

How do EU agencies and other bodies contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy and to the Juncker Commission Agenda?

Executive summary

November 2016

Report prepared by Deloitte

Project team:

Thierry Van Schoubroeck

Éva Kamarás

Mathieu Saunier

Emilie Wiliquet

Chloé Gavard

What this report is about



Decentralised EU agencies and other bodies are important drivers of the successful implementation of the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Juncker Commission Agenda. This report presents their contribution to the priorities set out in the Union's strategic guidelines. This is illustrated by showing how agencies deliver benefits to EU citizens across various themes of their everyday lives.

Since the 1990s, the European Union and Member States have set up specialised bodies which are decentralised from the historical core location of the EU administration. The 37 EU decentralised agencies¹, 7 European joint undertakings and other bodies in the scope of this report (hereafter: 'agencies') are located across many Member States in order to bring Europe closer to citizens. They help the European Institutions make decisions and implement policies thanks to their expertise in specialised areas.

The agencies were created to respond to a particular need. Each of them carries out legal, technical and scientific activities and tasks in various areas, ranging from transport to security, from energy to health or from financial services to telecoms. They have an impact on the everyday life of more than 500 million European citizens.

Agencies have gained visibility by taking on an increasingly important role in the activities of the EU. Overall, the 2015 budget of the 44 agencies represents less than 0.8% of the EU's total budget (about €1.2 billion)³, and their workforce amounts to about 5,500 staff in 2016⁴. In order to achieve even more benefits for the citizens, they collaborate within the EU Agencies Network (EUAN). The Network is currently composed of 44 EU agencies and cooperates closely with European Institutions and Member States.

Challenges facing the Union and Member States include recovery from the 2008-2012 economic and financial crisis, the migration crisis, internal and external security threats, and climate change. EU agencies play a key role in implementing measures to respond to these challenges. They coordinate and pool together scientific and technical expertise and resources from European Institutions, national governments, authorities and industry. As a result, the EU can capitalise on the value agencies add in order to implement the strategic goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy and of the Juncker Commission Agenda.

The action of several agencies also has an external dimension. In particular, some of them encourage the development of international standards which bring value to the rest of the world.

The purpose of this report is to present the benefits of EU agencies in a clear and understandable way to a range of audiences, including citizens, members of the European Parliament and stakeholders and beneficiaries of agencies' services. Its aim is not to evaluate the performance of individual agencies but to explain and illustrate the contribution they make to the implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Juncker Commission Agenda – which in turn allows them to work towards the improvement of citizens' everyday lives.

¹ ACER, BEREC Office, CdT, CPVO, CEDEFOP, CEPOL, EASA, EASO, EBA, ECDC, ECHA, EDA, EEA, EFCA, EFSA, EIGE, EIOPA, EMA, EMCDDA, EMSA, ENISA, ERA, ESMA, ETF, EU IPO, EU ISS, Eurofound, Eurojust, EUROPOL, eu-LISA, EU-OSHA, FRA, FRONTEX, EIT, GSA, SatCen, SRB.

² Joint undertakings – namely BBI JU, Clean Sky 2 JU, FCH JU, F4E, IMI 2 JU, SESAR JU, S2R JU - are collaborative structures set up for the "efficient execution of Union research, technological development and demonstration programmes" under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

³ Consolidated annual accounts of the European Union – Financial year 2015, p. 33, http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2015/EU_AnnualAccounts2015_EN.pdf, consulted on 1 September 2016.

⁴ Budgets – Definitive adoption (EU, Euratom) 2016/150 of the European Union's general budget for the financial year 2016, p. 152, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2016:048:FULL&from=E>, consulted on 1 September 2016.

How do EU agencies contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy and to the Juncker Commission Agenda?

This report reviews the contribution of the 44 agencies of the EU Agencies Network against two major strategies setting the tone and direction for Europe in the last decade: the Europe 2020 Strategy, elaborated by the Barroso in 2010, and the Juncker Commission Agenda, published in July 2014. Agencies' contribution is analysed based on their missions, strategic objectives and actions as defined in their Founding Regulations and translated into their Annual Work Programmes and Annual Activity Reports.

The first section of the report presents the background to the EU's strategic objectives set out by the EU Treaties, the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Juncker Commission Agenda. It establishes the methodological approach chosen for the analysis, namely the Value Map of the EU agencies.

The second part of the report provides the analysis of agencies' contribution to the objectives of the two EU strategies according to five themes that cover several key aspects of citizens' everyday lives:

- Ensuring an area of freedom, security and justice,
- Supervising financial systems,
- Supporting EU businesses and innovation (including separate sections on innovation, energy, transport and digital connectivity),
- Fostering citizens' well-being (including separate sections on citizens' protection and skills and education),
- Providing security and defence.

The concluding chapter summarises this analysis and the agencies' contributions to innovation, growth, jobs, the digital society, the internal market, climate change and energy policies, the economic and monetary union, justice and fundamental rights, the migration agenda, and Europe's external policies.

Finally, the annexes contain a detailed analysis of the contribution of each of the 44 agencies to the Europe 2020 Strategy and the Juncker Commission Agenda.



Key takeaways

Building on their expertise in a wide range of areas, the agencies support the European Institutions as they make decisions and implement policies. The decentralisation of tasks to agencies targets increasing the efficiency of the European Union, but also brings Europe closer to citizens in many Member States. As decisions in more and more policy fields are taken and implemented by the Union, agencies play an important role in many aspects of the everyday life of citizens. These include food, medicine and chemical safety, education and knowledge, work environments, justice and fundamental rights, transport and security.

For the past four decades, EU Agencies have supported the work of the European Institutions and Member States. In 20 years, the number of EU agencies, bodies and offices has gone from 10 in 1995 to 44 in 2016. A growing number of specialised tasks has been decentralised from the core of European Institutions to bodies located across the European Union.

The Union has gone through crises of various natures – financial and economic, migratory, internal and external security. In the face of these crises, agencies have been flexible and adaptive to ever-changing circumstances, participating in their resolution. They have focused on delivering value and tangible benefits for European citizens and businesses.

The agencies are instrumental in bringing to life the fundamental objectives of the Union underlined in the Lisbon Treaty, namely:

- Promoting peace and the well-being of citizens in Europe;
- Building and sustaining an area of freedom, security and justice;
- Establishing an efficient and sustainable internal market;
- Establishing an economic and monetary union whose currency is the euro;
- Upholding and promoting the Union's values in its relations with the wider world.

Their actions for the implementation of these objectives enhance the well-being of citizens and the competitiveness of the Union.

This report demonstrates how agencies contribute to the Europe 2020 Agenda and the Juncker Commission Agenda by highlighting nine areas in which they positively impact various aspects of citizens' everyday lives.

In the field of **freedom, security and justice**, agencies contribute to ensuring the free movement of people within the Schengen area, guaranteeing a high level of security to citizens within that area by enhancing police and judicial cooperation, managing external borders, migration flows and asylum, and promoting fundamental rights.

When it comes to the **supervision of financial systems**, agencies work towards strengthening consumer protection through more integrated European supervision and regulation of financial systems.

Moreover, agencies create incentives for investment and **innovation** in Europe. Their activities include developing skills, setting up collaborative research projects, facilitating the market entry of innovative products and services and protecting intellectual property rights.

They ensure safe, efficient and effective **transport** of people and goods in Europe, as well as the supply of affordable and environmentally friendly **energy** for citizens and businesses.

They support EU businesses and innovation through **digital connectivity** by participating in the completion of a connected Digital Single Market.

Agencies also focus on **protecting citizens** in all their social and economic activities, as well as the environment. They work towards ensuring that Europeans are protected from unsafe products and communicable diseases, and that sustainable development practices counter the effects of climate change, and promote a fair working environment in all Member States.

They strive for the development of **skills and education** to better match the evolving needs of the labour market.

Finally, agencies support the Union's external policy that strives to guarantee the **defence and security** of EU citizens and territory and promote peace within and beyond the EU's borders, in order to increase prosperity and safeguard democracy.

And the action of agencies also has an external dimension as they encourage the development of international standards, thereby bringing value to the rest of the world in addition.

Agencies operate in a dynamic environment. They are ready to adapt to the Union's evolving objectives. They are already working towards the new goals highlighted by Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker in the 2016 State of the Union address, in particular the preservation of the European way of life and the empowerment and defence of citizens⁴¹. Their missions and actions are fully in line with the Union's 2017 budget focus on growth, jobs and addressing migration and its root causes.

⁴¹ State of the Union 2016 by Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, 14 September 2016.

⁴² ACER Communication Strategy 2014-2015, p. 4.

EU agencies are ready
to face the future.





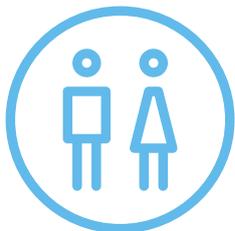
Ensuring an **area of freedom, security and justice** through the free movement of people, enhanced police and judicial cooperation, managed external borders, migration flows and asylum, and the promotion of fundamental rights



Creating incentives for investment and innovation through the development of skills, collaborative research projects, facilitated market entry of innovative products and services and protection of intellectual property rights



Supervising and regulating financial systems to strengthen consumers' protection



Protecting citizens, consumers, workers and the **environment**

Ensuring the safe, efficient and effective **transport** of people and goods in Europe

Ensuring the supply of affordable and environmentally friendly **energy** for citizens and businesses



Guaranteeing the defence and security of EU citizens and territory and promoting peace within and beyond the EU's borders

Developing **skills and education**



Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee (“DTTL”), its network of member firms, and their related entities. DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL (also referred to as “Deloitte Global”) does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/about for a more detailed description of DTTL and its member firms.

Deloitte provides audit, tax and legal, consulting, and financial advisory services to public and private clients spanning multiple industries. With a globally connected network of member firms in more than 150 countries, Deloitte brings world-class capabilities and high-quality service to clients, delivering the insights they need to address their most complex business challenges. Deloitte has in the region of 225,000 professionals, all committed to becoming the standard of excellence.

This publication contains general information only, and none of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, its member firms, or their related entities (collectively, the “Deloitte Network”) is, by means of this publication, rendering professional advice or services. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser. No entity in the Deloitte Network shall be responsible for any loss whatsoever sustained by any person who relies on this publication.