

# DEFINING THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

This block aims to evaluate the perception of respondents on the definition of the neighbourhood. This aim is twofold. On the one hand, the block takes into account the geographical scope of the European Neighbourhood Policy through questions 10, 11, 12 and 13. On the other hand, it examines the involvement in the policy of a range of interlocutors and actors through questions 12 and 18.

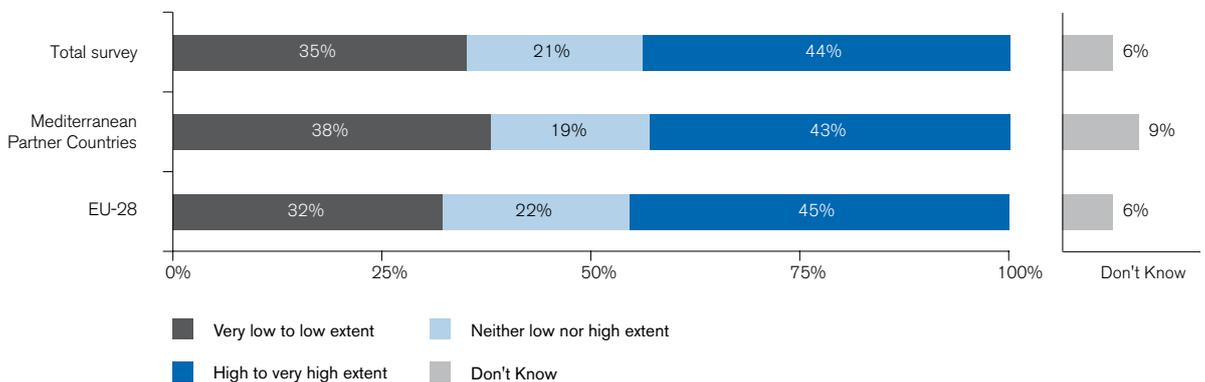
## REDEFINING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

### Main findings

- The Survey shows overall support results for the current geographical scope of the ENP, i.e. support for maintaining a single framework for the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood. However, specificities of single ENP countries should be better taken into account.
- An appropriate framework should be designed in order to better deal with some “neighbours of the neighbours”. However, respondents from the different sub-regions of the ENP do not agree on which regional actors should then be included.
- The Survey indicates the need for a more effective inclusion of non-state actors on a broader basis, with a more active role of the EU.

The first part of question 10 aimed at gathering views from the respondents on whether the geographical scope of the ENP should be maintained. Respondents are quite split on this issue with 44% who agreed it should be maintained, 35% who said that it should be changed and 21% who do not take sides.

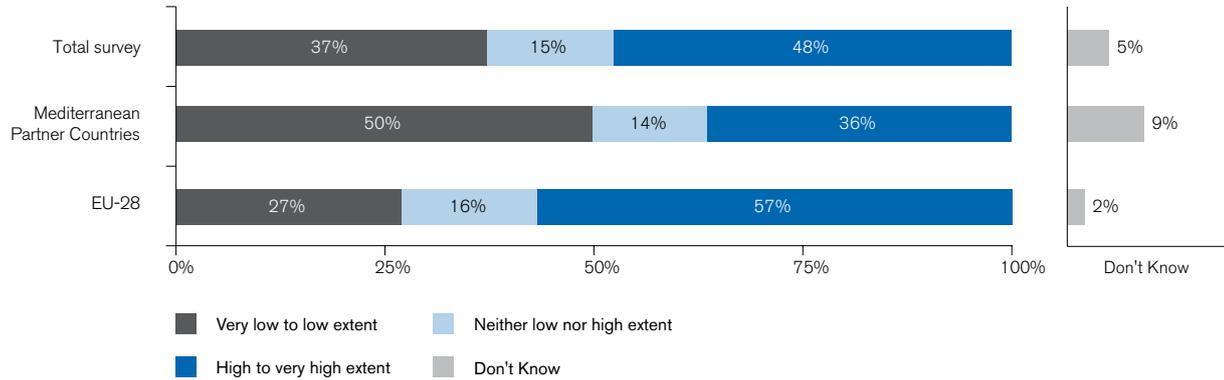
**Graph 8: To what extent do you agree that the current geographical scope of the ENP should be maintained?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 10

More specifically, question 10.2 asked whether the differentiation between East and South should be kept. One of the findings is that European respondents and MPC respondents are fairly divided on this issue. While EU respondents are manifestly affirmative on keeping the differentiation (57%), MPC respondents, and especially those from the Maghreb, seem largely critical of this setting and state that it should not be kept (50%). Answers to other questions of the Survey, including the open-ended ones, indicate that the main concern for MPC respondents is rather that the specificities of the individual countries and of their regional background should be more respected by the ENP.

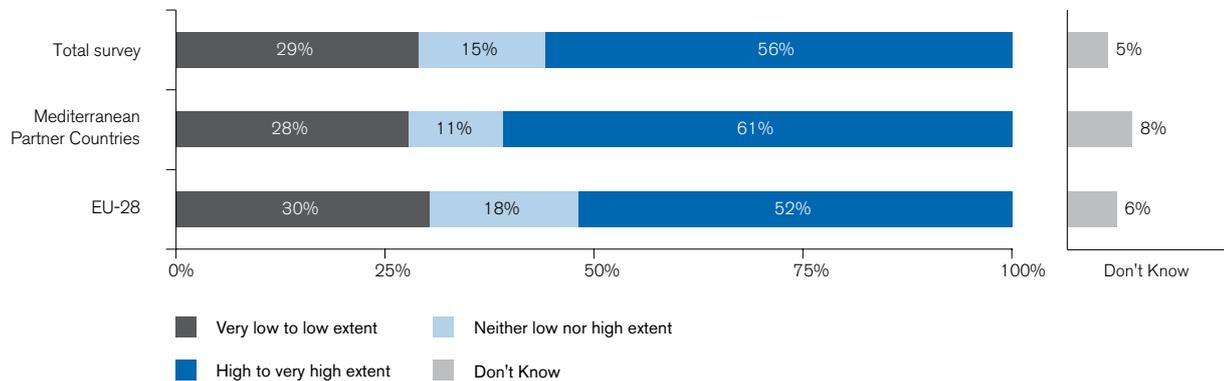
**Graph 9: To what extent do you agree that the differentiation between East and South should be kept?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 10

Another geographical issue that has been explored by the Survey in question 10.3 is the inclusion of other regional state actors by extending the definition of the Neighbourhood in the ENP. A significant majority of respondents (56%) agree that the ENP should be redefined in order to somehow include other regional actors in a meaningful manner. Questions 12.6 and 13 highlight the perception among respondents that, even if other regional state actors may not be included in the ENP scope, there should at least be ways to better structure relations with them.

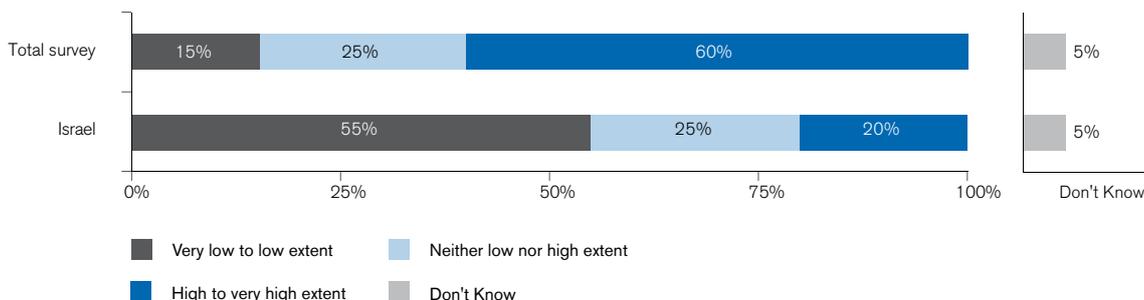
**Graph 10: To what extent do you agree that the definition of neighbourhood should be extended in order to include other regional State actors?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 10

In question 12.6, 60% of respondents agree that long-term multilateral and bilateral relations with Gulf, Sahel and Horn of Africa countries should be revitalised. However, Israeli respondents do not share this view (52.4%).

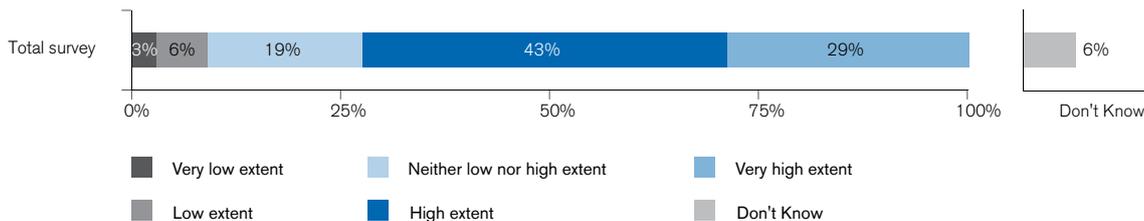
**Graph 11: To what extent do you agree with the following proposal to redefine the neighbourhood? Revitalise long-term multilateral and bilateral relations with Gulf countries, Sahel and the Horn of Africa**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 12

At the same time, a large majority of the respondents (72%) agree that the ENP should facilitate more flexible ways of cooperation with the “neighbours of the neighbours”.

**Graph 12: To what extent should the ENP facilitate more flexible ways of cooperation with neighbours of the neighbours?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 13

In the open comments related to question 10, a number of respondents elaborate on the importance that other regional state actors have for ENP countries. Some propose new forms of cooperation:

The issue is not to extend the scope of the ENP, but to embed it in a wider layer of regional policies where cooperation scope is more balanced (South-South and North-South) and addressing fundamentals of democracy, values and security/peace-keeping policies. In this context, the ENP will remain the EU-based contribution to development programmes in specific sectors.

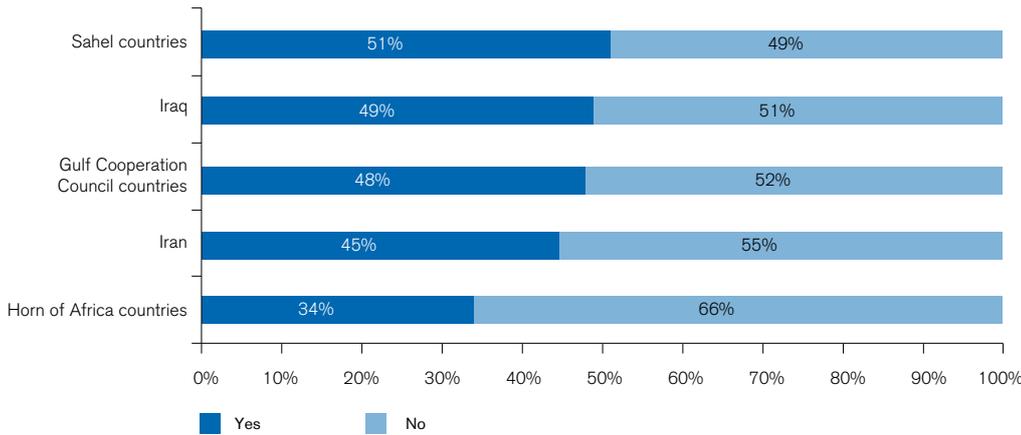
Italian respondent

While maintaining the current geographical scope of the Neighbourhood Policy, it should include programmes and projects that allow us to deepen cooperation with neighbours, especially the Arab Gulf countries and the countries of the Nile Basin and Horn of Africa.

Egyptian respondent

Addressed to the respondents that argued the ENP should be extended to more countries, question 11 narrowed it down to specific regions or countries. It is widely agreed that the countries from the Horn of Africa should not be included (66%).

**Graph 13: In case you think that the geographical scope of the ENP should be extended, which of the following should be included?**

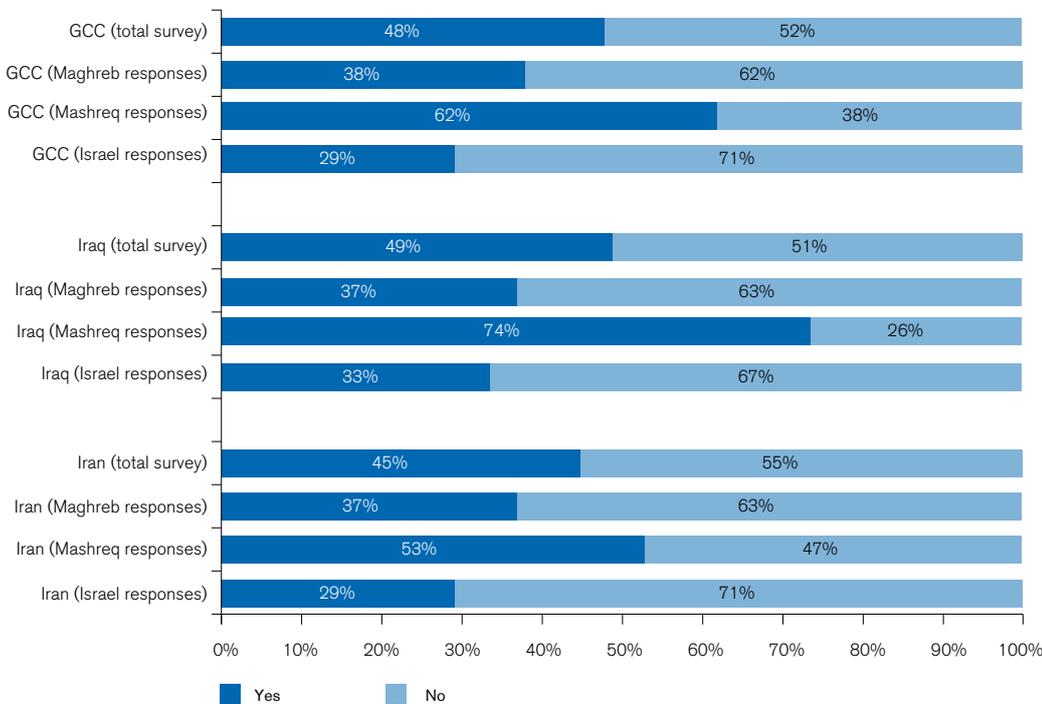


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 11

For the Sahel countries: 51% of respondents say they should be included, but looking only at the answers of the Maghreb countries the breakdown comes to 70%.

For GCC countries, Iraq and Iran, there is a significant difference between the answers given by different categories of respondents. Overall results indicate that on average respondents are half-hearted about the inclusion of GCC countries, Iraq and Iran. While respondents from the Maghreb widely reject the inclusion of these regional actors, respondents from the Mashreq would see the GCC (62%), Iran (53%) and most of all Iraq (74%) within the ENP. Data also shows that Israeli respondents have the strongest stance against the inclusion of these countries with 71% against the inclusion of GCC and Iran and 67% against the inclusion of Iraq.

**Graph 14: In case you think that the geographical scope of the ENP should be extended, which of the following should be included?**

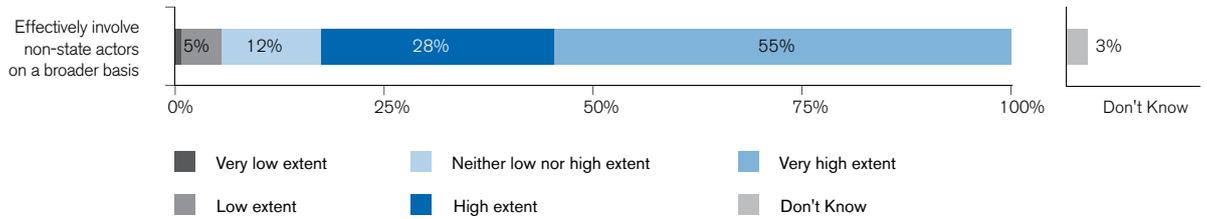


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 11

## INTERLOCUTORS AND ACTORS

Respondents were asked to what extent the ENP should effectively involve non-state actors on a broader basis. The results are rather straightforward as 84% agreed that non-state actors should be included, with no substantial difference according to the geographical or professional profile of the respondents. This trend also occurs in other questions throughout the Survey.

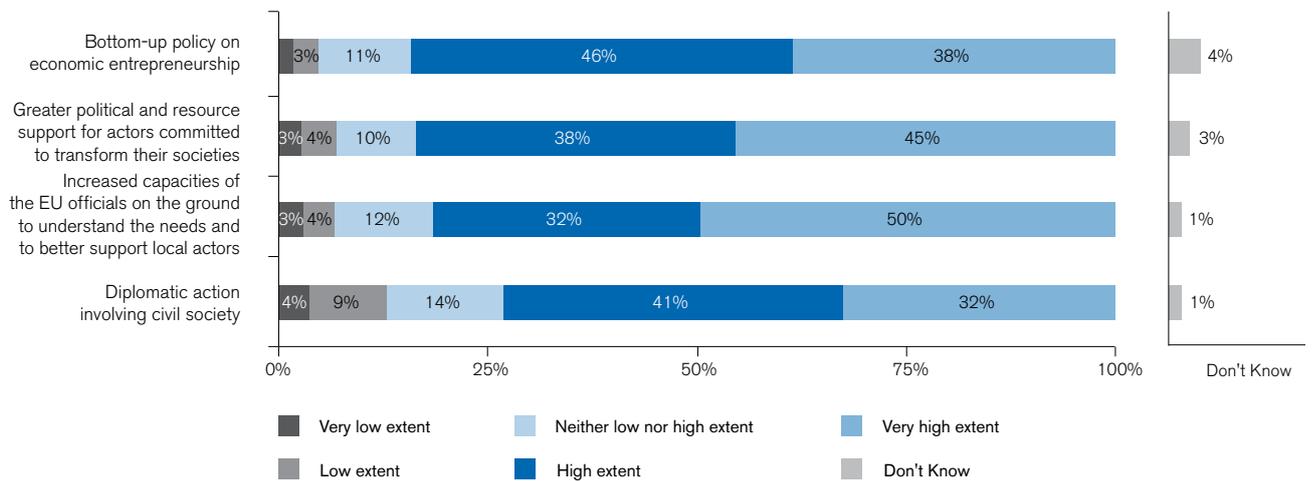
**Graph 15: To what extent do you agree with the following proposal to redefine the neighbourhood?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 12

Responses to question 18 also illustrate consistent support for a series of suggested measures in order to make the ENP structures more cooperative and inclusive to civil society across Southern Neighbourhood partner countries. These were namely: diplomatic action involving civil society (73%), bottom-up policy on economic entrepreneurship (84%), greater political and resource support for actors committed to transform their societies (83%) and increased capacities of the EU officials on the ground to understand the needs and to better support local actors (82%).

**Graph 16: To what extent can these measures make the ENP structures more cooperative and inclusive to civil society actors across Southern Neighbourhood partner countries?**



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 6th Euromed Survey/Question 18