The European Union's role in the Mediterranean region and monitoring Euro-Mediterranean trends and policies.

The survey was conducted in the beginning of 2016, and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Union's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. Finally, a broader block of questions is devoted to the possible areas of cooperation, including addressing security threats and enhancing orderly migration.

The initial two versions of the Survey were developed following a request from the European Commission. Given the success of the Euromed Survey, both in terms of the number of respondents and the quality of proposals made, the IEMed decided to continue the Euromed Survey with the aim of offering a way for experts and actors to express their hopes and concerns, as well as the possibility of identifying differentiated initiatives on a country by country basis.

As such, this endeavour is fully in line with the IEMed's role as a research and policy institution dedicated to investigating, proposing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area.

The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

To what extent do you think the following areas should be prioritised in the new ENP framework?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Policy-makers</th>
<th>Experts</th>
<th>Civil Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and investment</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and climate change</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within the security cooperation area, the main focus should be on prevention of radicalisation and the fight against terrorism, according to a majority of respondents.

The questionnaire and the survey sample

The survey was conducted among 4,900 experts and actors from the 43 countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). 760 responses were received, constituting therefore a representative sample.

The initial four versions of the Survey were developed following a request from the European Commission. Given the success of the Euromed Survey, both in terms of the number of respondents and the quality of proposals made, the IEMed decided to continue the Euromed Survey with the aim of offering a way for experts and actors to express their hopes and concerns, as well as the possibility of identifying differentiated initiatives on a country by country basis.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 22 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Union's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. Finally, a broader block of questions is devoted to the possible areas of cooperation, including addressing security threats and enhancing orderly migration.

In addition to close-ended questions, respondents were given the chance to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

The survey was conducted in the beginning of 2016, and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Union's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. Finally, a broader block of questions is devoted to the possible areas of cooperation, including addressing security threats and enhancing orderly migration.

In addition to close-ended questions, respondents were given the chance to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

The Questionnaire and the Survey sample

The survey was conducted among 4,900 experts and actors from the 43 countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). 760 responses were received, constituting therefore a representative sample.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 22 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Union's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. Finally, a broader block of questions is devoted to the possible areas of cooperation, including addressing security threats and enhancing orderly migration.

The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU's role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The survey was conducted among 4,900 experts and actors from the 43 countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). 760 responses were received, constituting therefore a representative sample.
General Assessment

European Neighbourhood Policy review: European Union’s role in the Mediterranean

6th Euromed Survey

The volatile situation and the ongoing crises in the Mediterranean clearly resonate in the answers. Respondents argue that the ENP should be why the ENP has not always been able to deliver.

Those opposing the ENP's continuity justify their stance on many accounts. Some argue that there should be a specific framework for the South (i.e. instead of a single ENP framework for the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood).

There is a robust and rather homogeneous support to maintain the ENP, although responses from Israel and Turkey show a differentiated trend. Falling short of expectations lead to decreasing credibility. It is also clear that the ENP framework cannot face the spillover effects of Libyan and Syrian wars years made ENP a non-valid instrument countries are not treated on equal foot.

To what extent are the EU values applied through the ENP?

To what extent the following elements explain why the European Neighbourhood Policy has not always been able to offer adequate responses?

• Neighbourhood partner countries
• Southern Neighbourhood partner
• Mediterranean regions in the last years
• EU inability to respond Southern
• ENP framework cannot face
• Falling short of expectations
• lead to decreasing credibility
• Political developments in the Southern
• Countries do not share the ENP goals
• EU, according to a majority of respondents.

Should the European Neighbourhood Policy be wound up?

To what extent do you agree with the following proposals to redefine the neighbourhood?

• Effectively involve non-state actors on a broader basis
• Including other regional State actors
• Every partner country should be given the possibility to develop its relations with
• Differentiation between East
• The definition of neighbourhood should be extended to include other regional State actors
• The current geographical scope should be maintained
• The differentiation between East and South should be kept
• The ENP countries Not be included
• In case you think that the geographical scope of the ENP should be extended, which of the following should be included?
• GEC countries and bio are the countries that are most encouraged when referring to a possible integration within the ENP

Most important cooperation areas (answers by country)

In developing formats, instruments and criteria of cooperation with partner countries, to what extent the following should be privileged?

Methodology: instruments and areas of cooperation

Defining the neighbourhood

To what extent do you agree with the following proposals?

The survey shows clear support for the current geographical scope of the ENP.

However, respondents indicate on the one hand that specificities of single ENP countries should be better taken into account and on the other hand that new formula should be sought to integrate other regional state actors.

The survey shows clear support for the current geographical scope of the ENP.

Number of responses: 1,320

There appears to be a general support for the existing ENP outline, although in lower proportions among non-Mediterranean EU countries.

However, respondents would privilege issue based cooperation.

The EU should be more proactive in shaping to settle the region's conflicts, and boost the efforts of viable countries to region's growth and development.

(See graph above)

Recent progress on ENP’s main actions is evident.

Egyptian respondent

No other cooperation action or similar base

There is need for a more effective inclusion of two-state actions on a broader basis, with a more active role from the EU, according to a majority of respondents.

Some argue that there should be a specific framework for the South (i.e. instead of a single ENP framework for the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood).

• Political developments in the Southern
• Countries do not share the ENP goals
• EU, according to a majority of respondents.

The survey shows overall support for the current geographical scope of the ENP.

Account and on the other hand that new formula should be sought to integrate other regional state actors.

However, respondents indicate on the one hand that specificities of single ENP countries should be better taken into account and on the other hand that new formula should be sought to integrate other regional state actors.

The survey shows overall support for the current geographical scope of the ENP.

Account and on the other hand that new formula should be sought to integrate other regional state actors.
The inability to deal with southern partners’ expectations and the decreasing credibility of the EU are also mentioned as elements explaining why the ENP has not always been able to deliver.

Those opposing the ENP’s continuity justify their stance on many accounts. Some argue that there should be a specific framework for the South (i.e. instead of a single ENP framework for the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood).

There is a need for a more effective inclusion of the ENP countries in the ENP frameworks. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.

There is a need for a more effective inclusion of the ENP countries into ENP frameworks. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.

Therefore, respondents would privilege an issue based cooperation.

To what extent do you agree with the following proposals?

- The volcano situation and the ongoing crises in the Mediterranean clearly resonate in the answers. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.

- The inability to deal with southern partners’ expectations and the decreasing credibility of the EU are also mentioned as elements explaining why the ENP has not always been able to deliver.

- There is a need for a more effective inclusion of the ENP countries into ENP frameworks. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.

- Those opposing the ENP’s continuity justify their stance on many accounts. Some argue that there should be a specific framework for the South (i.e. instead of a single ENP framework for the Eastern and Southern neighbourhood).

- There is a need for a more effective inclusion of the ENP countries into ENP frameworks. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.
General Assessment

6th Euromed Survey
European Neighbourhood Policy review: European Union’s role in the Mediterranean

Should the European Neighbourhood Policy be wound up?

- There is a robust and rather homogeneous support to maintain the ENP, although responses from Israel and Turkey show a differentiated trend.
- Those opposing the ENP’s continuity justify their stance on many accounts. Some argue that there should be a specific framework for the Mashreq and Mashreq countries.

To what extent do you agree with the following proposals?

- The survey shows overall support for the current geographical scope of the ENP.
- However, respondents indicate on the one hand that specifications of single ENP countries should be better taken into account and on the other hand that new formulae should be sought to integrate other regional state actors.

Defining the neighbourhood

To what extent do you agree with the following proposals?

- The survey shows general support for the existing ENP framework, although in lower proportions among non-Mediterranean EU countries.
- However, respondents would privilege an issue based cooperation.

Methodology: instruments and areas of cooperation

In developing formats, instruments and criteria of cooperation with partner countries, to what extent the following should be privileged?

- There appears to be overall support for the existing ENP toolbox, although in lower proportions among non-Mediterranean EU countries.
- However, respondents would privilege issue-based cooperation.

Most important cooperation areas (answers by country)

- The eligible situation and the ongoing crises in the Mediterranean closely resonate in the answers. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.
- The inability to deal with southern partners’ expectations and the decreasing credibility of the EU are also mentioned as elements explaining why the ENP has not always been able to deliver.

Effective involve non-state actors to address security threats

- There is a need for a more effective inclusion of civil-society actors on a broader base, with a more active role from the EU, according to a majority of respondents.

To what extent are the EU values applied through the ENP?

- The situation and the ongoing crises in the Mediterranean closely resonate in the answers. Respondents argue that the ENP should be reformulated in light of these crises, in particular the conflicts in Syria and Libya.
- The inability to deal with southern partners’ expectations and the decreasing credibility of the EU are also mentioned as elements explaining why the ENP has not always been able to deliver.

The EU should be more proactive in shaping to set the region’s context, and lead the efforts of viable countries to regional growth and development.

(Respondent’s name)

(Respondent’s name)

(Respondent’s name)
Within the security cooperation area, the main focus should be on prevention of radicalisation and the fight against terrorism, while civil society and expert respondents tend to prioritise engagement towards youth and women.

To what extent do you think the following areas should be prioritised in the new ENP framework?

- **Civil Society**
  - 51%: To what extent ENP actions/policies to enhance orderly migration and promote mobility should focus on: 
    - Addressing transnational challenges such as health security, threats to information systems as stepping stone of a future regional neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. 
    - Placing the EU as the first-line security provider in its own neighbourhood.
    - Placing the EU as a global actor in its own neighbourhood.
    - Working with partners to build a stronger and shared external dimension.
    - Increased engagement with youth and women.
    - Enhancing orderly migration and promoting mobility.

- **Governmentals**
  - 41%: To what extent ENP actions/policies to enhance orderly migration and promote mobility should focus on: 
    - Addressing transnational challenges such as health security, threats to information systems as stepping stone of a future regional neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. 
    - Placing the EU as the first-line security provider in its own neighbourhood.
    - Placing the EU as a global actor in its own neighbourhood.
    - Working with partners to build a stronger and shared external dimension.
    - Increased engagement with youth and women.
    - Enhancing orderly migration and promoting mobility.

- **Experts**
  - 39%: To what extent ENP actions/policies to enhance orderly migration and promote mobility should focus on: 
    - Addressing transnational challenges such as health security, threats to information systems as stepping stone of a future regional neighbourhood's definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries.
    - Placing the EU as the first-line security provider in its own neighbourhood.
    - Placing the EU as a global actor in its own neighbourhood.
    - Working with partners to build a stronger and shared external dimension.
    - Increased engagement with youth and women.
    - Enhancing orderly migration and promoting mobility.

### Distribution of the sample by agency affiliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Affiliation</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy-makers</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Think tanks</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companies</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomats</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other international organisations</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Parties</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU institutions</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU institutions</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academics</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU-Med countries</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Partner Countries</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Partnership Countries</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPCs</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Region distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashreq</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghreb</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Countries</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Partner Countries</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU non-Med</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Political family distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Family</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Democrats</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialists</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservatives</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberals</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution of the sample by area and gender

- **EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY REVIEW:**
  - **EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood's definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire was conducted as a web survey in the Mediterranean Partner Countries and EU-Med countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean (UM), 760 responses were received, constituting therefore a representative sample.

The questionnaire is a part of the “Euromed Survey of Experts and Actors”, which is an annual exercise conducted by the IEMed since 2011. As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

In addition to close-ended questions, respondents were given the chance to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries. As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 23 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavor is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, preparing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area. The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.
The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) has carried out the “Euromed Survey” of actors and experts on the EU’s Neighbourhood Policy. This survey is based on a broad sample of policy-makers and experts, with the objective of assessing the main issues on the political agenda of the Union’s neighbourhoods and the Euro-Mediterranean region. It focuses on the Neighbourhood Policy’s definition, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavour is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, proposing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area.

The Euromed Survey of Experts and Actors

The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) has carried out the “Euromed Survey” of actors and experts on the EU’s Neighbourhood Policy. This survey is based on a broad sample of policy-makers and experts, with the objective of assessing the main issues on the political agenda of the Union’s neighbourhoods and the Euro-Mediterranean region. It focuses on the Neighbourhood Policy’s definition, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

As such, this endeavour is fully in line with the IEMed’s role as a research and policy-diplomacy institution dedicated to investigating, proposing and disseminating policy options and thereby contributing to the building of a genuine Euro-Mediterranean area.

The sixth edition of the survey is devoted to the European Neighbourhood Policy review and the EU’s role in the Mediterranean. It focuses on the neighbourhood’s definition, its articulation with other EU policies, its methodology, its articulation with other EU policies, relations and cooperation areas with partner countries as well as expectations of partner countries.

The questionnaire and the survey sample

The survey was conducted surveying 600 experts and actors from 96 countries that are members of the Union for the Mediterranean (UEM). 760 responses were received, constituting therefore a representative sample.

The questionnaire displayed a total of 32 general questions and has been designed to capture the main elements of the European Neighbourhood Policy. It starts with a general assessment, followed by several blocks devoted to the articulation with EU policies, the neighbourhood’s definition, relations with partner countries and expectations of partner countries. Finally, a broader look of questions is dedicated to the possible areas of cooperation, including addressing security threats and enhancing mobility.

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

The distribution of the sample by area and gender

In the questionnaire, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

The survey team

Survey director

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, IEMed

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Fracisco Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.

Survey team

Emmanuel Cohen-Hadria, Head of Department of Euro-Mediterranean Policies, IEMed

Xavier Aragall, Technical Advisor on Euromed Policy, IEMed

Jordi Padilla, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Josep Ferré, Director Manager, IEMed

Senén Florensa, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

Francesca Fabbri, Mediterranean Yearbook and Euromed Documentary Sources Coordinator, IEMed

In addition, close-ended questions, respondents were given the choice to elaborate on their answers through additional comments.