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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Mediterranean, Adriatic and Ionian region (corridors, infrastructure), EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Co-Chairs:

**Mariya GABRIEL MEP**, *Vice-Chairwoman of the EPP Group in the EP responsible for the Working Group on Mediterranean Union, Euromed, Head of the Bulgarian EPP Delegation*

**Dubravka ŠUICA MEP**, *Head of the Croatian EPP Delegation*

Panellists:

**Ribal Al ASSAD**, *Founder and director, Organization for Democracy and Freedom in Syria*

**Georgette LALIS**, *Principal Adviser to the Director-General, DG ENER — Directorate-General for Energy, EC*

**Paul PROSOSKI**, *IRI consultant*

- Integration should not only be a EU- non EU or north south question, but also a more direct closer for the immediate neighbourhood for the countries involved. Communication and interaction between ruling elites / decision makers and ordinary citizens is an issue that needs to be handled with significant seriousness.
- The EU policy in the support security of supply is based on three pillars 1) improving security of supply by creating competitive gas markets. 2) Reducing import dependency by modernizing the heating cooling sector. 3) more effective crisis prevention and response based on cooperation and solidarity
- The Adriatic region is a specific part of the larger Mediterranean basin, with its own challenges. Unemployment, security and energy are common challenges for the surrounding the basin.
- Women are a major driving force for societal change. Values must be part of reflexions on future political initiatives. Sustainability is an important aspect of every policy initiative that looks for solutions to the problems of the region.
- Following the Syrian crisis many live in poverty in refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon, which have become recruitment grounds for fanatic movements. From an EU perspective it is a lot cheaper, and the help reaches more people, if it is done locally, and it would also have the added value of cutting the interest of joining terrorist organisations.
- EU has to improve its communications strategy in the Balkans; a large majority of the population has a misled vision of EU actions compared to other regional powers.
- The EU vision for a resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy aims at making sure that citizens benefit from a secure, competitive and sustainable energy system. Energy infrastructure is at the heart of an integrated energy union.
- Increased interdependence and trade starts with a strong backbone of gas pipelines and electricity transmission system corridors.

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**EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Economic policy, EU funding and Cohesion policy, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Co-Chairs:

**Ivana MALETIĆ MEP**, *Member of the Committee on the Economic and Monetary Affairs in the EP*

**Lambert van NISTELROOIJ MEP**, *EPP Group coordinator on Regional Development Committee in the EP*

Panellists:

**Matthias SCHAEFER**, *Head of Team Economic Policy, Department Politics and Consulting, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)*

**Miguel MARIN**, *Responsible for the Economy and Public Policy Department, FAES Madrid*

- Despite the disruptions caused by the referendum on leaving the EU, held in the UK, as well as other political, economic and demographic challenges faced by the EU, EPP and the governments led by it at various levels in Europe will continue to build upon the achievements of cohesion policy. In 2007-2013, 594 000 jobs have been created, including at least 262 000 in SMEs; nearly 78 thousand start-up companies have been supported; broadband access has been provided for 5 million citizens, and access to clean drinking water for another 3.2 million - all owing to cohesion policy. These results shall definitely be improved.
- EU economic, social and territorial cohesion policy remains practically the entire investment expenditure of the EU towards the objectives of Europe 2020 strategy. Despite the difficulties, such as the differences in funding uptake between Western and Central and Eastern Europe, these objectives (e.g. 75% employment rate among 20-64 year-olds; 3% EU GDP investment rate into research and development; reducing the rate of early school leavers below 10%; fighting poverty and social exclusion, especially among the youth) are being achieved to a considerable extent.
- In 2014-2020, a total of 312 billion euro shall be spent on cohesion - more than one third of the entire EU Multiannual Financial Framework or budget for this period. In this current seven-year financial programming period, the EU cohesion policy, firmly linked (through the European Semester and the so-called ex ante conditionality's) to the economic policy, and delivered mainly through the European Regional Development Fund, is founded on a focused approach ("thematic concentration"), visible through bigger emphasis on innovation (Smart Specialisation), the synergetic connection with research and development policy (Horizon 2020 programme), as well as broadening of support for SMEs (including start-ups and scale-ups) towards further development of productive economy. Infrastructure development continues to be harnessed through the Cohesion Fund.
- The growing importance of digital economy, completing the EU internal market, is being reflected by prioritising broadband building, developing better e-services and improving competence. Flexibility, necessary for the EU funding optimisation, has to be embodied by e.g. Solidarity Fund. Partnership of the citizens in European regions and cities in decision-making is strived for through the multilevel governance principle, which should ensure, that their ownership of the policy is bolstered (in fact, ca 40% of the funds is already managed by regions). Last but not least, employment and labour mobility, especially aimed at the young people, is being delivered through the European Social Fund.

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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Balkans, Goals and Policies for an enlarged European union, EIN Summer University  
29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair:

**Andrej PLENKOVIĆ MEP**, *Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Chairman of the Delegation for Ukraine in European Parliament*

Panellists:

**Alexandra STIGLMAYER**, *Senior Analyst, European Stability Initiative*

**Wolfgang KOETH**, *Senior Lecturer, European Institute of Public Administration*

**Borislav SPASOJEVIC**, *Director of BiH Office, International Republican Institute (IRI)*

- Brexit will bring substantial negative consequences for the EU enlargement process, since UK which supported enlargement is now leaving. EU must to take adequate actions in order to keep its political and economic stability.
- EU has an interest to invest in enlargement, not only because of security reasons, but also for the stability and fostering economic development. Having the Western Balkan countries as part of the EU is in its (EU) strategic interest. Since the crisis started, the attraction of the EU enlargement has faded, despite this fact it continues to be very important for the non-Member states countries. EU has to show a strong political will to continue
- In order to keep the enlargement process, the political will of Member States needs to be sustained, e.g. the Stabilisation and Cooperation Agreement with Kosovo was signed because it was needed as a tool for the rapprochement with Serbia, even though not all Member States recognise Kosovo.
- The methodology of assessing progress achieved by candidate countries needs to be changed, a process is needed which is more transparent and countries need to be awarded for progress, it could be considered to give candidate countries score-cards to measure their progress. EU should not underestimate the fact that transformative role of enlargement works both ways.
- EU has to show to the Western Balkans countries its substantial contribution to the development of the region (e.g. in Serbia people are convinced that the biggest financial donor is Russia, while in reality it is the EU). This is also required by the governments. We really need to explain the role of the EU for the economic development and for the opportunities which each candidate Member state will have.
- Turkey was rewarded by the EU with the opening of a new chapter, while Western Balkan countries are not treated in the same way which was considered as a double standards in the negotiating process.
- It is important to have partnerships with credible and stabile countries in the Western Balkans. The political and economic success of the European Union depends on all European countries.

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**EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Threat of populism for democracy and rule of law structures, EIN Summer University**

**29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair: **Davor Ivo STIER MEP**, *EPP Group coordinator on Development Committee in the EP*

Panellists:

**Dave SINARDET**, *Free University of Brussels, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, Department of Political Science*

**Javier ZARZALEJOS**, *Secretary General, FAES Foundation*

**Angelos CHRYSOGELOS**, *London School of economics and Political Science*

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

- Populism = political discussion that creates a division between people and the elite. Populism= anti-establishment rhetoric. Populism is linked to nationalism, which is about sovereignty and taking back control.
- Reinforcing the national state is the wrong answer, we must accept that today most pressing issues (environment, social justice ...) can only be tackled at higher, e.g. EU level.
- Populism is a structural threat to democracies. Its representatives claim they are neither right or left wing but represent the people.
- Populism promotes a structure that excludes people from processes whereas the Democratic structure is an inclusive method. Their political instrument is referenda.
- In the future we will have a dual debate, people demand decisions that shall be taken close to them while at the same time many issues can only be solved at EU level.
- In upcoming elections people will continue complaining about EU, but there is a danger that one accident happens = populists win.
- Elections from now on will have at their core European politics. Europe will no longer be a silent topic. Dangerous to mix Brexit with populism, this is what populists want. Brexit is a big chance that EU can be more appreciated, e.g. show costs of non-Europe. We must further point out differences with Social Democrats; they have no answers to current problems.
- The question of having a small Europe on small things and a big Europe on bigger things was addressed with the argument that the so called 'small things' have so far been proven as the most successful ones having a positive impact on the EU citizens' everyday lives (i.e. Roaming) whereas on the so called 'big things' (i.e. Migration) the EU has found it harder to address.
- We must "repolitisise" our political language, democracy is also about to say no when things cannot be delivered.
- Lesson from Brexit: do not constantly blame Brussels; you cannot undo in two months what you have been complaining about during decades. Paradox: People do not trust populists but they vote for them.
- We must show people consequences of Brexit (students, car industry etc.). It is not time to speak about more or less Europe but finding a firm answer to the Brits.
- Centre should normally prevail in Europe but main-stream political parties should not promise too many things. 20% of the population cannot be reached by the big political groups.

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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Demography, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair:

**György SCHÖPFLIN MEP**, *EPP Group coordinator on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) in the EP*

Panellists:

**Miklós MARÓTH**, *Professor, Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*

**Branislav STANICEK**, *Member, Chatham House, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London*

**Katharina SENGE**, *Advisor to the Spokeswoman on Integration Policy, CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group in the German Bundestag*

**Stjepan STERC**, *Demographer, Senior lecturer on the Faculty of natural sciences and mathematics on University of Zagreb*

- Migration as phenomenon always existed and civilizations were affected to various degree. Numbers matter: a given geographic territory can maintain only a limited number of people, therefore, significant and rapid increase of inhabitants in many parts of the globe causes migration of people to more developed regions.
- A global rearrangement will happen as the result of mass movement of people. Migration is closely interlinked also with agriculture and the ability of the land to maintain only a limited number of inhabitants. The huge increases in the last 100 years of the population in the Middle East and Africa and lack of agricultural development and shortage of water has led to unsustainable situation causing migration to Europe – with less increase, good agricultural development and sufficient water resources. Different age groups of the population were affected differently during the financial crisis of 2007-2009. Baby boomers lived beyond their means before 2007-2009 (high debts, low savings)
- Stagnation is not only economical but also demographic. Possible answers to the situation: investments in infrastructures; growing volume of exports; structural reforms; labour force growth. In Japan there is little growth and a lot of seniors over 65 but success because Japan is rich. If China's population becomes older on average before it gets rich then there is risk of disintegration. Even military action possible for demographic reasons. In Germany and Italy right now there is a problem of demography and labour shortages more than other Member States.
- The integration of refugees in Europe is extremely complex and have social, cultural and economic aspects. The case of Germany: more than 74% of migrants are young men. Their level of education varies according to their country of origin. Resources are not unlimited, thus the most recent measures taken by the Federal Government have different levels in order to face the huge challenges, including stricter conditions and severe controls. Germany has difficulty returning failed asylum seekers - 30% are not returned. Technological advancements makes the nexus of work forces & immigration even more complicated. The example of biotechnology: longer life expectations combined with the tendency of reduction of work (no repetitive human handwork needed – substituted by machines).
- The EU needs to establish a common immigration policy – inspired by or similar to the existing models of the US, Canada and Australia. The question of demography with implications on the European regions should be incorporated into EU cohesion policy.

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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Human dignity and Bioethics, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

*Co-Chairs:*

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

**Marijana PETIR MEP**, *Member of the Committee on the Women's Rights and Gender Equality in the EP*

*Panellists:*

**Benoit Beuselink**, *Oncologist, KU Leuven, Belgium*

**Jean-Marie LE MENE**, *President of the Jerome Lejeune Foundation, Paris, France*

**Zeljka MARKIC**, *Medical doctor and activist, Zagreb, Croatia*

**Robert E. CLARKE**, *Legal counsel and director of the European advocacy for ADF International*

**Peter LIESE MEP**, *EPP Group Coordinator on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, Coordinator in the EP*

- Aim is to educate on various practical issues, related to the values of the EPP Group. Various current events of concern: efforts of the liberal left to legally define human being and life, sometimes to decide the issues of conscience (abortion, euthanasia) via popular vote. Bioethics is a distinct part of this struggle, related to pertaining issues of biology and medicine.
- Important, as legalization of euthanasia approved in a number of European states (NL, BE, LU, CH). Switch from protection of life to prevention of suffering, then even in non-terminal, not necessarily physical illness cases (depression, autism, osteoporosis, in the future perhaps dementia, coma), then to the question of autonomous will; it is a popular policy. Ethics issues of medical practitioners. Problems of application of the complex law ("grey zones")
- Palliative care/sedation as a humane alternative (further ones can be developed). "Take away the fear of dying" or suffering, being a burden, as the fear replaces the actual disease
- Preventing "osmosis" of these ideas into everyday life by firmly keeping them on the ground of values. Idea of creating "improved humans" - through prolonged life expectancy, higher intelligence and the use of genetics - with a view towards possible "singularity" (catching up of human and artificial intelligence) event. Materialist, anti-(human) and profoundly egoistic (commodification-based) idea, which therefore needs to be prohibited from further development as contrary to natural law
- State is an organization, which has been created in order to serve, and therefore is acting towards achieving common good (comparative historical perspective of Croatia)
- If the state is incapable and/or unwilling to act accordingly, this role reverts to the family, as the natural, basic community, transferring values, displaying solidarity and, if needs be, holding authorities to account and helping to uphold the existing laws (examples of Croatian referenda initiatives and information actions).
- Controversial 2015 UK (secondary) legislation to enable pregnancy by-passing mitochondrial diseases (no licenses issued under the law as yet). "Does the end justify the means?": Of the three methods available, all are using chemical reagents not admitted to medical use, require creation and destruction of human embryos.  
In effect, these are changing human genome, which is prohibited under international law, in order to cure a disease, which can't be and is thus not cured, thus creating an ethical problem.

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**EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - Transatlantic relations- the interdependence of two continents, EIN Summer  
University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair: **David McALLISTER MEP**, *Chairman of the Delegation for relations with USA in European Parliament*

Guest Speaker: **Miro KOVAC**, Foreign Minister of Croatia

Panellists:

**Clark S. JUDGE**, founder and managing director of the White House Writers Group Inc. and an opinion journalist; Former speechwriter in the Reagan White House

**Michael C. MAIBACH**, European-American Business Council, EABC President & CEO (2003 - 2012)

**Martin QUENCEZ**, Program and Research Officer, Security and Defense, GMF's Paris Office

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

- Cooperation is the EU strength, and EU can correspond to complexity by staying united but the EU can't make a difference alone. Unique bond based on shared values- transatlantic bond.
- A solution to get TTIP adopted could be to do it sector by sector, rather than have a long complicated negotiation covering everything.
- Continual internal crisis- we need to show the EU as more effective and credible, more jobs, growth. There is a need to reflect over on which level competences should be (EU/ National/ Regional)
- The UK cannot be expected to lead on security issues; following the Brexit vote, they will be inward looking for the coming years.
- France has 11 000 troops patrolling internally; this will lower the possibilities of foreign interventions.
- German leaders have stopped the decline of their defence budget. The German establishment is willing to take more responsibility, unlike the German public.
- Both Clinton and Trump are the most unpopular candidates ever chosen by their respective parties.
- The EU project has lost its appeal, we should not easily abandon this most effective policy.
- We need a new narrative, something that is appealing to our citizens. Many issues that are happening in Europe are much the same as in the US (economic stagnation, not enough jobs, declining incomes, declining manufacturing)
- Agriculture serves as an example; thanks to heightened efficiency production has increased, employment decreased. Around 50% of GDP is going via government, before 20%. Generosity is important within society.
- GDP stagnation+ massive immigration= political confrontation
- For the coming 18 months several serious game changers; US elections, Italian politics with a populist wave, French elections with a high risk of Front National being in the second round, German election which might see advance of AFD. If we want things to stay the same, they will have to change.

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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - EU coordinated strategy against terrorism, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair: **Esteban GONZÁLEZ PONS MEP**, *Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group in the EP responsible for the WG Legal and Home Affairs*

Panellists:

**Sandro MENICHELLI**, *Permanent Representation of Italy to the EU*

**Evgeniya GVOZDEVA**, *Director of Production, ESISC (European Strategic Intelligence and Security Center)*

**Jan STEHLIK**, *Counter-radicalization Task Force, European Values Think-Tank*

**Jorge BENTO SILVA**, *Deputy Head of Counter Terrorism Unit, Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs, EC*

- Islamic State (IS) distinguishes as the movement of constant change in their propaganda, providing a whole set of solutions on how to produce attacks. IS intensified its propaganda for those that want to act nationally without joining the Califat. The propaganda is based on attacks at all levels, managing to infiltrate EU in different forms.
- A new trend in IS way of operation is the switch from the universal strategy to isolated individual related acts of terrorist. Concerning the structure of terrorism threat till recent time the threats were addressed to individual countries but after the Brussels attack the message was that it was attacked because Brussels is the capital of the UE. The online Internet frontline needs to be better defended. Censorship and removal of extremist content is ineffective. Current government sponsored counter-narrative and counter-extremism efforts are largely inadequate in suppressing IS extremist ideology from spreading on and off line.
- Offline de-radicalisation is an important part of the solution as it is much more effective. Other challenges are the disparity of the tools that EU is using and the lack of collaboration among authorities.
- There is a solid European paradigm in countering terrorism which has become a global paradigm. The focus should not be on the state as the paradigm is much more effective vertically. There is an institutional acquit (FRONTEX, networks, etc.) to be built upon. Most importantly we have a degree of public acceptance on security which has shifted lately.
- The lack of cooperation among MS with regard to exchange of information is an important setback.
- The Directive on Fire Arms an important tool to counter terrorism, terrorists should not have access to explosives/weapons, however 10 MS are not implementing this law.
- Two main challenges: the economic dimension of security a) how to draw a balance between security and growth; b) information exchange – the importance of inter-operability and interconnection of the information data basis.

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## **EIN-A4 (30-06-2016)**

**Round Table - EU answer to Islamic State, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair:

**Antonio TAJANI MEP**, *Vice-President of the EP, former Commissioner*

Panellists:

**Nadia MURAD**, *Survivor of enslavement and human trafficking, Human Rights Activist*

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

**Katherine BAUER**, *Senior Fellow, Washington Institute, former official at the U.S. Treasury Department*

**Eva SAENZ-DIEZ JACCARINI**, *Universite Paris-8, France*

- The EU has a great interest in combatting ISIS because it is a danger for all of us. The fight against ISIS is complex and occurs at more levels: Military offensive in Syria and Iraq and, counter-terrorism operations in Europe and countries in other parts of the world; Financial measures; Ideological battle, including on Social Media;
- There should be more focus on countries like Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon who play an important role in fighting ISIS. The crisis in Libya is also giving room for ISIS to operate.
- ISIS's oil infrastructure and other financial institutions closed to ISIS are hit by the actions of the coalition.
- Increased financial and territorial losses might lead to further weakening of ISIS. Its members are becoming disillusioned.
- Europe should help reformist Islamic scholars in their efforts to revise the religious discourse. Careful attention should be paid to the discourse of radical imams in Europe.
- Reflections should be made whether a European Islam is possible or not. Experts are divided on the issue.
- Crimes committed by ISIS are recognized as genocide among others by the EP. ISIS wants to destroy among others Shia communities, Yezidis and Christians. Parts of these communities feel that they have been abandoned by the International community.
- ISIS treats women and girls as inferior and also enslaved them.
- Further efforts are needed by the International Community to help refugees and internally displaced persons.

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## **EIN-A4 (01-07-2016)**

**Round Table - The Future of Europe, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

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

Panellists:

**Nicholas STARTIN**, *Deputy Head of Department of Politics, Languages & International Studies, University of BATH*

**Rafał TRZASKOWSKI**, *Member of the Polish Parliament, former member of the EP*

**Richard YOUNGS**, *Senior Associate, Democracy and rule of law program, Carnegie Europe*

**Davor BOŽINOVIĆ**, *Croatian diplomat and former Minister of Defence*

**Peter LIESE MEP**, *EPP Group Coordinator on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, Coordinator in the EP*

- The name of Brexit was more advantageous than Bremain as it was easier to pronounce. Brexit campaign was one dimensional on immigration and absurd claims while Bremain was one dimensional campaign on economic aspects. The influence of the tabloid press has been huge on this campaign and issues on how bad EU is linked mainly on migration issues.
- What now for the UK: two cleavages - the generational age and the socio-economic. 16 and 17 years old are not allowed to vote. 85% of those would have voted in favour. Huge reaction among young people. The knowledge deficit played an important role in referendum. No citizenship education on the EU in UK. New concept of Regrexit. - The desire for a protest. There is still a state of shock among Brits on the result.
- At this stage there is not clear view if UK will leave EU and trigger article 50. Pause and reflection is needed. Access to the single market is the main concern and key question for UK. The freedom of movement - is another important issue. Now there is an opportunity for reflection for EU to asses where it is going. Do we need more integration, more Europe. One size fits all Europe might not be the answer. Reform choices are needed.
- The European Commission should be made more transparent. Freedom of movement - are there ways of making it more popular to the general public? We need to communicate the message better on the benefits of EU - the knowledge deficit should be addressed. Problems with immigration, terrorism and the old cliché that EU can grow through crisis, but at the moment there are too many crisis.
- Populists have all the answers and there are problems in all European countries because the right answers are missing. EU is not sending the right signals in the fight on immigration etc. - first show that you are in control and then on the solidarity. Most of the achievements of EU are in a way or another under attack. The idea of a second referendum would be dreadful. People are upset with the establishment. Repeating the referendum would be counterproductive. We need to show leadership - less regulation needed.
- The idea of a small federal union is not a good idea - no appetite from Member States for this. The answer should be together on 27 Member States. No Treaty change at the moment but consolidation. People are scared about the future of EU and we need to address this. There should be a mixture of intergovernmental and community method. National parliaments should have more power. We need to remind the benefits of EU in a concerted way at the level of 27 Member States. 4 guiding principles: the status quo is precarious. The only way forward is to qualitatively rethink how the 27 Member States can work together.

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**EIN-A4 (01-07-2016)**

**Round Table - EU- Russia, the necessary understanding of two regional and global players, EIN  
Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair:

**Sandra KALNIETE MEP**, *Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group in the EP responsible for the Neighbourhood policy and Euronest, European Values*

Guest Speaker: **Garry KASPAROV**, *Russian chess Grandmaster and political activist*

Panellists:

**Steve NIX**, *Director for Eurasia, International Republican Institute (IRI)*

**Mira MILOSEVICH**, *Professor, IE Business School*

**Eka TKESHELASHVILI**, *President of the Georgian Institute for Strategic Studies, former Foreign Minister*

- Survey conducted by IRI in Russia found that there is raising discontent, Russians are not vested in the invasion of east Ukraine or the annexation of Crimea, the economy is the biggest problem for them.
- Sanctions are effective and our working, should remain in place or even be strengthened.
- As long as Putin is in power there is no future for a united Europe, because he will continue with the policy of creating divisions and chaos. Putin in order to feel secure must look strong because he needs victories, to show to his people that he is dominating. If he looks week, he becomes vulnerable.
- Speaking of selective engagement by the EU with Russia is simply rejecting reality. Brexit helps Russia to undermine cooperation among European countries. The Minsk Agreement should be fully implemented and the EU should show that our strategy on Ukraine is maintained. Balance between engagement with Russia and deterrence against it, the Russian regime is not interested in a liberal rules based order. Grand bargaining with Russia is not an option.
- If the EU is strong, Russia cannot become the third pole of gravity in international relations. We should speak about Russia and Putin separately.
- There is wide support for Putin in Russia, this issue needs to be understood in order to figure out the reason of this popularity. There are strong anti-American feelings in Russia and a tendency to come to terms with Russia, like it was the case with the USSR in the past.
- For 23 years the issue of Crimea did not exist for Russia, its annexation was a signal sent to the international community that there is a new game and new rules apply. Putin does not want to compromise.
- There is the need to continue supporting the opposition, but there is not much hope for their success in the coming future. Russia understands and respects strength

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**EIN-A4 (01-07-2016)**

**Round Table - Digitalisation and wealth creation, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016,  
Split, Croatia**

Chair:

**Françoise GROSSETÊTE MEP**, *Vice-Chairwoman of the EPP Group in the EP responsible for the Working Group on Economy and Environment*

Panellists:

**Eva PAUNOVA MEP**, *Member of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in the EP*

**Thomas MYRUP KRISTENSEN**, *Managing Director for EU Affairs, Head of Brussels office, Facebook*  
**James WATERWORTH**, *Vice-President, Europe for the Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA)*

**Jeremy ROLLISON**, *Director Corporate Affairs, Microsoft*

- Legislation can only react towards technical developments. Key question therefore is: how can Europe provide an adapted and attractive legal framework.
- Europe must focus on three aspects: shared knowledge; setting adequate standards and invest in digital skills. Europe must demonstrate that it can enhance competitiveness instead of wasting time in the legislative process. Policy makers need to be on the right side of history.
- Technology is driving real progress, there are plenty of opportunities for Europe. In order to facilitate entrepreneurship we must improve access to venture capital. Europe must develop a mentality not to be afraid of failure.
- Do we really want to establish the Digital Single Market or are we nervous about it? We need to encourage and not block digitalisation. Brexit is a stagnant prospect, a loose/lose situation. Creative talents must be kept in Europe where we need to creativity.
- The digital market is moving; see rise and fall of Nokia. We are entering a new era; e.g.: cloud services and artificial intelligence, which poses big regulatory challenges. This might be disruptive for some people who shall not fall behind. We have to get the rules right and work towards global standards and not only EU wide rules where feasible.

***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 (01-07-2016)**

**Round Table - Immigration, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

Chair: **Heinz K. BECKER MEP**, *EPP Group Vice-Coordinator on Employment and Social Affairs Committee in the EP*

Panellists:

**Damien HELLY**, *Deputy Head of ECDPM "Strengthening European External Action" Programme*

**Miguel ÁNGEL SANCHO**, *President of the European Foundation Society and Education*

**Allan S. JANIĆ**, *Professor in Philosophy, University of Innsbruck*

- Immigration policy does not happen in a vacuum and has direct consequences in other policies. There is EU governance crisis on how to deal with refugee shock. Figures influence perceptions and we should be careful how to use them. Trends change continuously on migration, need to be specific. Some Member States failed to apply EU law.
- There are 4 narratives of migration: Migration seen as a threat to security and economy of a country. Little evidence to substantiate that; Migration a symptom of poverty, more education means people are more eager to discover opportunities; Migration as an opportunity in long term development linked to circular migration; Migration as a humanitarian protection to apply to refugees.
- Elements of cultural identity are not innate, learned through social processes, and are open and dynamic.
- Multiculturalism emphasizes different cultures existing among members living in the same context, priority is given to what distinguish us rather than not what unites us
- Multiculturalism is relationship and interaction between different groups, individuals and identities.
- Intercultural education is an educational response to the current requirement to prepare future citizens to develop in a society practically multicultural and ideally intercultural. The objectives of intercultural education: effective equal opportunities, compensation of inequalities and constructive of collective knowledge.
- Migrants arriving in the EU have a very low level of knowledge on the meaning of citizenship. Citizenship contains in one word all the values of Western democracies
- We need to make it clear of them what the citizenship means – the rights and duties of the citizens to the very ethos to which the citizens perform rights and duties. Security is nr 1 demand that needs to be fulfilled and action is needed there. We are convinced that integration is not only a right but also a duty for immigrants

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**EIN-A4** (01-07-2016)

**Round Table - Financial and economic development in EU, EIN Summer University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

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

*Panellists:*

**Jörg ROCHOLL**, *President, Professor of Finance, and EY Chair in Governance and Compliance, ESMT*

**Roland VAUBEL**, *Professor of Economics, University of Mannheim*

**Alexander HEICHLINGER**, *Expert & Manager, Chair of the European CEFG Group, EIPA Barcelona*

**Domagoj MILOŠEVIĆ**, *Member of Croatian Parliament*

- The economic and financial development is certainly one of the key factors to find our common path to a successful future of the European Union that is built on credibility and backed by support from the EU citizens.
- Since the sovereign debt crisis and financial crisis erupted the financial services regulation has been renewed, a new supervisory architecture had been set up, regulatory loopholes were closed and the Banking Union had been established. The economic governance framework has been substantially strengthened in 2011. Procedures on macroeconomic imbalances were added, the monitoring capacity was transferred from the Member States to the European Commission. The response of the European Union had been broad and intensive. EU is at cross-roads to find best equilibrium, between sovereignty of the MS and the solidarity.
- Implementation of the measures to break the link between the banks and sovereign debt need to be scrutinised closely. The ones who reap the benefits are the ones who have to bear responsibility in case losses.
- Deflation is used by MS as a method to restore competitiveness, since due to the Euro, common currency, devaluation instrument is not available to the MS. Moderate deflation is not to be considered harmful to the GDP growth and the unemployment creation.
- Independence of the ECB must be maintained and the successful monetary transmission system must be ensured. EU monetary policy performed by ECB is an instrument that helps to overcome economic and sovereign debt problems many EU MS still are facing. Non-conventional measures performed by ECB are in no way replacement to the structural reforms to done at the MS level.
- There are 75 million public servants employed in the Europe, whose job must serve as a catalyst for well-being, competitiveness and excellence of society and actors.
- Currently used accounting practices by the public sector often are not in line with ones employed by private sector, which makes interaction of the two sides burdensome. Public and private accounting standards must be synchronised in the interests of the all involved parties.
- The longer it will take to determine to start on not negotiation concerning the departure of the UK from the EU, the bigger uncertainty on a investors side there will be to make major investment decisions in the UK.
- The EFSI is delivering but EU must do more to further close the investment gap. Public private partnership should not be neglected in this context.

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**EIN-A4 (01-07-2016)**

**Round Table - Sustainability of the European economic and monetary Union, EIN Summer  
University 29 June – 02 July 2016, Split, Croatia**

*Chair: Danuta MARIA HUEBNER MEP, Chair of the Constitutional Affairs Committee in the European Parliament, Member of the Delegation for relations with United States in the European Parliament, former EU Commissioner*

*Panellists:*

**Sebastian PLOCIENNIK**, Polish Institute for International Affairs (PISM), European Union Programme Coordinator (KAS)

**Jürgen MATTHES**, Cologne Institute of Economic Research

**Peter OPPENHEIMER**, Economist, Oxford University

**Tomislav ČORIĆ**, Professor, Department of Finance of the Faculty of Economics in Zagreb

- The UK's exit from the European Union will change the relationship between Eurozone countries and those without a common currency. The latter will be faced with a choice between fast-track adoption of the euro or political and economic marginalisation.
- The recent crisis was exceptional, because several extraordinary factors contributed to its severity that are unlikely to repeat; the remaining crisis legacy is likely to be temporary and should thus be tackled with temporary instruments only, such as the ECB's unconventional monetary policy. Improving EMU must focus on financial markets.
- Reforms already implemented and yet to be taken can prevent excessive financial cycles in the future so that future crises in the euro area will be less severe. The functioning of EMU has been improved by recent reforms and need to be enhanced by some additional reforms mainly regarding the financial market.
- Problems might be temporary but they are also recurrent. The key sector is the labour market and there the cost of labour. Labour market today is fundamentally different than before 1914: strong labour organisations, mixed economy compared to a formerly free market economy, increase in labour costs. Eurozone is sustainable but must accept high unemployment rates in the south and inflation risks in surplus countries.
- European Deposit Scheme must be finalised. Concerning nonperforming loans in Italy Germany needs to be flexible: it should accept the establishment of a bad bank with the assistance of the ESM and the performance of hidden transfers via the EFSI as a temporary one off solution.

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