

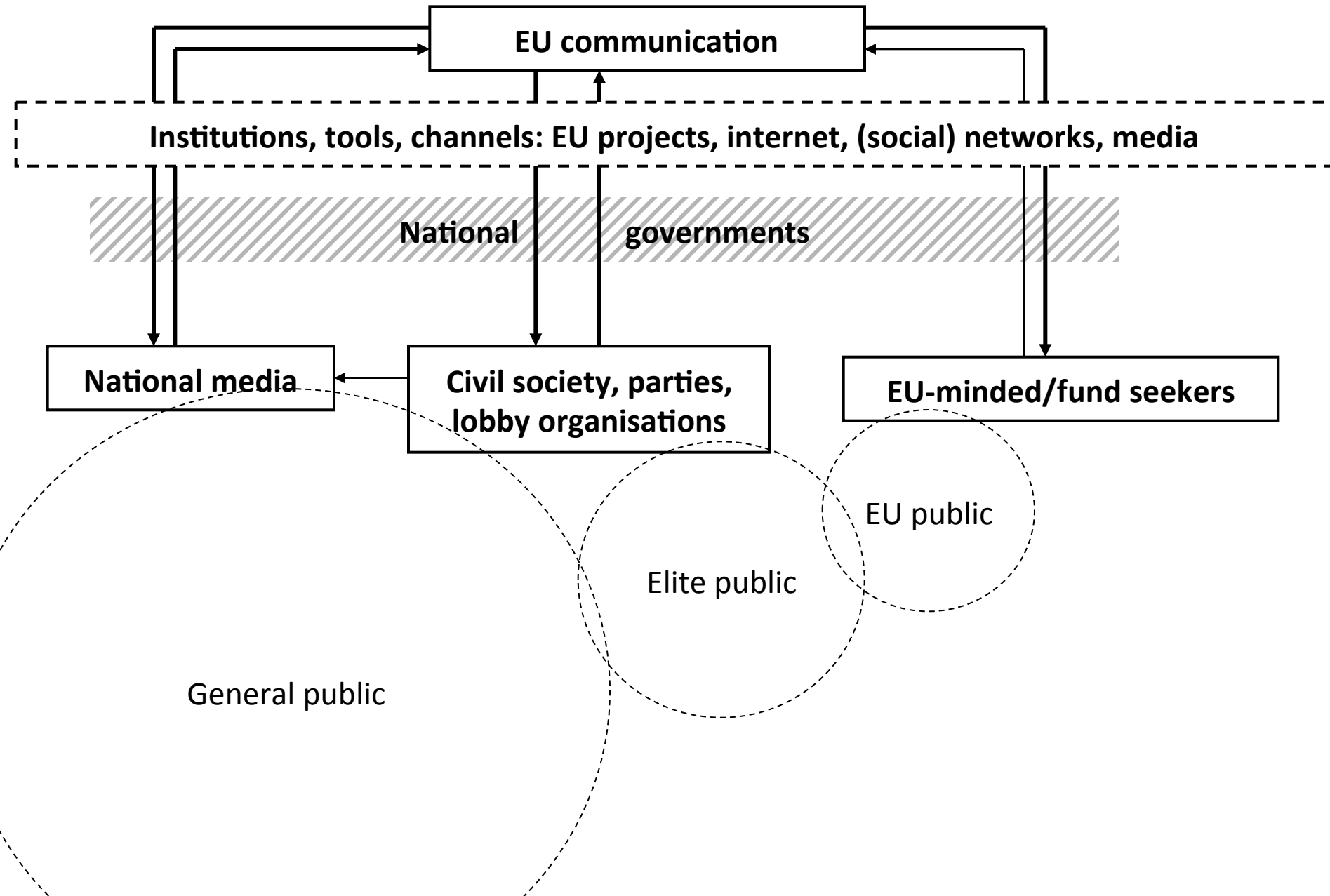
Connecting with citizens: challenges for Cohesion Policy communication

Cohesify launch seminar
Brussels, 17 June 2016

Wolfgang Petzold,
European Committee of the Regions

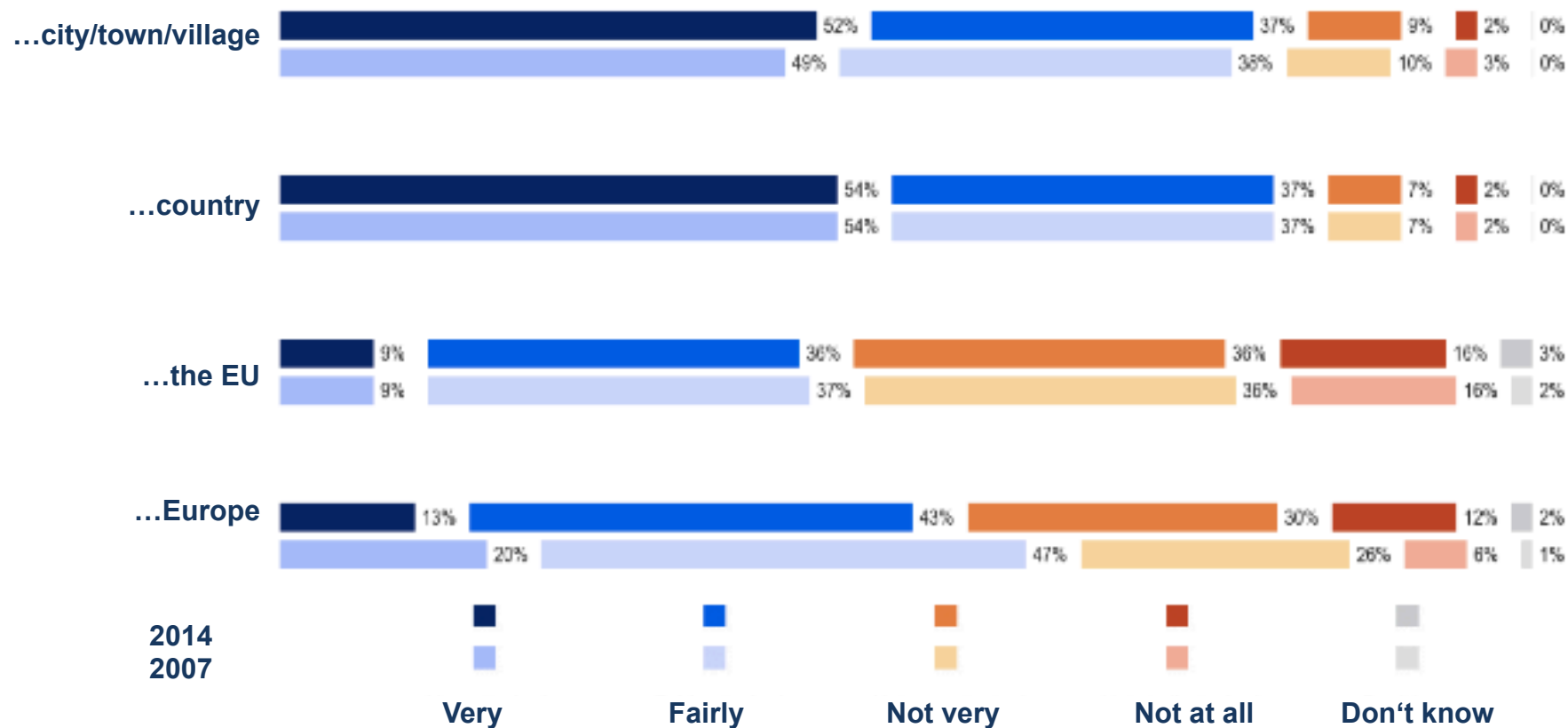
The usual disclaimer applies

Communication, institutions, identity: conceptual framework



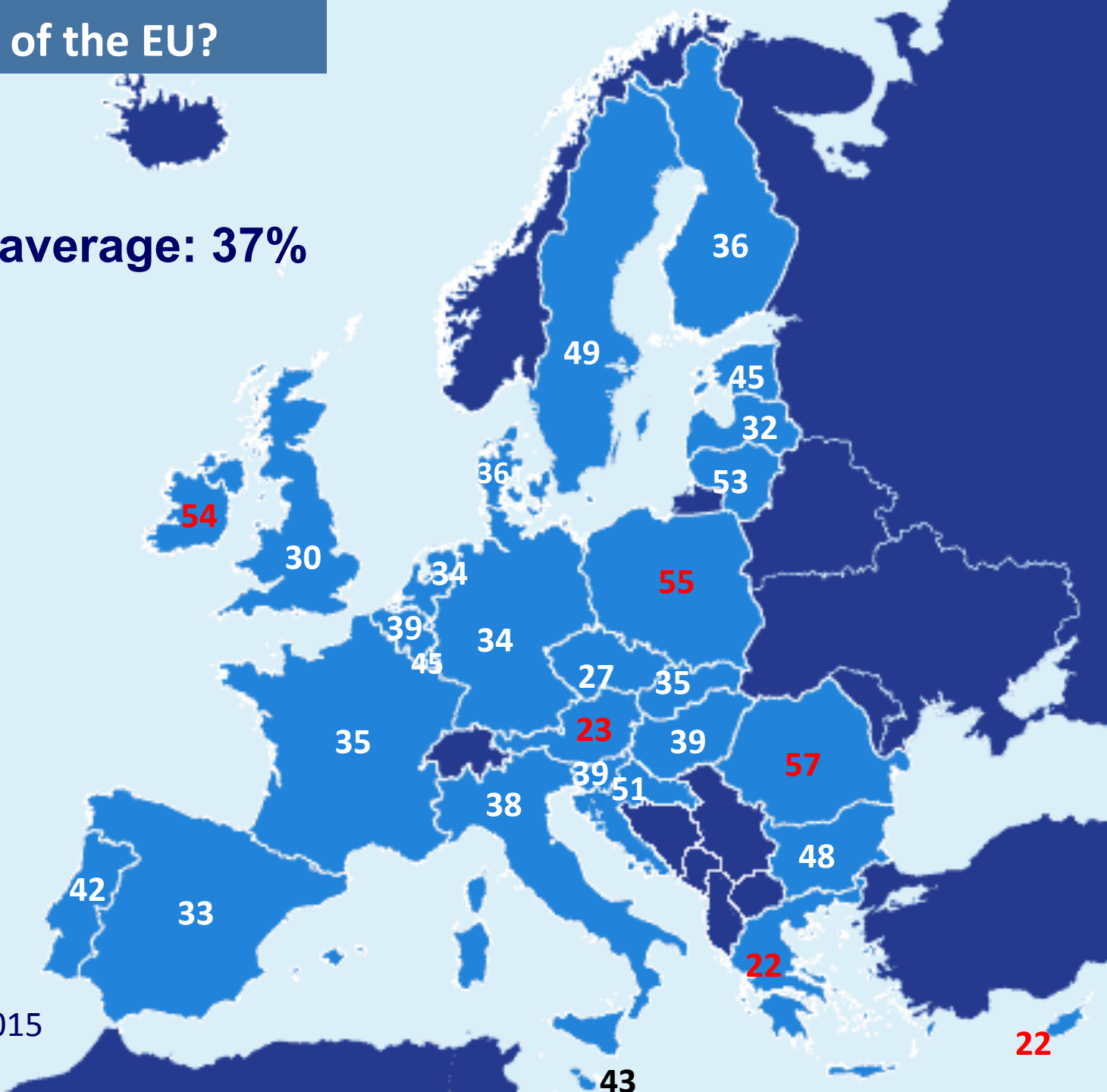
Local vs. national vs. EU/European identity

How attached do you feel to your...

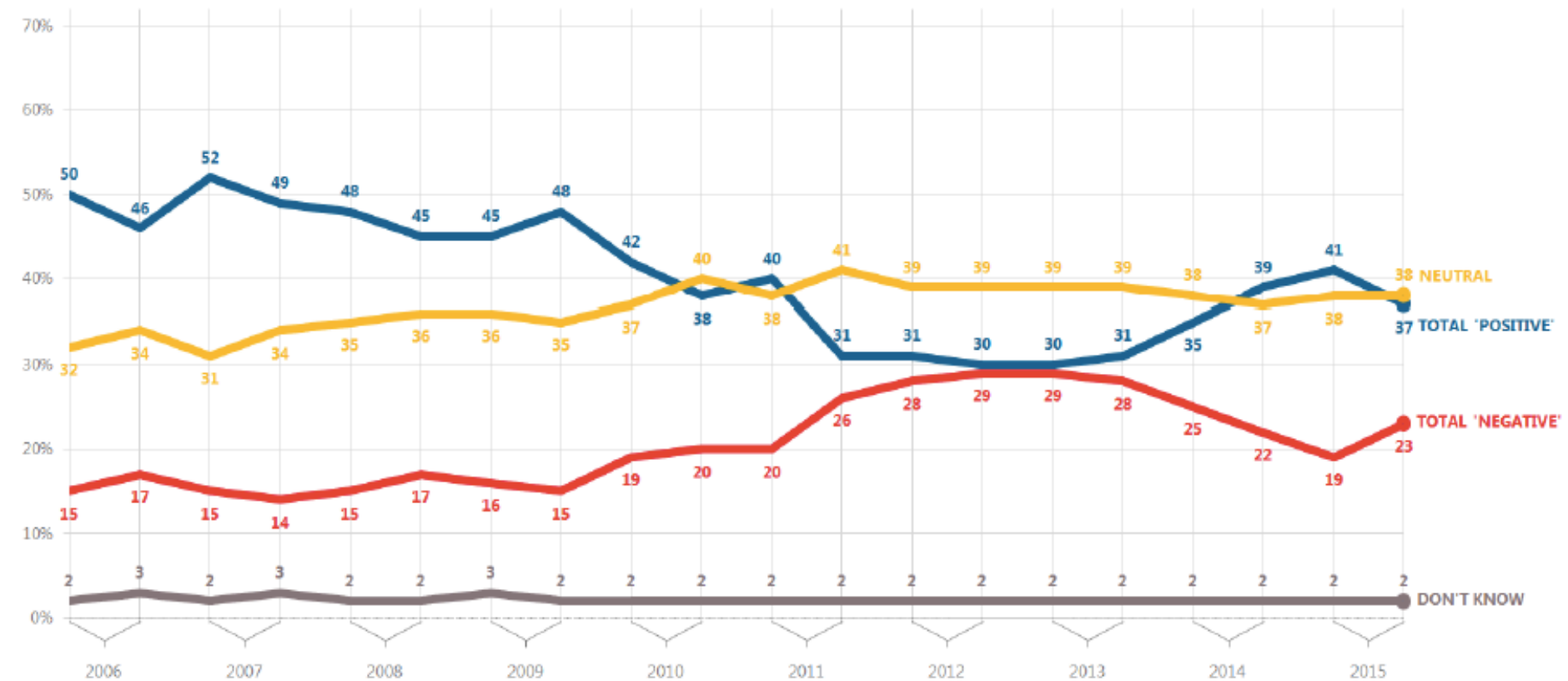


A positive image of the EU?

EU average: 37%



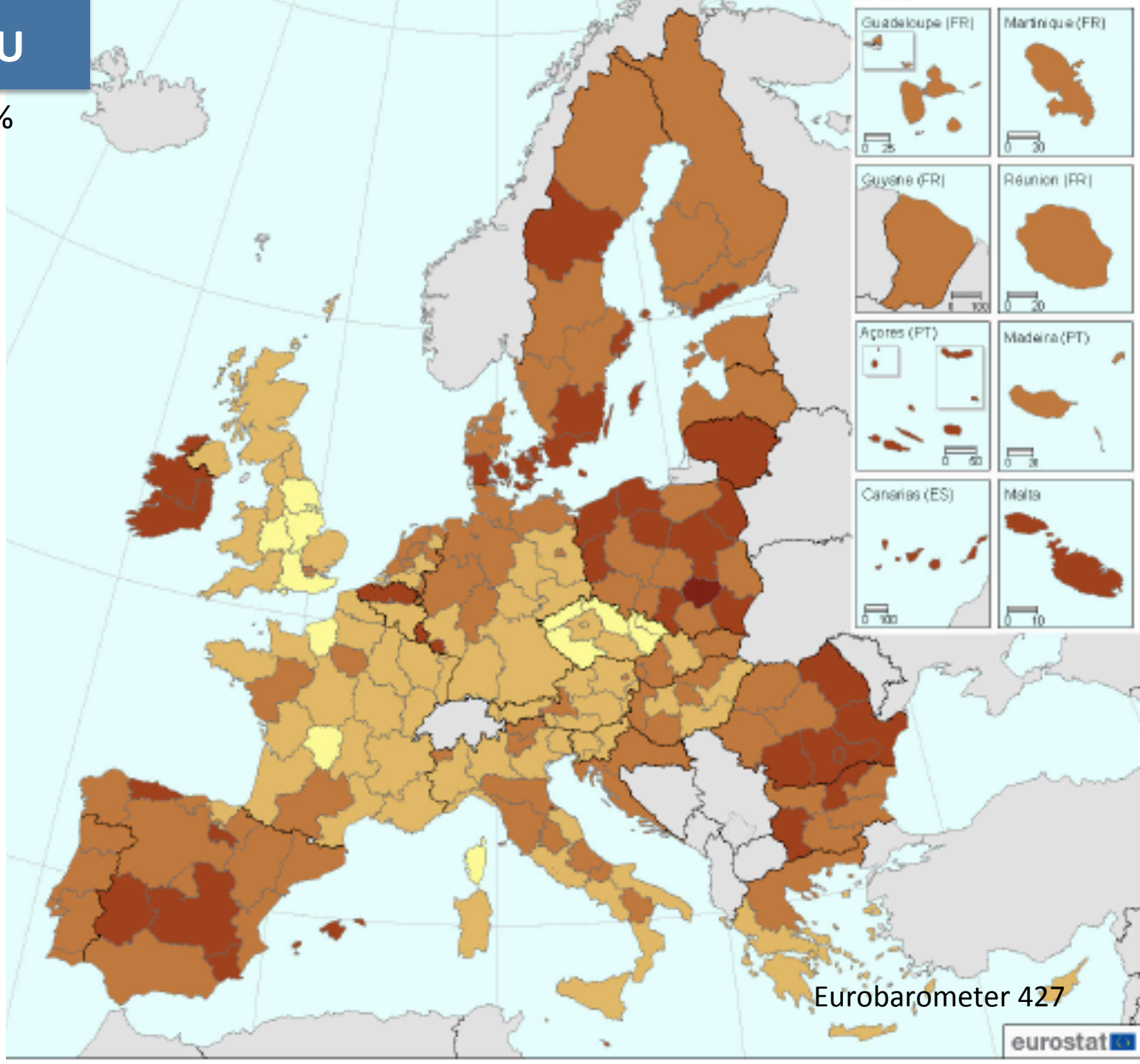
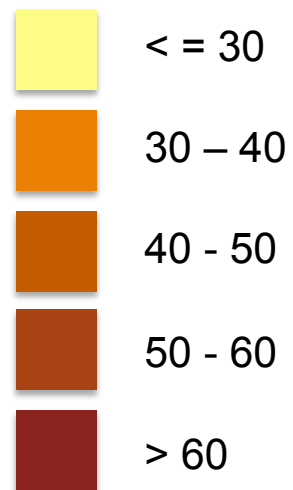
The image of the EU: trend



Eurobarometer 84, 2015

Trust in the EU

October 2015, in %



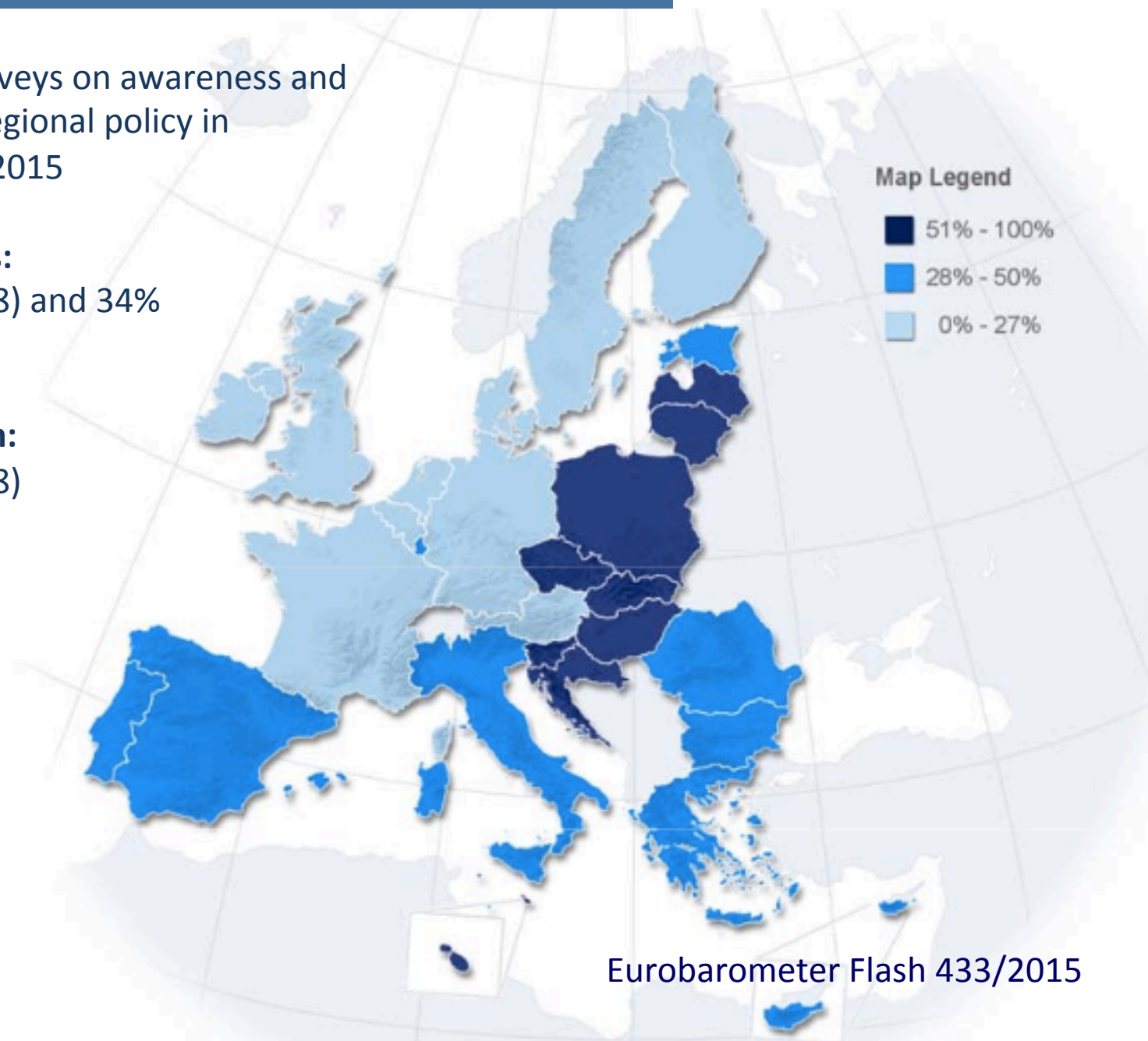
Eurobarometer 427

Awareness and perception of EU-funding

Eurobarometer surveys on awareness and perception of EU regional policy in 2008, 2010, 2013, 2015

Level of awareness:
between 49% (2008) and 34% (2010, 2013, 2015)

Positive perception:
between 70% (2008) and 75% (2015)



EU communication policy: institutional setting



WPI: Working Party on Information

EDIC: European Direct Information Centre

EPIO: European Parliament Information Office

IGI: Inter-institutional Group on Information

Club of Venice: Informal group of EU institutions' and government communication professionals

EuroPCom: European Conference on Public Communication

Development of EU citizenship

1973: European Summit adopts report on European identity

1975: Commission report “Towards a European citizenship” and “Tindeman report” including a chapter on “people’s Europe”

1977: EP resolution on “European citizenship”

1979: Commission proposes Directive on “citizens rights of residence”

1985/86: Attempts (Commission, EP) fail to bring “citizenship rights” into the Treaties via the Single European Act

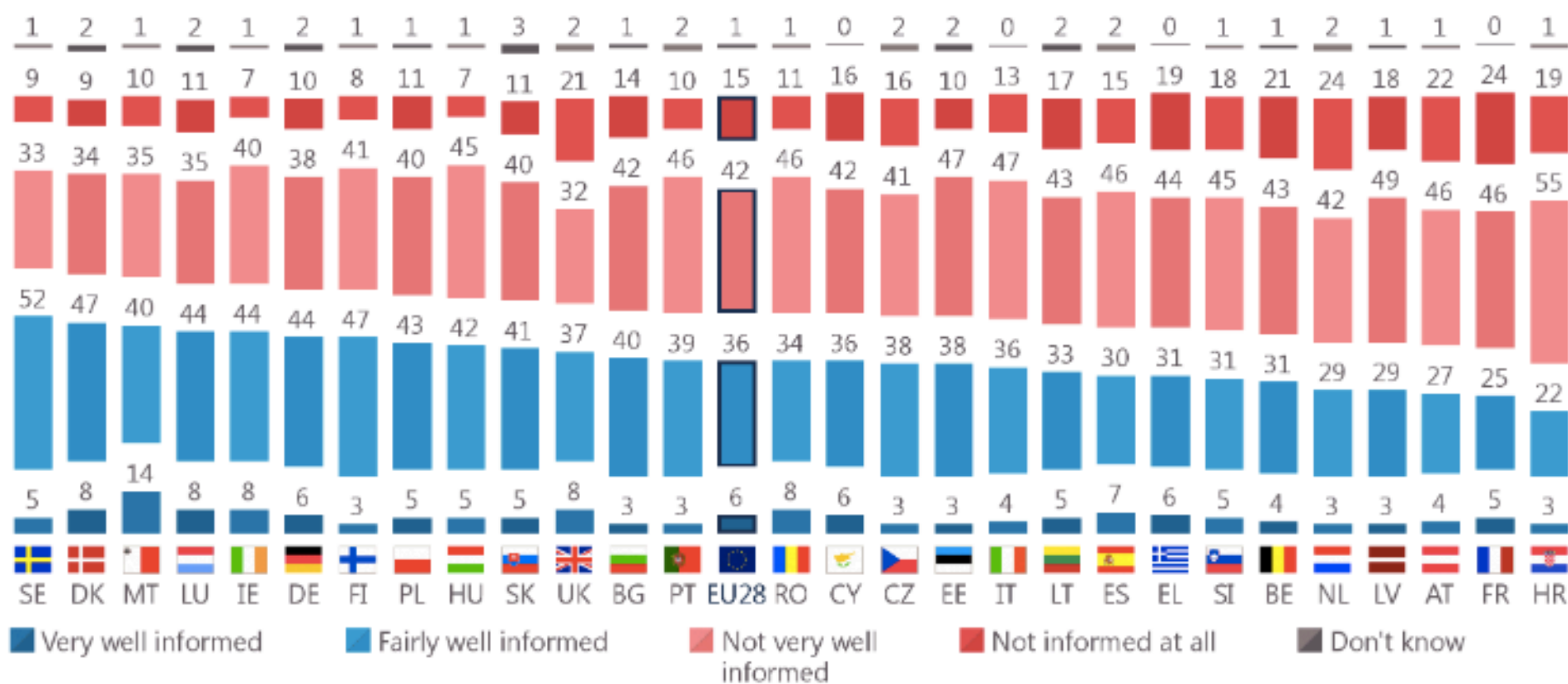
1992: The Maastricht Treaty grants all EU citizens free movement, political rights, common diplomatic protection, and the right to petition Parliament and appeal to the Ombudsman

1997: Treaty of Amsterdam: EU citizenship shall “complement national citizenship”

2009: Lisbon Treaty introduces “European Citizens’ Initiative”

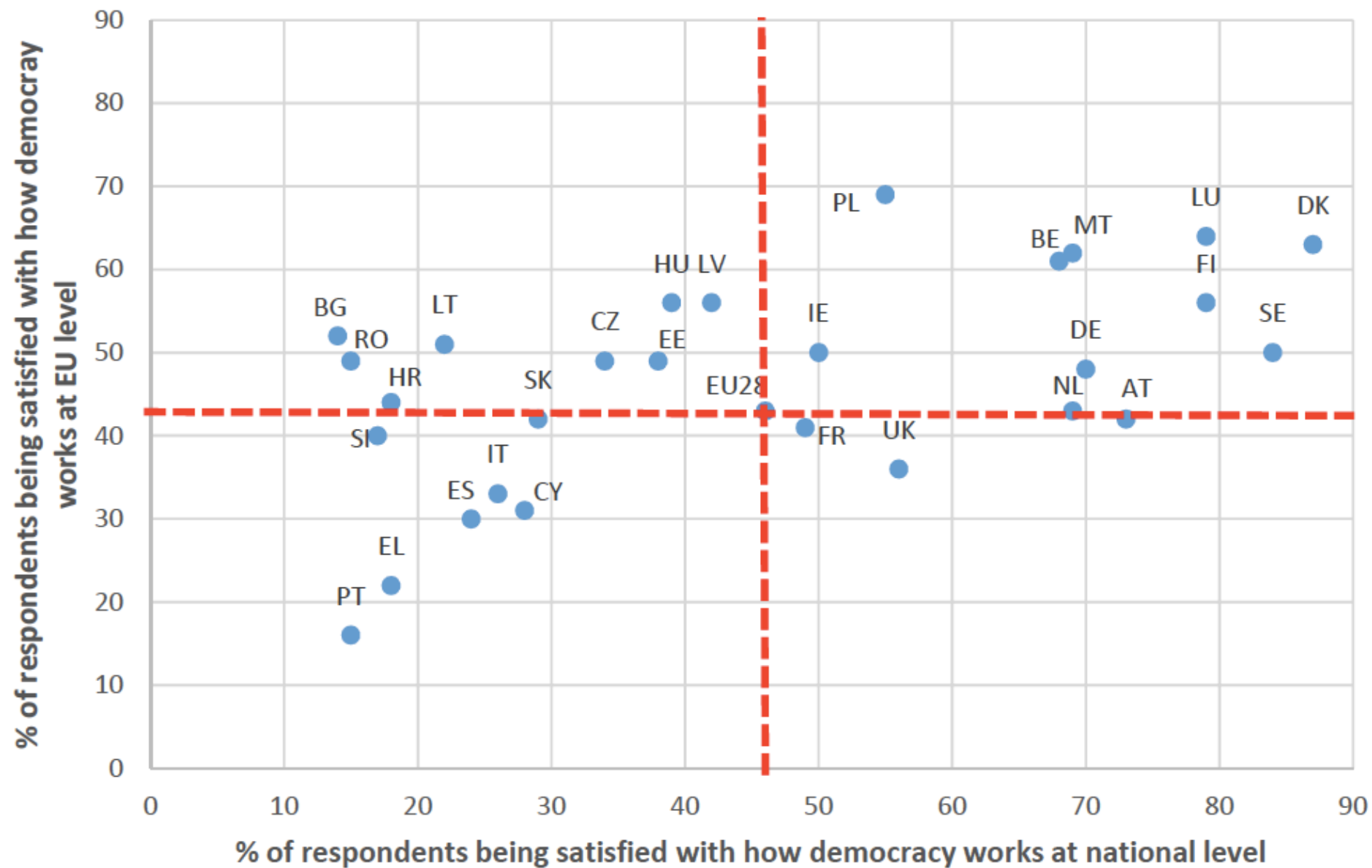
2010, 2013: European Commission reports on citizenship

EU citizenship: a problem of information?



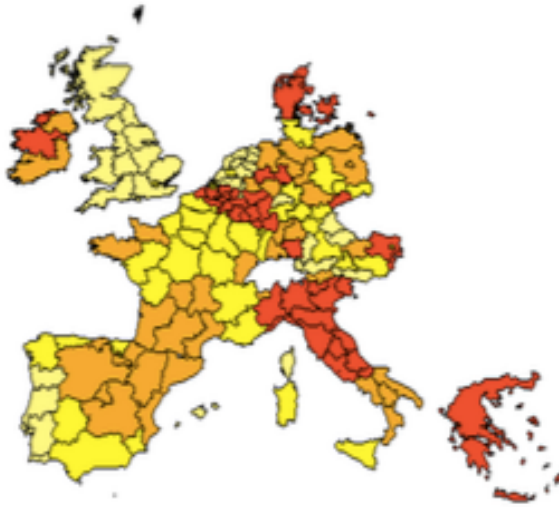
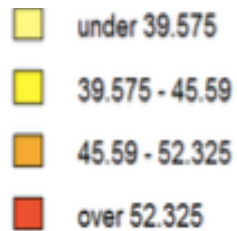
Eurobarometer Flash 430, March 2016

EU vs nation state: satisfied with democracy?

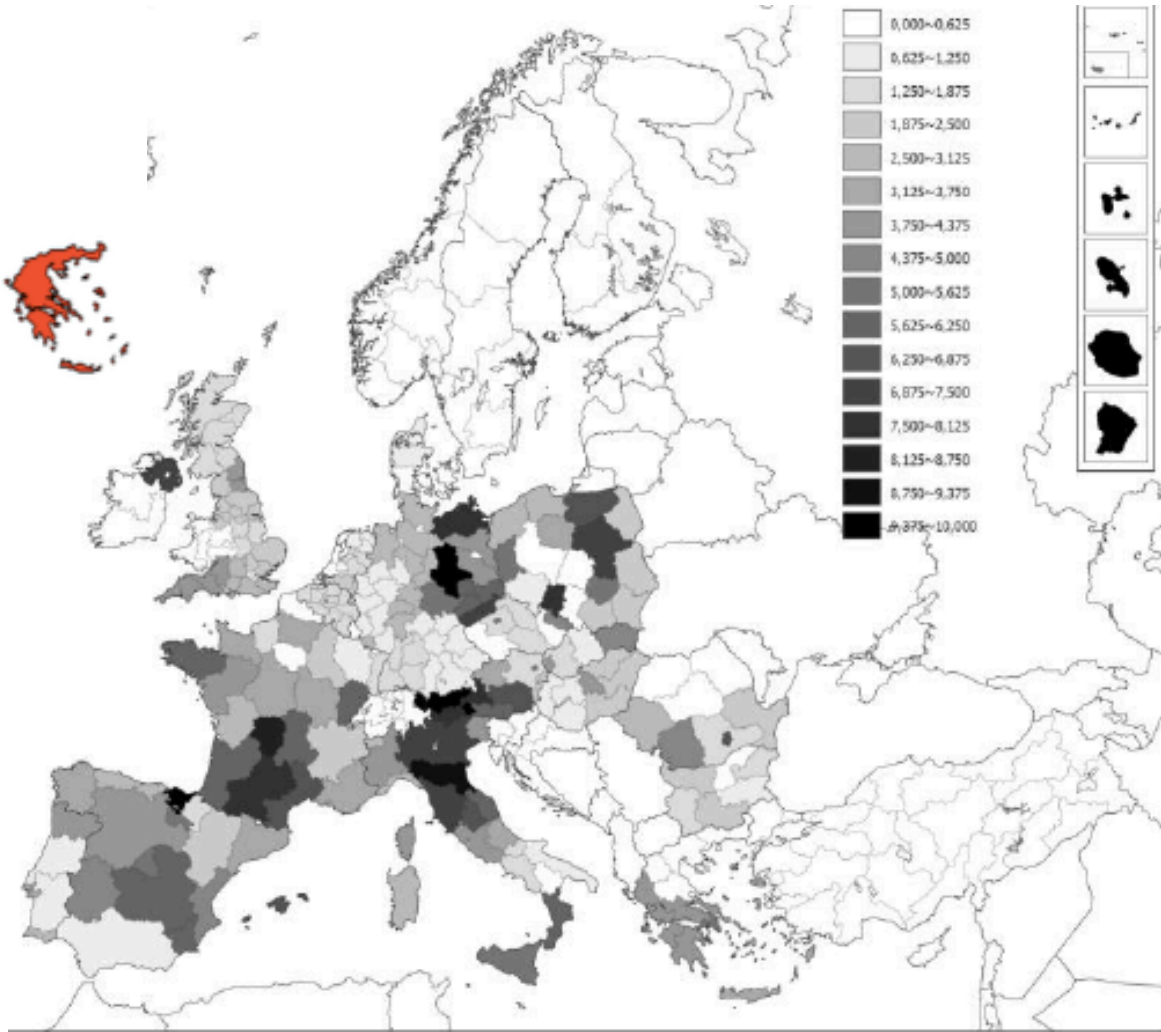


Regional variations in EP and national elections

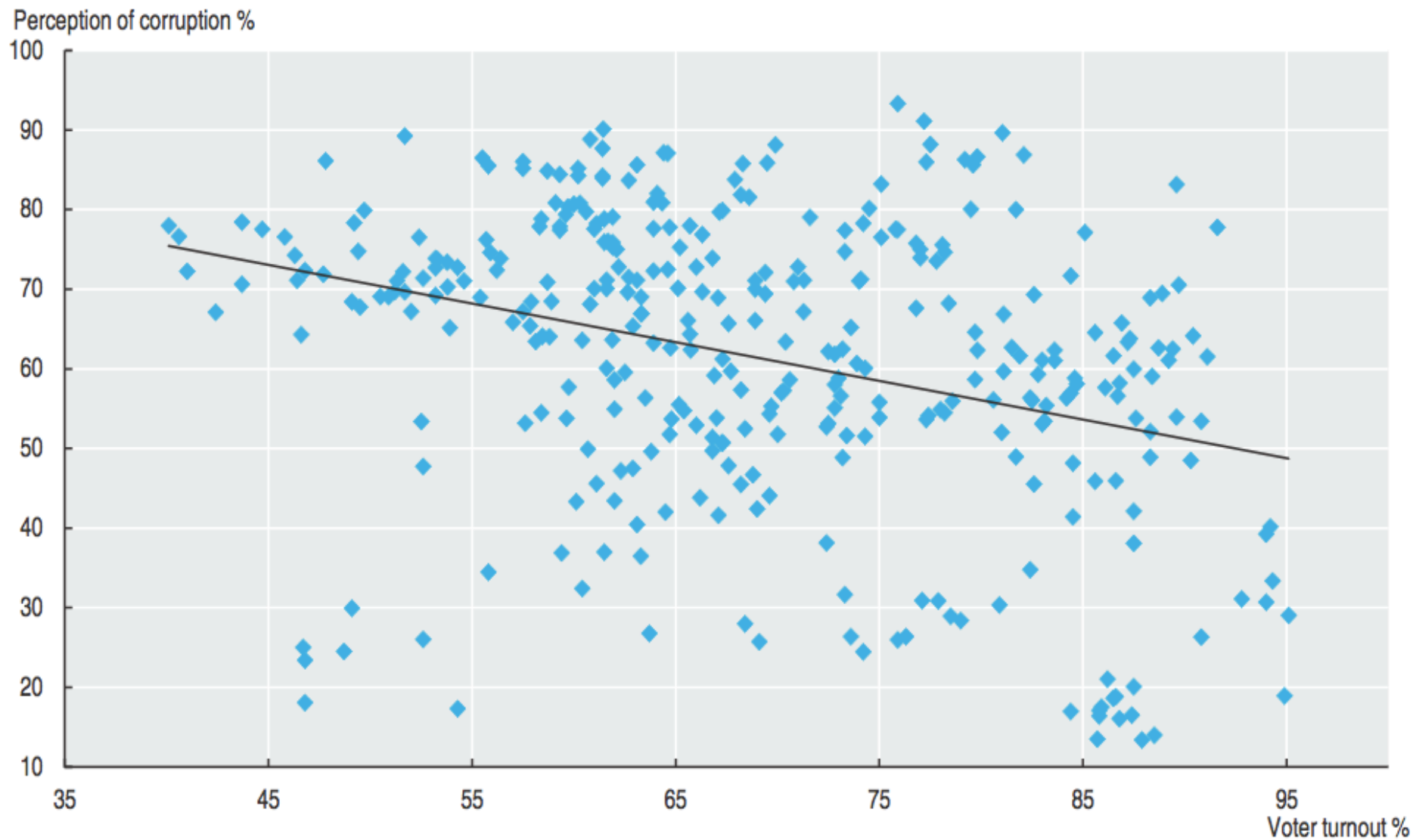
EP 2014; Fiorino, Pontarollo, Ricciuti (2016)



National elections
Sundström/Stockmeier (2013)



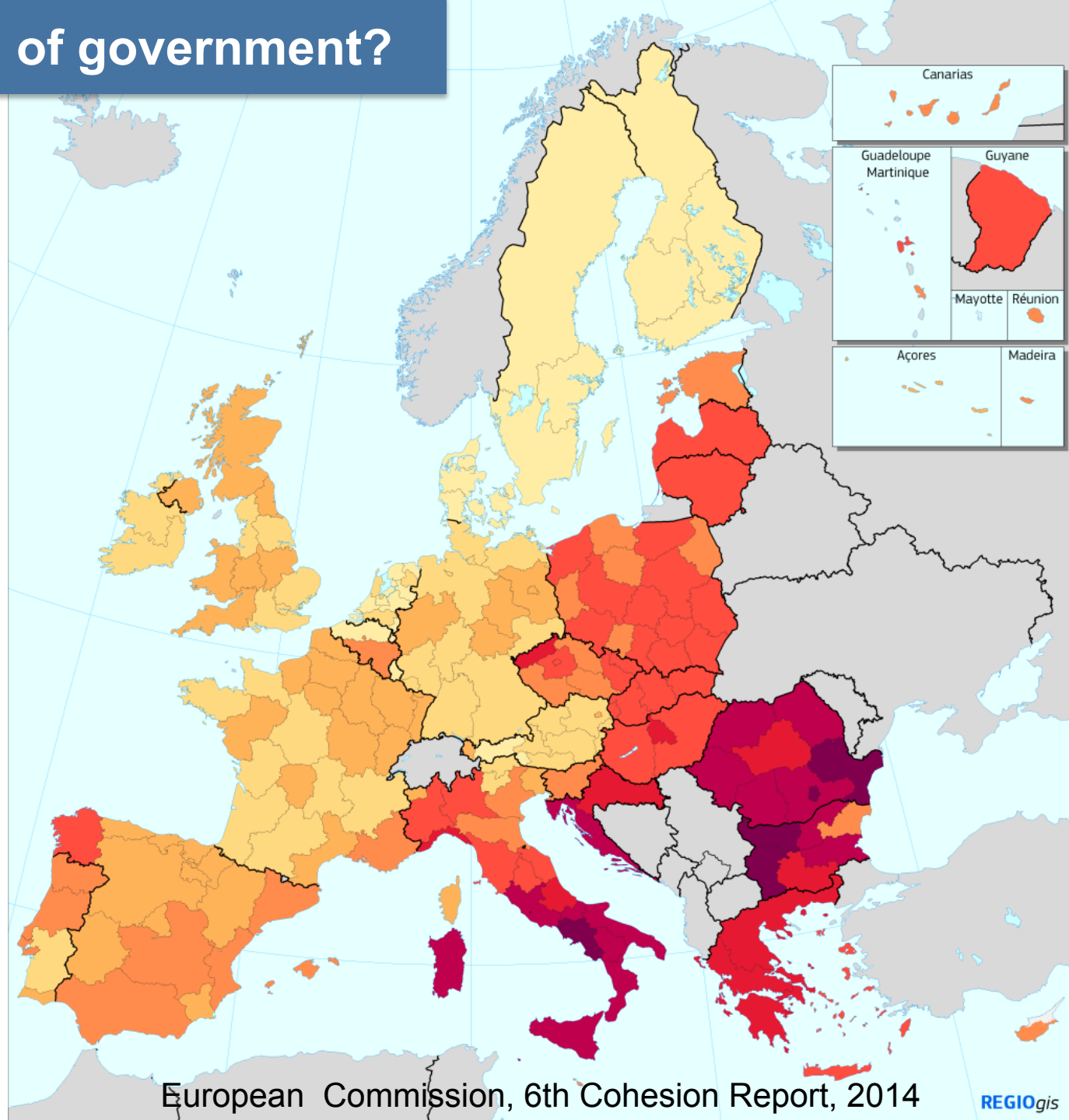
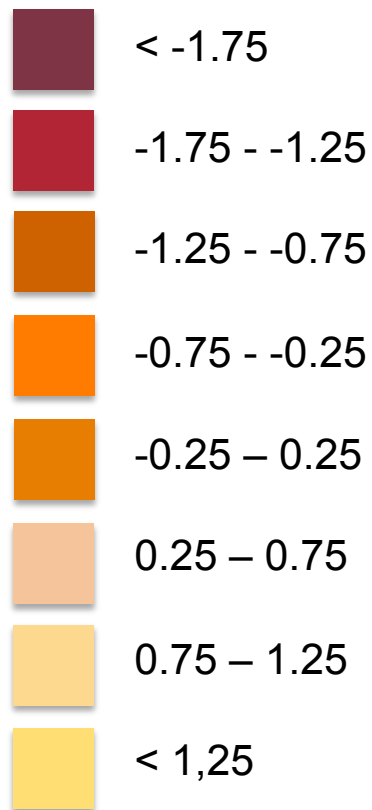
Perception of corruption and regional voter turnout



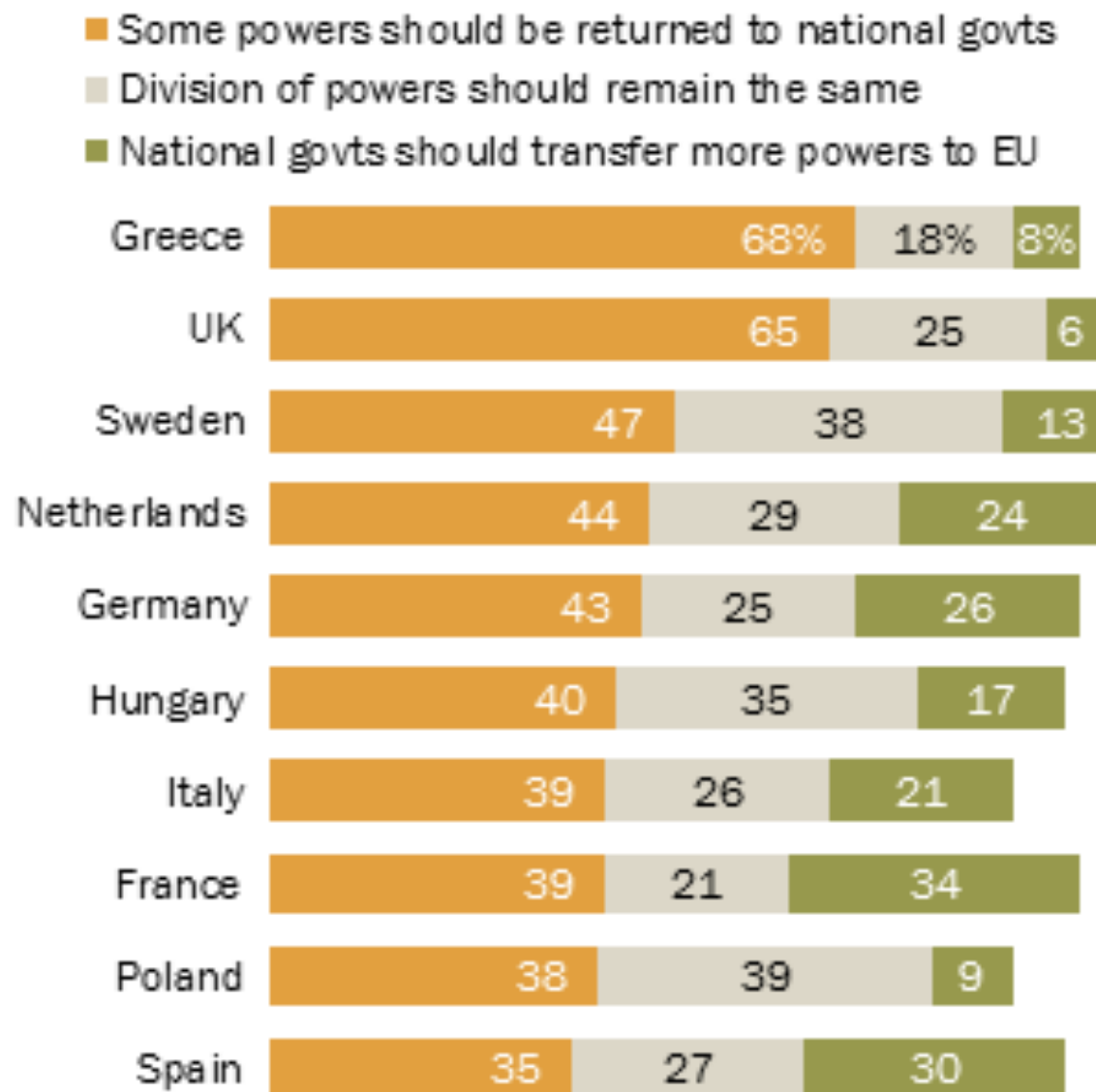
OECD : Regions at a glance (2016)

Competing levels of government?

Quality of government
Standard deviation, 2013



An ever closer Union?



PEW: Euroscepticism beyond Brexit (2016)

Conclusions

- **European identity** and the feeling of belonging vary across countries/ regions, class, age and time. Apart from Eurobarometer surveys, a proxy for measuring “Europeanness” could be regional voter turnouts in EP elections (lack of data).
- **EU communication** is rooted in information given by EU institutions to EU-minded and expert communities and embedded in/filtered by national debates.
- **EU citizenship** has developed through Treaty revisions (Maastricht, Amsterdam) and led to the concept of “complementary EU citizenship”. The concept is apparently not well understood.
- **EU cohesion policy** has not only a strong narrative (“solidarity”) but also means and procedures to create awareness including of the general public. There is a correlation between funding intensity and awareness while perception of the impact of EU funding varies.