Reply by the European Commission on a complaint from the European Ombudsman - Case ref. 2664/2025/AML

I. BACKGROUND/SUMMARY OF THE FACTS/HISTORY

On the 16 September 2025 the European Commission organised a High-Level Conference titled '*One year after the Draghi report: what has been achieved and what has changed*', in the Charlemagne Building of the Commission. The full programme is copied in Annex 2 (enclosed).

The Commission adopted an invitation-only approach to ensure the participation in person of key stakeholder communities with a direct stake in the technical policy discussions debated at the conference, as well as a balanced representation. Overall, 477 participants took part in person to the conference throughout the day.

The morning session with the keynote addresses from President von der Leyen and Professor Mario Draghi was streamed on Europe by Satellite (EBS) and there was a total of 209 connections to the web-livestream of the two keynote speeches.

II. THE COMPLAINT TO THE EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

The complaint concerns the decision of the European Commission not to invite the press to the high-level conference on competitiveness that other external stakeholders could attend.

Journalists raised their concerns about this situation during the Commission's midday briefing of 15 September 2025.

The Commission explained that there was a lack of space in the selected venue. The complainant, also a journalist, takes issue with that decision and the explanation provided by the Commission. Specifically, the complainant argues that denying press access to such an event amounts to a violation of press freedom as guaranteed by Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights. He considers that this is especially the case considering that, during the event, matters of public importance were discussed, including by Members of the Commission. In his view, this denial of access raises serious concerns in terms of transparency, equal treatment of journalists to other stakeholders, and compliance with the Commission's own rules.

III. EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN'S INQUIRY

In the context of the complained described above, the European Ombudsman has requested the following information and explanations from the European Commission:

A. Could the Commission detail its rules and/or guidelines as regards attendance of events by external stakeholders (including the press)?

B. As regards the High-level conference on competitiveness specifically:

  i. How did the Commission select attendees? Why were journalists not invited?

ii. Was online participation possible, and if so, what types of stakeholders participated online?
iii. Could the Commission please provide information on how the conference was organised in practical terms, including the panel sessions (same venue as for the keynote speeches or not, attendance to the different panels, etc.) and the means by which participants could ask questions?

C. Could the Commission reply to the complaint, in particular as regards allegations of violation of Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, lack of transparency, unequal treatment of journalists, and non-compliance with applicable rules?

IV. THE REPLY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

A. Could the Commission detail its rules and/or guidelines as regards attendance of events by external stakeholders (including the press)?

The Commission organises a wide variety of events serving different purposes (e.g. press events, stakeholder conferences, technical workshops, expert meetings, high-level policy discussions). There is no single horizontal rule requiring all Commission events to be public or open to the press. In particular:

1. Press relations and press events are coordinated by the Commission's Spokesperson's Service (SPP). The SPP organises press conferences, briefings and press-related activities and ensures transparency towards the media, notably through:
    1. the publication of press material on the Commission's Press Corner;
    2. daily media briefings;
    3. live broadcasting of press events via Europe by Satellite (EBS);
    4. and the possibility for accredited journalists to attend press events in person or remotely.
2. Other Commission services may organise policy, technical or high-level events with specific formats and target audiences (e.g. experts, stakeholders, institutional actors). The format, objectives and list of participants depend on the purpose of the event and practical constraints (e.g. format of discussions, venue capacity etc.).

Accordingly, Commission events may be fully public, partially public (e.g. with certain sessions broadcast), or restricted to invited participants only, depending on their nature and objectives.

B. As regards the High-level conference on competitiveness specifically:

i. How did the Commission select attendees? Why were journalists not invited?

When designing the High-Level Conference, the Commission was guided by the overarching objective of bringing together core stakeholders to jointly take stock of the latest policy developments and provide an intellectual platform to gather new ideas and analyses to support the Commission's ongoing and future work on competitiveness.

The Commission adopted an invitation-only approach to ensure the participation of key stakeholder communities with a direct stake in the technicalities of the policy discussions debated at the conference, as well as a balanced representation. Based on this approach, the Commission invited targeted representatives from Member State governments, EU institutions, business associations, trade union confederations, think tanks and academia, civil society organisations, multilateral organisations and representatives from key international partners.

The nature and the objectives of the event were designed as focused policy exchanges between invited participants in person. The thematic sessions of the conference focussed on bringing together an expert audience that would engage in insightful Q&A interactions, go deep in the content of the topics under discussion in a set-up close to a "workshop".

The High-Level Conference was therefore conceived and organised in the format of a policy discussion forum, which was not geared towards the press or communication purposes.

Transparency towards the public and the media was ensured through the following measures:

1. The morning session with the keynote speeches by President von der Leyen and Professor Draghi were broadcast live on via Europe by Satellite (EBS) and remain publicly available on the Commission's website: The Draghi report: one year on.[1]
2. The event was announced in advance in the Commission's Daily News 11 / 09 / 2025[2] and the midday press briefing of 12 September 2025.
3. On the day of the event a factsheet has been published.[3]
4. In addition, a Conference Note outlining the topics discussed and the main messages from all the sessions was prepared and shared with journalists (Annex 1).

The fact that the panel discussions were not broadcast reflects the chosen format of the event as a high-level, invitation-only policy discussion, while still ensuring public access to the main institutional messages delivered in the opening session by President von der Leyen and Professor Draghi.

ii. Was online participation possible, and if so, what types of stakeholders participated online?

Recognising the broader public interest of the event, the Commission web-streamed on its Audiovisual Service the first part of the Conference featuring the keynote addresses by President von der Leyen and Prof. Mario Draghi. The web-streaming was accessible to everyone, it allowed journalists to cover the keynote speeches and report on key political messages and announcements of significant public interest.

iii. Could the Commission please provide information on how the conference was organised in practical terms, including the panel sessions (same venue as for the keynote speeches or not, attendance to the different panels, etc.) and the means by which participants could ask questions?

[1] https://commission.europa.eu/topics/competitiveness/draghi-report/one-year-after_en
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/mex_25_2076
[3] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/fs_25_2104

The entirety of the High-Level Conference took place in the European Commission's Charlemagne building. The programme was divided into a morning and an afternoon segment:

- The morning segment was opened with the keynote speeches by President von der Leyen and Prof. Mario Draghi. Both speeches were web-streamed online. The speeches were followed by a plenary panel discussion and a signing ceremony for the Clean Transport Corridor Initiative hosted by Apostolos Tzitzikostas, Commissioner for Sustainable Transport and Tourism.
- The afternoon segment consisted of four parallel thematic breakout sessions, which took place in different meeting rooms in the Charlemagne building. Participants had to choose their preferred breakout session when registering to the conference.

The plenary panel and the four thematic sessions were all structured around a moderated discussion among the speakers (the panel), which was followed by an interactive Q&A with the audience. This format allowed the participants to share their policy insights and opinions, to ask questions to the speakers and engage with them in an interactive discussion.

A full overview of the plenary and breakout sessions is included below (and in Annex 2):

- Plenary Session: *Adapting EU competitiveness policies to the new economic (dis-) order emerging from increased geopolitical competition.*
    - Moderated by Beatrice Weder di Mauro, President of the Centre for Economic Policy Research
    - Speakers: Henna Virkkunen (Executive Vice-President for Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy of the European Commission), Philippe Aghion (Professor of Economics at the College de France), Esther Lynch (General Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation), Fredrik Persson (President of BusinessEurope), Lucrezia Reichlin (Professor of Economics at the London Business School).
- Breakout Session 1: *Empowering the EU's innovation ecosystem, as the backbone of European companies competing on the global market.*
    - Moderated by Maria Leptin, President of the European Research Council
    - Speakers: Marc Lemaître (Director-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission), Michał Baranowski (Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology of Poland), Peter Weckesser (Chief Digital Officer at Schneider and President of DIGITALEUROPE), Hala Fadel (Managing Partner – Growth at Eurazeo).
- Breakout Session 2: *Pursuing decarbonisation while reducing energy costs in Europe, in an increasingly fragmented global environment.*
    - Moderated by Simone Tagliapietra, Senior Fellow at Bruegel
    - Speakers: Teresa Ribera (Executive Vice-President for a Clean, Competitive and Just Transition of the European Commission), Leonardo Meeus (Professor at the European University Institute), Kerstin Maria Rippel (CEO of the German Steel Industry Association), Markus Rauramo (CEO of Fortum and President of Eurelectric).

- Breakout Session 3: *Advancing Economic Security: Strengthening Supply Chains and Strategic Sectors.*
    - Moderated by Tobias Gehrke, Senior Policy Fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations
    - Speakers: Denis Redonnet (Deputy Director-General for Trade and Economic Security of the European Commission), Gracelin Baskaran (Director of the Critical Minerals Security Program at Center for Strategic and International Studies), Thomas Richter (Vice President and Head of Global Government & Public Affairs at Solvay), Nathalie Errard (Senior Vice-President and Head of EU Affairs at Airbus).
- Breakout Session 4: *Completing the EU's Savings and Investment Union and reinforcing Europe's role as 'safe and predictable destination' for international investment.*
    - Moderated by Karel Lannoo, CEO of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
    - Speakers: Maria-Luis Albuquerque (Commissioner for Financial Services and the Savings and Investments Union of the European Commission), Debora Revoltella (Director of the Economics Department at the European Investment Bank), Per Strömberg (Professor of Finance and Private Equity at the Stockholm School of Economics), Wim Mijs (CEO of the European Banking Federation).

C. Could the Commission reply to the complaint, in particular as regards allegations of violation of Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, lack of transparency, unequal treatment of journalists, and non-compliance with applicable rules?

First, as regards the alleged violation of Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, this provision guarantees freedom of expression and information. It does not, however, establish a right for journalists or media outlets to attend any event organised by the institutions in person. As acknowledged by the Ombudsman (Case 1037/2018/AP), each EU body must be able to exercise some discretion in deciding on the extent to which, and the manner in which, it will engage with the media. In the present case, the Commission ensured access to information by publicly announcing the event in advance during the usual agenda announcements in midday and on the public calendar of the President and by broadcasting the opening keynote speeches via Europe by Satellite (EBS), with recordings remaining publicly available. A Conference Note outlining the topics discussed and the main messages from all the sessions was prepared and shared with journalists (Annex 1).

Second, as regards the alleged lack of transparency, the Commission recalls that the purpose, content and main institutional messages of the event were made accessible to the public and the media through live broadcasts and the Commission's normal communication channels, including the Press Corner and the midday press briefing. Transparency was therefore duly ensured.

Third, as regards the alleged unequal treatment of journalists, the Commission notes that the event was not a press event and that in-person participation was limited to invited participants. No distinction was made between different journalists or media outlets, since the event was not directed to the press as such.

Fourth, as regards the alleged non-compliance with applicable rules, the Commission recalls that there is no general obligation requiring all Commission events to be open to the press or to the public. Commission services organise different types of events with different formats depending on their objectives and practical constraints.

More generally, the Commission ensures transparency towards the media through the work of its Spokesperson's Service, which organises daily press events, publishes press material on the Press Corner, and ensures live broadcasting of press events via EBS. These channels remain fully available to all accredited journalists.

For the Commission
Ursula VON DER LEYEN
The President

List of enclosures

- Annex 1: Conference Note: One year after the Draghi report: what has been achieved and what has changed

- Annex 2: Copy of Full Conference Programme

Annex 1: Conference Note: One Year after the Draghi Report

Introduction

The High-Level Conference '*One year after the Draghi report: what has been achieved and what has changed*' took place in Brussels on 16 September 2025. The Conference was an opportunity to jointly take stock of the latest policy developments and gather analyses and new ideas from experts and participants to support the Commission's ongoing and future work on competitiveness. The Conference was opened by the keynote speeches of President von de Leyen and Professor Mario Draghi. It was followed by a plenary session and four breakout sessions.

The Conference welcomed around 450 participants throughout the day. The audience included and a mix of different institutional and non-institutional stakeholders. This included participants from: Member State Permanent Representations, high-level representatives from national ministries and government bodies; Ambassadors or Deputy Ambassadors of key international partners and accession candidates; European and national business associations; leading Brussels-based and national think tanks as well as numerous other experts and academics; several leading sectoral trade union federations and organisations and numerous civil society organisations and advocacy groups active in different policy spaces; the Commission services, representatives from the General-Secretariat of the Council, the European Parliament, and the Committee of the Regions; as well as high-level representatives from international organisations, such as the IMF and the World Bank. The expert audience contributed to the discussions through insightful Q&A interactions and allowed going deeper in the content of the topics being debated by each panel.

This Note provides an overview of the topics discussed and the main messages that came out of each of the five panels.

Plenary Session: Adapting EU competitiveness policies to the new economic (dis-) order emerging from increased geopolitical competition

Moderated by:

- **Beatrice Weder di Mauro**, President of the Centre for Economic Policy Research

Speakers were:

- **Henna Virkkunen**, Executive Vice-President for Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy
- **Lucrezia Reichlin**, Professor of economics at the London Business School
- **Philippe Aghion**, Professor of Economics at the College de France
- **Fredrik Persson**, President of BusinessEurope

Topics discussed and main messages

- Europe faces a persistent productivity gap with its main competitors, in a shifting global order. The imperative of growth for Europe has become more pressing since the publication of the Draghi report.

- Europe has strong research and a vibrant start-up ecosystem, but structural obstacles – such as scaling up, the absence of a complete single market, and fragmented capital markets – continue to hinder growth. What has changed since the Draghi report is the clear recognition that innovation, not exports alone, is the central driver of future productivity and growth.

- European SMEs often focus funding on maintaining existing infrastructure, whereas the United States accepts the collapse of older structures in order to create new ones, fostering greater creative destruction and technological leadership.

- Public investment in R&D, especially when paired with private-sector cooperation, has a disproportionately positive effect on productivity. The investment gap could be narrowed by prioritising innovation-led growth strategies, e.g. by investing in R&D and fundamental science, supporting high-growth firms and scale-ups and fostering public-private partnerships.

- The EU and Member States could focus funding and coordination efforts on big projects in priority innovative sectors, which would need to have European scale.

- Fragmentation could be overcome by moving forward with "coalitions of the willing" to advance in some critical areas, later opening to other Member States.

- It is critical for the EU to maintain sovereign capacities in critical areas, not to isolate itself but to ensure autonomy where it matters most, while continuing to rely on strong partnerships.

Breakout Session 1: Empowering the EU's innovation ecosystem, as the backbone of European companies competing on the global market.

Moderated by:

- **Maria Leptin**, President of the European Research Council (ERC)

Speakers were:

- **Marc Lemaître**, Director-General for DG Research and Innovation (RTD)
- **Michał Baranowski**, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology of Poland
- **Peter Weckesser**, Chief Digital Officer at Schneider and President of DIGITALEUROPE
- **Hala Fadel**, Managing Partner – Growth at Eurazeo

Topics discussed and main messages

- Europe has strong talent and ideas, but its innovation performance lags behind global competitors. Fragmentation of the Single Market, underinvestment and complex regulatory frameworks continue to limit breakthrough innovation.

- Europe's innovation challenge lies less in talent than in its culture of risk-taking and financing. Household savings remain largely channeled into low-risk assets, rather than equity for high-growth firms, which constrains the development of European champions. By contrast, innovation ecosystems elsewhere benefit from deeper capital markets, more risk-tolerant investors and stronger public-private mechanisms.

- Simplification of regulation, permitting and procurement processes is seen as essential for all types of companies to expand and grow across borders. Greater EU-level coordination, vertical integration between regional, national and EU-level paired with active Member State support, could help scale up cross-border projects and reduce fragmentation.

- Mobilising public and private capital is a key priority. This could include new EU-wide funds, pension reform, and procurement policies that stimulate innovation in strategic sectors. Defence and dual-use procurement, as well as "moonshot" projects in areas such as clean aviation, semiconductors and green mobility, were highlighted as opportunities for Europe to compete at scale.

- There is broad agreement on the importance of accountability, regular progress reviews, and embedding innovation in Europe's long-term strategic agenda.

- A stronger culture of risk-taking is critical. To "be fast like China and as big as the US", Europe would need both top-down strategic coordination and bottom-up entrepreneurial energy, supported by simpler governance and mobilised investment.

Breakout Session 2: Pursuing decarbonisation while reducing energy costs in Europe, in an increasingly fragmented global environment.

Moderated by:

- **Simone Tagliapietra**, Senior Fellow at Bruegel

Speakers were:

- **Teresa Ribera**, Executive Vice-President for a Clean, Competitive and Just Transition of the European Commission
- **Leonardo Meeus**, Professor at the European University Institute
- **Kerstin Maria Rippel**, CEO of the German Steel Industry Association
- **Markus Rauramo**, President of Eurelectric

Topics discussed and main messages

- When the Draghi report appeared, the EU was racing to match the US Inflation Reduction Act as a magnet for clean investment; with US policy now stepping back from that race, the EU has a window to accelerate its decarbonisation agenda and bolster leadership in clean technologies.

- Broad consensus holds that a net-zero power system is within reach – so long as capital can be unlocked at scale – whereas deep decarbonisation of energy-intensive industries is considerably more complex. Steel illustrates the point: weak domestic demand and rising Chinese import pressure are squeezing margins and eroding the capacity to finance the shift to lower-carbon production. Hence, there may be a case for a calibrated State-aid stance: time-limited electricity-price relief for energy-intensive industries, without blunting decarbonisation incentives.

- Additional steps could advance the affordable-energy agenda, including addressing Member-State-level tax disincentives that inflate electricity prices, pairing renewable-supply subsidies with targeted demand-pull measures (e.g. incentives for industrial electrification), further integrating the electricity market and ensuring grid investment is financed without unduly raising tariffs.

- Stronger trade defence measures could support energy-intensive industries facing unfair trade practices, while mandating minimum shares of low-carbon steel in public procurement could accelerate market uptake.

Breakout Session 3: Advancing Economic Security: Strengthening Supply Chains and Strategic Sectors

Moderated by:

- **Tobias Gehrke**, Senior Policy Fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations

Speakers were:

- **Denis Redonnet**, Deputy Director-General for Trade and Economic Security of the European Commission
- **Gracelin Baskaran**, Director of the Critical Minerals Security Program at Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
- **Thomas Richter**, Vice President and Head of Global Government & Public Aff airs at Solvay
- **Nathalie Errard**, Senior Vice-President and Head of EU Aff airs at Airbus

Topics discussed and main messages

- The EU faces mounting economic security risks as global competition intensifies. China's control over critical raw materials, technologies, and supply chains creates structural vulnerabilities, exposing European industries to disruption.

- The US and Japan have moved more quickly to diversify and secure supplies. To stay competitive, the EU would need to strengthen its industrial and technological base with clear priorities, institutional reform, pro-business innovation, and stronger international coordination.

- Europe's industrial base (and some sectors in particular) are exposed to distortions from main competitors. The skills gap with China is widening as China trains more specialists in mining, processing, and advanced technologies. Circularity and stockpiling remain underdeveloped in the EU, while strategic reserves are costly and lack incentives.

- Clearly defining which sectors are strategic would provide industry with demand signals that justify long-term investment in upstream supply chains.

- A resilient CRM value chain requires at least 20–30% domestic production, stronger recycling and re-mining, mandatory uptake schemes, production tax credits, long-term offtake agreements, and bans on waste exports.

- Targeted public procurement policies would reinforce European capacities, while R&D in efficiency and waste re-use would reduce reliance on virgin extraction. Closing the skills gap in mining, engineering, and data science would also be essential.

- Competitiveness and resilience are interdependent. Increasing resilience requires embedding economic diplomacy in foreign policy, aligning trade, industrial, and security tools, and coordinating with partners such as the US, Japan, and Australia to share risks and pool resources.

Breakout Session 4: Completing the EU's Savings and Investment Union and reinforcing Europe's role as 'safe and predictable destination' for international investment.

Moderated by:

- **Karel Lannoo**, CEO of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Speakers were:

- **Maria-Luis Albuquerque**, Commissioner for Financial Services and the Savings and Investments Union of the European Commission
- **Debora Revoltella**, Director of the Economics Department at the European Investment Bank (EIB)
- **Per Strömberg**, Professor of Finance and Private Equity at the Stockholm School of Economics
- **Wim Mijs**, CEO of the European Banking Federation

Topics discussed and main messages

- Regulatory fragmentation and 'gold plating' have undermined cross-border investment flows and made it more challenging to scale businesses profitably. This is in a context where regulation, following the 2008 financial crisis, has contributed to higher compliance costs for the financial sector.

- Strengthening the attractiveness of capital markets financing vis-à-vis bank financing is one of the fundamental challenges. Despite concerns about liquidity in the banking sector, more integrated capital markets could improve banks' equity base and risk profile.

- The EU's lack of institutional investors, compared to their US peers, limits the risk appetite in Europe and the capacity to provide scale-up finance. The fragmentation of the EU's capital market(s) is a hurdle to the emergence of a layer of large-scale, skilled funds.

- A layer of professionalised and large institutional investors could help to catalyse retail investment. Lessons could be learnt from successful savings and investment account models in Sweden and Japan to "make it safe and attractive to invest" and create a pull factor for retail investors.

- Financial markets integration goes hand in hand with deepening the Single Market. Removing barriers to trade in goods and services and advancing cross-sectoral simplification efforts will catalyse the emergence of bankable projects able to attract large-scale investments.

Annex 2: Copy of Full Conference Programme

8h00 – 9h30 Registration and Coffee

Alcide de Gasperi Room
9h30 – 9h40 Welcome by the Master of Ceremonies (Stefan De Keersmaecker, Director of Citizens Communication of the European Commission)

9h40 – 10h40 Keynote Address: Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission
Keynote Address: Professor Mario Draghi

10h40 - 11h00 Coffee Break

11h00 – 12h30 Plenary Session: Adapting EU competitiveness policies to the new economic (dis-) order emerging from increased geopolitical competition.
Moderated by Beatrice Weder di Mauro, President of the Centre for Economic Policy Research.
Speakers:

- Henna Virkkunen, Executive Vice-President for Tech Sovereignty, Security and Democracy of the European Commission
- Philippe Aghion, Professor of Economics at the College de France
- Esther Lynch, General Secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation
- Fredrik Persson, President of BusinessEurope
- Lucrezia Reichlin, Professor of Economics at the London Business School

12h30 – 13h00 Signing ceremony for the Clean Transport Corridor Initiative.
With Apostolos Tzitzikostas, Commissioner for Sustainable Transport and Tourism of the European Commission

13h00 – 14h30 Networking Lunch

14h30 – 16h15 Parallel Breakout Sessions

Breakout Session 1: Empowering the EU's innovation ecosystem, as the backbone of European companies competing on the global market.
Sicco Mansholt Room
Moderated by Maria Leptin, President of the European Research Council. Speakers:

- Marc Lemaître, Director-General for Research and Innovation of the European Commission
- Michał Baranowski, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Economic Development
- and Technology of Poland
- Hala Fadel, Managing Partner at Eurazeo
- Peter Weckesser, President of DIGITALEUROPE

Breakout Session 2: Pursuing decarbonisation while reducing energy costs in Europe in an increasingly fragmented global environment.
Jean Durieux Room
Moderated by Simone Tagliapietra, Senior Fellow at Bruegel. Speakers:

- Teresa Ribera, Executive Vice-President for a Clean, Competitive and Just Transition of the European Commission
- Leonardo Meeus, Professor at the European University Institute
- Markus Rauramo, President of Eurelectric
- Kerstin Maria Rippel, CEO of the German Steel Industry Association

Breakout Session 3: Advancing economic security: strengthening supply chains and strategic sectors.
Alcide de Gasperi Room
Moderated by Tobias Gehrke, Senior Policy Fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations. Speakers:

- Denis Redonnet, Deputy Director-General for Trade and Economic Security of the European Commission
- Gracelin Baskaran, Director of the Critical Minerals Security Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies
- Nathalie Errard, Senior Vice-President and Head of EU A_ airs at Airbus
- Thomas Richter, Vice-President and Head of Global Government & Public Affairs at Solvay

Breakout Session 4: Completing the EU's Savings and Investment Union and reinforcing Europe's role as a safe and predictable destination' for international investment
Roy Jenkins Room
Moderated by Karel Lannoo, CEO of the Centre for European Policy Studies. Speakers:

- Maria-Luís Albuquerque, Commissioner for Financial Services and the Savings and Investments
- Union of the European Commission
- Wim Mijs, CEO of the European Banking Federation
- Debora Revoltella, Director of the Economics Department at the European Investment Bank
- Per Strömberg, Professor of Finance and Private Equity at the Stockholm School of Economics

16h30 – 17h30 Closing Remarks: Reporting back from the breakout sessions
Alcide de Gasperi Room