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With the support of: Reynaers Aluminium,
 Group CFE, Sigma Coatings

The European Union is a supranational organization comprising 28 states and 510 million inhabitants with 60 years of shared history and a collection of political, social, commercial, territorial, humanitarian, judicial, agricultural, energetic, monetary and military agreements. However, the EU is also composed of 50,000 civil servants who occupy 865,000 m² of offices in 61 different buildings in an unplanned and unprogrammed neighbourhood, which is in great part the result of speculative investment. The three legislative and executive bodies as well as various institutional and private correlated activities, including the highest number of diplomats and second-highest number of lobbies in the world, are referred to by political-economic journalism as "Brussels".

Europe exists, it is in Brussels! Between the two Belgian regions of Flanders and Wallonia, Brussels is host to the EU Quarter, often considered an urban enclave. However, it has developed its own ecosystem in the form of a network of housing, equipment and services which go beyond the limits of the neighbourhood itself. It fosters ambivalent relationships with the territory it depends on, but today's Brussels could not exist without the influence of Europe's institutions. Yet, despite being the EU's principal territorial, physical and symbolic anchorage, the European Quarter in Brussels barely contributes to a collective European identity.

By accepting the role of hostess to the common enterprise of Europe, Brussels *de facto* accepts responsibility for its territorial anchorage. The EU Quarter is above all the spatial expression of the European political system. However, for morphological, security and financial reasons, it is also impervious to citizen initiatives. The Belgian Pavilion therefore addresses the apparent deficiency of democratic and citizen spaces in the EU Quarter. By offering a public agora, it hopes to arouse political commitment in European citizens and extend an invitation to pursue the construction of Europe as a political ideal, as well as its anchorage in Brussels. Based on spatial hints and urban or architectural traces, its guidebook, *Voyage en Eurotopie*, offers a glimpse of what Europe and Brussels may be and how space-makers may learn from the supranational city.

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 Philippe Braquenier,
Voyage en Eurotopie, 2018.
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 Philippe Braquenier,
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