

Chapter XIII

POLAND AND THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Marzena Ples



Get to know about Poland – Training Materials for Trainers and Teachers

Authors: Danuta Gałyga, Tomasz Mazurek, Marzena Ples, Agnieszka Słomian, Marcin Zybała

Content-related coordination of the project: Agnieszka Słomian

Content-related editing of the publication: Agnieszka Słomian, Marcin Zybała

Linguistic editing of the publication: Steve Jones

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Cover photo: Eastern Partnership Meeting in Sopot 2014 / Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland / Source: Flickr.com

1. WORKSHOP SCENARIO



AIMS

- To acquaint the participants with basic information on the purposes of establishing the Eastern Partnership, its history and operation.
- To present the Polish role in the creation and development of the Eastern Partnership.
- To inform the participants of the strengths and weaknesses in the functioning of the Eastern Partnership as well as its opportunities and threats.
- To develop the participants' analytical skills through the practical use of a 'SWOT Analysis' technique.



DURATION: 180 minutes.



PARTICIPANTS: 20 people.



TEACHING METHODS

- Demonstration methods – film.
- Practical methods – guiding text method.
- Problem-focused methods – didactic discussion.
- Practical methods – productive exercises.



TEACHING MATERIALS, AIDS AND WORK

- Computer and projector to display video.
- Board or flipchart to write down associations.
- 4 stations where groups of 5 people will work.
- Each of the stations is equipped with: 1 handout containing a problem to be analysed via a 'SWOT analysis', 2 instructions, SWOT matrices to write conclusions, envelopes containing educational texts.

I. WORKSHOP SCENARIO

Plan of the workshop**1. INTRODUCTION**

The participants are asked what they know of the Eastern Partnership initiative: the objectives and reasons for its establishment, what actions have been taken and what countries are involved in this initiative. The main information about the Eastern Partnership is written on the flipchart or on the board. The participants are asked to briefly comment on the Eastern Partnership in their countries. The educational film *Get to know about Poland: Poland and the Eastern Partnership (Auxiliary material no. 1)* is shown. The movie is discussed as a group: the information contained therein as well as the visual material. In the form of a presentation, lecture, or a talk the participants are acquainted with basic information on the four main thematic platforms of the Eastern Partnership: 1) Democracy, good governance and stability, 2) Economic integration and convergence with EU policies, 3) Energy Security, 4) People-to-people contacts (*Educational material no. 3 – 6*). The participants are informed that they will be provided with detailed descriptions of the platforms during the exercise.

The Polish initiative in the formation of the Eastern Partnership is highlighted. The Polish contribution to the development of the programme is introduced. A few selected ideas introduced during the Polish presidency are discussed (*Educational material no. 2*).

**2. EXPLAINING AND CONDUCTING AN EXERCISE**

An explanation is given that the purpose of the exercise will be to make a SWOT analysis of selected Eastern Partnership issues for the partner countries, with a particular emphasis on Poland. On the flipchart, the elements of a SWOT analysis are presented: strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and threats (*Auxiliary material no. 2*).

It should be pointed out that the SWOT analysis is for organising information and strategic planning. The participants are allowed to discuss particular elements of the SWOT analysis. Therefore, their input should be complemented and commented on. If necessary, an explanation can be given that strengths and weaknesses constitute internal factors, dependent on the subject, whereas opportunities and threats are external factors, independent of the subject. The acronym SWOT is deciphered as a group effort with a brief additional comment:

- S – Strengths – advantages, merits, positive sides,
- W – Weaknesses – disadvantages, negative sides,
- O – Opportunities – everything that entails the possibility of a favourable change,
- T – Threats – everything that entails the risk of a negative change.

The participants are then informed that they will be divided into 4 groups of 5 people, in which they will do a SWOT analysis of a given topic, and afterwards they are asked to suggest recommendations for politicians. The topics will concern four main thematic platforms of the Eastern Partnership (*Auxiliary material no. 2*). Each group will be provided with the following materials: SWOT matrices (*Auxiliary material no. 3*), instructions on how to complete the exercise (*Auxiliary material no. 4*), general information on the Eastern Partnership (*Educational material no. 1*), information about the Polish role in the creation and development of the Eastern Partnership (*Educational material no. 2*) and material for a particular Thematic Platform (*Educational material no. 3, 4, 5 or 6*). The groups will have 60 minutes to read the materials, work together to prepare a SWOT analysis and make one or more recommendations.

I. WORKSHOP SCENARIO



3. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Each group is asked to present their analysis and conclusions as well as recommendations for politicians. After each presentation, the other participants are asked to comment. The presenters are asked about which elements of the SWOT analysis caused them the greatest difficulties and in what way, if at all, the exercise was interesting. Finally, the participants are asked about the future of the Eastern Partnership.



4. THE TIME FRAME OF THE WORKSHOP

Introduction to the topic and the presentation of film: 35 minutes.

Explaining the exercise and the SWOT Analysis as well as dividing into groups: 25 minutes.

Preparing a SWOT analysis and recommendations: 60 minutes.

Presenting the results: 40 minutes (each group has 10 minutes).

Discussing the exercise and summarising the workshop: 20 minutes.

2. AUXILIARY MATERIALS

Auxiliary material no. 1 Educational film



The film is available on You Tube at:

- *Get to know about Poland: Poland and the Eastern Partnership*
(EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPqwBpzcbOo>
(RU): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H_q8_Tao0Pg

Auxiliary material no. 2 Topics of the SWOT analysis



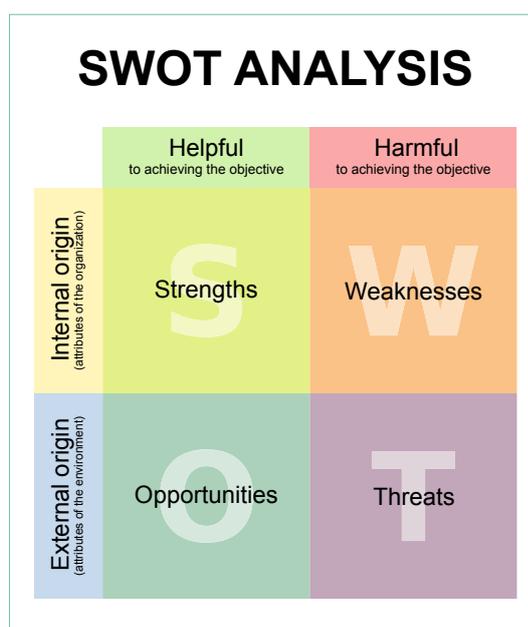
The Eastern Partnership Multilateral Platforms:

- Platform 1 – Democracy, good governance and stability
- Platform 2 – Economic integration and convergence with EU policies
- Platform 3 – Energy Security
- Platform 4 – People-to-people contacts

Auxiliary material no. 3 SWOT matrixes



- 4 cards SWOT matrixes
(Attachment no.1, to print on A4)



Author of design: Xhienne / Source: Wikipedia,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:SWOT_en.svg

2. AUXILIARY MATERIALS

Auxiliary material no. 4



Instructions on how to complete the task

Time to complete the task: 60 minutes.

Read the educational materials concerning the Eastern Partnership and one of the four thematic platforms. In groups, by means of the SWOT tool and matrix, analyse the chosen issues presented by a given platform. Remember that:

- S – Strengths – means the strengths, advantages of the analysed platform, merits, positive sides,
- W – Weaknesses – means the weaknesses, disadvantages of the analysed platform, negative sides,
- O – Opportunities – means opportunities, everything that entails the possibility of a favourable change due to the platform,
- T – Threats – means threats, everything that entails the risk of an unfavourable change for a given platform.

Answer the following questions:

- Will the indicated strength allow us to seize a given opportunity?
- Will the indicated strength allow us to reduce a given threat?
- Does the indicated weakness restrict the possibility to seize a given opportunity?
- Does the indicated weakness increase the risk associated with a given threat?

Suggest recommendations for politicians from the European Union states and countries involved in the Eastern Partnership initiative.

After 60 minutes you will be asked to discuss the results of your work. Give a brief presentation of your platform and demonstrate your SWOT analysis. You will have 7 minutes for the presentation and 3 minutes to answer the participants' questions.

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational material no. 1



General information about the Eastern Partnership

The Eastern Partnership (EaP) is a joint initiative of the European Union and its Eastern European partners: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Launched in 2009 at the EU Prague Summit, it brings our Eastern European partners closer to the EU.

Multilateral cooperation

Multilateral cooperation in the Eastern Partnership takes place across a wide array of issues, ranging from democracy, good governance and stability to economic issues, energy security and contacts between people. This work is guided by thematic platforms, supported by various expert panels, flagship initiatives and projects. Within the framework of the multilateral track, high profile initiatives (flagship initiatives) serve the countries' interests at the same time as our own:

- Integrated Border Management – improved border management: focusing on improving security, reducing smuggling and human trafficking and facilitating the mobility of people across non-EU borders;
- Small and Medium Sized Enterprises – support to small and medium business: supporting the needs of SMEs to promote growth and employment;
- Energy – support to reforms in the energy sector: focusing on improving the integration of the electricity net and encouraging sustainable energy as a way to address the security of energy suppliers;
- Environmental Governance and Climate Change Prevention – support to environment governance: promoting environmental protection and climate change adaptation by strengthening environmental governance in the partner countries;
- Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and man-made Disasters – disaster response: developing and reinforcing the capacity of partner countries in disaster prevention and preparedness at local, national and regional levels.

Financial cooperation

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) is the main source of funding for the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership in the period 2014-2020. Overall, EUR 3.2 billion has been made available to the EaP countries since the launch of the Partnership up to now: nearly EUR 2.5 billion from the ENPI in 2010-2013 and EUR 730 million from the ENI in 2014. In 2014, major budgetary support was mobilised to help stabilise Ukraine's economy. The EU was also able to plan new investments in Georgia and the Republic of Moldova in order to help small businesses grow and prepare for the market opportunities of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with the EU.

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Involvement of broader society

The Eastern Partnership involves not only governments but also broader society. The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum ensures that the views of civil society are taken into account, whilst the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities for the Eastern Partnership brings the valuable perspective of local and regional authorities closest to the citizens. The EURONEST Parliamentary Assembly provides a platform for parliamentary debate in support of the Eastern Partnership. The Eastern Partnership Business Forum harnesses the opinion of business leaders at all levels in order to develop commercial links and to ensure that economic and trade opportunities are fully utilised.

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/about/index_en.htm



Design: flags of Eastern Partnership members, Eastern Partnership logo

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational material no. 2

**Poland and the Eastern Partnership**

Poland was deeply involved first in the preparation, and then in the implementation of the Eastern Partnership:

- Presentation of the project of Eastern Partnership by Polish Foreign Minister Radosław Sikorski and Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Bildt at a meeting of the heads of the EU diplomacy (May 2008).
- Organization of an international seminar on the Eastern Partnership in Madrid together with Spain's Presidency of the EU (January 2010). Many new ideas for additional support for the modernisation of the European Union's Eastern neighbours were put forward at the time.
- Establishment of the Group of Friends of the Eastern Partnership (now known as the Information and Coordination Group), which was agreed in May 2010 in Sopot, at an informal meeting of Foreign Ministers of the European Union and the Eastern Partnership countries convened at the initiative and invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland Radosław Sikorski.
- The Polish government allocates a large share of foreign aid funds to the implementation of Eastern Partnership goals; in 2010-2011, almost 100 different projects were implemented in the partner countries.
- The Eastern Partnership was a key priority of the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2011. Poland has been consistent in its willingness to strengthen the Eastern dimension of neighbourhood policy, e.g. through deepening sector-specific cooperation and including partner countries under EU cooperation programmes and agencies.
- The 2nd Eastern Partnership Summit (Warsaw on 29-30 September 2011) was attended by the heads of state or government of the 27 EU Member States and of 5 partner countries, as well as the highest representatives of European institutions. Belarus opted out of the summit. A Joint Declaration ('Warsaw Declaration') was adopted during the summit.
- First Eastern Partnership Business Forum (Sopot, 28th-30th of September 2011).
- The 3rd Civil Society Forum in Poznań (28th-30th of November, 2011) which also hosted the Conference of the Regional and Local Authorities for the Eastern Partnership.
- The EuroNest Eastern Partnership Parliamentary Assembly held its first formal meeting during the Polish Presidency.
- The Polish Presidency organized a series of meetings for ministers, senior officials and experts: a conference of economy, transport and agriculture ministers; a debate involving ministers of higher education, a conference for the heads of customs services and a meeting of statistical office directors, expert meetings devoted to migration, combating drug crimes, human trafficking and corruption, as well as energy, security, education, culture, tariffs and industrial property.

Source: *Eastern Partnership*, (ed.) Marcin Dzierżanowski, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland – Department of Public and Cultural Diplomacy, pp. 42-45, http://eastern-partnership.pl/pw_en/index.php

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Polish Foreign Policy Priorities 2012-2016 underline:

- Making the Eastern Partnership offer more attractive and enhancing the impact of this programme on the transformation processes in Eastern European and South Caucasus countries, by liberalising or lifting visa regimes, among others; support for the process of building an area of democracy and stability east of Poland and the development of cultural exchange.
- Development of a strategic partnership with Ukraine: support for the process of adoption of the association agreement with the EU and negotiations on liberalisation of the EU-Ukraine visa regime and implementation of domestic reforms.
- Over 60 percent of Polish development aid funds for Eastern Partnership countries will be allocated to projects implemented in Eastern Partnership countries after 2013. Polish aid will mainly be focused on carrying out activities that support democratisation and transformation in individual countries.

Source: *Polish Foreign Policy Priorities 2012-2016*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, Warsaw 2012 pp. 21-22, <http://www.msz.gov.pl/resource/d31571cf-d24f-4479-af09-c9a46cc85cf6:JCR>



Photo: Eastern Partnership Meeting in Sopot 2015 / Eastern Partnership Meeting in Sopot 14m

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational material no. 3

**Platform 1. Democracy, good governance and stability**

Eastern Partnership (EaP) promotes democratic principles, good governance and stability by improving key sectors of governance in areas such as public administration, civil service, judiciary, management of state borders, fight against corruption, elections, Asylum & Migration, Common Security and Defence Policy, Civil protection, police cooperation or cybercrime. Eastern Partnership Platform on Democracy, Good Governance and Stability works to inspire and encourage appropriate reforms by learning from others or by means of concrete and targeted pilot projects.

- In strengthening the **Civil service**, the EU is working together with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, which is providing an expert counsel to the partners on new legislation, and with the EU member states that are assisting with lessons learned from their national perspectives. In the fight against corruption, the European Commission with the Council of Europe advise the partner countries in areas such as asset declarations, irregular financing of political parties or electoral campaigns or protection of whistle-blowers. As regards the Justice reform, activities focus on improving the independence, efficiency and professionalism of the judicial systems through targeted training of lawyers and judges.
- In the area of **Civil protection**, partner countries are gradually getting closer to being associated with the EU Civil protection mechanism. In addition, the six partner countries can make use of a state of the art man-made and natural disasters' Electronic Risk Atlas helping them to increase prevention and quick response.
- **Border Management** initiative trains hundreds of officials from the partner countries in skills linked to safer and more efficient border controls as regards persons and goods. The EU Agency Frontex has been instrumental in this regard. It managed to deliver important small infrastructure to border guards and customs officers in order to make the joint border operation and coordinated patrolling possible.
- **Police programme** strengthens cooperation between EU member states' and EaP police authorities and among eastern partners themselves in fighting serious transnational and cross border crime, such as trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking, economic crime, counterfeit goods, terrorism or cybercrime.
- In the area of **Common Security and Defence policy** the EU supports the interested partner countries in their efforts to participate in EU led missions and operations. The EU also shares experience with them on engagement in international crisis management and peacekeeping activities as well as on overall security sector reform.

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/index_en.htm

Additionally, you can use *Core objectives and work programme 2014-2017*:

http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/docs/work_programme_2014_2017_platform1_en.pdf

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational material no. 4



Platform 2. Economic integration and convergence with EU policies

Eastern Partnership promotes the smart, sustainable and inclusive development of a free market economy in the partner countries. This area is of crucial importance for Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, partners having signed Association Agreements including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (AA/DCFTAs), but economic cooperation with the EU and the streamlining of sectoral policies is just as important for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Belarus. Cooperation in the areas of trade, business environment, a modern, social and environmentally friendly economy provides for growth and employment.

- On **Transport**, cooperation aims at strengthening transport connections between the EU and partner countries. It assists partner countries in preparing and implementing priority infrastructure projects on the Eastern Partnership transport network, exchange best practice on innovative infrastructure financing, efficient traffic management systems and increased transport safety and security.
- **Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME)** are key for a sustainable economic development and the cooperation in this area aims at applying EU best practices. It includes such issues as women entrepreneurship, regulatory impact assessment, business infrastructure, access to finance and innovation, promotion of green technologies and eco-innovation. EU finances a number of projects in support to SMEs in the region. EaP Business Forum engages the business community, strengthens business to business contacts and cooperation between SMEs in EU Member States and partner countries. Partner countries are increasingly participating in the Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and SMEs (COSME).
- Cooperation in **Environment and Climate Change** facilitates exchanges on best practices on environmental impact assessments, waste reduction and recycling, air pollution, biodiversity and water management. Dialogue on climate change policies enables closer cooperation with EU Member States in global climate negotiations. Cooperation helps to modernise and simplify the collection, exchange and use of data for designing and implementing environmental policy. It supports partner countries shifting to a greener economy.
- In the area of **Trade** and related regulatory cooperation, cooperation focuses on quality infrastructure, technical regulations and standards, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and customs. Discussions of SPS and the exchange of experience between Food Safety Agencies from EU Member States and partner countries' Food Safety Agencies, Customs Trade Facilitation Training for Young Customs Managers, Commercial Attaché Training focused on export promotion and foreign direct investment (FDI) are just a few examples of specific project activities.
- Cooperation on **Agriculture and Rural Development** is using the experience accumulated in the EU Member States to support the development and the implementation of modern, viable, sustainable long-term agricultural and rural development strategies. It addresses issues such as fragmented land holdings, building a rural development policy, increase the professionalism and training in rural communities, developing the phytosanitary-veterinary food safety system and gradual update of technology and appropriate infrastructure.

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

- **Statistics** has become a new area of cooperation since 2015. It aims to strengthen the capacity of the Eastern European partner countries to provide relevant and timely statistical information as a basis for good governance and sound decision making, better monitoring the effectiveness of implemented policies.
- On Information Society and Media, the Network of Electronic Communication Regulators has been strengthened and a study is under way on the Harmonisation of the **Digital Markets**, including issues such as sharing of infrastructure for electronic communications networks, e-Signature and e-Government.

Source: http://eas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/index_en.htm

Additionally, you can use *Core objectives and work programme 2014-2017*:

http://eas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/docs/work_programme_2014_2017_platform2_en.pdf



Photo: 1st EU – Eastern Partnership FORUM, Tbilisi 23.03.2012 / Anna Woźniak / Source: Flickr.com

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



Educational material no. 5 Platform 3. Energy Security

Cooperation on Energy Security addresses the diversification of electricity, gas and oil interconnections, as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

- Development of electricity, gas and oil **interconnections** contributes to the integration of European energy markets. Integrated energy markets allow for an increased competitiveness, diversification of energy supply sources and transit routes, and lead to an enhancement of the overall energy security of supply. In addition, they facilitate the integration of variable renewable energy sources into the energy system.
- **Energy efficiency and renewable energy**, if exploited to their full potential, contribute significantly to energy security by decreasing dependency on imported fossil fuels. They also help converting energy intensive economies into low-carbon economies. At the same time, integrating large electric generation capacities powered by variable renewable sources in the energy system requires an adaptation of the generation, the transmission and the distribution systems.
- Establishment and strengthening a regulatory framework in **nuclear safety** contributes to safe use of nuclear energy in partner countries where nuclear energy is part of their energy mix. The EU and Partner Countries have a common interest for a high level of nuclear safety. Concerned partner countries do participate in nuclear safety stress tests and the EU updates on the latest developments and legal initiatives in the area of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management.

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/index_en.htm

Additionally, you can use *Core objectives and work programme 2014-2017*:

http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/docs/work_programme_2014_2017_platform3_en.pdf

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Educational material no. 6



Platform 4. People-to-people contacts

More interaction between EU citizens and those of partner countries is significant for bringing partner countries closer to the EU. The work in this area focuses in particular on students, teachers, researchers, young people, artists and cultural professionals. The key objectives of Platform 4 are to increase participation of EaP countries in EU international cooperation programmes, strengthen the capacity to implement reforms and increase cooperation and exchange good practice between EU and partners' education and training authorities, higher education and research institutions, youth and cultural organisations.

- The work of the Platform 4 complements the agreements and actions on bilateral level (e.g. Association Agreements and Agendas) and number of EU international cooperation programmes in the areas of **education and youth** (Erasmus+), **culture and media** (Creative Europe) and **research and innovation** (Horizon 2020 and Marie Skłodowska-Curie). Information campaigns are organised to raise awareness on the cooperation programmes and the opportunities offered to the EaP countries.
- As of 2014 a wide range of activities in the fields of education, training, youth and sport are available through Erasmus+ providing learning mobility, opportunities to build partnerships and deliver system reforms. The e-Twinning programme for schools and support from the European Training Foundation are available in the field of vocational education and training. It has become a custom for young people from the Eastern Partnership region to meet at the **Youth Forum**. On 9-11 February the 2nd Eastern Partnership Youth Forum took place in Riga, Latvia and discussions were focused how to reduce youth unemployment by boosting cross-sectorial cooperation at a local, national and international level.
- Culture and audiovisual sector has been facilitated within the **Eastern Partnership Culture Programme** I and II. Participation in Creative Europe programme and Study facility fosters cooperation of artists and culture professionals and promote the policy development in partner countries.
- In the field of **research and innovation**, the participation of EaP researchers and research organisations has increased. The Panel on Research and Innovation was established to facilitate the coordination between EU and partner countries' policies and programmes (e.g. Horizon 2020, Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions) to share information and best practices. An official launch event of the Horizon 2020 for the EaP countries was organised on 17 March 2014 in Chisinau where six EaP countries presented their national research and innovation strategies and priorities.
- Work on **information and communication technologies** focuses on mapping EaP stakeholders, identifying research potential and priorities in the eastern European region, organising training and assistance and improving the policy dialogue between the EU and Eastern Partnership countries on information and communication technologies.

3. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

- The development of the **EPIC initiative** for a regional cooperation on e-infrastructures in the field of research and education networking is ongoing. The interconnection between the EaP NREs (National Research and Education Networks) and with GEANT would establish virtual scientific communities between the EU and EaP countries for strengthening scientific cooperation.

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/index_en.htm

Additionally, you can use *Core objectives and work programme 2014-2017*:

http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/platforms/docs/work_programme_2014_2017_platform4_en.pdf



Photo: Eastern Partnership Conference 2003 / Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland / Source: Flickr.com

4. THE PROPOSED LITERATURE AND FILMS

Websites:

- European External Action Service (EN): <http://eeas.europa.eu/eastern/>
- Official website of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Poland (PL, EN): http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/ministry_of_foreign_affairs
- Portal on Eastern Partnership (PL, EN, RU): <http://eastbook.eu/>
- EuroNest Parliamentary Assembly (EN): <http://www.euronest.europarl.europa.eu/euronest/>

Books:

- *Asserting the EU's Mission in the Neighbourhood: Ten Recommendations for an Effective Eastern Partnership*, (ed.) Kerry Longhurst, Barbara Wojna, The Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw 2011: https://www.pism.pl/files/?id_plik=8420
- *Eastern Partnership: a strategy for 2011 and Beyond*, (ed.) Jarosław Cwiek-Karopowicz, Barbara Wojna, The Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw 2011: https://www.pism.pl/files/?id_plik=3102
- *Forging a new European Ostpolitik: an assessment of the Eastern Partnership*, (ed.) Kerry Longhurst, Collegium Civitas Press, Warsaw 2009: http://www.civitas.edu.pl/pub/CfSS/Studia_i_Analizy_tom_9.pdf
- Korosteleva Elena, Natorski Michal, Simão Licina, *The eastern dimension of the European neighbourhood policy: practices, instruments and social structures*, East European Politics, t. 29, nr 3:257–272, 2013: <https://kar.kent.ac.uk/37650/>
- Menkiszak Marek, *Russia vs. the European Union: a "strategic partnership" crisis*, Centre for Eastern Studies, Warszawa 2006: http://aei.pitt.edu/58058/1/prace_22_1.pdf
- Lavenex Sandra, *A Governance Perspective on the European Neighbourhood Policy: Integration Beyond Conditionality?*, Journal of European Public Policy 15 (6): 938–955, 2009: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13501760802196879>
- *Learning from past experiences: ways to improve EU aid on reforms in the Eastern Partnership*, (ed.) Elżbieta Kaca, The Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw 2014: http://www.pism.pl/files/?id_plik=17080
- *The Eastern Partnership: new perspectives for a New Europe*, (ed.) Orkhan Ali, Lyubov Artemenko, Johannes Langer, Centre for International Initiatives, Krakow 2010: http://www.academia.edu/1151766/The_Eastern_Partnership_New_Perspectives_for_a_New_Europe
- *The Eastern Partnership in the Black Sea Region: towards a new synergy*, (ed.) Adam Balcer, demosEuropa – Centre for European Strategy, Warsaw 2011: http://www.demosservices.home.pl/www/files/demos_rr_styczen2011_uk_v12_www_.pdf

4. THE PROPOSED LITERATURE AND FILMS

Films:

- EuroparlTV: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/en/home.aspx>
- European External Action Service: <https://www.youtube.com/user/EUExternalAction>
- EU Security and Defence YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/EUSecurityandDefence>
- *Get to know about Poland: Poland and the Eastern Partnership*
(EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HPqWBpzcB0o>
(RU): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H_q8_Tao0Pg
- *The Eastern Partnership Conference* YouTube Playlist (PL, EN, RU):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CczKHMYgLRw&list=PLswt3u5P0z5Ph0Nhf3tGP8hCz1Y9N8BuZ>
- *The Eastern Partnership* (EN): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdURyC3loZo>

	Helpful to achieving the objective	Harmful to achieving the objective
Internal origin (attributes of the organization)	Strengths	Weaknesses
External origin (attributes of the environment)	Opportunities	Threats