CERN/3493/Rev.
Original: English
8 June 2020

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE

CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Action to be taken		*Voting procedure*
For decision	**CLOSED COUNCIL** 199th Session **18 June 2020**	Simple majority of Member States represented and voting (Consensus desirable)

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

ON

THE 2020 UPDATE OF THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS

The Council is invited to adopt the Resolution set out in this document.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION
ON
THE 2020 UPDATE OF THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS

THE COUNCIL,

WITH REGARD TO

(1) the CERN Convention, dated 1 July 1953 as amended on 17 January 1971, in particular its Article II-2 (b), according to which Organization's mission includes the organisation and sponsoring of international collaboration in nuclear (particle physics) research inside and outside the Laboratory;

(2) Rule 12 c) of the Rules of Procedure of the CERN Council (as revised in 2019, CERN/3388/Rev.2) according to which decisions of major importance for the Organization can be taken in the form of a Resolution;

CONSIDERING

(3) its declared intention in 2003 "*to develop, in the framework of the CERN Convention, the Organization's coordinating role in the definition of European policy in the domain of particle physics*" (CERN/2538/Rev., Annex 4);

(4) that, in 2006, it approved the first European Strategy for Particle Physics, through which it acknowledged that the increased globalisation and scale of particle physics make a well-coordinated strategy in Europe paramount and decided that, under Article II-2(b) of the CERN Convention, and acting as a council for European particle physics, it would hitherto define and update the Strategy based on proposals and observations from a dedicated scientific body that it would establish for this purpose (CERN-Council- S 002);

(5) the dedicated procedural framework for the periodic updates of the European Strategy for Particle Physics that it introduced in 2007/2008 (CERN/2732/Rev. and CERN/2779) and confirmed in 2013 and 2018 (CERN/3092/RA/Rev. and CERN/3092/Rev.2), pursuant to which, *inter alia*, the European Strategy Group (ESG) was established as an intermittent Council working group mandated to periodically elaborate Strategy update proposals, based on input from the scientific community, for the Council's approval;

(6) that, on this basis, in May 2013 it approved the first update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics, as elaborated by the ESG, and explicitly confirmed that Strategy updates should continue to be undertaken according to the aforementioned procedure (CERN-Council-S/106);

CONSIDERING FURTHER

(7) that, with a view to the next Strategy update, it confirmed in 2018 that, *"[t]he European Strategy for Particle Physics is a priority-setting exercise and individual projects must be approved subsequently by the relevant funding authority, be that the Council for projects proposed at CERN or the national funding agencies for projects proposed in the Member States"*;

(8) that in September 2018, it launched the 2020 Strategy update process and, in particular, established the ESG and related bodies;

(9) that, on the basis of an in-depth, scrutinised analysis of the input submitted by the scientific community, the ESG drew up its proposal for the Strategy update;

ACKNOWLEDGING

(10) the extensive coordination, evaluation and consensus-building that led to this proposal, which is an essential contribution to the future of particle physics and a coherent vision for particle physics in Europe and, as such, provides valuable guidelines to all stakeholders;

(11) that the 2020 Strategy update proposal is a scientific vision and, as such, does not constitute a research policy or funding decision on the part of the Member States;

(12) that its implementation requires further decision-making by the stakeholders concerned;

(13) and that, as far as CERN is concerned, any implementation of the projects recommended in the Strategy update requires separate decisions by the Council, in line with the procedures set out in the Convention and the Organization's Financial Rules and Regulations;

DECIDES

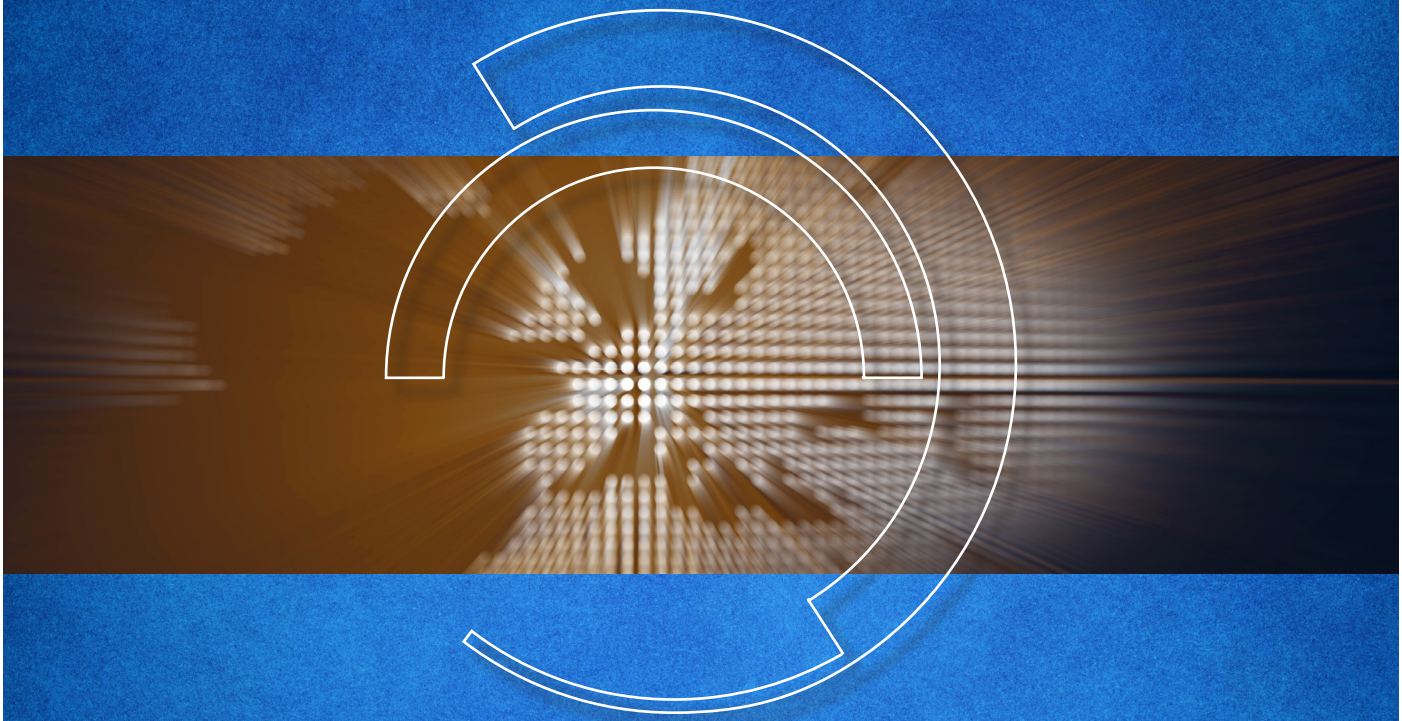
(14) to update the European Strategy for Particle Physics, proposed by the ESG and set out in Annex 1, as the scientific vision of the particle physics community in Europe;

AND INVITES THE CERN MANAGEMENT

(15) to use the Strategy update as input for its Medium-Term Plan and as the basis for developing a vision and a long-term plan for the Laboratory within the financial constraints of its constant budget whilst exploring additional funding sources, and

(16) to provide annual reports on the implementation of the high-priority recommendations of the Strategy update, including the results of the feasibility study for a future circular collider as well as accelerator R&D activities targeting other options, so that the Council can decide, based on the progress made, when the time is best suited to initiate the next Strategy update.

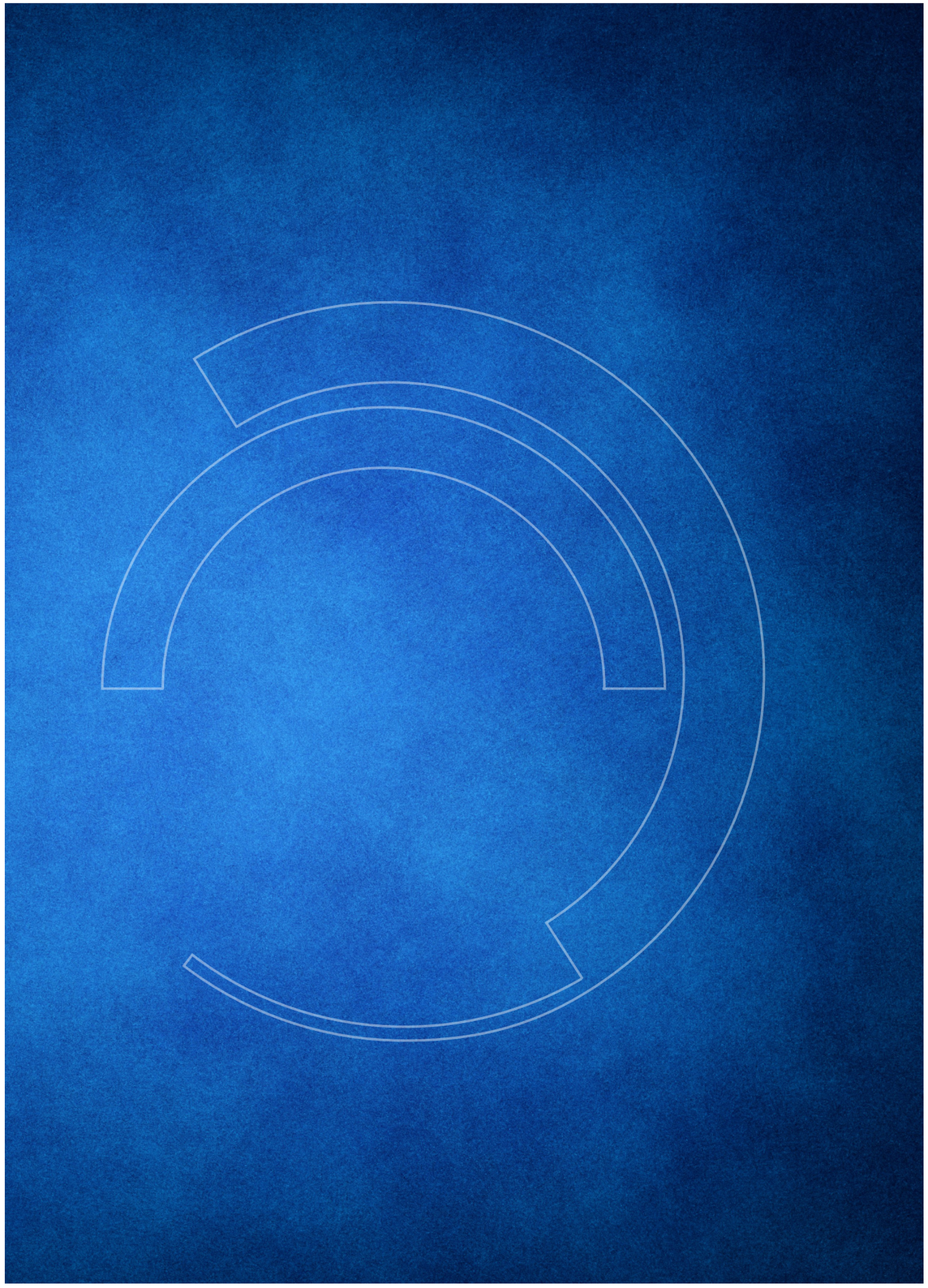
Annex 1



2020 UPDATE OF THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS

by the European Strategy Group

European Strategy Update



_A word from

The European Strategy for Particle Physics is the scientific deliberation process that forms the cornerstone of Europe's decision-making for the future of our field. Initiated in 2006, it was first updated in 2013 to reflect the evolution of the field following the start-up of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). In its first two iterations, the European Strategy put the emphasis firmly on the LHC, with global coordination in other areas of the field also taking prominence. Now, with a wealth of results from the LHC and other facilities, the time has come to pave the way for particle physics beyond the LHC, always maintaining the strong level of global coordination.

Fundamentally an open, inclusive and science-driven process, this update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics got under way in September 2018 when the CERN Council established the independent European Strategy Group (ESG) to coordinate the process. In a truly collaborative initiative, by the end of 2018 the particle physics community had submitted 160 contributions encompassing the worldwide particle-physics landscape and developments in related fields. In May 2019, the community came together and discussed the potential merits and challenges of the submitted proposals, in an open symposium in Granada, Spain. The inputs were distilled into the 250-page Physics Briefing book, an objective scientific summary published in September 2019, which formed the basis for the ensuing discussions.

In January 2020, during a week of intense deliberation in the small town of Bad Honnef, Germany, the ESG reached convergence and drafted the final scientific recommendations for the field, proposing a vision for both its near- and long-term future. The group's findings were initially scheduled to be announced in May, but delayed in light of the Covid-19 pandemic that is affecting the health and livelihoods of so many citizens around the world.

It is with great pleasure that we now make the second update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics publicly available, following adoption of the respective resolution by the CERN Council on 19 June 2020.

This process would not have been possible without the contributions of the entire particle physics community, and the dedication and commitment to science of the many colleagues in the ESG, the Physics Preparatory Group and the six working groups. We are also grateful for the constant support of the CERN Council delegates, during the entire process and in all the discussions leading us to the update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics.

Ursula Bassler (President of CERN Council)
Halina Abramowicz (ESG Chair)

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Preamble

Nature hides the secrets of the fundamental physical laws in the tiniest nooks of space and time. By developing technologies to probe ever-higher energy and thus smaller distance scales, particle physics has made discoveries that have transformed the scientific understanding of the world. Nevertheless, many of the mysteries about the universe, such as the nature of dark matter, and the preponderance of matter over antimatter, are still to be explored.

This 2020 update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics proposes a vision for both the near-term and the long-term future. It aims to significantly extend knowledge beyond the current limits, to drive innovative technological development, and to maintain Europe's leading role in particle physics, within the global context. The 2013 update came shortly after the monumental discovery of the Higgs boson, which was a turning point for research in particle physics. The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has established the crucial role of the Higgs boson in the acquisition of mass by the fundamental particles, but the observed pattern of masses remains an enigma. The Higgs boson is a unique particle that raises profound questions about the fundamental laws of nature. It also provides a powerful experimental tool to study these questions.

In the coming decade, the LHC, including its high-luminosity upgrade, will remain the world's primary tool for exploring the high-energy frontier. Given the unique nature of the Higgs boson, there are compelling scientific arguments for a new electron-positron collider operating as a "Higgs factory". Such a collider would produce copious Higgs bosons in a very clean environment, would make dramatic progress in mapping the diverse interactions of the Higgs boson with other particles and would form an essential part of a research programme that includes exploration of the flavour puzzle and the neutrino sector.

The exploration of significantly higher energies than the LHC will make it possible to study the production of Higgs boson pairs and thus to explore the particle's interaction with itself, which is key to understanding the fabric of the universe. Further, through the exploration of a new realm of energies, discoveries will be made and the answers to existing mysteries, such as the nature of dark matter, may be found. The particle physics community is ready to take the next step towards even higher energies and smaller scales. The vision is to prepare a Higgs factory, followed by a future hadron collider with sensitivity to energy scales an order of magnitude higher than those of the LHC, while addressing the associated technical and environmental challenges.

This Strategy presents exciting and ambitious scientific goals that will drive technological and scientific exploration into new and uncharted territory for the benefit of the field and of society.

1 Major developments from the 2013 Strategy

A. Since the recommendation in the 2013 Strategy to proceed with the programme of upgrading the luminosity of the LHC, the HL-LHC project, was approved by the CERN Council in June 2016 and is proceeding according to plan. In parallel, the LHC has reached a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, exceeded the design luminosity, and produced a wealth of remarkable physics results. Based on this performance, coupled with the innovative experimental techniques developed at the LHC experiments and their planned detector upgrades, a significantly enhanced physics potential is expected with the HL-LHC. The required high-field superconducting Nb_3Sn magnets have been developed. ***The successful completion of the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors should remain the focal point of European particle physics, together with continued innovation in experimental techniques. The full physics potential of the LHC and the HL-LHC, including the study of flavour physics and the quark-gluon plasma, should be exploited.***

B. The existence of non-zero neutrino masses is a compelling sign of new physics. The worldwide neutrino physics programme explores the full scope of the rich neutrino sector and commands strong support in Europe. Within that programme, the Neutrino Platform was established by CERN in response to the recommendation in the 2013 Strategy and has successfully acted as a hub for European neutrino research at accelerator-based projects outside Europe. ***Europe, and CERN through the Neutrino Platform, should continue to support long baseline experiments in Japan and the United States. In particular, they should continue to collaborate with the United States and other international partners towards the successful implementation of the Long-Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF) and the Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE).***

2 General considerations for the 2020 update

A. Europe, through CERN, has world leadership in accelerator-based particle physics and related technologies. The future of the field in Europe and beyond depends on the continuing ability of CERN and its community to realise compelling scientific projects. ***This Strategy update should be implemented to ensure Europe's continued scientific and technological leadership.***

B. The European organisational model centred on close collaboration between CERN and the national institutes, laboratories and universities in its Member and Associate Member States is essential to the enduring success of the field. This has proven highly effective in harnessing the collective resources and expertise of the particle, astroparticle and nuclear physics communities, and of many interdisciplinary research fields. Another manifestation of the success of this model is the collaboration with non-Member States and their substantial contribution. ***The particle physics community must further strengthen the unique ecosystem of research centres in Europe. In particular, cooperative programmes between CERN and these research centres should be expanded and sustained with adequate resources in order to address the objectives set out in the Strategy update.***

C. The broad range of fundamental questions in particle physics and the complexity of the diverse facilities required to address them, together with the need for an efficient use of resources, have resulted in the establishment of a global particle physics community with common interests and goals. This Strategy takes into account the rich and complementary physics programmes being undertaken by Europe's partners across the globe and of scientific and technological developments in neighbouring fields. ***The implementation of the Strategy should proceed in strong collaboration with global partners and neighbouring fields.***

3 High-priority future initiatives

A. An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider. For the longer term, the European particle physics community has the ambition to operate a proton-proton collider at the highest achievable energy. Accomplishing these compelling goals will require innovation and cutting-edge technology:

• the particle physics community should ramp up its R&D effort focused on advanced accelerator technologies, in particular that for high-field superconducting magnets, including high-temperature superconductors;

• Europe, together with its international partners, should investigate the technical and financial feasibility of a future hadron collider at CERN with a centre-of-mass energy of at least 100 TeV and with an electron-positron Higgs and electroweak factory as a possible first stage. Such a feasibility study of the colliders and related infrastructure should be established as a global endeavour and be completed on the timescale of the next Strategy update.

The timely realisation of the electron-positron International Linear Collider (ILC) in Japan would be compatible with this strategy and, in that case, the European particle physics community would wish to collaborate.

B. Innovative accelerator technology underpins the physics reach of high-energy and high-intensity colliders. It is also a powerful driver for many accelerator-based fields of science and industry. The technologies under consideration include high-field magnets, high-temperature superconductors, plasma wakefield acceleration and other high-gradient accelerating structures, bright muon beams, energy recovery linacs. ***The European particle physics community must intensify accelerator R&D and sustain it with adequate resources. A roadmap should prioritise the technology, taking into account synergies with international partners and other communities such as photon and neutron sources, fusion energy and industry. Deliverables for this decade should be defined in a timely fashion and coordinated among CERN and national laboratories and institutes.***

4 Other essential scientific activities for particle physics

A. The quest for dark matter and the exploration of flavour and fundamental symmetries are crucial components of the search for new physics. This search can be done in many ways, for example through precision measurements of flavour physics and electric or magnetic dipole moments, and searches for axions, dark sector candidates and feebly interacting particles. There are many options to address such physics topics including energy-frontier colliders, accelerator and non-accelerator experiments. A diverse programme that is complementary to the energy frontier is an essential part of the European particle physics Strategy. ***Experiments in such diverse areas that offer potential high-impact particle physics programmes at laboratories in Europe should be supported, as well as participation in such experiments in other regions of the world.***

B. Theoretical physics is an essential driver of particle physics that opens new, daring lines of research, motivates experimental searches and provides the tools needed to fully exploit experimental results. It also plays an important role in capturing the imagination of the public and inspiring young researchers. The success of the field depends on dedicated theoretical work and intense collaboration between the theoretical and experimental communities. ***Europe should continue to vigorously support a broad programme of theoretical research covering the full spectrum of particle physics from abstract to phenomenological topics. The pursuit of new research directions should be encouraged and links with fields such as cosmology, astroparticle physics, and nuclear physics fostered. Both exploratory research and theoretical research with direct impact on experiments should be supported, including recognition for the activity of providing and developing computational tools.***

C. The success of particle physics experiments relies on innovative instrumentation and state-of-the-art infrastructures. To prepare and realise future experimental research programmes, the community must maintain a strong focus on instrumentation. ***Detector R&D programmes and associated infrastructures should be supported at CERN, national institutes, laboratories and universities. Synergies between the needs of different scientific fields and industry should be identified and exploited to boost efficiency in the development process and increase opportunities for more technology transfer benefiting society at large. Collaborative platforms and consortia must be adequately supported to provide coherence in these R&D activities. The community should define a global detector R&D roadmap that should be used to support proposals at the European and national levels.***

D. Large-scale data-intensive software and computing infrastructures are an essential ingredient to particle physics research programmes. The community faces major challenges in this area, notably with a view to the HL-LHC. As a result, the software and computing models used in particle physics research must evolve to meet the future needs of the field. ***The community must vigorously pursue common, coordinated R&D efforts in collaboration with other fields of science and industry, to develop software and computing infrastructures that exploit recent advances in information technology and data science. Further development of internal policies on open data and data preservation should be encouraged, and an adequate level of resources invested in their implementation.***

5 Synergies with neighbouring fields

A. A variety of research lines at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics require dedicated experiments and facilities. Europe has a vibrant nuclear physics programme at CERN, including the heavy-ion programme, and at other European facilities. In the global context, a new electron-ion collider, EIC, is foreseen in the United States to study the partonic structure of the proton and nuclei, in which there is interest among European researchers***. Europe should maintain its capability to perform innovative experiments at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics, and CERN should continue to coordinate with NuPECC on topics of mutual interest.***

B. Astroparticle physics, coordinated by APPEC in Europe, also addresses questions about the fundamental physics of particles and their interactions. The ground-breaking discovery of gravitational waves has occurred since the last Strategy update, and this has contributed to burgeoning multi-messenger observations of the universe. ***Synergies between particle and astroparticle physics should be strengthened through scientific exchanges and technological cooperation in areas of common interest and mutual benefit.***

6 Organisational issues

A. An ambitious next-generation collider project will require global collaboration and a long-term commitment to construction and operations by all parties. ***CERN should initiate discussions with potential major partners as part of the feasibility study for such a project being hosted at CERN. In the case of a global facility outside Europe in which CERN participates, CERN should act as the European regional hub, providing strategic coordination and technical support. Individual Member States could provide resources to the new global facility either through additional contributions made via CERN or directly through bilateral and multilateral arrangements with the host organisation.***

B. The particle physics community and the European Commission have a strong record of collaboration. ***The relationship between the particle physics community and the European Commission should be further strengthened, exploring funding-mechanism opportunities for the realisation of infrastructure projects and R&D programmes in cooperation with other fields of science and industry.***

C. European science policy is quickly moving towards Open Science, which promotes and accelerates the sharing of scientific knowledge with the community at large. Particle physics has been a pioneer in several aspects of Open Science. ***The particle physics community should work with the relevant authorities to help shape the emerging consensus on Open Science to be adopted for publicly-funded research, and should then implement a policy of Open Science for the field.***

7 Environmental and societal impact

A. The energy efficiency of present and future accelerators, and of computing facilities, is and should remain an area requiring constant attention. Travel also represents an environmental challenge, due to the international nature of the field. ***The environmental impact of particle physics activities should continue to be carefully studied and minimised. A detailed plan for the minimisation of environmental impact and for the saving and re-use of energy should be part of the approval process for any major project. Alternatives to travel should be explored and encouraged.***

B. Particle physics, with its fundamental questions and technological innovations, attracts bright young minds. Their education and training are crucial for the needs of the field and of society at large. ***For early-career researchers to thrive, the particle physics community should place strong emphasis on their supervision and training. Additional measures should be taken in large collaborations to increase the recognition of individuals developing and maintaining experiments, computing and software. The particle physics community commits to placing the principles of equality, diversity and inclusion at the heart of all its activities.***

C. Particle physics has contributed to advances in many fields that have brought great benefits to society. Awareness of knowledge and technology transfer and the associated societal impact is important at all phases of particle physics projects. ***Particle physics research centres should promote knowledge and technology transfer and support their researchers in enabling it. The particle physics community should engage with industry to facilitate knowledge transfer and technological development.***

D. Exploring the fundamental properties of nature inspires and excites. It is part of the duty of researchers to share the excitement of scientific achievements with all stakeholders and the public. The concepts of the Standard Model, a well-established theory for elementary particles, are an integral part of culture. ***Public engagement, education and communication in particle physics should continue to be recognised as important components of the scientific activity and receive adequate support. Particle physicists should work with the broad community of scientists to intensify engagement between scientific disciplines. The particle physics community should work with educators and relevant authorities to explore the adoption of basic knowledge of elementary particles and their interactions in the regular school curriculum.***

Concluding remarks

This 2020 update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics has focussed on both near and long-term priorities for the field. Given the scale of our long-term ambition, the European plan needs to be coordinated with other regions of the world. A further update of the Strategy should be foreseen in the second half of this decade when the results of the feasibility study for the future hadron collider are available and ready for decision.

The resolution on the 2020 Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics was adopted at the 199th Session of the CERN Council on 19 June 2020.

_Annexes

_Annex 1:
The European Strategy Group

The European Strategy Group (ESG) is a special body set up by the CERN Council, with the remit to establish a proposal for the periodic update of the medium-and long-term European Strategy for Particle Physics, which it submits to the CERN Council for approval. The ESG is assisted in this task by a Physics Preparatory Group (PPG) and drafts its update proposal taking into account, inter alia, the scientific input submitted by the PPG. The ESG is composed of all the stakeholders of the European Strategy for Particle Physics.

In 2020, the composition of the ESG was as described below

MEMBERS
CERN Member States representatives
Professor Jochen Schieck (Austria)
Professor Dirk Ryckbosch (Belgium)
Professor Leander Litov (Bulgaria)
Professor Tomas Davidek (Czech Republic)
Professor Jens-Jørgen Gaardhøje (Denmark)
Professor Paula Eerola (Finland)
Dr Reynald Pain (France)
Professor Siegfried Bethke (Germany)
Professor Costas Fountas (Greece)
Professor Peter Levai (Hungary)
Professor Eliezer Rabinovici (Israel)
Professor Fernando Ferroni (Italy)
Professor Eric Laenen (Netherlands)
Professor Gerald Eigen (Norway)
Professor Jan Królikowski (Poland)
Professor Mario Pimenta (Portugal)
Dr Calin Alexa (Romania)
Professor Peter Adzic (Serbia)
Professor Stanislav Tokar (Slovakia)
Professor Maria José Garcia Borge (Spain)
Professor Kerstin Jon-And (Sweden)
Professor Tatsuya Nakada (Switzerland)
Professor Jonathan Butterworth (United Kingdom)

CERN Director-General
Dr Fabiola Gianotti

Major European National Laboratories
Professor Nicanor Colino (CIEMAT)
Professor Joachim Mnich (DESY)
Professor Anne-Isabelle Etienvre (IRFU)
Professor Achille Stocchi (LAL)
Professor Sijbrand de Jong (NIKHEF)
Dr Pierluigi Campana (LNF)
Professor Stefano Ragazzi (LNGS)
Professor Klaus Kirch (PSI)
Professor Mark Thomson (STFC-RAL)

Strategy Secretariat Members
Professor Halina Abramowicz (Scientific Secretary, ESG Chair)
Professor Keith Ellis (SPC Chair)
Professor Jorgen D'Hondt (ECFA Chair)
Professor Leonid Rivkin (Chair EU Lab. Directors' Mtg)

ESG INVITEES
President of the CERN Council
Dr Ursula Bassler

Associate Member States in the pre-stage to Membership
Professor Panos Razis (Cyprus)
Professor Boštjan Golob (Slovenia)

Associate Member States
Dr Aurelijus Rinkevicius (Lithuania)
Dr Alper Yüksel (Turkey)
Professor Borys Grynyov (Ukraine)

States with special Observer status (LHC)
Professor Yasuhiro Okada (Japan)
Professor Vladimir Kekelidze (Russian Federation)
Dr Abid Patwa (United States of America)

Organisations with Observer status
Mr Adam Tyson (European Commission)
Professor Boris Sharkov (JINR)

Other invitees
Professor Teresa Montaruli (Chair ApPEC)
Professor Jan Hrusak (Chair ESFRI)
Professor Michael Procario (Chair FALC)
Professor Marek Lewitowicz (Chair NuPECC)
Members of the PPG (see Annex 2)

CERN Support Group
Dr Roger Forty (Physics Preparatory Group and European Strategy Group documents editing)
Ms Vedrana Zorica (Administrative and Logistic Support)
Mr John Pym (Copy-editor)
Dr Eva-Maria Groniger-Voss (Legal Counsel)
Ms Kirsten Baxter (Principal Legal Adviser)

_Annex 2:
The Physics Preparatory Group

Strategy secretariat
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Professor Keith Ellis (United Kingdom) SPC Chair
Professor Jorgen D'Hondt (Belgium) ECFA Chair
Professor Lenny Rivkin (Switzerland) Chair EU Lab. Directors' Mtg

Scientific Policy Committee (SPC)
Professor Caterina Biscari (Spain)
Professor Belen Gavela (Spain)
Professor Beate Heinemann (Germany)
Professor Krzysztof Redlich (Poland)

European Committee for Future Accelerators (ECFA)
Professor Stan Bentvelsen (Netherlands)
Professor Paris Sphicas (Greece)
Dr Marco Zito (France)
Professor Antonio Zoccoli (Italy)

CERN
Dr Gian Giudice

ASIA/AMERICAS
Professor Shoji Asai (Japan)
Professor Marcela Carena (United States of America)
Professor Xinchou Lou (China)
Professor Brigitte Vachon (Canada)

_Annex 3:
The Working Groups

Working Group 1: Social and career aspects for the next generation
Chair: Professor Eric Laenen (Netherlands)

Working Group 2: Issues related to Global Projects hosted by CERN or funded through CERN outside Europe
Chair: Professor Mark Thomson (United Kingdom)

Working Group 3: Relations with other groups and organisations
Chair: Professor Tatsuya Nakada (Switzerland)

Working Group 4: Knowledge and Technology Transfer
Chair: Professor Leander Litov (Bulgaria)

Working Group 5: Public engagement, Education and Communication
Chair: Professor Sijbrand de Jong (Netherlands)

Working Group 6: Sustainability and Environmental impact
Chair: Professor Dirk Ryckbosch (Belgium)

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Prepared for publication by CERN's Education, Communications and Outreach Group

ISBN: 978-92-9083-575-2
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.17181/ESU2020Deliberation

European Strategy
Update