

Differentiated Cooperation in Action Part #4: Schengen zone and European Migration Policy

Europe on the Move: Open or Closed Borders?

2-3 March 2020 (Monday-Tuesday)

GLOBSEC

Vajnorská 100/B, 831 04 Bratislava, Slovakia

Programme

2 March 2020

Monday

17.30 – 19.00

Reflections on 100 days in the office of the new Commission

Since the publication of the White Paper by the Commission presenting 5 scenarios for the future in 2017, Member States presented their position on future reforms. While some of the southern EU countries set out their visions only on specific policy areas, the other groups of countries such as Italy, France and Spain took explicit positions in favour of a multi-speed Europe. In contrast, the Visegrad Four expressed their scepticism regarding that approach. While the former European Council president Donald Tusk fiercely opposed Europe of different speeds, the incumbent President Charles Michel has recently revved up an idea of multispeed Europe allowing different standards for different EU countries, depending on their willingness to embrace EU initiatives (see the EU Green Deal). What does the dynamics between the new EU institutions and Member States tell us about the future? What are the main achievements of the first 100 days of the Von der Leyen Commission? What are the challenges ahead?

Speakers:

- **Alena Kudzko**, Deputy Director, GLOBSEC Policy Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia
- **Nicolas Tenzer**, Guest Professor, Science Po, Paris, France
- **Vít Dostál**, Director, AMO Research Center, Prague, Czech Republic
- **Hans Dietmar Schweisgut**, Secretary General, Austro-French Centre for Rapprochement in Europe, Vienna, Austria

Moderator: Kinga Brudzińska, Head of Future of Europe Programme, GLOBSEC Policy Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia

19.00 – 20.00

Buffet dinner at GLOBSEC premises

3 March 2020

Tuesday

09:00 - 09:15

Welcome and introduction

Berndt Körner, Deputy Executive Director, Frontex, Warsaw, Poland (via video)

9:15 - 10:45

Schengen Zone: Study Case of Enhanced Cooperation Looking Back to the History, Lessons Learnt and the Way Forward

The Schengen area, which originated in 1985 as a product of intergovernmental cooperation between five EU countries, developed into an area composed of twenty-six European countries, and was incorporated into the framework of the EU (1997). Undoubtedly, it is one of the greatest achievements of European integration. What are the biggest successes of Schengen area? How does free movement of people, including high skilled workers contribute to the growth of the EU economies? What are the weaknesses of the current (or the future) Schengen area? How did the



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Schengen zone affect European integration in the past three decades? Has Schengen alienated the EU members that were not part of Schengen, or the opposite? Can the example of creation of the Schengen area be transferred to other areas of cooperation, such as foreign and defence policy?

Speakers:

- **Saila Heinikoski**, Senior Research Fellow, Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Helsinki (FIIA), Finland
- **Jaap De Zwaan**, Professor, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands
- **Jakub Wiśniewski**, Amb. Ret. Vice President and Research Director, GLOBSEC Policy Institute, Bratislava, Slovakia

Moderator: **Christian Kvorning Lassen**, Deputy Director, EUROPEUM Institute for European Policy, Prague, Czech Republic

10:45 – 11:00

Coffee break

11:00 - 12:30

Future of Schengen: Drafting Scenarios for Future

The migration crisis of 2015 and the increase in terrorist attacks exposed the vulnerabilities of the existing framework for the border management of the EU. Some Member States have started to seriously question its values-based project of unity, resulting in a temporary reintroduction of border controls. Those measures, however, pose a threat to the functioning of the internal market – the main pillar on which the Union stands. What will the Schengen area of tomorrow look like? What would happen if the Schengen zone ceased to exist? What should be done so this scenario never becomes a reality? What do the growing executive powers of the European Border and the Coast Guard Agency (formerly Frontex) mean for the Member States? Is Schengen ready to accept new members such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania?

Speakers:

- **Raphael Bossong**, Associate, EU/Europe Research Division, German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), Berlin, Germany
- **Johanna Pettersson**, Associate Research Fellow in the Global Politics and Security Programme, Swedish Institute of International Affairs, Stockholm, Sweden
- **Jolanta Szymańska**, Coordinator, European Union Programme, Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM), Warsaw, Poland

Moderator: **Vittoria Meissner**, Research Associate, Institut für Europäische Politik e.V. Berlin, Germany

12.30 – 13.30

Lunch

13.30 – 15:00

European Migration Policy – New Area of Flexible Cooperation in Europe?

The EU has been bitterly divided by the migration crisis on the issue of European Migration Policy. Some of the Member States did not comply with the commonly accepted approaches, and the EU failed to overcome this immediate challenge as a whole. With the Migration Policy being one of the main political guidelines of the new Commission, how can the different visions towards the Policy be overcome? Can the Member States agree on a sustainable model to cope with the future migratory flows to Europe? What are the next steps towards the creation of a Common European



Asylum Authority? What can be done to make the EU's new Migration Policy plan work? How to bridge the divide among the EU member states with different visions towards migration policy? What should be the prerogatives of a European Council for Interior Security?

Speakers:

- **Ari Hirvonen**, University Lecturer and Director of the Doctoral Programme in Law, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
- **Giulia Laganà**, Senior Policy Analyst, Open Society Foundations, Brussels, Belgium
- **Patrícia Lisa**, Analyst, The Elcano Royal Institute for International and Strategic Studies, Madrid, Spain
- **Orsolya Raczova**, Foreign Policy Advisor, Összefogás / Spolupatričnosť political party, Slovakia

Moderator: **Csilla Malomvölgyi**, Policy Officer, The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Hungary, Budapest

15:00

End of seminar

The roundtable forms a part of a bigger international project implemented by GLOBSEC [DIFF GOV: European Governance: Potential of Differentiated Cooperation](#) between 2018-2020. This project is co-funded by Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union.

DIFF GOV explores the potential for flexible modes of cooperation between European Union member states in four areas: economic cooperation, Schengen zone, Common Security and Defence Policy, and Foreign and Neighbourhood Policy.

The DIFF GOV City talk on the same topic “**Jarovce or Berg? – do we want Europe of Open or Closed Borders?**” will be organized in May 2020 in Bratislava.

Past event and publications can be found here: <https://www.globsec.org/projects/futureofeurope-diffgov/>

