Contact-tracing apps: an effective tool for beating COVID-19?

THOUGHT LEADERSHIP FORUM

The EU's response to COVID-19: Are we on the right track or should much more be done?

SIXTY-MINUTE BRIEFING

Taking stock of the Brexit negotiations

POLICY DIALOGUE

How to boost EU resilience in the aftermath of COVID-19?

POLICY DIALOGUE

An EU budget for the recovery: What to expect after the Summit?

POLICY DIALOGUE

How to rethink EU trade policy for a post-COVID world?

POLICY DIALOGUE

Reimagining philanthropy's role after COVID-19: Towards a more resilient Europe

ROUNDTABLE

Fostering Europe's Strategic Autonomy - Aligning Europe's technological leadership and regulatory power

PRO-RES ROUNDTABLE

Towards an ethical framework for think tanks

ONLINE SINGLE MARKET ROUNDTABLE

Making EU industry fit for the future – The strategic importance of standards

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