

**ENoP Consultation Input on:  
"Towards a new European Neighbourhood Policy"**

- **Name:** European Network of Political Foundations /ENoP/ a.s.b.l.
- **Type of Respondent:** Civil Society Organisation
- **Location of Headquarters:** Office based in Brussels, Belgium; registration in Luxembourg
- **Contact details including an e-mail address:** Rue D'Arlon 15, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium;  
e-mail address: [policy@enop.eu](mailto:policy@enop.eu)

**Consultation Document ENP Deadline:** 30 June 2015

Input submission: [Near-Neighbourhood-Consultations@ec.europa.eu](mailto:Near-Neighbourhood-Consultations@ec.europa.eu)  
<http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/consultation/consultation.pdf>

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: [info@enop.eu](mailto:info@enop.eu) • [www.enop.eu](http://www.enop.eu)

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator : Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners  
CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalana i  
Demòcrata



## The European Network of Political Foundations

The “European Network of Political Foundations – independent actors in democracy promotion, development cooperation and political dialogue<sup>1</sup>” was established in 2006 as a platform, serving as a communication and dialogue instrument between political foundations in Europe and the Institutions of the European Union as well as civil society actors in the fields of democracy support, development cooperation and political dialogue. Further to that, it provides services to its members to promote their integration into the respective programmes of the European Union.

European political foundations support democratization processes around the world and aim at strengthening key aspects such as good governance, rule of law, human rights as part of EU development cooperation and in the framework of a coherent EU foreign policy. ENoP serves as a platform to share expertise and facilitate exchanges among its members. ENoP gives input to public consultations organised by the EU institutions; publishes policy papers with recommendations to the EU, organises conferences and expert roundtables.

ENoP currently consists of sixty-three political foundations from twenty-three countries in the EU and encompassing six political families, namely: ALDE, EPP, S&D, ECR, Greens/EFA, GUE/NGL.

ENoP member foundations engage themselves in long-term partnerships with local authorities as well as civil society organisations and other non-state-actors, including political parties. The activities of political foundations in the fields of democracy promotion and development include capacity building and training, information and awareness raising seminars, advocacy and lobbying campaigns, as well as facilitation of policy dialogues and the interaction of state and non-state actors. The main focus, however, is on the implementation of democracy support and development projects with local partners in more than 100 developing and transition countries throughout the world.

Upon this background, and based on the expertise possessed by its member-foundations, ENoP, and in particular its Working Group on EU Enlargement/Neighbourhood Policies has elaborated the following **joint input** on the **“Towards a new European Neighbourhood Policy.”** It brings the vast experience of ENoP members and their local partners.

## Introduction

Upon the background of the necessity for revision of the current EU ENP policy framework, ENoP has elaborated a joint input on its vision how these policies should be shaped, and which aspects in particular need to be taken into account.

Based on the expertise possessed by ENoP member-foundations and their local partners, ENoP and in particular its Working Group on EU Enlargement/Neighbourhood Policies has elaborated the following joint input on the **“Towards a new European Neighbourhood Policy.”**

<sup>1</sup> ENoP is currently benefiting of an EU grant co-financed under the NSA-LA budget line by DG DEVCO: *“Building a bridge towards socio-political stakeholders for an effective EU development assistance – enhanced dialogue with and within the European Network of Political Foundations”*

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalana i  
Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

## Lessons Learned and Questions on the Future Direction of ENP (General Questions)

1. *Should the ENP be maintained? Should a single framework continue to cover both East and South?*

**The ENP should be maintained** as a tool for further supporting democracy and human rights in the EU neighborhood. Furthermore, it provides a framework for close cooperation and partnership to further strengthen common policies that are needed.

However, the EU partners in the East and South have different cultural features and strategic orientation, and therefore **differentiated approaches** towards different countries need to be implemented in order to respond adequately to their needs as well as to address the goals of the EU.

A **common ENP framework** helping to formulate the EU's objectives in terms of **promoting democratic structures and human rights, adapted to geographical and thematic needs by differentiation** could lead to a more coherent EU foreign policy. By strengthening a bottom-up approach by including civil society organisations, a more credible stance for democracy and human rights support can be envisaged. In this regard the geographical focuses of East and South can be maintained within a common ENP framework, as a demand-driven approach favors new thematic cooperation lines, which are still geographically relevant, but nevertheless not entirely bound to a joint framework. It leaves room for more flexibility to needs in the south or the east.

Of upmost importance is that the new ENP framework will receive **political backing** by the individual EU member states. Until today a joint positioning had been rather absent – as visible with the political developments in Ukraine.

2. *Should the current geographical scope be maintained? Should the ENP allow for more flexible ways of working with the neighbours of the neighbours? How can the EU, through the ENP framework, support its neighbours in their interactions with their own neighbours? What could be done better to ensure greater coherence between the ENP and the EU's relations with Russia, with partners in Central Asia, or in Africa, especially in the Sahel and in the Horn of Africa, and with the Gulf countries?*

Along with the number of internal problems within the EU, we now face economic and security implications of the crisis in Ukraine and the Middle East. Working together with international and state partners is crucial for achieving sustainable peace and stability in conflict regions. Threats in countries like Egypt, Israel, Libya, and Syria, are complex and go beyond the borders of the individual countries. They also have high implications on individual member-states by posing the issue of illegal migration. Therefore, regional dimensions of challenges require collective efforts and close cooperation with neighbours. Therefore, the EU can't be effective in taking actions on both bilateral and regional basis under the ENP without engaging and **coordinating** its efforts with **regional actors and "the neighbours of the neighbours"**.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO

Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès

Fondation Max van der Stoep

Fondazione Magna Carta

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

ISTAME Institute for Strategic and

Development Studies

LIBERALES

Politische Akademie

Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

And by the associate:

Catdem Fundació Catalana i

Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

In regard of **Southern Neighborhood**, an exclusive EU-“neighbour” perspective is inherently insufficient. Maghreb experts have pointed to the importance of other strategic references of their countries such as the Sahel.

In addition changing of the EU approach and vision to the development assistance to African countries is also needed in response to increasing **the EU donor visibility in the region**. Despite the strong financial EU support provided for ENP-related projects from 2007 to 2013, the EU visibility in the region remains lower in comparison to development aid provided by other actors, like China and Japan, for instance (who mainly contributed to infrastructure investing).

In the **Eastern Neighbourhood**, while taking into consideration the political situation, the EU should demonstrate continued commitment to the Eastern Partnership, and assist the countries seeking close relationship with the European Union. Simultaneously, the EU should keep the dialogue with Russia on going.

The framework could open up to **neighbours of neighbours** by creating a guideline for the avenues of cooperation. An incentive invitation to the European neighbors in a broad sense avoids the question of adhesion to the EU and can at the same time elaborate tailored partnerships to interested states. This could help to increase the efficiency of the ENP, as the mutual agreements based on the guidelines are more transparent and have been accepted by the partners of the partner. **The EU should encourage cooperation of its neighbors with their own neighbors**, by giving respective incentives, for instance via cross-border infrastructure projects or free trade zones in the border regions.

3. *How could a more comprehensive approach with more active involvement by Member States give the policy greater weight? Would stronger co-ownership of the policy be preferred by partners?*

In principle stronger co-ownership would be preferred by partners. However, the inherent asymmetry of EU-partner country relations as well as in some cases questionable legitimacy of governments of partner countries challenges the realization. Therefore it is even more important to build stronger links to the citizens in the neighbourhood countries. Citizens and various stakeholders, such as **civil society**, should be included in the process of policy formulation. Thus, the overall ENP framework would be made **more inclusive and accessible**. It will ensure that a stronger emphasis on the needs of the partner countries will be reflected in the ENP and therefore will benefit the cooperation between the EU Institutions, member states and partner countries.

A change of the European basic conception and discourse is in order to make clear that Europe and the Southern Mediterranean **share common values and interests**. They have to work together to realize their respective interests. Even stronger the EU together with its partners have to greater focus on common values such as human rights, democracy, women and youth.

With regards to the more active **involvement by member states**, the experience and expertise of certain member states working intensively with specific regions should be considered in shaping the future of the ENP. Those member states could act as forerunners in intensifying the relations with Southern or Eastern Neighbourhood countries. However in order to be credible it is important that all EU member states take ownership of the entire European Neighbourhood Policy.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu  
Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAM Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata



4. *Are the **Association Agreements and DCFTAs** the right objective for all or should more tailor-made alternatives be developed, to reflect differing interests and ambitions of some partners?*

Until today the Association Agreements could not entirely serve the intensions they had been given at the beginning. What could be observed especially among citizens and civil society in those partner counties is a stronger need to focus in a **more credible approach toward democracy support and human rights including the rule of law, minority rights and religious freedom**. This is especially true for countries in the Eastern Neighbourhood. As this approach has not been fully successful given the reluctance of some countries to sign the Association agreements a more tailor made approach would lead to better results.

5. *Are the **ENP Action Plans** the right tool to deepen our partnerships? Are they too broad for some partners? Would the EU, would partners, benefit from a narrower focus and greater prioritisation?*

The ENP Action plans are a good tool to **formulate and identify the common principles of cooperation**. They serve as **long-term visionary framework** based on which common short- term and long-term goals can be formulated.

6. ***ENP Progress Reports**: Is this approach appropriate for all partners? Has it added value to the EU's relations with each of its partners? Can EU and/or partner interests be served by a lighter reporting mechanism? Should the reporting be modulated according to the level of engagement of the ENP partner concerned? How can we better communicate key elements?*

The ENP Progress Reports have to be kept as without them there is no other official way of **monitoring the countries developments**. They are important indicators for the societal and political changes. The reports enable CSOs to use them as a tool to point out national weaknesses and shortcomings. Especially in the Eastern Partnership countries those reports are seen as an important tool to channel in their observations.

General principles and values the EU is founded on democratic principles should always be reflected in the Progress Reports. However, beyond the Progress Reports should serve the bilateral specifics and be adapted to them.

7. ***Sector cooperation** across a broad range of areas (i.e. energy, agriculture, justice and home affairs): Can partnerships be focussed more explicitly on joint interests, in order to increase ownership on both sides? How should the ENP accommodate the differentiation that this would entail? Are new elements needed to support deeper cooperation in these or other fields?*

Different sectorial cooperations are crucial elements for a more tailored region and county specific ENP and Association Agreements. We should also not forget that sectorial cooperation in

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator : Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO

Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep

Fondazione Magna Carta

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung

ISTAME Institute for Strategic and

Development Studies

LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

And by the associate:

Catdem Fundació Catalanista i

Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission



the steel and coal industry and in energy issues was one of the most important triggers behind the European integration itself as well. Hence, sectorial cooperation can in the long run lead to further integration on other issues as well between ENP countries and the EU.

**ENP countries are very heterogeneous, with different needs and aspirations towards the EU.** However, most of them are open for at least some kind of exchange of information. They are eager to learn best practices and look forward to know-how and technology transfers. Because of this ENP should use sectorial cooperation's tailored to country specific needs. Some countries will rather be interested in technological cooperation, while others might be interested in energy cooperation or justice cooperation.

Sectorial cooperation can also be useful for the EU. The EU is dependent on hydrocarbon imports, so energy cooperation's with ENP countries can help diversifying energy sources, suppliers and transportation routes. Cooperation in Justice and Home affairs can help tackle international terrorism and organised crime. As a new tool the EU should involve regional organizations and integrations more in developing sectorial cooperation's. Organizations like the Union for the Mediterranean, or the Arab League, which have regular sectorial ministerial meetings, could be good vehicles for concrete cooperation projects and initiatives. This could also prove a way to involve Russia more through cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Union.

8. **Visa liberalisation** and visa facilitation processes have eased travel and cemented reforms; mobility partnerships have furthered contacts, with programmes supporting these processes. *What further work is necessary in this area, which is regarded as key by all ENP partners? How can the ENP further support the management of migration and help to draw the benefits of mobility?*

**Mobility** is a **key issue** for the Maghreb countries and the neighbourhood countries as such, both on the practical level and as an important symbol for mutual respect and appreciation. Visa facilitation for selected groups, such as for students or temporary workers, is a very powerful incentive the EU and its member states have at its disposal to encourage and reward reform. Scholarships for students and apprentices should be multiplied. A lot can be gained here, not at least concerning trust in the EU, with relatively low costs.

9. *How can the EU do more to **support sustainable economic and social development** in the ENP partner countries? How can we empower economically, politically and socially the younger generation? How to better promote sustainable employment? And how can these objectives be better linked to indispensable reforms in the fields of anti-corruption, judicial reform, governance and security, which are prerequisites for foreign direct investment?*

Diversity of actors including multiplicity in business sectors is as important as a pluralistic political spectrum. Monopoly structures might guarantee stability and security over a short term but have been proven insufficient to provide these in long term. Neither these structures channel in the needs of the people or encourage creation of new and innovative ideas.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO

Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep

Fondazione Magna Carta

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung

ISTAME Institute for Strategic and

Development Studies

LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

And by the associate:

Catdem Fundació Catalanista i

Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

It is of utmost importance to intensify the engagement with the youths of these countries. This is especially true because of the usually high youth unemployment rate. As far as education is concerned the promotion of vocation training in the frame of dual systems can help offer economic prospects. The youth must be politicized in a positive way and its active participation at an integrative, consensus-orientated political culture that includes entire society.

**Young people should be included in decision-making procedures concerning the future of their countries.** It would be important to strengthen the voice of youth in these societies and support inclusion of young people in political decision-making. EU could support participation of youth by capacity building activities like education and training of future leaders in partner countries, and encouraging grass-root level participation.

Adjoining workshops by and for young people (e.g. of young experts within the parties) in the ENP country itself will enable to spread the experiences obtained amongst varied groups of young people. It is also important to develop a new social contact between government and citizens in the Arab world.

The role of the young generation could be developed by **enabling greater mobility** and by **simplifying visa regulations**, by widening range of training programmes abroad based on prior received training. The EU should also build more upon the **ongoing success of student and academic exchange programmes like the Erasmus + programme** by even further expanding their dimension towards more ENP countries and by giving them larger quotas. We should also not only focus on students; we need programmes for young unemployed people as well such as Leonardo within the EU countries.

With regard to Moroccan, the EU should mainly focus on a further strengthening of the present statut avancé through an intensifying of exchanges of parliamentary delegations (EU-Morocco), delegations of young leaders and of the strong Moroccan civil society.

Concerning the pertinent security threat which the EU has in common with its neighbour Morocco, it is not enough to boost cooperation within the security sector, rather the EU should press Morocco to continue its slow but constant reform politics towards a better Governance and more transparent and balanced judiciary as envisaged in the 2011 Constitution. The general focus to cope with extremism and terrorism must be on a more inclusive economic and political, especially for the very young Moroccan society. Regarding Morocco the EU should benefit from the political stability and boost Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and economic initiatives in order to strengthen Morocco's economy and prospects for young people.

10. *How should the ENP address **conflicts and crises in the neighbourhood**? Should CFSP and CSDP activities be better integrated in the ENP framework? Should it have a greater role in developing confidence-building measures and post-conflict actions as well as related state- and institution-building activities?*

The European Union should respond to crises and conflict situations by implementing an effective European Neighborhood Policy that will be closely integrated into an overall European Union Foreign Policy and a comprehensive approach using all instruments of the EU and of the Member States. A review of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) is needed in order to reach its full potential.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata



**Over-securitization should be avoided, as political, economic, social and cultural solutions are needed to current challenges.** Immediate acceleration of initiatives from the European Commission to create solidarity mechanisms in the field of asylum and migration policy is vital.

EU's responses to the conflicts and crises in neighbourhood have to be a combination of elements, including confidence building measure and early warning system and mediation. As part of confidence and peace building measure the EU should apply an inclusive approach instead of supporting only elites who are willingly to ignore national, ethnic and religious minorities within their countries. Through supporting various ethnic groups the EU should apply a pluralistic approach to its conflict and crisis management. The case of Georgia, Ukraine and the MAGRHEB countries show that in not doing though it leads to rather instability and puts the EU assistance in jeopardy.

Events of recent years in the Neighbourhood regions showed that states critically weakened by open or hidden internal conflicts on the bases of nationality, language, ethnicity, religion etc. give completely unpredictable responses to initiatives from the EU's side to closer ties and increase cooperation. Georgia in 2008, the Arab Spring countries since 2011 on, and lately Ukraine – these cases clearly demonstrate that, when assessing the strategic potential and the actual deliverables of individual countries or regions, European Neighbourhood Policy must consider these deeply rooted domestic divisions regarding the developments in treating minorities and reconciliation with all important factions of these societies.

The **role of ENP should be to support the capacity building process** (both with institutions and NGOs) and the decrease of vulnerabilities via the funds available under the ENP, and thus to **empower local actors to take responsibility for their own security**. Independence, once achieved, is not enough anymore. More efficient governments are needed.

**11. Should the ENP be given a strengthened focus on working with partners on the prevention of radicalisation, the fight against terrorism and organised crime?**

In the fight against new threats the EU should take proactive instead of reactive measures. Working with partners is obligatory as the partners are the key players and main influencers on the ground, where the terrorist groups emerge and operate. Collective answer is needed but without direct EU involvement in internal issues. In terms of the fight against terrorism, the EU may need to provide greater support to partner countries of origin and transit.

The great threat of radicalization and terrorism for Europe and North Africa results mainly a widespread politics of economic exclusion and persistent authoritarianism. Economic uncertainty, unemployment and disappointments of the changes facilitate radicalization, which has a direct impact on the security situation in the countries. The young population there needs better economic prospects. Education and social inclusion also play an important role here.

**12. Should security sector reform be given greater importance in the ENP?**

**There is no economic growth and investments without security and stable institutions, which are based on a pluralistic democratic society and follow human rights principles.** We have seen brutality of the police forces against demonstrators in the Arab countries since the protest wave started in 2011. Some reports state that thousands of protestors have been detained and hundreds were killed by security forces during the protests in Egypt. Promoting and encouraging

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission



the EU partners from the East and the South neighbourhood to initiate and successfully implement political and security sector reforms is critical to achieve long-term regional stability. In the countries the EU has leverage, it can support this process by using more actively the tools that CSDP provides and particularly by conducting advisory missions in cooperation with the host nation's authorities to reform security sectors where needed. This requires a more holistic strategy that synchronizes different tools from CFSP, CSDP, and ENP, and use of the existing levers in a more integrated way to advance institutional reform.

The EU must urgently take into account the new security challenges that have arisen in the Southern Mediterranean. Better coordination between the EU and its member states is crucial in encouraging and supporting security sector reform and to address the common challenges. Moreover, more effective institutions for the cooperation are needed which sincerely encompass the more strategic approach of the EU towards the countries of the region underpinned by strong political support of the EU members states in a coherent way.

13. *Regional cooperation: Is the multilateral dimension able to deliver further added value? Are these formats fit for purpose? How can their effectiveness be strengthened? Can we more effectively use other, more flexible frameworks? Can we better cooperate with other regional actors (Council of Europe, OSCE, League of Arab States, Organisation of the Islamic Conference, African Union)?*

On the road to the "Big Bang" enlargement round of the EU in 2004, the policy of incentivizing regional cooperation mechanisms and organisations among neighbour countries have proved itself as a major success by contributing to these regions' stability, socio-economic and security cooperation as well as political dialogue. The benefits of such cooperation cannot be underestimated: not only did, for example, the Visegrad Cooperation contribute to a long-term settlement of disputes among Hungary, Slovakia the Czech Republic and Poland; it also led to an advanced cooperation mechanism in the issues related to European integration. We strongly encourage that a reformed European Neighbourhood Policy consider the establishment or further **development of regional cooperation mechanisms** outside the European Union as a priority. This especially applies to regions where stability is fragile and interstate relations are burdened by religious and ethnic tensions, as the final and most imperative aim of ENP must be stability, prosperity and peace in the Neighbourhood area.

Best practices: the International Centre for Democratic Transition, a that-time development think-tank based in Budapest, had, by 2011 elaborated on a pilot project of "mirroring" the V4 cooperation to the countries of the Western Balkans. Furthermore, the adaptability of existing regional cooperation models is underlined by the successful creation of a "Visegrad Battlegroup" within the Euro-Atlantic security architecture, which is based on the Nordic and the Baltic models.

14. *How should the ENP further develop engagement with civil society in its widest sense? Can more be done to network different parts of the partner populations?*

A more inclusive approach within the new European Neighbourhood Policy towards Civil Society Organisations is needed, where Civil Society Organisations play an active role in the framework.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO

Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep

Fondazione Magna Carta

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung

ISTAME Institute for Strategic and

Development Studies

LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

And by the associate:

Catdem Fundació Catalana i

Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

The respective mechanisms how to do that must be adapted to the specific and very diverse situation in the partner countries.

Civil society organisations should not only be included further via official consultations by EU Delegations but should play an active role in the national reform process. Bilateral and international cooperations should always include and take the views and needs of civil society into account. Until today, the Neighbourhood Policy rather was based on governmental cooperation, leaving many times the needs of civil society apart. This has cost the EU a lot of credibility.

**Civil Society representatives** need to be given **stronger voice**. They need to be further capacitated to channel the citizens' need into the policy reform processes in their respective countries, as CSOs are in direct contact with citizens and can best represent their needs and interest.

As fragmented civil society remains a challenge in many countries in the European neighborhood, especially in the European Neighborhood South, the ENP could focus on supporting dialogue between civil society activists representing different segments of the societies.

An enabling environment as a precondition for democratic societies includes various elements: the **administrative, legal, financial, judicial and political environment** together determine what is envisaged by an enabling environment. **An enabling environment** touches upon issues such as freedom of expression, democratic participation, accountability and transparency. It requires bringing together and capacitating various stakeholders like civic actors, political actors, parliaments, business associations, trade unions, local authorities etc. **CSOs in neighbourhood countries** often face many obstacles. Many times, they have to carry out their work in non-supportive environments, with an increasing tendency to further restrictions and controlling. Especially financing for CSO activities faces restriction and often access to national funds is scarce. The ENP should closely follow up on national standards to support enabling environment for CSOs and thus enhance the conditions for CSOs to manifold and follow freely their roles.

*15. What more can be done to promote links between business communities? With and between Social Partners (trade unions and employers' organisations) and to promote social dialogue? What can be done to promote links between scientific communities, universities, local authorities, women, youth, the media?*

**Strengthening the social dimension of the European integration process is crucial for a more successful ENP in future.** Mutual **accountability**, enhanced **transparency** as well as an inclusive **civil and social dialogue** must become constituencies of a newly shaped ENP. The EU should promote civil and social dialogue among various stakeholders such as trade unions and CSOs.

**High unemployment especially among youth (and women)** is still a burden for further development in many neighbouring countries. These high rates lead to growing poverty, social exclusion and the deterioration of workers' rights in the region. Against this background the EU should intensify its support to tackle unemployment in the Eastern and especially in the southern neighbourhood. Simultaneously social security mechanisms must be improved.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO

Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès

Fondazione Max van der Stoep

Fondazione Magna Carta

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

ISTAME Institute for Strategic and

Development Studies

LIBERALES

Politische Akademie

Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

And by the associate:

Catdem Fundació Catalanista i

Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

The current growth-based approach of the EU should be accompanied by more socio-economic development in order to encourage social protection policies. The EU should help to create social protection floors with basic guarantees such as health care, education and social security in the neighbouring countries. Social protection policies should be included in AAs and ENP Action Plans.

**Women and youth** are often the most unsupported and weakest in society. Women and youth face many challenges, high unemployment, social and economic dependency and violent acts, often by their intimate partner or family. Continue to support and encourage implementing a policy to address women's socio-economic vulnerability and violence against women should be in the focus of the ENP.

When it comes to DCFTAs, transparency and disclosure of relevant information must be guaranteed also to CSOs and trade unions. It must be ensured that **free trade agreements enhance working conditions and social protection** in the affected countries and foster inclusive and social development.

In order to address inequalities in the ENP countries a progressive taxation, minimum wages and a better social protection of workers are necessary. The fight against corruption and illicit financial flows must remain a key point of the ENP.

The **freedom of association** is essential for organizing social dialogue. Nevertheless in particular the MENA region still faces severe violations of the freedom of expression and interference regarding the establishment of CSOs. Also the work of trade unions is in some extent hampered by public authorities. A more enabling environment promoted by the EU is needed to guarantee the exercise of the rights of freedom of association. Strong trade unions are one of the main elements toward conducive environment.

16. *How can the ENP do more to foster religious dialogue and respect for cultural diversity, and counter prejudice? Should increasing understanding of each other's cultures be a more specific goal of the ENP and how should this be pursued? How can the ENP help tackle discrimination against vulnerable groups?*

It is important to promote a consensus-orientated, integrative political culture in partner countries. In societies where there are deep social, ethnic and religious divisions, civil society is often divided accordingly. The ENP can best foster religious dialogue and cultural diversity, and counter prejudice, by supporting development of inclusive civil society in neighborhood countries.

**Capacity building of civil society actors** in democratic reforms should not focus only on state institutions –civil society relations, but on **intercultural and religious relations** as well. The ENP could mitigate ethnic tensions and social cleavages by supporting dialogue and cooperation between different groups on the level of civil society. Civil societies fragmented along different ethnic, regional or other identities need platforms for dialogue and reconciliation.

**A dialogue with religious institutions** should be established by initiating **conversations with local cultural and religious heads**. During this progress, cultural facilities could be promoted on site. The EU should also benefit from and encourage the Moroccan initiative to promote a tolerant and open Islam through training of Imams from Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal and Mauritania etc. The EU could share this excellent initiative by training European Imams to counter extremism in European mosques.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu  
Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator : Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalana i  
Demòcrata



## Towards a Partnership with a Clearer Focus and More Tailored Cooperation

### 1. The challenges of Differentiation

1. *Should the EU gradually explore new relationship formats to satisfy the aspirations and choices of those who do not consider the Association Agreements as the final stage of political association and economic integration?*

The EU has to take into account the new geopolitical context and the diverse aspirations of countries. Against this background formats of variable geometry are inevitable to advance Euro-Mediterranean relations. At the same time, however, the multiplication of overlapping formats and institutions, which leads among others to less transparency and accountability, is badly received by partner countries. A “clearing” of the overall institutional framework, which then allows for variable geometry, is in order.

### 2. Focus

1. *EU focus areas (i.e. trade and economic development, security, migration and mobility): Do you agree with the proposed areas of focus? If not, what alternative or additional priorities would you propose?*

Increasing engagement with **young people**, including through educational exchanges and other networks, can play a major role in developing a common vision for the future. The EU should continue to support **increasing the socio-economic and political opportunities for women**.

The uprisings in many Arab countries were initiated by young people. From the Arab Spring we have seen that young people are driving forces in the region. They are, in most cases, crucial actors who address the real problems and openly demand reforms to be implemented.

Through educational exchanges, involvement in different youth international initiatives, the EU can give those young people better perspective and confidence to keep fighting for a better future in their respective countries. Russia, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt are among the most populated countries around Europe. Demographic trends in Africa, Middle East, and part of SEE, reveal that youth will remain the biggest recourse in the long-term and thus it can be the driving factor to build a better future in those regions.

People under 30 are active, enthusiastic, and able to overcome the sectarian divides in the Arab countries. Providing more direct funds to young people and working in a more focused way with them could be the only way to change the inherited top-down societies in the conflict regions.

It might also be useful to further develop youth advisory bodies between the partner countries so young people can have their voice heard before important decisions. It is also important to **improve people-to-people contacts** between EU countries and ENP countries, which afford citizens the opportunity to better understand each other's cultures, history, values and mind-sets.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: [info@enop.eu](mailto:info@enop.eu) • [www.enop.eu](http://www.enop.eu)

Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.

And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission



It also helps to boost the importance of a strong bond among residents of the EU and its neighbourhood. Further, it increases the visibility of the European Union in the partner countries. To improve people-to-people contacts we believe it would be useful to remove visa restrictions and eventually move to a completely visa-free regime between the EU and the ENP countries.

- **Migration and mobility** is a key area of co-operation for the EU and our partners. Enhancing mobility, especially for education, scientific, cultural, training and professional purposes, has positive effects on economies and societies alike. Tackling people smuggling and illegal migration is a common challenge.

Migration is one of the areas which requires a comprehensive approach and where the tools of ENP and CSDP should be implemented together. According to Frontex, illegal border crossing on the Central Mediterranean route (including *Apulia and Calabria*) has tremendously increased between 2013 and 2014 (from 40.000 in 2013 it has raised to 170.760 in 2014.<sup>2</sup>)

Handling the problem of irregular migration is a common European challenge, and as such should have a European solution. Migration is a key area of co-operation for the EU and our partners. All EU Member States should share the responsibility of equally distributing the migration flows within Europe and apply the principle of solidarity.

The challenge of migration management in all its aspects is now one of the top priorities for the European Union. As migration flows are increasing, what is of utmost importance is the implementation of political, economic and institutional reforms and a commitment to common values.

Moreover, the multiple challenges – especially **regarding irregular migration and refugee flows – faced by both the European Union countries and particularly by Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain and Cyprus** require the development of the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) with EU partners. It should be carefully assessed how to deal with migration in the framework of ENP. The EU should better address needs and requests of the ENP partner countries such as increasing legal migration, while being able to openly present the goals and objectives of the European Union.

2. *Which priorities do partners see in terms of their relations with the EU? Which sector or policy areas would they like to develop further? Which areas are less interesting for partners?*

The joint fight against security threats such as jihadist terrorism, support for socio-economic development and facilitation of mobility are priorities for partner countries. Civil society expects at the same time consistent approach and an honest discourse by EU concerning human rights and democratic reform.

In Morocco, the civil society, the parliament, mainly the PJDI, and the academic elite focus especially strengthening **Good Governance and the independency of the judiciary** as well as the **administrative reform** project of the “advanced regionalization”, which aims at a more federal approach to political decision making and a better development of the economic sector on a regional level.

<sup>2</sup> Migratory trends, <http://frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/central-mediterranean-route/>

There has been confusion among the partners about what the EU itself wants to achieve with the ENP. The EU and its member state should **elaborate a clear vision** about how they imagine the future of the Euro-Mediterranean region and make their interests as transparent as possible. The vision should include the development of a true partnership based on a realistic analysis of the local and regional context including representatives of civil society and other political actors in the dialogue about the cooperation's objectives in order to receive a broader picture of the partner countries' aspirations.

More focus should be put on the **modernization of the education system**, underpinning structural reforms in the economy as well as early democratic political education of young people and scholarships for students in order to avoid Anti-European and Anti-Western radicalization. On the EU side, the ENP needs to receive a stronger support by the EU Member states and jointly pursue a more streamlined national policies for the region within the framework of the ENP as well articulate more openly its own interests. In this context, institutions such as the Union of the Mediterranean, needs to be substantially re-structured in terms of political relevance and strategic approach.

### 3. Flexibility – Towards a more Flexible Toolbox

1. *How should the EU structure relations with countries that do not currently have Action Plans? How can the EU adapt the 'more for more' principle to a context in which certain partners do not choose closer integration, in order to create incentives for the respect of fundamental values and further key reforms?*

The "more for more" principle has to be thoroughly revised. Even partner countries such as Tunisia and Morocco, that seek closer integration with the EU, perceive that the incentives put on the table by the EU are not enough concerning all three "M's" (money, market, mobility) that have been promised in 2011. They feel that their efforts both when it comes to efforts against illegal immigration (Morocco) and democratic reform (Tunisia) have not been sufficiently rewarded. In this context, an honest debate about creating effective incentives for approaching towards European Standards is inevitable including a better understanding of the local context how to support civil society and other political partners such as political opposition parties in case governments in the partner countries are less willing or capable in implementing structural reforms. The principle of conditionality drawn from the enlargement experiences needs to be thoroughly rethought to avoid double standards in the relations with the countries that could trigger negative effects for both sides.

### 4. Ownership and Visibility

General comment to enhance visibility: The language used by EU officials is often to bureaucratic and technical, which can hardly be understood by the average citizens. There is often little effort given to show the concrete benefits of the ENP or joining the EU for the average citizens. To address this issue the European Union could for example give more media coverage to EU events and also organize more special media events in partner countries. It could also organize more high profile visits or delegations of EU officials to areas in which populations are not aware of the benefits of the ENP. The EU also should use more public diplomacy tools and simplify its

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu  
Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator : Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel



This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata

communications strategy and use more clearer and targeted messages to reach different segments of society.

1. *Can ways of working be developed that are seen as more respectful by partners and demonstrate a partnership of equals? How should this impact on annual reporting?*

A more equal partnership can first be achieved by changing the narrative of the EU; by drifting away from the donor-beneficiary language, but focusing on the language between equals, namely partners.

2. *What do partners seek in the ENP? How can it best accommodate their interests and aspirations?*
3. *Can the structures of the ENP be made more cooperative, to underline the partners' own choices and to enable all civil society actors across partner countries to take part?*

First of all, a **more inclusive approach to Civil Society is needed**. The ENP should not only be a governmental instrument but a clear and firm commitment for the **countries citizens and their rights and needs** are needed. This does apply that the participatory approach in different policy areas like migration policy needs to be enhanced. The information flow between EU and stakeholders in the countries has to be improved. Currently, CSOs are often only insufficiently informed and involved in decision –making processes. Civil Society representatives should be given a more decisive power (examples of how to integrate CSOs could be the Policy Forum for Development). However, this is not enough. The EU should further enable CSOs to participate at meetings and consultations and to be an important actor. Enhanced networking opportunities between different stakeholders are needed and should be facilitated.

Exchanges on the cultural and expertise level should be intensified by civil society delegations and academic conferences as well as common projects, for example in the field of new energy, participatory democracy and sustainable environmental politics. To enable these exchanges, mobility partnerships must be extended.

4. *Can the ENP deliver benefits within a shorter timeframe, in order that the value of the policy can be more easily grasped by the public? What would this require from the EU? And from the partner country?*
5. *How can the EU financial support be recast in an investment rather than donor dynamic, in which of the partner country's active role is clearer?*

The EU financial support has to be more flexible and more easily accessible for Civil Society and other stakeholders in the regions. The application procedures are often long during and it makes it impossible to react quickly to changing conditions. The application forms (often around 50 -100 pages) give a huge administrative burden to those organisations applying for EU funds.

However, EU funds are often an important source of income for civil society especially in countries where an enabling environment (especially financially –wise) is not given. Sometimes the EU or other international donors are the only source of income for those civil society organisations.

ENoP – EUROPEAN NETWORK OF POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS  
INDEPENDENT ACTORS IN DEMOCRACY PROMOTION, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Rue d'Arlon 15, B-1050 Brussels • Tel: +32 2 23 000 29 • Email: info@enop.eu • www.enop.eu  
Project Director: Mrs Sabina Wölkner, Network Coordinator: Mr Martin Angeby • Deputy Network Coordinator: Mr Arnold Kammel

This project is  
co-funded by  
the European  
Commission

A Project Implemented By  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung E.V.  
And The Partners

CEVRO  
Eduardo Frei Stichting

Fondation Jean-Jaurès  
Fondation Max van der Stoep  
Fondazione Magna Carta  
Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung  
Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung

Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung  
Heinrich Böll Stiftung  
ISTAME Institute for Strategic and  
Development Studies  
LIBERALES

Politische Akademie  
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung  
And by the associate:  
Catdem Fundació Catalanista i  
Demòcrata

