

## **EPP Enlarged Group Bureau Meeting**

### ***EIN SUMMER UNIVERSITY***

#### ***Common Security and Stability in the Mediterranean Region***

**27.09 - 29.09 2017**

*Hotel The Westin Excelsior*

*Via Vittorio Veneto 125, 00187 Rome, Italy*

### **A4 MINUTES**

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## EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)

### Round Table - Common Security and Stability in the Mediterranean Region, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017, Rome, Italy

Chair: **Lorenzo CESA MEP**, *Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the EP*

Guest Speakers:

**Antonis SAMARAS**, *Former Prime Minister of Greece, Member of the Hellenic Parliament*

**Lawrence GONZI**, *Former Prime Minister of Malta*

**Fabrizio CICCHITTO**, *Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Italian Chamber*

Panellists:

**Amani EL TAWEEL**, *Senior researcher & Director of African research program, Al-Ahram Centre for Political & Strategic Studies*

**Amb. Fathallah SIJILMASSI**, *Secretary General of the Union for Mediterranean (UfM)*

**Walid PHARES**, *Co-Secretary General, Trans-Atlantic Legislative Group on Counter Terrorism*

- > Security is the flip-side of stability.
- > Today we see a blurred line between domestic and foreign policy. The importance of the Mediterranean region is now even greater. We have to fight against populism and this starts by tackling problems in this precise region.
- > We need a well-coordinated regional approach between all EU and Southern actors. We should use the Union for the Mediterranean to this reason.
- > We need a kind of marshal plan concentrated in the institutions for the region and Africa. Too many refugees lead to imbalances everywhere and this jeopardizes security throughout the region. Clearly differentiate between refugees and illegal migrants. Need to relocate real refugees in Europe and need to work with third countries to resettle migrants in their home country.
- > Need to implement Valletta 2015 Action Plan on migration and 2017 Malta Declaration on the external aspects of migration.
- > We need to build safe zones and build clear strategies to return migrants to their home country.
- > Out of the 10 countries with the most refugees worldwide, only one is in the EU (place 9 Germany), we must realise that this is a global problem and need to help countries like Turkey, Lebanon, Chad, Jordan, among others.
- > Focus must be on the youth. We must create jobs to help to create a future. This is a challenge and if we fail, we create new migrants. Yet if we succeed this will be an opportunity to create lasting progress and development.
- > Migration: Libya is the key country in the region. It is an open gate for human trafficking, terrorism, and therefore it affects us directly. There have been missed opportunities, although we are starting to perceive some results. There has been a 50% drop on the arrivals from last year. However, today the political situation in Libya is much worse than few years ago. The EU should support and accompany the process until the end of 2017, in order to bring all the parties together in 2018 when it is settled the date for the new constitution.
- > Do not forget the importance of regional cooperation. All the security related issues are cross-border. When you close one route, a new one will be opened.
- > Security / counter-terrorism: There are different battlefields in MENA region and inside the EU. Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon and Syria need and will need our support in the future. Syria remains the most important threat. If borders remain opened, the jihadists will use them. We must not forget the Sahel region. We need a cooperation between southern and central Africa.
- > One part of the solution must be “education and more education”, in EU and MENA countries. In addition to cooperation with the religious authorities, we need legitimate voices of reason.

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**EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - The Future of Europe, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Paulo RANGEL MEP, Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group in the EP, EIN Chairman*

*Panellists:*

**Angelos CHRYSOGELOS**, *Teaching Fellow in International Relations & Politics, Department of European & International Studies, King's College London*

**Michael WOHLGEMUTH**, *Director of the Open Europe Berlin gGmbH, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Witten / Herdecke*

**André SAPIR**, *Senior Fellow at Bruegel, Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)*

**Enzo MOAVERO MILANESI**, *Former Italian Minister of European Affairs, Former Judge of the European Court of Justice*

- > Europe is getting less and less in the position to establish global standards, as its global influence is diminishing. EU should look and act as a state, being able to manage the internal borders against the pressures from outside.
- > The recognition that a "one-size-fits-all" approach is no longer the only way and the best way forward. The elite tends to agree that more Europe is the answer, in contrast to the opinion of the normal citizens that would like to see more power to be given back to the Member States. There can and should be more flexibility in the fields outside the "core" of the European project - the single market, common trade policy and common currency.
- > There are still weaknesses in the governance of the Euro that need to be tackled and fixed in order to reinforce the Euro before a new crisis. The Banking Union needs to be completed by the European Deposit Insurance Scheme, the European Monetary Fund and by market discipline. Mutualisation is needed in the Banking Union but this should be accompanied by market discipline. A fiscal backstop for the Banking Union should also be created. If the Banking Union is completed then the risk of a great impact on the economy in time of crisis can be decreased.
- > The best way for EU to play a global role is to foster a rule-based system. China is the rising power and US is the declining power. We need to reinforce our competitiveness globally and insure that we are able to maintain our economic clout in a world that becomes more and more global. We need a European system.
- > A continental partnership should be envisaged not only with UK but also with Turkey and Ukraine and other important partners; Europe cannot play an important role at global level if it cannot manage its neighbours.
- > The next MFF budget will play an important role in shaping a new Europe which acts in response to the worries of the citizens. We need a greater budget based on own resources. We need a new system of own resources, allowing for taxation at European level like: Carbon tax, a Web tax, a company taxation. This could substitute the national taxation and will therefore be an element of the future budget. The creation of bonds for the euro area is an interesting idea that could finance a wide range of policies.
- > The European budget should focus on investment policy, in the framework of structural funds and actions for South Mediterranean and Africa.
- > The level of the European investment in the MS should be determined by the accomplishment of national reforms.
- > Citizens request more for defence, security, trade etc. We should reflect on the areas where we need more integration and more flexibility.

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## **EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Immigration and Demography, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017,  
Rome, Italy**

*Chair: David CASA MEP, EPP Group Coordinator in the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs*

*Guest Speaker: Tonio BORG, Malta's former Foreign Minister and former European Commissioner, Lecturer at the University of Malta (Faculty of Law)*

*Panellists:*

**Miguel Ángel SANCHO**, *President of European Foundation Society and Education*

**Dušan DRBOHLAV**, *Professor, Researcher and Head of the Geographic Migration Center*

**Roderick PARKES**, *Senior Analyst, European Union Institute for Security Studies*

- > It is ok for a country to take precautionary steps to prevent entry of migrants, some third countries have interest to get their people to Europe.
- > Agreements with countries of origin for returns have to be implemented and enforced e.g. according to Art 13 of Cotonou agreement.
- > Berlusconi agreement with Libya in 2008 and EU-Turkey agreement show that migration is not an irreversible process.
- > Immigration is not a solution for demographic gap except for child development, we need to ensure development policy pays off because it has not paid off so far, so that third countries do not push their people to Europe.
- > Data on migration are incomplete and it is not possible to establish migrant categories, monitoring migrant friendships may contribute to identifying the migrant.
- > Demography is linked with immigration to rebalance the demographic gap.
- > Work on relocation is needed to rebalance.
- > From current data on migration it is not possible to establish who Europe as economic migrant, asylum seeker and unaccompanied child, migration statistics need to be harmonized in the EU and to regularly check the integration of migrant inside the EU.
- > There is no quick fix to migration, no magical silver bullet, migration problem will not go away soon.
- > We must fulfil obligations to protect external borders because abolition of internal border controls go in hand in hand with it.
- > Departure from countries of origin and transit will continue until Eldorado is promised in the EU.
- > Returns must be carried out, economic migrants are not entitled to asylum but it is not easy to implement the returns because they often throw away their identity documents.
- > EU is one of the largest donors of humanitarian aid and for development.
- > Asylum centres in Libya may be utopia as Libya has not ratified Geneva Convention.
- > We have no control of who enters EU territory.

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**EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Digitalization and the Virtual Enterprise; Technological Innovation,  
Entrepreneurship and Strategic Management, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September  
2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Elisabetta GARDINI MEP, Head of the Italian delegation of the EPP Group in the EP*

*Panellists:*

**Gian Mario MAGGIO**, Node Director (Italy), EIT Digital

**Fredrik HACKLIN**, Associate Professor at ETH Zurich, Professor at Vlerick Business School and Managing Director of the Corporate Innovation Lab

**Pedro DUARTE**, Corporate, External & Legal Affairs Director, Microsoft Portugal

**Pier Luca MONTESSORO**, Rector's Delegate for ICT and Coordinator of the Electronic Engineering courses, University of Udine

- > Digital transformation: By 2025 Europe's GDP could raise of 2.5 trillion euros through digital innovation. Major opportunity for our economy. But Europe is lagging behind in terms of developing digital platform. 40% of European businesses are not ready. European digital start-ups do not scale up. There is too much fragmentation and regulatory barriers in the digital single market. There is a digital skills shortage. In order to embrace and exploit digital revolution Europe has to tackle these problems.
- > Big challenges of digitalisation: job displacement; Privacy diminishing; Income inequality; Keeping technology accessible. These are challenges that the legislator has to deal with in digital times. An example is job displacement: actual studies say that half of economic activities can be replaced by automation. But the reality is that this creates new opportunities as well. Digitalisation has created new business models and consequently new kinds of jobs.
- > Universities have to shape the new "Digital citizen": the academic world has to adapt to the digital revolution. This would create more efficiency in social and administrative services; more job opportunities; more innovation and more internationalisation for Europe. We have to contrast the so-called "herd immunity" against digital literacy because this can harm the whole society that will start becoming outdated in the long term with great damage to the whole economy. That's why it is crucial to have a university up to the challenges and opportunities of industry 4.0.
- > What the legislator can do to favour the digital revolution in Europe? Not too much legislation and not "preventive legislation" that can harm the "disruptive" digital revolution. Regulation is important but the balance has to be found. And today Europe is not there yet. Making legislation does not have to create "new problems" or additional red tape for businesses. For example: the concept of privacy with digital revolution and new generation is modifying the concept and consequently the way of regulating has to adapt to the new trends and new reality.
- > The new competitive business and business model in times of digitalization: companies that were not competitors in the past become competitors and modify their core business (example of Nokia making computers and Apple making phones). Why they are disrupting? This is based on the combination of industry, strategy and innovation. There is a dynamic relationship between innovation, products and processes: first product innovation and then process innovation. Example of the company "Hilti": from drilling machines to software company. There is a new type of competition in the market.

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## **EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - EU strategies on counter terrorism, terrorism and extremism, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair:* **Luis de GRANDES PASCUAL MEP**, *EPP Group Vice-Coordinator in the Committee on Legal Affairs in the EP*

*Panellists:*

**Florian HARTLEB**, *Political scientist: Consultant and expert*

**Armando MARQUES GUEDES**, *Professor of Geopolitics, Instituto Universitário Militar, Instituto de Estudos Superiores Militares (IUM - IESM)*

**Jonas GRIMHEDEN**, *Senior Policy Manager, Freedoms & Justice Department, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights*

**Daniel SCHWAMMENTHAL**, *Director of AJC's Transatlantic Institute in Brussels*

**Andrea MARGELLETTI**, *Chairman of the Centro Studi Internazionali*

**Ivan BURAZIN**, *Former Secretary General of the European Democrat Students*

- > Preventing and combatting terrorism and extremism is a priority for European Union and it's necessary to intensify the fight against terrorism at all level, to find the right solutions and to improve cooperation among the Member States.
- > The concept of lone wolf terrorist is gaining ground. It represents a person who acts on his or her own, without orders from an organisation and motivated by a combination of political and personal motives. In contrast with group-based terrorists, the lone wolf terrorists are likely to display some form of psychopathology as well as social ineptitude and in most cases have no connection with the jihadist networks.
- > It is necessary to develop a clear strategy against terrorism in connection with fundamental rights, security and fundamental rights should be treated together and should not be seen as contradictory.
- > Internet radicalisation is just the last phase of a process of radicalisation started at an early age at home. Ways to tackle radicalisation and extremism: a comprehensive professional study on the Muslim community, zero tolerance also for non-violent extremism, elimination of two standards for violence (for Muslim and non-Muslims), a ban on all foreign funding for religious education and integration at the level of early education.
- > Terrorism is a real social political structure and today is developing as an ideology. The liberal state is the cause of terrorism but also the solution to terrorism; it is easier to commit an attack in a liberal state but a liberal state will always fight against the terrorist ideology.
- > Terrorism evolved over time taking different shapes, however the ideology remained unchanged.

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**EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Human Dignity and Bioethics, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017,  
Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Miroslav MIKOLÁŠIK MEP, Member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in the EP*

*Guest Speaker:*

**Jaime MAYOR OREJA**, *President of Fundación Valores y Sociedad and Former Member of the European Parliament*

*Panellists:*

**Mair CROUCH**, *Geneticist, Ethics and Legal Advisor, Lecturer Bioethics University of Glasgow, “Gene Editing Technology & Human Genetic Modification”*

**Nicola SPERANZA**, *Policy Officer at FAFCE - European Federation of Catholic Family Associations, “Surrogacy & Trafficking in Human Beings”*

**Laetitia POULIQUEN**, *Bioethics Expert, Speaker and Author “Transhumanism & Ethics of New Technologies”*

**Antonio D’ALOIA**, *Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Parma*

- > The current crisis is not only financial, economical nor political, but is a crisis of values and person (moral crisis). The crisis finds its roots in the person itself, in his attitude which is based on anger and frustration. This crisis is common, with some variations in all European countries. It has dramatically changed the society by replacing Christian values with individualism and relativism. Extremism is a consequence and we have to fight against it by bringing back some issues, like bioethics and human dignity, and give Christian values to each topic discussed. Our priority should be refoundation of Europe and its values and principles.
- > The genetic modifications of embryo can have strong consequences on our DNA from the beginning of our lives. The progress made by the science in this field is not without ethical considerations on the well-being of the mother and on the future of the child. This situation requests a public debate, already called in the Oviedo convention in its article 2. Since these issues are very technical and require a high level of knowledge from decision makers, the debate around is often left to the scientific community only. It is possible from now to cure a lot of diseases with this new technology, but we are not sure of the consequence on the long term. It is necessary to create a more objective and honest framework for debate.
- > The human life has no price. Surrogacy, even if it has no financial implication, goes against the woman dignity. Surrogacy was already condemned by the European Parliament in 2015 in a resolution on human rights and democracy, and we can consider it as smuggling of human beings. The national and domestic law is often weak regarding the worldwide aspect of the situation, and the judicial tools need to be adapted and enforced to become more efficient. But only a global ban could be the adequate solution to protect motherhood.
- > The impact of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) in our lives: Trans-humanism, meaning the improvement of human being in order to suffer less and to live longer, has become a reality. Consequently, our societies start to think about a distinct legal framework for AI and robots, as the Delvaux Report in the European Parliament on Robotics. The well know GAFAM (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon and Microsoft) is becoming a kind of State, as the Danish government appointed an ambassador to Tech Companies.
- > End of live decisions: the first law on assisted suicide, adopted in Oregon in 1984, was already entitled by the word “dignity”. This issue divides European countries and is up to the judge to decide on every sensitive situation, in emotional and suffering circumstances, what is human dignity. Human dignity is to draw a line between the refusal of treatment, which is a right of a patient, and the active euthanasia.

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**EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Financial Sector Development, Economic Growth and Stability in the EU, EIN  
Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Burkhard BALZ MEP, EPP Group Coordinator and Member of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs in the EP*

*Panellists:*

**Matthias SCHÄFER**, *Head of the Policy Economy team (KAS)*

**Fernando NAVARRETE**, *Chief Financial Officer, Instituto de Crédito Oficial*

**Christian ARNDT**, *Professor of Economics, Empirical Economic Research, Economic and Environmental Coordination Office (KoWU), Head of the Innovation and Methods Laboratory (Lab)*

**Antonio MASSANELL**, *Deputy Chairman of Caixa Bank*

**Sergio GATTI**, *Director General of Federcasse/BCC*

- > Although many reforms have been made within the financial sector and no short-term threats are foreseen, structural problems remain. The financial infrastructure of the Eurozone were described as a long-term risk - comparison between EU today and USA during the crisis year 1929. The US did by then not have a Banking Union. The EU Banking Union is not completed, which could be, as history has taught us, a serious structural problem. A European Deposit Insurance Scheme, which is currently debated within the EU-institutions, would complete the Banking Union and hence reduce risks.
- > Possible additional reforms of the euro-area were discussed, such as a Eurozone budget, fiscal harmonisation, EU Finance Minister and Eurobonds. It was clear from the debate that those proposals are controversial.
- > Due to a higher degree of labour mobility, the US recovered faster from the financial crisis. In the EU, the national social security systems are barriers to mobility. Harmonisation of payments to the different social security systems are not a solution, but reforms can still be considered on the EU-level, such as a harmonisation of the ratio between contributions paid and entitlements received.
- > The level of lending between banks located in different EU-countries is very low, which is abnormal in a monetary union. ECB has taken over the inter-border markets, but in the longer term a single market of banking is needed.
- > Despite the financial crisis, inequality has, generally speaking, decreased in Europe. Remaining inequalities can be addressed through active labour market policies, equal access to education, equal pay and access to labour markets, subsidies of goods that mainly are consumed by poor and through appropriate regulation of credit markets to avoid that citizens are borrowing on unsustainable levels.
- > Economic inequality curbs investment and impairs countries' deftness to react to external crises. Inequality also pressures politicians to ease credit and pressure borrowers to overleverage. High levels of inequality feeds populism and can hamper economic growth. However, the relation between inequality and growth is complex and ambiguous, since a high degree of inequality, as an example, can increase incentives for studying or learning new skills.
- > An independent analysis on the effects of EU banking regulation introduced during the last years were requested. This has already been demanded by the EP, but so far without a positive response from the Commission.
- > The structure of the Financial Sector is changing since banks face competition with new market players coming from outside of the traditional banking sector. An example is the Chinese company Alibaba that, among other things, provides electronic payment services. A level playing-field must be ensured where all actors adhere to the same legislation, which is currently not always the case.

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## **EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - The EU-Russia Energy Dialogue, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September  
2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Sandra KALNIETE MEP, Vice-Chairwoman of the EPP Group in the EP responsible for the WG Foreign Affairs, Eastern Neighbourhood*

*Guest Speaker: Andris PIEBALGS, Former European Commissioner, President of the "Unity" Party*

*Panellists:*

**Mitchell BELFER**, *Editor in Chief of the Central European Journal of International and Security Studies (CEJISS)*

**Christian CLEUTINX**, *Senior Associate Fellow, Clingendael International Energy Programme*

**Simone MORI**, *Head of European Affairs, Enel S.p.A.*

**Paul PROSOSKI**, *International Public Affairs and Strategy Consultant at Premantura Consulting*

- > Russia uses energy as a key tool for its foreign policy making vis-à-vis the EU but also regarding the entire region of the Mediterranean.
- > There is no real "dialogue" with Russia, there is just information going from one side to the other. The watershed moment was the Annexation of Crimea in March 2014.
- > Latest bilateral energy issues: Nord Stream 2 (questionable economic sense because of unclear future EU demand for gas), transit via Ukraine, Antitrust case against Gazprom, southern routes for gas, role of Baltic states in EU electricity framework.
- > Commissioner Sefcovic was quoted saying that Nord Stream 2 is entirely against the goals of the EU Energy Union.
- > EU has already today a high important dependency of Russian oil (88%), gas (67%), coal (68%) -> but Russia is also dependent on EU money in return, we pay 1.73 bn € per month.
- > Europe without energy imports from Russia remains a utopia. Russia however is also more and more challenged by a rising China and this has an impact on EU-Russia relations.
- > Issues impacting relations: Implementation of Minks agreement, EU sanctions prolonged until March 2018, and military exercise Zapad 2017.
- > Common areas of interest: Import/Export of energy, Investments in the energy sector, Climate change, Support of UN SDGs, nuclear safety, interconnections of energy systems.
- > Development in "SouthMed" could further decrease relevance for North Stream 2 since Egypt, Cyprus and Israel could provide further energy for the EU.
- > Russia's approach in Syria and rapprochement with Turkey have to be seen in an energy context.
- > Russia's strategy is about consolidating and strengthening its position.
- > EU-Russia partnership is only about the transportation of energy.
- > Overall energy partnership has to reflect global developments in the energy sector: COP21, climate change, decarbonisation.
- > Do we want to engage or do we want to a "Cordon Sanitaire" around Russia?
- > Different future scenarios exist regarding the role of renewables and hydro-carbon energy sources in 2050, and future EU-Russia energy dialogue will be shaped according to the scenario one believes in.
- > The EU has to be united in its approach towards Russia because Russia will only be as strong as the EU is hesitant.
- > Should we go back to the EU-Energy roadmap signed in 2013 in case geopolitical developments allow it?

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**EIN-A4 (28-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Increasing the impact of EU foreign policy, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th  
September 2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: David McALLISTER MEP, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the EP*

*Guest Speakers:*

**Ambassador João Vale de Almeida**, *Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations in New York*

**Pier Ferdinando CASINI**, *Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Italian Senate*

*Panellists:*

**Jeffrey D. GORDON**, *Senior Fellow, Center for a Secure Free Society*

**Canan ATILGAN**, *Director, Regional Program Political Dialogue South Mediterranean, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung*

**Christopher BUTLER**, *Executive Director of the Americans for Tax Reform*

- > To be stronger abroad we need to be stronger at home – on economy, currency, jobs, innovation, competitiveness, cohesion and also strong security needs to have strong economy and vice versa.
- > Need to have more strategic and more tactical approach to foreign policy – have pragmatism and realism as basis and balance between values and interests as well as more sophistication about the concept of protection.
- > We have to adapt our tools as tools serve goals and a major task for us is to fight foreign policy illiteracy which is exploited by populists.
- > Western liberal ideas are more popular elsewhere in the world and not in Europe where our main concerns are migration and refugees, EU has to come to a decision how many refugees it can possibly take and be tough, so they are also taken elsewhere e.g. Tunisia, Algeria.
- > EU is not acting as a global actor and our development assistance from Southern partners' perspective looks uncoordinated and lacks strategy.
- > We need to look for new allies e.g. Latin America on human rights.
- > Trump is contradictory on defence and trade, there are huge differences in White House administration – globalists/neoliberals, America-firsters/protectionists/trade hawks and establishmentarians/swamp.
- > Trump won in decisive states by small margin (Rust Belt) because of negative stance on trade, and also Clinton and Sanders had the same position.
- > US will have a tax reform because US corporate rate currently is 39,1% and in Europe it is 18,8%.
- > There is vacuum of US around the world in the last 10 years due to decrease in spending and increase of US debt, US wants NATO allies to pay more and NATO ships in Mediterranean should help returning people.
- > On security more was done in the last 12 months than in 60 years, EU cooperation with NATO is important.
- > More foreign policy discussions must take place in Member States, many in the world consider that EU is Germany&France and we need coordination and cooperation of EU institutions on foreign policy.
- > EU does a lot to provide assistance in crisis but lacks public diplomacy, it is hard to make foreign policy close to citizens, it is also difficult to explain to people that development and security are the two sides of the same coin.
- > Good examples of EU foreign policy is deal with Iran and Russian sanctions while on Iran EU speaks with 3 voices, we need to be strong to resist those who divide us.
- > EU neighbourhood policy is not a real foreign policy as it can only work with governments that are willing and it does not work when there is no stable government or no government at all, neighbourhood policy is sort of a litmus test.
- > Trade agreements do not always bring results – increase in trade.

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**EIN-A4 (29-09-2017)**

**Round Table - The Future of the Transatlantic Relations, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th**

**September 2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Mairead McGUINNESS MEP, Vice-President of the EP*

*Guest Speaker:*

**Enda KENNY**, *Former Prime Minister of Ireland*

*Panellists:*

**Craig KENNEDY**, *Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute Washington D.C.*

**Ignacio GARCIA-BERCERO**, *Director at DG Trade, European Commission*

**Peter CHASE**, *Senior Fellow, German Marshall Fund of the United States*

- > EU-US relationship is fundamental for prosperity and many opportunities, also in terms of culture and values. Together the EU and the US can significantly influence the economic development of the planet. In many occasions EU-US cooperation was vital in world affairs.
- > The current moment due to the recent radical changes in the US is a bit more delicate; Trump's election reflects a lot of discontent in the country and therefore the new administration is trying to match this feeling and request for change. Furthermore Brexit in the EU is adding a new significant element in our relationship. Both parties are now requested to have a strategy which includes Brexit.
- > The EU and the US remain the best partners in the world and vice-versa but the relationship is changing and it should be based on a different approach. In the past a lot of billions of dollars were spent by the US for the enlargement of the EU. Now the US is caring about other issues such as internal growth, jobs, education. As far as trade is concerned, the US is pointing out more and more on fairness. This administration will focus more loudly and frankly on the direct interest for the US. Nevertheless individual Member States in the EU should avoid falling into the trap to individually speak with the US and put forward the specific interests. Speaking at one voice remains an added value for the EU.
- > The recent decisions taken in Washington clearly show a different trend: 43 new anti-dumping investigations have been initiated in 2017. National Security and Buy America are not only empty slogans but they are used to increase restrictions for imports. The US are developing a mercantilist and a bit older approach in trade policy where trade policy is separated from foreign policy.
- > The objective is to develop a common trade agenda without coming back to the TTIP agenda: it is not easy but essential in order to tackle together the common challenges we have in front of us: the reinforcement of the multilateral system where- as industrialized countries- we have common objectives, the way to tackle the Chinese superpower in world trade.
- > Furthermore we should use the legacy of TTIP in regulatory sectors in order to find partial agreements in these areas for the benefits of our respective industries.
- > Our shared values and vision are the core of our relationship. This makes our relationship completely different from others: the fact that there is a great vision and TTIP was part of this vision. It should be re-created now after the suspension (definitive?) of TTIP and therefore we should know each other much better.
- > EPP is fully aware that the global relationship between the two parties and in particular on trade policy is drastically changing and in the EU there are some concerns for the protectionist turn out adopted by the US Administration. To a medium and long extent this turn out could be dangerous not only for the EU but also for the domestic industry as well as for world trade since it can generate multiple retaliations.
- > Therefore we should establish contacts with the US Industry, stakeholders and think tanks in the US to understand where US trade policy is really going and the real support such a strategy receives in the Congress and Senate as well as in the different departments of Trump's administration.

***The 'EIN-A4' represents a summary of EIN events. The views expressed do not necessarily reflect the EPP Group political line.***

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**EIN-A4 (29-09-2017)**

**Round Table - Youth Empowerment in the EU, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September  
2017, Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Tom VANDENKENDELAERE MEP, Member of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and Member of the Committee of Inquiry into Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion (PANA) Committee*

*Panellists:*

**Jonathan SHAW**, *Political analyst, Malta*

**Javier HURTADO MIRA**, *Chairman of the Democrat Youth Community of Europe*

**Aaron SMITH**, *Co-founder of Young Invincibles*

**Nicola ALTOBELLI**, *Vice-President of Confindustria Young Entrepreneurs*

**Tommaso GECHELIN**, *Founder, Inventor and CTO at NEXT Future Transportation Inc.*

- > The three aspects of youth empowerment are: education, economic and social empowerment. With today's job market being more competitive, more skills are requested to find a job. Educational systems should provide a critical mind and a sense of creativity and innovation to youth. Setting the right European educational priorities is therefore a must. The spirit of entrepreneurship should also be developed as well as the conditions to create and to develop start-ups. Young people should be encouraged to participate in Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs (EYE) programme. Besides economic participation also political involvement is needed. EU Youth policies and other policy areas such as education, employment and health should be better interconnected.
- > Young Italian entrepreneurs are asking for more Europe since the 70's. EU economy gives most added value in the world. Today's youth is the first Erasmus generation but there is a gap between competences requested for new jobs and the skills available in the labour market. It is important to have initiatives such as Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs (EYE). Diversity is the real value. It's not the business that should drive the education system, otherwise we will be creating robots. We need diversity that will come up with innovative ideas. We need a common basic language which is the ICT training.
- > Student group named the "Young Invincibles" close to former POTUS Obama, group which campaigned for the US health care reform "Obamacare". Now the group advocates for high school education, jobs and civic commitment, in a US which is more and more diversified; soon with more than 50% of young people will be non-white. The situation of "Young Dreamers" - namely the 800 000 participants of the Obama programme for children of paperless immigrants to access school and jobs - is also a great concern. The personal debt of young job-seekers as a consequence of student loans, which can range from 30.000 to 100.000 USD, and causes difficulties to access to housing or to create an enterprise, set up a family is also a great concern.
- > Empowerment of youth by underlining the importance of adding value which starts by defining oneself, one's motivation and why we want to act. Education - a question of lifelong learning - has a key role to play, but first it is necessary to train the trainers. It is necessary to make space for youth, especially in political parties who need to listen more to the young people, their expectations, theirs needs and their ideas.
- > Our political family is the strongest in the EP but it is getting weaker. Centre-right has to open the door to the young generation. We believe in the private initiatives, we promote entrepreneurship. We should find a way in the education to promote more competitive education. Need to open new opportunities to the young is crucial.

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## EIN-A4 (29-09-2017)

**Round Table - The EU Security and Defence, EIN Summer University 28th – 29th September 2017,  
Rome, Italy**

*Chair: Elmar BROK MEP, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee on Constitutional Affairs in the EP*

*Panellists:*

**Wally STRUYS**, Professor Emeritus at the Royal Military Academy, Defence Economist

**Colonel Nuno LEMOS PIRES**, Army Colonel, Commandant of Cadets and Professor at the Portuguese Military Academy

**Adam LOVINGER**, Professor, Georgetown University (USA)

**Amb. Jorge DOMECCO**, Chief Executive of the European Defence Agency

**Brig. Gen. Jo COELMONT**, Senior Associate Fellow at EGMONT, Royal Institute for International Relations and Senior Fellow at Royal High Institute for Defence

- > The world, and in particular the EU, is facing a new strategic era. This forces Europe to take matters in our own hands. Balance of power is back. The borders between external and internal security are blurred. The main challenges we face today are: migration, terrorism, Russia.
- > Europe needs to answer the fundamental question of its level of ambition in the realm of security and defence (direct action, containment or self-protection). At the same time America is indispensable for Europe's security.
- > The identified disruptive factors for global security can be: climate change, demographic pressure, inequality and power decadence. Their accelerators are: civil wars, fragile states, radical ideologies (as an end not a means) and organised crime. There were 65 million refugees in 2015, 108 million people suffer from malnutrition in 2016 and since 2011 some 1.5 million people died in war and conflict zones.
- > The art of warfare is developing. To the traditional threatens of operation (land, air, water) we need to add cyber and space. Following the internal and external security nexus the definition of neutrality also needs to change, as it is less and less clear to identify the difference between state of war and peace. This increases the importance of strategic communication.
- > Europe needs a holistic approach, involving (coherence from the political to tactical level, cooperation between governments and NGOs)
- > all EU MS need to have the same" level of security provided (no matter if they are allies in NATO or neutral countries), the trans-Atlantic link continues to be indispensable
- > Brexit – paradoxically with Brexit the UK might be more engaged in European security, however without decision-making power
- > Europe is facing a strategic cross-road. We continue to be a global player, but would want to be a global players as well. Europe needs to be ready for the time when the US will possibly will decrease its involved in NATO. This means increasing defence spending to 2%, but also changing its structure (decrease of overhead costs), looking for synergy effects and strengthening cooperation (27 major weapons systems in the US, and over 150 in Europe). PESCO is a good example of how Europe can make potentially make progress in defence, but there is no need to create any new structures
- > A comprehensive strategy is needed to disrupt terrorist networks (i.e. "Phones, Drones and Loans" - surveillance, surgical strikes, disrupting financial links). As part of the strategy the west needs to work with local and religious leaders in the countries where it is easiest to recruit terrorists. In order to strengthen the responsible state structures the west can contribute to SSR (Security Sector Reform) and JSR (Justice Sector Reform) and help reintegrate former combatants into society (DDR - Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration)
- > Today's wars are not officially declared, the identity of the perpetrators is concealed, and a frontline does not identify the theatre of operation. Given the evolution of war and conflict, the interpretation of article 5 of the Washington Treaty needs to evolve in order to include hybrid-like situations.

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