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I think that the reasons to be worried are well founded. If we look back 15 years ago, when we see Europe's ambitions and Europe's burst of enthusiasm in the 1990s, we are obviously in a very, very different place. What worries me in particular is not just the multiplicity of crises, which you have already mentioned in your introduction, Thierry, but also how they are combining and, possibly, leading one to the other. When an attempt is made to foresee things, there is a link, a possible link in any case, between the refugee crisis and European cohesion, for example, between the West and the East, the British referendum and whether or not a new momentum can be found.

There is a link between economic issues in general—including the Greek crisis, which has not been settled yet—and various countries' attitudes towards the EU. And so to me, this is a perilous period that requires serious responses. Obviously, the fact that we launched a European Neighbourhood Policy 10 years ago, that was supposed to stabilise and pacify Eastern and Southern Europe, should be added to that. Clearly that policy has not been very successful. Not that it alone could have changed the course of history, but what we see now is that, instead of exporting stability, we have imported instability.

Now, there are many reasons to worry, but at least there are some reasons to hope. Not to exaggerate the bright side of things, to force ourselves to see them through rose-coloured glasses, but simply to realistically assess them, there is still vitality in Europe. When President Hollande invoked article 42-7 a few days ago, asking the Union's other countries for support after the Paris attacks, the response lived up to our expectations. It came from Germany and Great Britain and countries such as Ireland and others. They either offered to replace French soldiers in operations in Africa, where they are currently deployed, in order to free up forces to defend our soil, or, for example, to lighten the budgetary financial burden that will necessarily exist after the security measures taken by France.

So we see that solidarity is still there, and I think the attacks helped to strengthen it. And then, if we also take a step back to look at what is happening from a distance, let's also remember that the EU has already been declared dead several times. When I was at the Brookings Institution, the Peterson Institute and other think tanks in Washington between 2007 and 2012, during the worst part of the euro crisis, most of the analysts there thought the euro zone was going to fall apart. It did not, demonstrating that there is a rather powerful, underlying logic to carrying on with the European project, even though the excitement there once was no longer exists.