

METHODOLOGY

The Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided in four thematic blocks including 12 questions which cover a range of issues of strategic importance. The first block had a set of questions on the general assessment of the ENP, followed by a set of questions on the future of the ENP. A third set of questions was focused on reviewing some of the constitutive principles of the ENP, and finally a fourth set of questions is devoted to assessing the main elements at the core of the ENP: political dialogue, trade, and mobility.

The questionnaire combined open-ended questions and multiple-choice questions with predefined answers offering respondents the possibility to choose and rank among several options or the possibility to grade on a 'very low' to 'very high' scale. For those questions, an optional space was provided to expand on the answer. This open part was considered of great importance for a Survey of this kind as it contributes to improving the interpretation of its overall results and provides additional valuable insights.

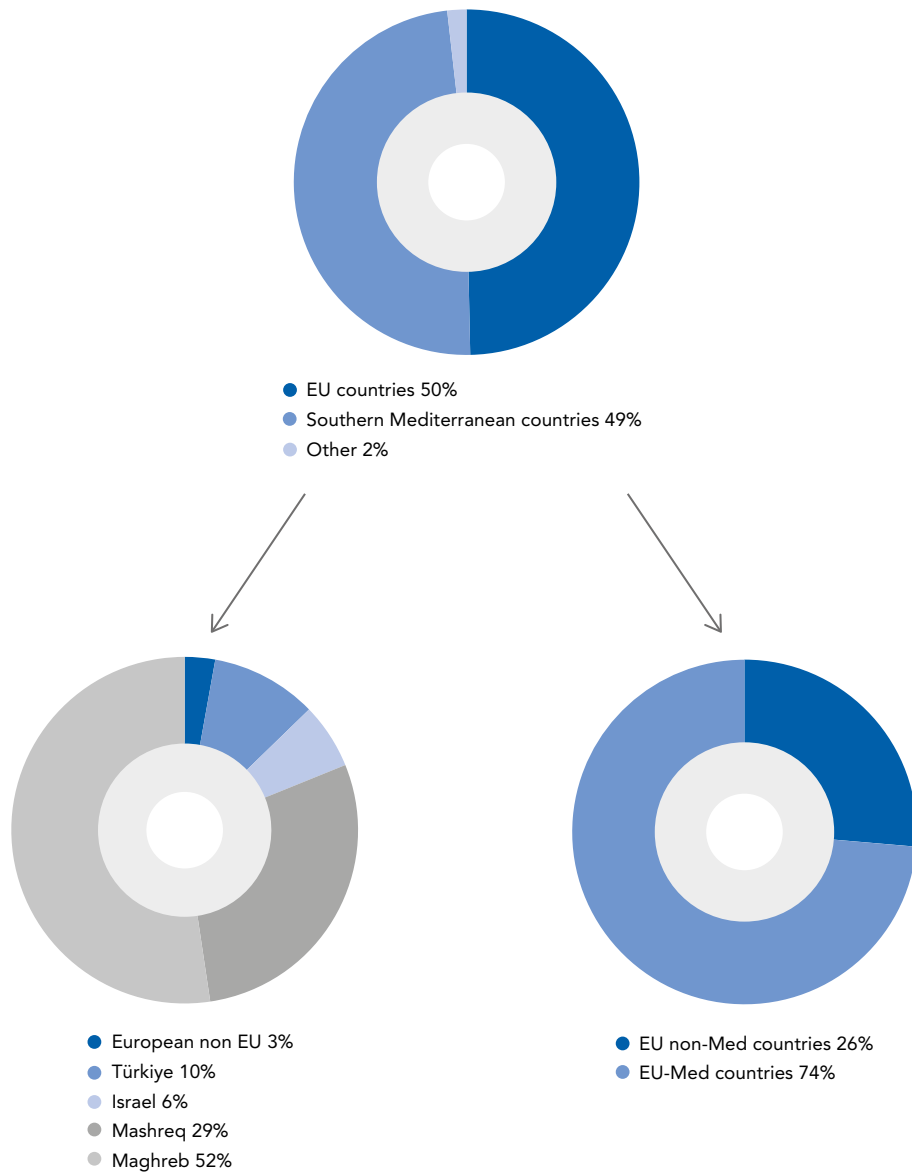
Survey Sample

To conduct the Survey, a universe of 4,000 experts, actors and policy-makers from the EU and Southern neighbourhood countries was selected. They received an invitation to participate. As in previous years, geographical distribution, institutional affiliation, field of knowledge and gender balance were the reference criteria for selecting the universe.

For this survey a second participation modality was introduced: a public campaign on the consultation inviting to participate through an open link. This modality responded to the specific nature of this edition and the need to be as inclusive as possible. 31% of all respondents accessed the survey through this open link modality.

Concerning the distribution by geographical origin, 50% came from the European Union and 48% from Southern neighbourhood countries.

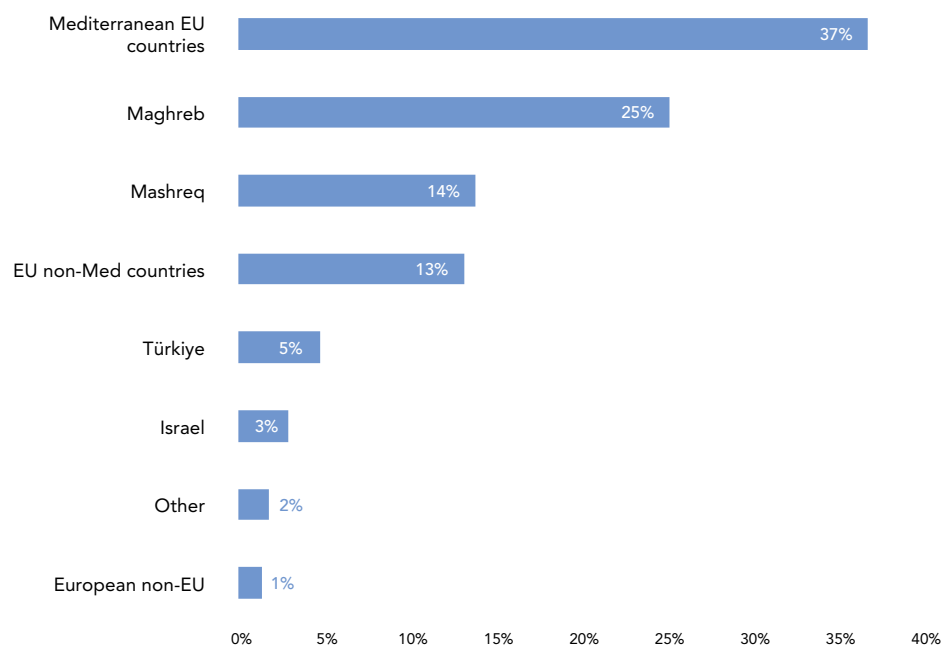
Breakdown of respondents by geographical origin



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey

The Mediterranean EU countries¹ and the Maghreb countries² were sub-regional groupings with an important number of responses. The remaining Mashreq³ countries and EU countries came in third and fourth position.

Breakdown of respondents by region



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey

Reaching a representative distribution by country continued to be a difficult task. Some countries were over-represented and others under-represented. In order to avoid bias in the results, we weighted them according to the distribution of the target by the countries in the sample. With this weighting we avoided the over-representation of Spain, France, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia largely determining the results of respondents overall.

1. Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Croatia and Slovenia. The first three alone account for nearly 78% of responses from this region.

2. Maghreb countries include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. The first three alone account for 92% of responses from this region.

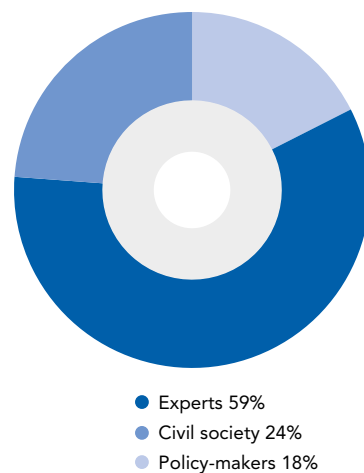
3. Mashreq countries include Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria.

Profile of respondents

In the first block of questions, in addition to providing their country of origin, respondents were asked to indicate their gender and the type of institution to which they belonged⁴.

As shown in the graph below, the majority of respondents to the questionnaire are "experts", an aggregated category that includes respondents from think tanks, media and, above all, academia. Altogether, these groups account for 59% of the total number of responses. The other categories are "civil society" (encompassing companies and NGOs) account for 24% and "policy-makers" (including responses from European or international institutions and governments) 18% of the total number of responses.

Breakdown of respondents by type of institution

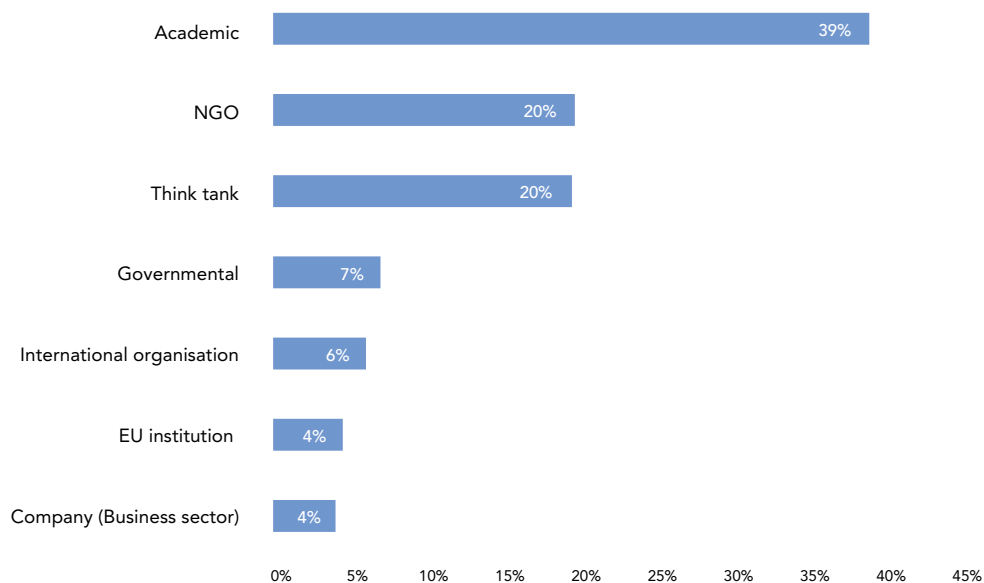


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey

4. Governmental, EU institution, international organisation, think tank, academic, media, NGO, company (business sector).

When looking specifically at the individual groups, “academia” emerges as the most represented institution (39% of total responses), followed by NGOs (20%) and think tanks (20%). Altogether, these groups account for 80% of the total responses.

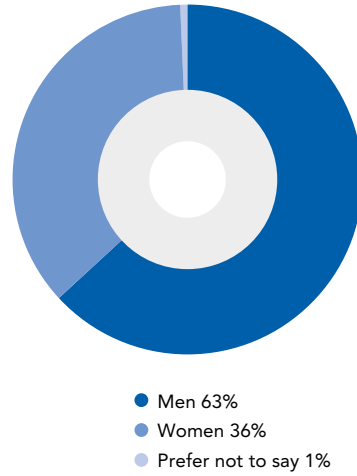
Breakdown of respondents by type of institution



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey

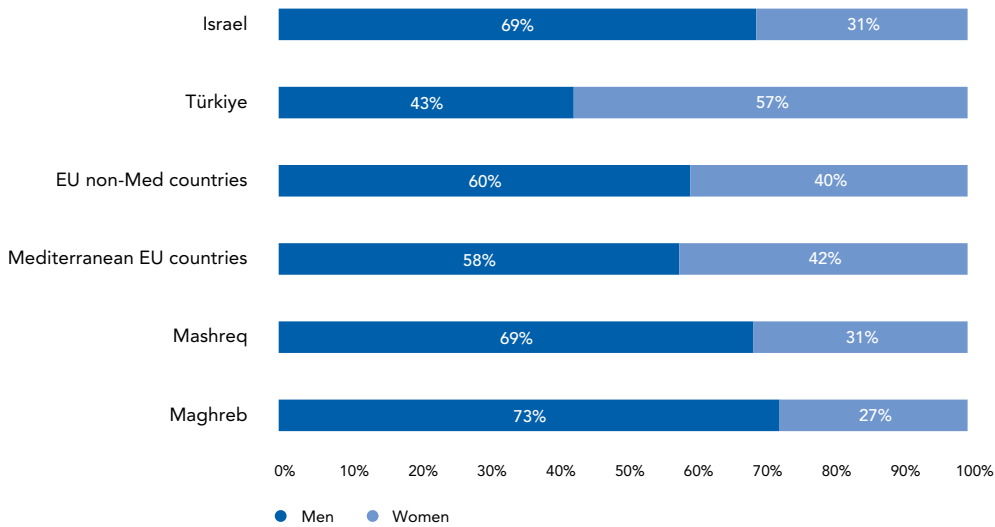
Finally, to complete the description of the sample on which this Survey is based, it is important to note that 37% of respondents were women. When analysing the North/South dimension, the aggregated proportion of women amounts to 37% for southern neighbourhood countries, while it increases to 48% for EU countries. By regional groups, the Mashreq, Israel and Maghreb are below the overall gender ratio.

Breakdown of respondents by gender



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey

Breakdown of respondents by gender



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the 14th Euromed Survey