



ACTIVITY REPORT 2009/2010



**European Movement
Mouvement Européen**

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PAT COX
EMI PRESIDENT



An Annual Report affords an opportunity to offer a review and outlook on our affairs and to account for our stewardship. Now in its 63rd year the European Movement International remains Europe's largest pan and pro-European civil society organization with 42 National Councils and 30 International Member Associations. Permit me to thank all our members, collective and individual, for their engagement and contributions and a special word of gratitude to all who participated in networking and events organised in the past two years at the international level by the EMI.

We have continued to deepen our activities related to animating civil society development in particular in the Balkans and through our Mediterranean South North Dialogue, as witnessed by our successful Congresses in Ljubljana on 'Civil Society Challenging Public Authorities' and in Alicante on the theme of 'Education and Migration'. This was complemented by extensive promotion of the European Parliament elections in 2009 through European Movement organised meetings and initiatives and by our participation in and leadership of European Citizens' Consultations on the economic and social future of Europe in 2009. Our traditional 9th of May celebrations have continued and extended their coverage with the 60th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration being celebrated by us in 2010.

EMI has organised a series of highly successful meetings in Brussels on the EU's 2020 Strategy, with President Van Rompuy on EU institutions after the Lisbon Treaty and with Commissioner Connie Hedegaard on climate change. This growing visibility and networking has been complemented by resort to new communication tools such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube and deepened through existing channels such as our EMI Newsletter, website and blogs. These activities were accompanied by a conference in Lisbon on combating poverty and social exclusion and by a very successful Federal Assembly held in Toledo thanks to the work of our host organisation, our colleagues of EM Spain.

Six new international member organisations joined us, together with two new National Councils which were accepted into full membership in the period under review, namely EM Montenegro and EM Slovenia.

While our activities have been extensive I am pleased to report that our finances are in good shape, thanks to good resource management but also to our many partner organisations and sponsors whose support remains indispensable to our current and future financial viability.

I would like to pay a particular tribute to our Secretary General and especially to our small and dedicated team at our headquarters in Brussels whose personal and professional motivation and skills have permitted us to maintain such a high level of ambition in event planning and management.

The economic and Eurozone crises have exposed policy fault lines that are being addressed but whose ultimate solutions have not yet fully been developed. The search for these solutions has been accompanied at times by fragile political responses based on hesitant and divergent national public opinions. A time of crisis is a time of opportunity and challenge. From its highest leaders to its humblest citizens Europe more than ever needs her Europeans to articulate a coherent and comprehensive response to our current travails. Anything short of this risks to undermine and diminish what already has been achieved. For the EMI this is a call to duty to which all members are invited to respond.

As ever, it has been a privilege for me to lead this venerable but highly active network and I thank you for your continued goodwill and commitment.



2 Transnational Projects

2.1. European Citizens' Consultations (ECC): The economic and social future of Europe

During the European Citizens' Consultations (ECC), European citizens from 27 EU countries took part in a unique pan-European debate on the EU's economic and social future, calling for wide-ranging measures to boost Europe's economy, including tougher supervision of the financial markets, more focused spending on research and innovation, and increased investment in sustainable energy.

The ECC started in December 2008 with the launching of 27 websites across the EU in 21 languages. After 6 months of intense discussions all over Europe (through blogs and debates attracting more than 250.000 Europeans), 1,600 citizens - selected randomly by professional opinion research institutes to represent the diversity of the population - participated in national events throughout the course of three weekends in March 2009. These discussion covered a diverse range of ideas for addressing the economic and social challenges facing Europe and agreed on ten recommendations (270 in total) for EU action at each national event. The citizens then handed over and discussed these recommendations with members and candidates for the European Parliament, European Commissioners and national politicians from their own countries.

Speaking at the national events, leading European policy-makers praised the ECC project and underlined the importance of dialogue and debate with citizens in shaping future EU policies.

The top 15 recommendations that emerged from this process were discussed at a European Citizens' Summit, which brought together 150 citizens, who took part in the 27 national consultations to debate the recommendations with top EU policy-makers on 10-11 May 2009 in Brussels. The key issues addressed at the summit centred on tackling global warming and phasing out fossil fuels; developing a common healthcare system; ensuring harmonised labour standards across the EU; creating incentives to stop

companies from outsourcing production to low-wage countries outside the Union; combating social inequalities; moving towards a common social welfare system and harmonising educational and vocational systems.

Following the first discussion on key issues, citizens had a unique opportunity to quiz the heads of the EU's institutions - including today's former European Parliament President Hans-Gert Pöttering and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso - as well as, the leaders of the European Parliament's largest political parties on these issues.

Commenting on this unique and ambitious project, **President Pöttering** said:



“ *This huge exercise in consulting citizens right across the 27 Member States is making an important contribution to informing the electorate about the important role the EU plays in their daily lives. More than 100 MEPs and candidate MEPs were involved in discussing the citizens' recommendations for action with them. I'm sure that this was two-way communication with citizens, letting law-makers know which issues concern them most, and parliamentarians taking this on board and informing citizens what the European Parliament can do for them.*

**PÖTTERING
PRESIDENT**

”





The European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and European political foundations were also involved in these activities, as well as stakeholders in the different fields dealt with the recommendations (education, climate change, social welfare, etc...).

The 5 regional debates organised by the EMI network included the following:

- 1) **Copenhagen, 28 September 2009:** Representatives of the European institutions, newly elected MEPs, stakeholders and experts from Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania came together in the Danish Parliament to discuss the opportunities and challenges of climate change and energy dependency for the European Union.
- 2) **Bratislava, 27 October 2009:** Participants from Slovakia, Hungary, Greece, Romania and Bulgaria gathered to discuss health care and health promotion.
- 3) **Nice, 6 November 2009:** Participants from Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta discussed the challenges and different European perspectives on education. The increasing complexity of educational systems was considered, as well as the role of mobility (mobility programmes, freedom of movement and knowledge exchange opportunities) as a complex system with social, economic, financial and cultural implications.
- 4) **Dublin, 20 November 2009:** The theme of the debate was “Social Welfare”, involving Ireland, the UK, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.
- 5) **Berlin, 30 November 2009:** During the final debate representatives from Germany, Austria, Poland, Slovenia and the Czech Republic considered issues related to “Employment Conditions and Labour”.

The European Citizens' Consultations took place under the auspices of the President of the European Parliament and were run by a consortium of more than 40 European partner organisations, including the European Movement International and led by the Belgian King Baudouin Foundation (KBF).

This was echoed by **President Barroso**, who said:



“ *European Citizens' Consultations provide a unique opportunity for the public to discuss their concerns and ideas with each other, and with policy-makers. They inform and enrich the debate on how to shape effective policies to address the challenges we face, adding to the information we get from opinion polls and consultations with stakeholders.* **”**

BARROSO
PRESIDENT

After the European Citizens' Summit of May 2009 in Brussels, citizens were invited to take the reins of the project once more with the launching of a new pan-European discussion platform:

www.european-citizens-consultations.eu

The input collected on the blog was used to feed a series of **5 regional debates** organised across Europe and directly targeting the EU Commission officials and newly elected Parliament members, who have all shown interest in cooperating with the ECC.



More information at:
<http://www.european-citizens-consultations.eu/>



United in Diversity

2.2. 9th of May 2009 & 2010: Celebrating Europe!

It has now become a tradition that every year around the 9th of May the EMI coordinates a number of activities to celebrate Europe Day. Together with the EM national councils (and often other local and national organisations), conferences, festivals, concerts, workshops, debates, games, exhibitions and much more are organized. This has proven to be a successful formula to considerably increase the visibility of European values within and outside the EU as participating countries included many EU member states, as well as, candidate and neighbour countries (Croatia, Fyrom, Iceland, Armenia, Serbia...).

Campaign 2009 in brief:

Priorities: the European Parliament elections, the European Year of 'Creativity and Innovation', the future of the EU and its fundamental values, the impact of EU policies on society, Active European Citizenship...

23 European countries involved in co-operation with the National Councils and International Member Organisations of the EMI.

Over 80 activities including conferences, interactive games days, radio programmes, festivals, concerts, youth competitions, flash mobs, workshops, roundtable debates, seminars and exhibitions.

The annual '**European Contribution of the Year Award**' reflecting engagement in the European integration process was organised in participating countries. This Europe-wide public award proved to be an effective tool for strengthening and highlighting both the trans-national nature and the symbolic meaning of the project.

Thousands of **European Citizens** were reached directly through these events and **Millions more have indirectly benefited** through this extensive media coverage.

Many publications and brochures have been produced at the national and local level.

9 MAY
EUROPE DAY



9th of May campaign 2010:

In 2010, the EM "Europe Day" celebrations focused on the **60th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration**. This declaration was delivered by Robert Schuman on the 9th of May 1950 and appealed for the construction of Europe.

In a wish to bring more "European-ness" and unity to this festive day, and in addition to the common framework, the participating countries adopted the EU motto as a **common slogan "United in Diversity"**. Moreover, a **unique 9th of May logo** was created for this occasion and was available in all of the official EU languages, thus, representing a rallying symbol for all of the EMI members celebrating Europe day, while at the same time giving them a stronger visibility.

In order to better communicate the various organised activities, a **dedicated webpage** was created on the EMI website along with an available online **Googlemap covering the venues** occurring throughout Europe

As in previous years, special attention was given to the consolidation and extension of the tradition of celebrating Europe Day within the common framework of the EMI trans-national campaign and raising awareness about the history of the European Union and European integration as a factor which has brought half a century of stability, peace and economic prosperity to the European Citizens. The actions implemented in 2010 included a high number of educational activities and cultural events. These events were aimed at the broader public attracted vast media attention.

In brief:

- Broad geographical coverage: 22 countries involved.
- Broad audience reached: altogether, around 60.000 people attended or were directly contacted, as well as, an estimated 6 million people that were indirectly involved by way of the media (press, TV, radio, Internet).
- Sharing best practices and increasing common skills: participating in a common framework project made all national organizers aware of the working methods and type of activities implemented in other countries. This resulted in an intense exchange of information and know-how with a strong motivational impact, which will constitute precious capital for years to come.



3 Campaigns



3.1. YVote 2009

AEGEE-Europe's campaign in cooperation with the European Movement International (EMI) encouraged and empowered young Europeans to make informed choices at the European Parliament Elections 2009.



Project activities of the 8-month campaign included a series of small and large-scale actions in the 27 member states of the European Union. These actions were implemented in diverse formats and through diverse media, with local, regional, national and European dimensions.

The campaign was designed to challenge political ignorance and disinterest among young Europeans by providing them with information, competences and motivation to become informed voters, as well as, active citizens in the political discourse of their communities and on the European scale.

In the framework of this campaign, the European Movement International, as a privileged partner, supported the organisation of the European conferences to be held throughout Europe until June 2009 on several subjects. These subjects included citizenship; the EU and the world; jobs and mobility; creativity; knowledge and employment; education; regionalism; migration; etc...

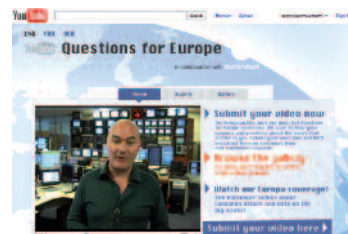
For more information, please also see:
<http://yvote2009.blogactiv.eu/>

“Questions for Europe” channel **recorded more than 170 000 views**

3.2. Questions for Europe

Launched the first week of May in partnership with Euronews, the YouTube channel “Questions for Europe”: (www.youtube.com/questionsforeurope) has met great success on the web sphere!

Using modern technology to bring EU citizens closer to Europe...



Seeking to increase the interest and participation of EU citizens in the EP elections, “Questions for Europe” encouraged voters to share their questions about Europe via YouTube videos and made a point to have these questions answered by politicians, experts and journalists.

Throughout the campaign numerous questions were uploaded from citizens across Europe (Poland, France, Spain, the UK, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Estonia, Germany, Denmark, etc.) covering a wide range of topics: climate change, social security, enlargement, education, mobility, EU-Middle East relations, immigration, human trafficking, accessibility rights for disabled people, Lisbon Treaty, Housing, EP legitimacy, Roma rights...

More than 25 experts were mobilized to answer the citizens' concerns and the Q&A was broadcasted on Euronews. These Q&A segments are still available in 8 languages (FR, EN, DE, IT, ES, PT, RU and Arabic) on the Euronews' website: <http://www.euronews.net/europa/qfe/>





Starring the European political parties...

To emphasize the role of the European political parties and in an effort to make them more visible, four questions were chosen among the videos to be asked to the representatives of the main European political parties; thus, underlining the potential differences among EU political forces and enabling citizens to make informed judgements prior to elections. The questions selected addressed important issues such as the EU democratic deficit, Turkey adhesion, the economical crisis and EU energy independence.

Overall, an assembly of representatives from eight European parties agreed to tackle these questions: Poul-Nyrup Rasmussen (PES), Graham Watson (ALDE), Philippe Lamberts (European Greens), Anne Delvaux (EPP), Annemie Neyts (ELDR), Michaël Timmermans (Newropeans), Günther Dauwen (EFA).

A web success!

The "Questions for Europe" channel recorded more than 170.000 views and the three versions (FR, EN, DE) registered more than 12.000 subscriptions to date - an undeniable success - which has led us to consider setting up permanent initiatives based on this model.

More information at:

<http://www.youtube.com/user/questionsforeurope>

3.3. EP Written Declaration 84/2010 for a European Statute for Associations, Foundations and Mutual Societies

As one of the promoters of the European Alliance for the Statutes of the European Association (EASEA), the European Movement International (EMI) has been successfully campaigning for the EP written declaration 84/2010 on establishing a European Statute for Mutuals, Associations and Foundations.



The declaration was launched on 10 November 2010 by Marc Tarabella (S&D, B), Regina Bastos (EPP, P), Renate Weber (ALDE, RO), Pascal Canfin (Greens, F) and Marie-Christine Vergiat (GUE, F).

A regulation on a European Statute would seek to simplify processes such as administrative costs, registration in another country, the burden of proof imposed on associations from a member state seeking to become established in another member state and the problems involved in pooling financial resources on a cross-border basis within the EU.

Moreover, by its symbolic outreach, this statute would represent an official recognition of the legitimacy and relevancy of European associations' collective voice within the European civil dialogue and a more participatory European democracy, along with the provisions of article 11 of the Lisbon Treaty.

On 10 March 2011, Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament, secured the support of the European Parliament on a statute for European associations during the plenary session in Strasbourg. The announcement followed the signing of the declaration by a majority of MEPs.

The EMI celebrated the success of the campaign for the setting up of a European Statute for European Associations, giving institutional recognition to the engagement and activism of millions of citizens who freely and voluntarily join together in associations across Europe.

The successful passing of the Written Declaration was a key step along the road towards building a common political culture that gives citizens from Member States the possibility to gather together within legally recognised transnational organisations.

The European Parliament subsequently forwarded the declaration and names of the signatories to the European Commission, the Council and the governments and parliaments of the Member States. The EMI and the members of EASEA urged the institutions to take on board such recommendations in order to ensure recognition at the European level of European associations as a tool of enabling citizens to give practical substance to the freedom of association.

For more information, please visit:
www.easea.eu

4 Networking and capacity-building activities

4.1. EMI Mentoring Project “Unity through Mobility”

The “Unity through Mobility” project took place in 2010 and involved 12 National Councils of the European Movement. It was funded by the Europe for Citizens' Programme.

The project set up a mentoring system between 6 well established National Councils and 6 less developed ones. The partners worked in pairs (mentor/mentoree) and shared best practices throughout the year.

The pairs were the following:

EM Belgium
EM Hungary
EM Denmark
EM Albania EM Finland
EM Estonia EM France
EM Slovenia
EM Germany
EM Italy EM Ireland
EM Greece

Thanks to this project, the partners were able to meet several times (whether in Brussels or their respective countries). Each meeting was an opportunity to share knowledge and know-how and to develop common activities either in the scope of the project or in the hope of furthering long-term cooperation.

The EMI organised 3 meetings in Brussels, including a training session on communication, social media and ways of looking for EU funds. Partners were also able to meet EU officials and other people of interest.

Six flagship events were organised in the mentoree countries, each on a key subject relevant to the objectives and priorities of the Europe for Citizens Programme. These events constituted opportunities to recruit new members, make contacts with potential sponsors and to also raise awareness of the project among the general public along with local authorities. Some partners also organised study and training visits to their respective countries during the project.

The 6 flagship events were the following:

1) **EM Denmark and EM Albania** organized an event on 14 November on the topic of human trafficking and on visa liberalization. This event brought together many distinguished guests such as Britta Thomsen, MEP, H.E. Karsten Ankjær Jensen, Danish Ambassador in Albania, and Iva Zajmi, Deputy Minister of Interior and National Coordinator for the Fight against Human Trafficking.

2) **EM Slovenia and EM France** organized a conference and street event in Nova Gorica on 25 November: “Go Europe! How local authorities can help to educate youths as European citizens.”

Present at this event were several Ambassadors from EU countries, mayors and representatives of local authorities, namely Mirko Brulc, Mayor of Nova Gorica and Pat Cox, EMI President. This event was also accompanied by a street performance and skaters were invited to perform, drawing over 500 people.

3) **EM Greece and EM Ireland** organized a conference in Athens on “The Social Consequences of the Financial Crisis”. Key speakers were Meglena Kuneva, former Commissioner for consumer protection and Board member of the EMI, Professor Anthony Zoudias, whose specialty lay in economic issues, and the former Vice Mayor of the Municipality of Athens, Mr Papatthanasiou.





4) A conference was organized in Rome by **EM Italy and EM Germany** on how to better Communicate the EU to organized Civil Society - the German and Italian experience.

Present were representatives of the German Foreign Ministry, the European Parliament Office in Rome, the European Commission Representation in Italy and the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers.



5) **EM Belgium, together with EM Hungary** and the Hungarian NGO “Europe House” organized a conference on the role of civil society in the EU Presidencies and the particular case of the Spanish-Belgian-Hungarian trio. This resulted in a “Trio Presidency Statement”. Over 60 representatives of Civil Society Organisations from the 3 countries of the Trio Presidency were present, representing various interests such as gender equality, youths, social issues, etc.



6) **EM Estonia and EM Finland** have also organized various events, namely a conference on current EU development aid questions (15 December, Tallinn) and an official briefing of the EU Council, which took place in the Finnish Parliament, in the presence of the Prime Minister Mari Kiviniemi on 21 December.

The project ended in December with a final evaluation meeting where the partners discussed their experience and drew conclusions. The EMI hopes to continue this type of initiative in the future in order to further develop this network.

4.2. Training Academy

20 students from 9 European countries attended the EMI's first international Summer School from 13 to 19 September. The event was a great success not only in regards to the high level of the speakers involved but also to the quality of the students participating, who proved to be very enthusiastic and open for debate!



The countries that were represented included Armenia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Romania and the United Kingdom.

During their week in Brussels, the students received lectures on various themes such as the Future of Europe, Lobbying and Networking, EU Citizenship and Programs available to Youths. They met 27 speakers, among whom were 4 MEPs (Andrew Duff, Carlos Coelho, Jo Leinen and Rainer Wieland), representatives of 3 European political parties (ELDR, EPP and PES), officials from the European Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions as well as professionals working in Lobby and Civil Society organizations.

Visits to the European Parliament and EESC were also organized, and the students students enjoyed dining at several very good European restaurants every evening! All in all, not only was the EMI Summer School a fantastic learning experience, but also a way to make new friends from all over Europe.



5 Political committee on the “Future of Europe”



JO LEINEN
CHAIRMAN



Dear Friends,

As Chairman of the EMI's Political Committee on the Future of Europe, I am very pleased with what we have achieved in the last two years.

The European Elections in 2014 must be a milestone for European Democracy. The EMI has always been a strong promoter of a real European Public Space and real European political campaigns. The creation of a pan-European platform of discussion is indeed one of its core goals. This is why we have been promoting and backing the creation of transnational European lists for the next European Elections. In the European Parliament, a majority is already in favour of such a strategic change in the present election procedure. It will now be the task of the EMI to continue this campaign in the Member States to make sure the Council also adopts this reform. Together with the European Citizens Initiative, this will empower the Citizens to decide on European topics.

The Europe of Citizens must be a Europe that gives the same chances to everyone. This is why we initiated a conference on combating poverty and social exclusion in Lisbon to discuss with civil society actors and local, national and European authorities on the role of the European Union in securing social cohesion. With the Lisbon Treaty, especially the social clause, we have a legal basis for the implementation of social and employment policies, evolving from a soft and voluntary model of the method of open coordination to a more concrete and compulsory approach. Europe could break into pieces if we don't provide for social cohesion and increase the fight against inequalities, and therefore the EU should play a key role in delivering solutions. The EMI can help to address these topics and putting Social Europe at the heart of this conference was a good and successful start.

Together with social cohesion, we will be faced with the topic of European Economic Governance and its implications for European Integration, the fight against low growth and the stability of our common currency. This is why we started a debate on how to reform the Economic and Monetary Union with a strong position paper during our Federal Assembly in Toledo in June 2010 and just recently with an EMI briefing with the Chairman of the Eurogroup Jean-Claude Juncker.

I am also pleased to report that we have started a successful debate within the EMI about the issue of Climate Change and Environmental Protection. This has been one of the biggest topics in the last years and will still be for years and decades to come. With constant discussions in the Political Committee and a strong statement issued by the EMI before the Climate Conference in Cancún, the EMI was able to express its expectations towards the European Union for the fight against Climate Change. We appealed for a European Union that speaks strongly with one voice on this topic that cannot suffer any more delay.

On this same topic, in late 2010, we invited the Commissioner for Climate Action Connie Hedegaard to speak to friends of the EMI during one of our well-known and highly successful "EMI Briefings". This was an opportunity to discuss the impact of this new Commissioner portfolio as well as the EU's priorities on Climate Change.

Citizen participation, social cohesion, economic governance and the fight against climate change, these are four of the main challenges for the European Union that our Political Committee addressed in 2009 and 2010. But the work is far from over. We will have to also concentrate on the challenges to European unity that represent the crises of the financial markets and the Euro zone. But even if those tasks seem too big to master, we also have to see that they are a chance to build a better Union for our future and that of our children.

Kind regards,
Jo Leinen



5.1. Seminar on Europe 2020 Strategy

In 2010, the EMI started out with a Briefing on the new Europe 2020 strategy and invited the Presidents of the European Political Parties on 3 March to discuss with more than 200 participants, stakeholders from businesses (Philippe de Buck), trade unions (John Monks) as also civil society organisations at the Representation of the Czech Republic to the European Union.



In 2000, under the Portuguese Presidency of the Council, the EU launched its ambitious 'Lisbon Strategy' to become "the world's most dynamic knowledge-based economy by 2010". The European Commission and national governments had begun to reflect on replacing the Strategy. The European Movement International (EMI) welcomed the launching of the "Europe 2020 Strategy" by the European Commission on 3 March 2011.

Pat Cox, EMI President stated that "in terms of employment, the economic crisis, through job losses, has driven us back two decades to the early 1990s. This is in a context of constraints on public finances unmatched since that time.

One must add to this mix the sclerotic and dysfunctional state of the banking and financial sector and the consequential limited access to vital credit, especially for SMEs." He went on to add that "the strength of a medium term perspective such as Europe 2020 is that it offers a road map for coherent policy making over time faced with challenges such as the ferocity of global competition and Europe's ageing demographics." However, he concluded that, "this (could) not and must not take away from the fierce urgency of now".



This idea was echoed by a number of contributions made throughout the Seminar.

Mr. Cox summed up by saying that



PAT COX
PRESIDENT OF THE EMI

“ *President Barroso remarked to the Heads of State and Government, that the time for bold initiatives is now. The feeling of today's Seminar was that he is right ; so, let us see some of those initiatives.*



5.2. Van Rompuy meets European Movement International



When the Lisbon Treaty came into force on December 1st last year, Herman Van Rompuy was appointed the first-ever permanent President of the European Council. Half a year following this historic date, the European Movement International invited him to analyse the new institutional setting and what it means in terms of policy delivery. On the theme of: 'After the Lisbon Treaty - What can Citizens Expect? - Moving from Design to Delivery', Herman Van Rompuy and the President of the European Movement International, Pat Cox, discussed at an EMI Briefing on 25 May 2010 on whether or not the hopes and expectations brought by the Lisbon Treaty are being fulfilled.

President van Rompuy stressed the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary nature of the treaty changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty. He pointed to the enhanced role for the European Parliament and National Parliaments as evidence of greater democratic legitimacy, to the entrenching of fundamental rights with the adoption of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and to the improved framework for a unified external representation of the European Union.

In regards to his current role as President of the Council, Mr. Van Rompuy remarked on the continuity of function for two and a half years, the political confidence in the Presidency indicated by the choice made by the Heads of State and Government and the freedom from national political responsibilities as being separate and collective key advantages.

He emphasised that economic governance was high on his agenda from the start, acknowledging that this was now accentuated by the 'Greek Crisis'.

The President observed that every Treaty has gaps and uncertainties but suggested that a key lesson of the current situation was 'to deal more quickly with crises'. He added that he hoped to deal with the current challenges 'within the framework of the Lisbon Treaty'.

By way of analogy, President van Rompuy asked about the impact of the Lisbon Treaty, quoted Zhou Enlai, the former Chinese Prime Minister, who, when asked for his opinion on the success of the French Revolution, said 'it is far too early to say'. The meeting was hosted by the Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the European Union and presided by Pat Cox.

“ Help emerging economies with programmes of adaptation, mitigation and forest protection ”

5.3. Briefing with European Commissioner Connie Hedegaard on climate protection



The European Movement International and the European Movement-Belgium organised a Briefing on “Climate protection on the way to Cancún: What role for the European Union,” which took place in Brussels on 6 October 2010.

Connie Hedegaard, EU Commissioner for Climate Action and Jo Leinen, MEP and Chairman of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, together with Pat Cox, EMI President, discussed with about 150 participants which role the European Union takes on in the process of climate protection and how it is possible to limit and eventually halt the impact of the climate crisis on human communities and natural ecosystems.

The Commissioner expressed hope that Cancun would produce some substantial decisions in an outcome that would be balanced but with conditionality. In reference to the meeting on climate change in Tianjin, China, the Commissioner expressed concern regarding the extent to which countries were restating positions and continuing to appear unwilling to make compromises. Ms. Hedegaard took the opportunity to note that thus far, only the EU legislated for its 2020 climate change targets and recalled that the UNION is willing to go further, though not unilaterally. She stated that Europe is prepared to fast track finance to help emerging economies with programmes of adaption, mitigation and forest protection but such a process will require transparency on the part of recipients in delivering verifiable results.

Jo Leinen, Vice-President of the European Movement International, took the opportunity to emphasise the job potential of a green technology revolution, aimed at a sustainable economy and society. He affirmed that the European Parliament does not believe that a 20 percent CO2 reduction by 2020 will be sufficient, stressing that by 2050 developing economies would need to reduce their CO2 footprints by more than 80 percent compared to today. Mr. Leinen also highlighted the fact that in terms of CO2 emissions per head, the average emission in the United States was 20 tons compared to 10 tons in the EU, 4.5 tons in China, 2 tons in India and less than 1 ton per head in Africa per year. In response to questions on the EU extending Kyoto limits beyond their current termination

date, both speakers appeared willing to countenance a possible extension subject to multiple conditions and provided it was a multilateral and not unilateral initiative. The debate, moderated by Pat Cox, President of the European Movement International (EMI), was kindly hosted by the House of the Members of Parliament at the Belgian Senate. It took place under the auspices of the Belgian Presidency of the EU.

5.4. Conference on combating poverty and social exclusion

Civil society actors, local, national and European public authorities met in Lisbon on 15 and 16 October 2010 for a conference of the European Movement International (EMI), discussing the theme “Combating poverty and social exclusion during the economic crisis and beyond: A multi-level governance approach”. The international two day meeting was supported by the Portuguese Instituto da Segurança Social (ISS) and gathered high level experts, experienced practitioners and decision makers to exchange about European solidarity and cohesion.

In light of the 2020 horizon and in the context of the European Year of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, about 100 participants discussed with EMI President Pat Cox and high level representatives such as the MEPs Pervenche Berès, Jo Leinen, Miguel Portas, Edite Estrela along with Pierre Calame from the Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation and Maria João Rodrigues on the crisis, post-crisis challenges, and the need for a flexible form of governance that is able to respond to change.



Multi-level governance, opening the possibility for a more inclusive and participatory form of governance, and creating space for ‘innovative’ solutions, was the response to the question of what Europe would need in order to deal with the complex issue of poverty eradication. The EMI can help to address these topics and the placing of Social Europe at the heart of this conference was a successful start.

6 Political committee

“The EU and its neighbours”



CHARLES-FERDINAND
NOTHOMB
CHAIRMAN



The activities of the Political Committee “Europe and its Neighbours” evolved from the geographical concept of opening up to the world by establishing contacts with EU neighbouring countries (South-North Mediterranean dialogue, Eastern Partnership, and EU candidate and potential candidate countries) on the theme of setting up necessary partnerships between civil society and public authorities in the countries where regimes in place had not allowed these to develop.

In April 2009, the Ljubljana Congress “CSOs challenge public authorities” launched the theme of establishing partnerships between public authorities and civil society by applying it to the Western Balkans. Upon invitation by the Turkish participants, a similar congress was organised in Istanbul. The President of the European Movement International and the President of the Political Committee went to Ankara in June 2010 to prepare for the congress that was foreseen to take place during the first quarter of 2011. In February 2010, the President of the Committee took part in a conference organised in Mauritania, in Nouakchott, on the topic of relations between public authorities and civil society (a brochure was published).

The President of the Committee and the Secretary General of the European Movement International went to Yerevan in September 2010 to prepare a congress on relations between civil society and public authorities in the countries of the Eastern Partnership, due to take place in the Armenian capital in the third quarter of 2011. In November 2009, the **second South-North Mediterranean Dialogue Congress** on Education and Migration was organised in **Alicante**, and preceded by seminars in Zagreb, Brussels, Rabat, Tunis and Cairo.

Following this congress,

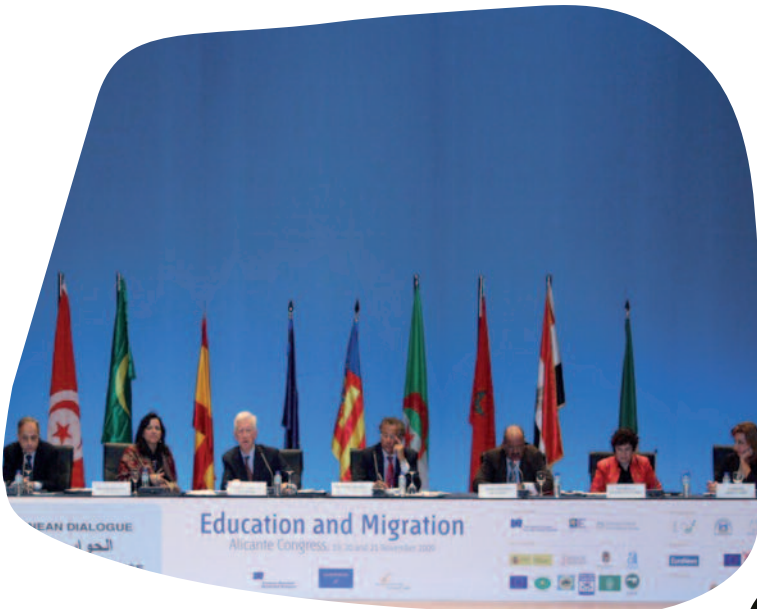
- A debriefing was organised in Brussels by the European Movement International and the MEDEA Institute. On this occasion the President of the Committee presented the conclusions of the Congress.
- The conclusions were sent to the European authorities (European Councils dealing with Education and Migration) and to the European Commission.
- The conclusions were also sent to the education authorities in Arab countries through the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO).

The Political Committee met in Toledo in June 2010 and decided to organise a third South-North Mediterranean Dialogue Congress in Tunis in February 2012. To this effect, the President of the Committee went to Tunis in June 2010 to prepare the event. This congress will link the two axes of the committee’s work. On the one hand, the process initiated in Algiers in the framework of the South-North Mediterranean Dialogue and, on the other hand, the discussions launched in Ljubljana and followed-up in Nouakchott, Istanbul and Yerevan on the question of relations between civil society and public authorities in EU neighbouring countries.

Current events and the uncertainties of the Arab revolts in Spring 2011 justify:

- The new spirit of the South-North Mediterranean Dialogue organised since 2004 by the European Movement and the Bibliotheca Alexandrina through the congresses of Algiers and Alicante;
- The reorientation of EU policies in March/April 2011 in line with our own initiatives; to be discussed in Belgrade in March 2011.





6.1. Ljubljana Congress - Civil Society Organisations successfully challenge public authorities

The European Movement International (EMI) and the Slovenian Council of the European Movement organized, with the support of the European Commission, the Municipality of Ljubljana, the National Assembly and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, an international congress "Civil Society Organisations Challenge Public Authorities" that took place in Ljubljana from 16 to 18 April, 2009.

The focus of this high ranking international event was on the countries of South-Eastern Europe. Its objective was to draw up proposals on how to improve cooperation between the civil society and the local, national, and European authorities. The event represents part of the efforts to bolster the role of Western Balkans civil society organisations in the process of their countries' accession to the European Union.

In addition to the representatives of the civil society organisations, about 250 participants of the Ljubljana Congress included senior representatives of the governments and parliaments from the region. Senior representatives from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Turkey, as well as by Dr. Pavel Gantar, President of Slovenian National Assembly, Mr Borut Pahor, President of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and Mr Pat Cox, President of the European Movement International, attended the Ljubljana Congress.

The Congress commenced on April 16 with a ceremony at the Ljubljana Castle organised by the Municipality of Ljubljana, and continued on Friday April 17 at the Ljubljana Convention and Exhibition centre, where representatives of civil society organisations collaborated in seven working groups with a clear objective - to draw up the concluding document. The declaration "Civil Society and Politics : Turning

the Challenge into Opportunity" was then presented to the public authority representatives from the region on Saturday, April 18, 2009, at the closing debate in the Slovenian National Assembly.

6.2. Alicante Congress of the "South-North Mediterranean Dialogue"

Following the Congress of Algiers, held in February 2006, the European Movement International, Casa Mediterráneo and Bibliotheca Alexandrina, in cooperation with the European Movement Valencia, European Movement Spain and the University of Alicante, held on the 19, 20, & 21 of November 2009 in Alicante, the second Congress of the "South-North Mediterranean Dialogue" on the topics of Education and Migration.

The organisation of the Congress was supported by the Region of Valencia, the Anna Lindh Foundation, ISESCO, ALECSO, the League of Arab States, the European Commission and the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This Congress brought together some 350 participants, representing 30 countries from the South and the North of the Mediterranean who shared their experiences and discussed the two themes at the core of the Mediterranean Dialogue: Education and Migration.

The aim of the South-North Mediterranean Dialogue is to develop a common vision of the future of our part of the world and to encourage the cooperation between the civil societies on both shores of the Mediterranean Sea. In this perspective, the topics of Education and Migrations are of essential importance.



The conclusions and recommendations of the Congress of Alicante take into account the discussions and debates that took place during the Congress, the preparatory meetings organized in several countries (Belgium - 21 September 2009, France - 30 September 2009, Croatia - 25 September 2009, Algeria - 17 October 2009, Morocco - 22 and 23 October 2009, Egypt - 17 October 2009 and Tunisia - 2 and 3 October 2009) as well as the recommendations and the action plan defined in the Declaration of Algiers.

The participants underlined the necessity for a change of paradigm in the analysis of Education and Migration; the main concerns in those two areas must be: common and interdependent development, sharing of knowledge, and mobility and gender equality.

Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, EU Commissioner responsible for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as Mr. Jacques Barrot, Vice-President of the European Commission in charge of Justice, Freedom and Security, contributed to the political debate of the Congress.

“

Main concerns in the areas of **Education** and **Migration** : **common** and **interdependent development**, sharing of **knowledge**, and **mobility** and gender **equality**.

”

7 Political committee “Citizens’ Europe and European identity”



JESSICA CHAMBA
CHAIRMAN

2009 and 2010 have been very interesting years for the work of the Citizens’ Europe and European Identity PC, with a unique meeting with citizens at the occasion of the European Parliament elections and the continuous challenge to bring Europe closer to its people at a difficult time of economic crisis, subject to many questions and nationalistic temptations all over Europe.



While the sentiment of ‘feeling European’ had been considered a sufficient motive to engage citizens in the European elections in the past, the political and geographical transformation of the EU has rendered issues more complex, making it more difficult to encourage European citizens to go to the polls. The 2009 campaign, thus, represented a great opportunity for the EMI network to raise awareness among citizens on the role of the EU in their daily lives and on the sheer importance of each vote. In that regard, the PC supported the “YVote” and “Questions for Europe” campaign projects (see report p. 7) and fed the dedicated webpage on the EMI website with information on the elections, the EP, awareness campaigns and European political parties.

Following the elections and its disappointing results in terms of voters’ mobilization, the PC initiated a “follow-up” phase in order to analyze the reasons for the low voter turnout and tried to find ways to remediate the democratic deficit in the future. In that regard, a meeting was organized with Mrs. Juana Lahousse, Director General for Communication in the European Parliament.

In the same spirit of bridging the gap between EU institutions and the citizens, the PC answered, in the name of the EMI, an EC consultation on “EU citizens’ rights” aimed at gaining insight into the obstacles of exercising citizenship rights and at collecting recommendations for future initiatives to compensate for these problems. In this regard, the European Movement sought to shed lights on obstacles to student mobility, partners’ free movement rights and suggested the harmonization of basic administrative formalities and obligations between Member states.

The debates around the implementation of the European Citizens Initiative have also been carefully followed by the PC.

Stressing further education, while maintaining the history and heritage of European integration alive, was among the priorities of the PC activities for the last two years. From that perspective, the “Europe@School” programme was discussed at several EM meetings, where members of the PC were encouraged to share their experiences and successful practices in that field (through the use of Google groups, polls, and in person). A specific workshop was organized in June 2010, during which member organisations had the opportunity to present some of their projects regarding activities with pupils. A presentation of the initiatives of the EMI network regarding schools was also prepared for the annual meeting of the European Spring Day network. The material used in all these organisations is now available for all Member Organizations on a dedicated web space.

Other projects were coordinated by the PC, such as the 9th of May celebrations (more info p. 6) and the FRO project. These Projects also brought further support to various interesting initiatives from EMI members, such as the European Cycle Tour.

Topics like the 9th of May and Europe at school will continue to be handled by the PC in the future, since they constitute long lasting, citizen friendly programs. In 2011, the particular focus will be placed on working with new media.

Keeping the citizens’ awareness alive for European issues is a big challenge for the European Movement and all its Member Organizations. This challenge will continue to be at the core of our action in the years to come.



7.1. EP elections follow-up meeting with Juana Lahousse-Juárez, Director General for Communication at the European Parliament



The meeting was the perfect occasion for EMI members to discuss with her about the reasons for low turnout in the 2009 elections, to better understand the position of the EP and determine what types of actions the European Movement could undertake in the future to help improve EU communication in view of the 2014 elections. The main topics to be discussed were how the EU assesses and understands the low turnout of the last EP elections and what role the institutions, political parties, the EMI or other CSOs can play in order to reverse this trend in regard to the 2014 EP Elections.

Within the framework of its activities related to the EP elections follow-up, the EMI political committee “Citizens’ Europe and European Identity” organised a meeting with Ms. Juana Lahousse-Juárez, Director General for Communication at the European Parliament, on the 28th of April in Brussels.

8 Statutory meetings



8.1. Federal Assembly appoints new Secretary General, 20 June 2009

The Federal Assembly of the European Movement International (EMI) on 20 June 2009 in Prague appointed Mr. Diogo Pinto (depicted right in the picture) as new Secretary General of the European Movement International for a three-year term of office commencing on 1st of July 2009. Mr. Pinto is 34 years old. Previously, he was Secretary General of the European Youth Forum. He is replacing Henrik H. Kroner who led the organisation since 2001.

Mr. Charles Kleinermann was appointed Deputy Secretary General of the EMI. He has been working within the EMI secretariat since 2004. ECAS and the Preparatory Committees in Slovenia and Montenegro became member of the EMI network.

8.2. Members Council debates ECI and Multi-Level-Governance, 11 December 2009

The Members Council in 2009 was held in the light of the Green Paper of the European Commission on the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) in Brussels. The EMI had invited Ms Lucy Swan, Policy Officer for Institutional Affairs, European Commission Secretariat-General, as guest speaker. A debate on the ECI legislation was held with EMI representatives and ideas brought forward led to a common position of the EMI on the ECI and were submitted to the European Commission in the framework of the ECI Green Paper consultation process.

During a debate with the participation of Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions, and Pierre Calame, Director General, Charles-Léopold Mayer Foundation (Paris), members also focused on the subject matter of multi-level-governance. A full report was conducted which can be obtained upon request. After a review of the EMI's activities during the year 2009 by the new Secretary General, Diogo Pinto, the Work Plan for 2010 was presented, referring to the EMI Training Academy, the 9th of May

celebrations and the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration. The next meeting was scheduled for the 3 December 2010 in Brussels.

8.3. Federal Assembly calls for radical strengthening of Economic Union, 12 June 2010

Meeting in Toledo on 11 - 12 June 2010, the Federal Assembly of the European Movement International (EMI) called on the European Council to radically strengthen the economic part of the Economic and Monetary Union.



The Toledo Assembly insisted on the need for EU budgetary reform based on truly European "own resources" and the issuing of Eurobonds to help finance cross border European projects in the fields of transport, energy and communications infrastructure.

Delegates welcomed the establishment of the European financial stabilisation mechanism but insisted that it should evolve into a genuinely European monetary fund and should not merely be the sum of 27 different parts.

Ms. Meglena Kuneva was unanimously elected as a new Board member to replace Stephen Woodard. Two applications were also considered and unanimously adopted by the Assembly: The European Federation of Building Societies became a full member of the EMI Network and the European Association of Rail Workers became an associate member.

8.4. Members Council discusses EP electoral reform, 3 December 2010



The Council of European Dentists (CED), the European Association of Retirement Schemes for Liberal Professions (EurelPro) and the Union of European Petroleum Independents (UPEI) were admitted as members of the European Movement International (EMI).

On Friday 3 December 2010 the extraordinary Federal Assembly of the EMI, which took place at the Representation of the European Commission to Belgium in Brussels, voted in favour of all three applications for membership. CED, a European non-for-profit association, represents over 320,000 dentists across Europe and EurelPro, a European umbrella organisation of compulsory retirement schemes for registered liberal professions, applied for associated membership. UPEI, the umbrella organisation of independent European oil traders, became a full member of the EMI.

Pat Cox, EMI President, welcomed the new members, considering their admission a "notable step to further strengthen and extend the network of the European Movement International".

In the framework of the annual EMI Members Council, which preceded the Federal Assembly, MEP Andrew Duff presented his report on the electoral reform of the European Parliament. **Mr Duff** stressed that:



“ *A single European constituency with transnational lists, offering the possibility to vote for 25 additional MEPs during the EP elections in 2014, will not only help to personalise and Europeanise the election campaigns but also improve the quality of leadership in the Parliament.*

ANDREW DUFF
UEF PRESIDENT

During the subsequent debate, the participants voiced their support and acknowledgement for the ideas of Mr Duff on the electoral reform but also offered critical remarks such as the concern that 25 MEPs elected on a pan-European basis would have different levels of legitimacy.

Richard Corbett, Member of the European Movement UK, noted in particular that:



“ *Creating 25 transnationally elected members of the European Parliament needs a treaty change ratified by every single member state. The easier way forward is the link between the choice of President of the European Commission and the outcome of the European elections. Getting the transnational parties to put up a candidate ahead of the elections could be done without treaty change.*

RICHARD CORBETT
MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT UK

Pat Cox concluded the discussion on the electoral reform saying that:



“ *In addition to the high ambition of Europeanising the EP elections, one should not forget about the special duty of care on the Political Parties to try to insinuate themselves into the process as the parties are the key in creating a European public space, a pan European capacity.*

PAT COX
PRESIDENT OF THE EMI

9 External and Internal Communication



9.1. Newsletter, Website, Blogs

In 2009/2010, the EMI again published several editions of the now slightly modified EMI Newsletter. The Newsletter is frequently disseminated to a large community in and outside of Brussels. The Newsletter is split into three parts and also features the EMI RSS feeds along with links to the EMI social media platforms on Twitter, Facebook or Youtube. The newsletter always starts with the EMI news, continues with a section for members and finally gives an overview of the most interesting news from the European Institutions. It is a perfect tool to keep the whole network updated on its activities and interconnects the EMI National Councils, EMI Member Organisations and other stakeholders.

The website of the EMI (www.europeanmovement.eu, in English and French) is one of the main platforms of its external communication strategy. It is one of the most effective tools in connecting the EMI National Councils, the EMI Member Organisation and other partners with the work of the EMI.

On the website, the EMI publishes its activities, features invitations and makes news available. The EMI complements its online strategy through regular press releases. Users can subscribe to the EMI RSS portfolio consisting of a general feed with All EMI News but also EMI Latest News, EMI Members News and EMI News from the European Institutions. Moreover, the EMI website also links to the EMI social media platform.

In 2009, some 200,000 visits of the EMI Website were registered while figures increased in 2010 to almost 300,000 hits.

In the framework of the Alicante Congress in 2009, the EMI set up a blog as platform to prepare the congress. Through the blog the EMI collected ideas, proposals and experiences on Education and Migration in the euro-Mediterranean area. The most popular recommendations were discussed and debated with politicians and representatives of the Mediterranean countries in Alicante.



For more information, please visit:
<http://alicanteblog.europeanmovement.eu/>

9.2 Social Media : Facebook, Twitter, You Tube

In 2010, the EMI expanded the use of its new online tools including social media. The Facebook account has proven especially attractive and has garnered nearly 2000 friends to date. The EMI generated additional support via the EMI Fanpage and its Facebook Group. The EMI regularly publishes news, links, pictures and articles on all of those media. It enables the EMI to advertise its events to a generally younger circle of users.

The Europeans Movement International provided users with several RSS feeds composed of the categories Latest EMI News, Members News or News from the European Institutions. The EMI lately complemented those several EMI RSS feeds by one single feed via which users are now able to receive all relevant news subscribing to just one feed.

The EMI in 2010 continued to expand its online communication strategy especially via the EMInternational Twitter account. Currently, more than 1100 subscribers follow the EMI short messages up to a maximum 140 characters in order to not miss anything and receive latest EMI News also via the EMI Twitter account. In comparison to the year 2009, the EMI was able to increase the amount of followers on Twitter by 200 %. The Twitter account is also an excellent tool to further disseminate news of the EMI network, so called re-tweets, or to interact with the account's numerous followers. The EMI is confident to further enlarge and expand its online community.

For more information, please visit:
<http://www.twitter.com/EMInternational>

The EMI YouTube channel (**Europeanmovement1**) has been used to visually support the EMI activities. The EMI continued to record videos from most of its events and through a follow up process provided the participants but also the broader public via the YouTube channel with the footage. Through the EMI YouTube channel, those that could unfortunately not attend the EMI meetings, were also able to watch the conferences, seminars, briefings and other meetings online.



10 Membership

The strength of the European Movement International (EMI) lies within its network of National Councils and International Member Associations, bringing together representatives from European organisations, political parties, enterprises and trade unions. The EMI network consists of 72 Member Organisations (state December 2010) and has been continuously growing over the past years. The National Councils of the European Movement in Montenegro, as well as, the European Movement in Slovenia became full members in 2009. Until the end of 2010, six new member associations joined the network, increasing its size and demonstrating how the EMI is regarded as a Pan-European platform:

“
6 new member associations joined the network”

- 1) European Association of Railway Personnel - **AEC**
- 2) Council of European Dentists - **CED**
- 3) European Citizens' Action Service - **ECAS**
- 4) European Federation of Building Societies - **EFBS**
- 5) European Association of Retirement Schemes for Liberal Professions - **EurelPro**
- 6) Union of European Petroleum Independents **UPEI**



30 International Member Associations: Association of European Journalists - AEJ | Council of European Dentists - CED | European Association of Railway Personnel - AEC | European Association of Retirement Schemes for Liberal Professions - EurelPro | European Confederation of Veterans | European Centre for Culture - ECC | European League of Economic Cooperation - ELEC | Europeans Throughout the World - ETTW | Foundation Euractiv | Permanent Forum of the European Civil Society | European Association of Teachers - AEDE | Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe - AEGEE | Association of Women of Southern Europe - AFEM | European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions - CESI | Council of European Municipalities and Regions - CEMR | Charter of European Rural Communities | Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe - CPMR | European Citizens' Action Service - ECAS | European Federation of Building Societies - EFBS | European Trade Union Confederation - ETUC | European People's Party - EPP | European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party - ELDR | International Association of Former Officials of the European Communities - AIACE | International Centre for European Studies - CIFE | Young European Federalists - JEF | Party of European Socialists - PES | Union Syndicale Fédérale | Union of European Federalists - UEF | European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-Sized - UEAPME | Union of European Petroleum Independents - UPEI.

42 National Councils : ALBANIA - ARMENIA - AUSTRIA - AZERBAIJAN - BELARUS - BELGIUM - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - BULGARIA - CROATIA - CYPRUS - CZECH REPUBLIC - DENMARK - ESTONIA - FINLAND - FRANCE - FYR OF MACEDONIA - GEORGIA - GERMANY - GREECE - HUNGARY - ICELAND - IRELAND - ITALY - LATVIA - LITHUANIA - LUXEMBOURG - MALTA - MOLDOVA - MONTENEGRO - NORWAY - POLAND - PORTUGAL - ROMANIA - SERBIA - SLOVENIA - SPAIN - SWEDEN - SWITZERLAND - THE NETHERLANDS - TURKEY - UKRAINE - UNITED KINGDOM

11 Finances and administration



2009 and 2010 represented two important years in terms of finances for the European Movement International. Thanks to the hard work of the Secretariat and the guidance of the Treasurer and the rest of the Board, the last years have allowed the EMI to improve its approach in terms of financial management.

The financial stability of the organisation is essential for its consolidation and development, and in this respect it is crucial to be able to generate additional funding for its activities and diversify its sources. Over the last two years, this philosophy has allowed the EMI to organise additional activities without jeopardizing its financial balance.

Regarding the budget execution, the European Movement International has managed to close 2009 and 2010 with small positive results that compensated for previous losses. The positive result for the year 2009 was 281.92 €. Concerning 2010, the EMI ended the year with a positive result of 992.73 €. This promising outcome is based upon the careful financial planning of the EMI Board and the constant budget monitoring done by the EMI secretariat.

While analysing the charts below, we can draw some conclusions regarding the budget execution for the years 2009 and 2010. In terms of employment costs, we can observe a substantial increase between 2009 and 2010. Following several changes within the EMI Secretariat during the course of 2010, an additional staff member had to be hired to execute the activities planned for 2010. For 2011, the figures should return to their 2009 levels. The operational costs and the expenditure related to the statutory bodies remained at a rather stable level over the last two years. It is also important to stress that the expenses made in those two categories were under the budgeted amounts. Concerning the part of the budget invested in the activities, we see a rather significant decrease between 2009 and 2010. Initially planned for October 2010, the EMI Istanbul Congress had to be postponed to 2011 following an official request by the European Commission. This Congress was a very important event in terms of finances, which explains why the charts differ so much between 2009 and 2010 for that specific category. The second chart illustrates in greater detail the proportions of the budget, referring to the running costs as well as to the activities. The same observation can be made regarding the shift that was induced by the postponement of the EMI Istanbul

Congress. For the years to come, the proportion between the funds invested in running costs and activities should appear similar to the figures indicated for 2009.

Budget Execution

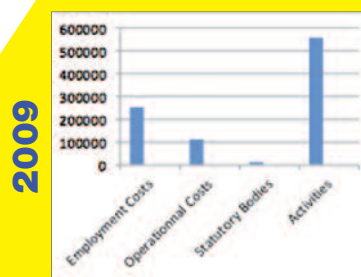


Figure 1

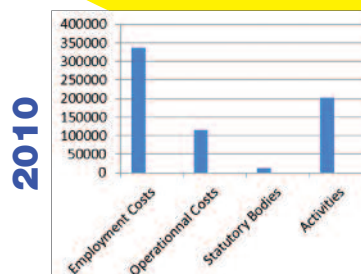


Figure 2

Overall Execution

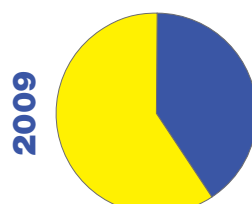


Figure 3

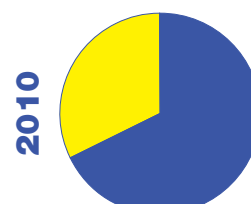


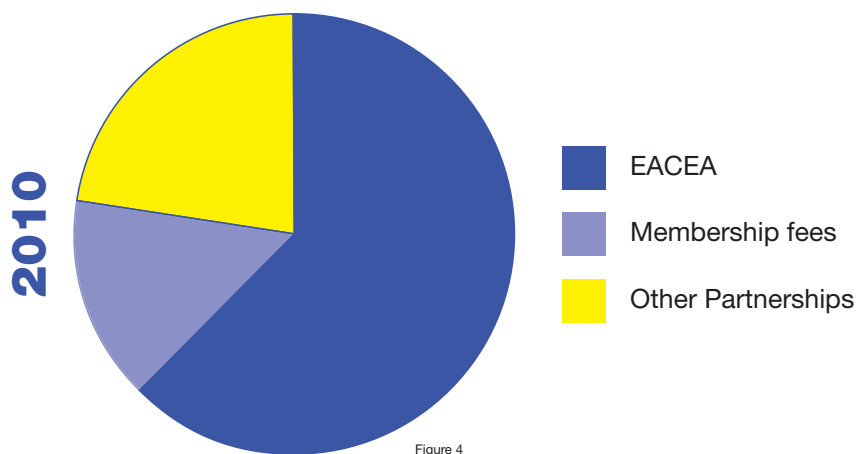
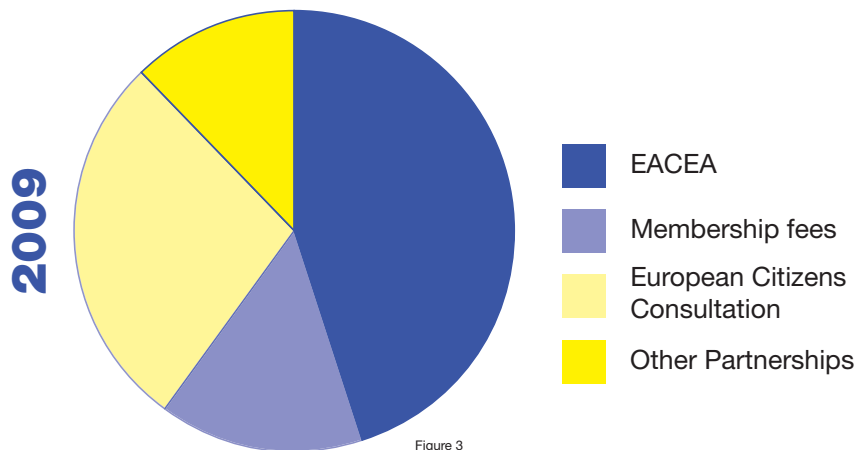
Figure 4

■ Running Costs
■ Activities

■ Running Costs
■ Activities

In order to finance its day-to-day functioning and its activities, the EMI uses different sources of funding. The EMI receives its most significant financial assistance from the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) of the European Commission. The yearly operating grant amounts to approximately 430.000 EUR. This structural financial help is provided in the framework of the Europe for Citizens programme. As you will see in the graphics below, membership fees are also an important source of funding for the EMI. Thanks to a coherent and extensive membership policy, the EMI hopes to be able to increase the amount of

membership fees received in the following years. Finally, several other partnerships and projects like the Training Academy, the Unity through Mobility project, the collaboration with both the Charles-Leopold Mayer Foundation and the Association Européenne de Prospection, help in supplementing the income of the EMI.



12 Organisational structure

BOARD

PRESIDENT



**Pat
COX**

VICE-PRESIDENTS



**Jessica
CHAMBA**



**Jo
LEINEN**



**Charles-Ferdinand
NOTHOMB**



**John
MONKS**



**Rainer
WIELAND**



**Ksenija
MILENKOVIC**

SECRETARY
GENERAL



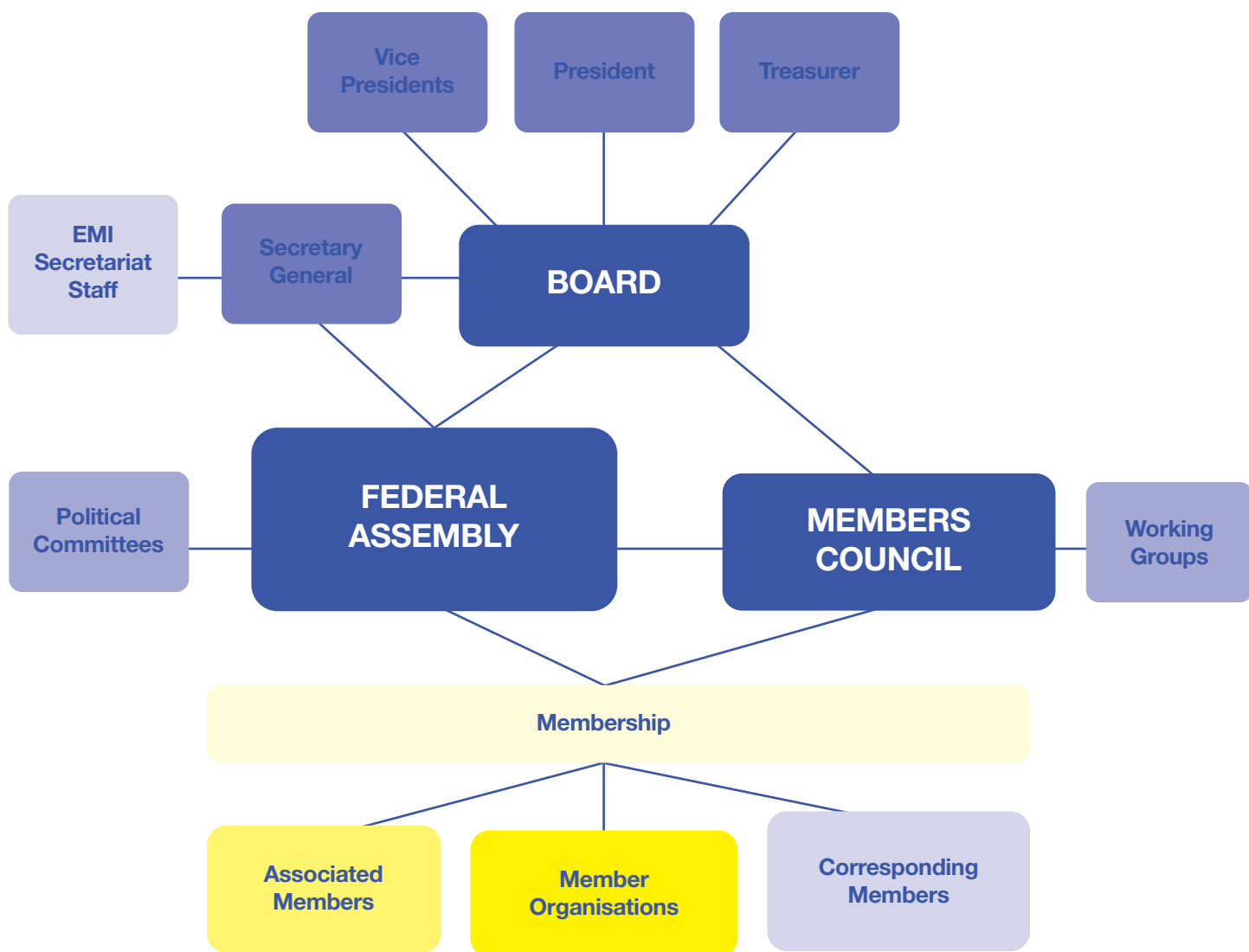
**Diogo
PINTO**

TREASURER



**Olivier
HINNEKENS**

Members: Michalis Angelopoulos, Katharina Erdmenger, Ugo Ferruta, Bernd Hüttemann, Elna Kiiski, Henrik H. Kröner, Meglena Kuneva, Haude Lannon, Natasa Owens, Francisca Tarazaga, Rina Valeur Rasmussen, Veronica Stiastny



Board

The European Movement is managed by a Board composed of the President, Secretary General and Treasurer, six Vice-Presidents and twelve other members all elected by the Federal Assembly. The Board shall meet at least three times a year and whenever circumstances so require, on the day and at the place specified in the notice sent by the Secretary General to call the meeting.

Federal Assembly

The Federal Assembly is composed of the President, the Secretary General and the Treasurer of the European Movement, and all the member organisations. The Federal Assembly meets at least once a year on a date and at a place set by the Board.

Members Council

The Members Council is composed of up to two representatives of each of the member organisations, associate members and corresponding members. Members of the Board can attend meetings of the Members Council with full speaking rights but without the right to vote. The Members Council shall meet at least once a year, at the request of the President or $\frac{1}{4}$ of its members.



**European Movement
Mouvement Européen**

EMI Secretariat 2009/2010

SECRETARY
GENERAL



**Diogo
PINTO**

DEPUTY
SECRETARY GENERAL



**Charles
KLEINERMANN**

ASSISTANT TO THE
SECRETARY GENERAL



**Nicolas
MIGEOT**

POLICY AND
COMMUNICATION
OFFICER



**Jörg
JANSSEN**

PROJECT
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