



Europe28: One Europe, one Market

SUMMIT

Brussels & online

8-9 June 2026

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A project of



Co-founders of



About

In today's geopolitical landscape, marked by growing competition among major economic blocs, Europe's priority must be to strengthen its own economic base by completing the Single Market. Only by fully leveraging the scale of its 450 million consumers can the EU remain a relevant global actor, compete effectively, and build the financial and industrial capacity needed in a world where internal economic strength is the foundation of geopolitical influence. Deepening integration in capital, energy and telecommunications requires political courage and difficult trade-offs, yet without tackling these foundational issues, Europe's growth and sovereignty will remain constrained.

The Jacques Delors Friends of Europe Foundation has launched a Coalition of Action to gather business, trade unions, academia, civil society and institutions behind one clear timeline: building momentum and deliverables towards completing the Single Market by 2028. It is building on the recommendations of the Letta report and the commitments of the European Commission towards 'One Europe-One Market'. The focus is practical and urgent: breaking down the barriers to integrate our underdeveloped and fragmented financial markets, create the opportunity for firms to scale up in Europe and solve its governance issues for a European growth strategy.

Framed by the Single Market 2028 campaign framework, the Summit will focus on three priority areas: Capital Markets Union, a 28th regime and accelerated decision-making. It will define what success looks like for businesses and citizens, while kicking off a European roadshow for the second half of the year. Discussions aim at identifying concrete roadblocks and build momentum for immediate action and will be grounded in data – including citizen insights on expectations for competitiveness, fairness and economic opportunities – to ensure the narrative resonates beyond Brussels.

The objective is clear: to move from diagnosis to delivery and show that Europe can act together.

Schedule

Monday, 8 June

19.00 - 21.30 POLICYMAKER'S DINNER

Leadership to deliver

The European Single Market for goods stands as one of Europe's greatest achievements. It lowered costs, boosted competition and increased prosperity across member states. Yet today's challenges – capital fragmentation, regulatory divergence and slow decision-making – show the job is far from finished.

This dinner will take stock of what worked in building the established Single Market and what lessons can be applied to finance, digital, energy and telecoms. What political leadership made progress possible then, and what is missing today?

By 2028, success should mean a Europe where capital flows freely, companies scale seamlessly, and decisions are taken with clarity and speed. A Single Market that delivers lower costs, stronger competition and tangible opportunities for citizens.

- What political trade-offs made the Single Market for goods succeed, and are leaders ready to make similar choices today?
- How are the most critical roadblocks preventing deeper integration in capital, digital and energy markets?
- How can member states take joint ownership of progress, rather than defaulting to blame or fragmentation?
- What concrete actions could be announced now to signal seriousness and momentum?

Schedule

Tuesday, 9 June

9.00 — 9.30 Registration and coffee

9.30 — 10.30 **SESSION 1**

Unlocking Europe's investment power

Europe does not lack savings. It lacks an integrated market that channels those savings into productive investment. Fragmented capital markets limit scale, raise costs and drive innovative firms abroad. Completing the Savings and Investment Union is essential to increasing the supply of long-term investment and strengthening Europe's competitiveness.

The benefits are clear: deeper pools of capital, better risk-sharing, stronger support for strategic sectors and greater resilience in times of crisis. But roadblocks persist – regulatory fragmentation, uneven supervision, insolvency differences and limited retail participation. If Europe's structural problem is underinvestment and a weak business case environment, how do we fix it?

- What are the three most urgent fixes to create momentum towards a truly integrated EU capital market?
- How can we align supervision and insolvency frameworks without reopening endless institutional battles?
- What would success by 2028 look like for scale-ups, pension savers and institutional investors?
- How do we make the Capital Markets Union tangible for citizens, in jobs, pensions and innovation at home?

10.30 — 11.00 Coffee break

11.00 — 12.00 **SESSION 2**

One Market, one regime

For many companies, expanding across Europe still means navigating 27 legal systems, tax regimes and administrative cultures. A 28th regime – one common legal and tax framework for doing business across the EU – could simplify scaling and strengthen Europe's attractiveness.

How do we design a regime that is optional, business-friendly and politically realistic – while delivering real simplification rather than cosmetic harmonisation? The potential rewards are substantial: lower compliance costs, faster cross-border growth and a stronger internal market for innovation. But political sensitivities around national competences, taxation and corporate law remain major roadblocks.

Schedule

- What concrete features must a 28th regime include to make a real difference for start-ups and scale-ups? What should be the minimum passporting criteria?
- How can mutual legal recognition and EU-wide tax incentives be structured to respect national prerogatives while enabling scale?
- What sectors could pilot the approach first?
- How can we ensure that simplification reduces the cost of doing business and aligns with investment cycles?

12.00 – 13.00

SESSION 3

Good governance, accelerated delivery

Europe recognises its competitiveness challenge, yet too often remains stuck in bureaucratic delivery mode. Siloed thinking separates capital, energy and digital policies, even though they are interconnected system enablers. Strategic decisions are fragmented across regulators, while the gap between public budgeting logic and private return-on-capital considerations persists.

If Europe's core problem is not ambition but delivery, governance must change. Faster decision-making, clearer political ownership and risk-based regulation are essential to improve the investment climate.

- How can decision-making be accelerated without undermining democratic legitimacy? Is enhanced cooperation part of the solution?
- Should strategic sectors be decided at a higher political level to overcome fragmentation?
- How can regulatory design better reflect investment cycles and high-capex realities, particularly in digital and infrastructure?
- What would a risk-based sovereignty model look like in practice – one that strengthens Europe without discouraging capital?

13.00 – 14.00

Lunch



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