

## "Renaming of the Jacques Delors building" from EESC-Info (October 2006)

**Caption:** At an official ceremony in September 2006, Anne-Marie Sigmund, outgoing President of the European Economic and Social Committee, and Michel Delebarre, President of the Committee of the Regions, set out the multiple reasons why the building which houses the two institutions is to be renamed the 'Jacques Delors building'.

**Source:** EESC-Info. Editor Govaert, Karel. October 2006, No 8. Brussels: Press Service of the European Economic and Social Committee. ISSN 1725-1923.<http://eesc.europa.eu/activities/press/eescinfo/2006/info-08-2006-en.pdf>.

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## Renaming of the Jacques Delors building

### **A commitment to a humane and social Europe**

The building at 99–101 rue Belliard, which houses the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the Committee of the Regions (CoR), will henceforth be named after Jacques Delors. During an official ceremony on 17 September, Anne-Marie Sigmund, outgoing President of the EESC, and Michel Delebarre, President of the CoR, set out the many reasons for associating the name of Jacques Delors with the homes of organised civil society and the regions, in particular his commitment to a European society characterised by dialogue, participation and decentralised action.

Jacques Delors was born in Paris on 20 July 1925. Self-taught, he managed to successfully combine his studies, professional activities and commitment to Christian trade unionism. He quickly became an expert in social and economic affairs. Former member of the European Parliament, Economics and Finance Minister under François Mitterrand and President of the European Commission from 1985 to 1995, Jacques Delors profoundly influenced European integration and made excellent use of his experience in economic and social affairs.

The completion of the internal market, the signing of the Single Act, the reforms of the Community budget, the framing of economic and monetary union, the adoption of the single currency and the strengthening of the Union's powers through the adoption of the Treaty of Maastricht are just a few examples of the scale of the tasks accomplished under his leadership and influenced by his vision of a humane and social Europe.