

EUROPEAN  
ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

EED

Supporting Democracy  
for 10 years





**EED**

Supporting Democracy  
for 10 years





# Contents

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## **3** Introduction

---

## **4** EED at 10: from challenging origins to democratic mainstay

BY RICHARD YOUNGS, SENIOR FELLOW,  
CARNEGIE EUROPE

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## **12** EED at 10: Supporting democracy activists to make a difference

---

## **6** Riding the Rollercoaster – Democracy in the EU’s neighbourhood and EED in the last decade

BY MICHAEL MEYER-RESENDE,  
DEMOCRACY REPORTING INTERNATIONAL

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## **10** Next Ten Years: A vision for EED

JERZY POMIANOWSKI, EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTOR, EUROPEAN ENDOWMENT  
FOR DEMOCRACY

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## **18** EED in numbers 2013–2023

---

## **21** EED Governance: At the beginning and today



# Introduction

**This anniversary publication marks ten years of EED grant-making. Over the past decade, EED has awarded nearly 2,200 grants to democracy activists and independent media — from just 27 grants in 2013 to 379 grants awarded in 2022.**

EED was set up to provide flexible support to democracy activists, complementing other EU and member-state democracy-support programmes. Over the past ten years, EED has provided context-based, demand-driven support, and has fostered and facilitated initiatives by local actors in 34 countries throughout the European neighbourhood and beyond. EED has become a particularly important actor in cases of shrinking space for civil society, and it regularly takes significant political and operational risks.

In July 2013, when I took on the mantle of Executive Director of EED, in the period just after the Arab spring and with rising tensions in Eastern Europe, I believed that this nascent organisation could play an important role in supplementing existing mechanisms for democracy support. Ten years on, as democracy declines worldwide and there is rising authoritarianism in many countries, EED's geographical mandate has already expanded to include both Eurasia and the Western Balkans and Turkey, as well as the eastern and southern neighbourhoods, and I am ever more convinced of the centrality of EED's role.

EED's slogan since its launch in 2013 has been to “support the supported”, and this spirit continues to underpin much of our work. We support those who believe in democratic futures for their countries and societies. We provide support that is demand-driven and flexible, and that constantly adapts to local and political realities.

This anniversary publication is also a celebration of the work of EED's partners, for our story is also their story. We have included short profiles of ten such partners, who represent the breadth and depth of EED's grant-making across the countries and regions where we work.

You will find here essays by Richard Youngs of Carnegie Europe on the establishment of EED and Michael Meyer-Resende of Democracy Reporting International on the democracy environment in which EED and our partners have operated throughout this decade.

Included too is my summary of EED's Strategic Orientation Document, produced by the EED Board of Governors and its Chair David McAllister MEP that sets out EED's strategic choices and priorities for the next decade.

We are grateful to our governing bodies: the Executive Committee and Board of Governors members. We have included here the names of the founding and current members in gratitude for their work and commitment to EED over the past decade.

I have had the privilege of leading EED's everyday work from the very beginning and have seen it mature into the organisation it is today. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our dedicated EED Secretariat staff and our country consultants and experts who share their wisdom and knowledge; they are the backbone of EED's work in Brussels and within the regions and countries where we work.



**Jerzy Pomianowski**  
**Founding Executive Director**  
**European Endowment for Democracy**  
Brussels, 28 June 2023

# EED at 10: from challenging origins to democratic mainstay

BY RICHARD YOUNGS, SENIOR FELLOW, CARNEGIE EUROPE

The European Endowment for Democracy was a long time in gestation and began life without fulsome political backing. It was created after several years of fissiparous debate about democracy support. For some time before EED's inception in 2013, policymakers, democracy foundations and analysts recognised that democracy aid was losing traction and needed to be revived.

Over several years prior to 2013, conversations had centred on the need for more flexible aid, delivered more quickly and to the kind of democratic agents most in tune with their societies. After playing a valuable role in Eastern European transitions, formal EU democracy support appeared to be losing steam. Authoritarian regimes were becoming less accommodating to external support programmes on sensitive political questions.

Ideas had been raised over a number of years for stronger co-ordination between EU institutions, member states and democracy foundations. Compared to other areas of policy, the democracy support agenda was conspicuously weak in its degree of Europeanisation: common European-level bodies existed to marshal resources on many policy challenges, like security, migration and the environment, yet there was no equivalent covering democracy.

Despite the growing frustrations, improvements to democracy support were not forthcoming. I remember coming out of many meetings in these years struck by the degree of resistance to an EU-level body in the democracy field. Resistance from the European Commission, which believed it had democracy support in order. Resistance from member states, which wanted to maintain control over the place of democracy in their foreign policies. And resistance from national democracy foundations wanting to keep hold of their own resources and autonomy.

Moreover, the early 2000s had in some ways set back the cause of European democracy support. The democracy agenda had become associated with and tainted by the Bush administration and the debacle in Iraq. European governments seemed increasingly divided on key foreign policy challenges in the aftermath of their bruising divergences over Iraq. On top of all this, the financial crisis that began in 2009 turned the EU inwards to its own needs and drew funds away from external programmes.

The Arab spring, and other events such as protests in Belarus in 2010, changed the context and finally unlocked agreement for a new democracy organisation. The EU's failure to respond strongly or quickly enough to help Arab reformers lock in the potential opening for democracy was chastening for the democracy-support community. It was by now clear that the European Commission's various democracy support mechanisms were underperforming.

Still, political sensitivities further delayed and diluted the prospective new democracy body. After reaching an agreement in principle to back a European Endowment for Democracy (EED) in 2011, member states procrastinated over the details of EED's remit, until the endowment's board was established at the end of 2012. The European Commission and the External Action Service were by then broadly supportive, though they still harboured reservations over the breadth of the new body's mandate.

Ultimately, only a determined push from Polish and Swedish ministers got EED over the line and fully operational. Central and Eastern European states' growing confidence was expressed through their stronger push for pro-democracy action, and this was instrumental in EED's creation. A turning point came when the German government dropped its ambivalence and came on board. Democracy foundations and civil society organisations began to see that the new body would not compete with them for funds but would potentially help increase the resources available for the



democracy community as a whole. The parallel experience of the European Partnership Democracy, by then in operation for nearly five years, added reassurance.

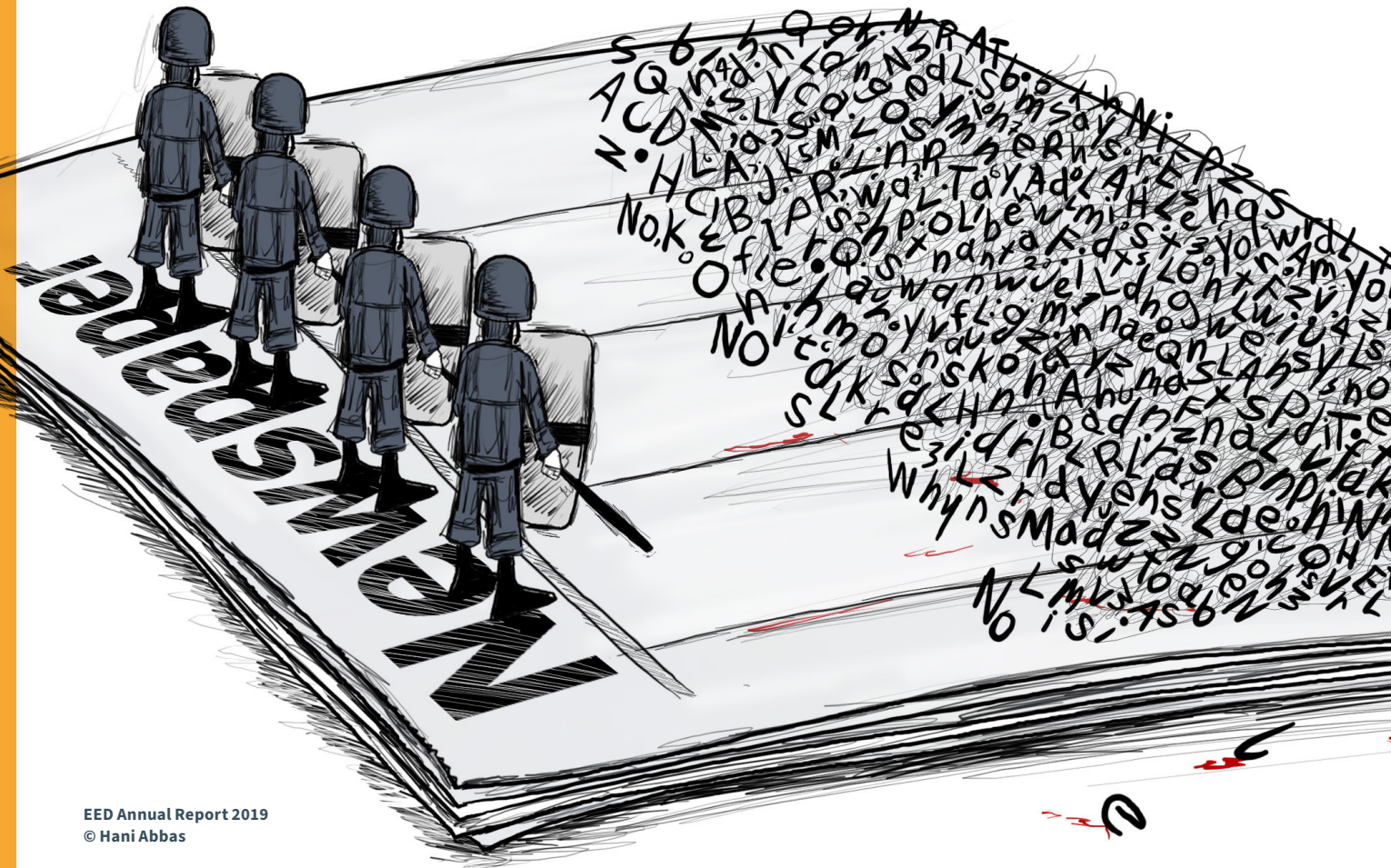
Nonetheless, when EED did eventually become operational, it did so without as much money as hoped (despite its name, it was not set up as a guaranteed endowment) and with unequivocal buy-in from only a handful of member states. Media coverage was critical and downbeat. I recall that, even at this stage, many practitioners and analysts doubted that EED would survive for long.

Yet, in some ways, this modest start proved to be a blessing in disguise. It prevented expectations from starting out too high and allowed EED very gradually to establish itself as a useful player by showing concrete benefits on the ground in difficult political contexts. The endowment was operational just in time to play a creative role in Ukraine's Euromaidan uprising. The new body found a niche and stuck to a narrow remit — of “supporting the unsupported” — that reassured doubters.

Of course, criticisms have been waged against EED's actions. Questions have been asked about whether it has always got the balance right in its thematic and geographic

priorities, whether it has stayed a little too “niche” in its activities and thus not realised its full potential, and whether “flexible funding” has become too breezy a mantra. But EED's incremental development has won round most of its initial detractors. A key moment was when EED's remit was extended to Russia in 2015. Most of the governments that initially refused to contribute funds now do so. The EU institutions have moved from being wary to relying on EED to work in contexts where formal EU initiatives have become more difficult.

Despite its justifiably vaunted achievements, EED has of course not been able to halt the deteriorating global context for democracy support over the last decade. Yet its own record over ten years has gradually established benchmarks for new kinds of democracy support, influencing broader debates indirectly “by doing”. I am still struck by how often I hear analysts or diplomats call for democracy aid to change in ways that EED has already been trying out for many years. In the next phase of its development, it behoves EED to play a wider role in overcoming the constraints to democracy support that have only sharpened since its creation ten years ago. The need for an ambitious EED is even greater 10 years on.



# Riding the Rollercoaster – Democracy in the EU’s neighbourhood and EED in the last decade

BY MICHAEL MEYER-RESENDE, DEMOCRACY REPORTING INTERNATIONAL



## People Power in the European Neighbourhood

EED's legal founding in 2012 and launch in 2013 could not have been more opportune. In response to the Arab spring a year earlier, a counter-revolution was underway in many Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries, as the region's leaders began to consolidate their power again and suppress democratic forces. Tensions were also high in Eastern Europe.

Ten years on, the various democracy indices paint a pessimistic picture of the European neighbourhood. Authoritarianism trends have grown; it is estimated that only 2 percent<sup>1</sup> of the MENA region's population live in electoral democracies. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the figure is 27 percent.

Even so, this past decade has also seen powerful expressions of democratic aspiration: in Ukraine in 2013–2014 and today during the full-scale war; in Turkey in 2013; in Armenia in 2018; in Algeria and Montenegro in 2019; in Belarus in 2020; in Lebanon in 2015 and again in 2019; in Iran in 2022; and most recently in Georgia and Serbia in 2023.

### A Ring of Fire?

Many analysts divide the European neighbourhood into a southern MENA region and an eastern dimension. However, the democratic trends of these increasingly interconnected regions are strikingly similar. Leading analysts have dubbed the countries within them a “ring of fire”<sup>2</sup> due to the turbulence and devastation of the past ten years.

The Syrian civil war has cost hundreds of thousands of lives, mostly due to regime repression further bolstered by Russia's air strikes that became systematic from September 2015. Sudan suffers from severe conflict. Libya descended into civil war after a poorly managed post-2011 stabilisation by Western and other powers. In 2020, war broke out between Azerbaijan and Armenia. In 2014, Russia began a war against Ukraine, which following the full-scale invasion in 2022 has created a massive humanitarian crisis, posing a fundamental challenge to European and global peace order.

Throughout this period, EED's flexible funding mechanisms have enabled it to support democracy activists, giving them voice and agency — including activists in war zones and those affected by man-made and natural disasters such as in Ukraine, Turkey and Syria.

The Arab-language independent media outlet *Al Jumhuriya* provides news and analysis on Syrian politics, society and culture, and has become a go-to resource for both Syrians and Syria watchers around the world. It was initiated by Yassin al-Haj Saleh, one of Syria's most prominent intellectuals, who was imprisoned for 16 years at the age of 19 and fled the country in 2012 due to threats on his life and that of his family from ISIS.

The Crimean Tatar Resource Centre defends the civil, political and cultural rights of the Crimean Tatars in occupied Crimea.

The independent satellite television station *Sudan Bukra*, gives voice to all Sudanese people, and it was one of the only channels that provided unbiased reporting on the 3 June 2019 massacre, when hundreds of peaceful protesters were killed and injured by security forces in Khartoum, and the internet was shut down and other media heavily censored.

### Political Repression/Shrinking Space

Space for civic activism has shrunk in many countries under EED's mandate over the past decade. In the worst-case scenarios, governments kill, imprison or enforce the disappearance of political activists,<sup>3</sup> as we have all too frequently witnessed in countries such as Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan and Egypt. In less extreme scenarios, albeit with equal effectiveness, amendments to legislation make it increasingly difficult if not impossible for activists to create citizen associations or run independent media. This approach has been followed in the Western Balkans and Turkey, North Africa and across the Middle East. Activists in such contexts are challenged daily by onerous registration, tax and financial requirements, public stigmatisation and selective law enforcement.

The aim of both approaches is the same: to stymie the involvement of citizens in political matters and prevent them from exercising their rights — even when those rights are enshrined in legally binding international obligations that the state entered within the UN and other bodies, and are part of national constitutions.

The role of EED is particularly precious in such contexts. EED can respond quickly to urgent requests and can support individuals or groups that are advocating for their rights to be recognised but are hindered from doing so by their inability to register (or other obstacles). EED also has the ability to provide this support discreetly, thus reducing risks to activists.

1 V-Dem Institute (2023) Defiance in the Face of Autocratization, see: [https://www.v-dem.net/documents/29/V-dem\\_democracyreport2023\\_lowres.pdf](https://www.v-dem.net/documents/29/V-dem_democracyreport2023_lowres.pdf).

2 Fabry, E., Martin, N. & Vincent, L. (2017) “The EU and its neighbourhood: How to stabilise the ring of fire?” Jacques Delors Institute, see: <https://institutdelors.eu/en/publications/the-eu-and-its-neighbourhood-how-to-stabilise-the-ring-of-fire/>.

3 Amnesty International, See: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/enforced-disappearances/>.

For example, in Turkey, academics dismissed from their institutions for political reasons set up new solidarity academies, helping to preserve spaces for education and resistance. And in eastern Ukraine, *Vilne Radio*, a small independent radio station that previously operated out of Bakhmut, continues to broadcast to the entire Donbas region. In September 2022, EED partners spoke out when the Israeli army raided the offices of Palestinian NGOs declaring them illegal; all these NGOs implement EU projects that improve the lives of Palestinians.

## Protecting and Furthering Democratic Debate

Amid the overall threat to democracy, the survival of free media is challenged by political pressure and ongoing economic crises. In fact, over 40 percent of EED grants are now provided to a wide range of media outlets throughout the European neighbourhood and beyond.

In the Western Balkans, EED supports a wide range of media organisations, from *CoolnFresh*, a Kosovar social media outlet that publishes memes, to the Independent Journalists Association of Vojvodina in Serbia, which provides daily support to journalists acting as independent government watchdogs. In Ukraine, EED support was instrumental in the launch of the *Kyiv Independent* in late 2021. With two million Twitter followers, the website is now a leading resource for English-speaking readers in Ukraine following the full-scale Russian invasion.

In Moldova, *TV8* has emerged as a leading independent television in the country, with a focus on exposing corruption and confronting disinformation.

In Turkey, *Medyascope* uses live broadcasting to provide an alternative to mainstream media, while the *Lis Publishing House* provides a space for free expression in Diyarbakir in Turkey's Kurdish region.

In Lebanon, EED support helped launch the media group Megaphone in 2017, and it has since become a leading voice in the Lebanese media landscape.

This flexible support to independent media has prevented many important voices from falling silent.

## Follow the Money – Against Corruption

Inevitably, the struggle for democracy also involves economic concerns. Democracy cannot easily grow where state enterprises are controlled by political cronies, the military dominates economic life, private enterprises are favoured by governments to benefit certain individuals or state resources are siphoned off by politicians or other well-connected people. Political economy matters for democracy.

EED has supported the anti-corruption struggles over the last decade. In Moldova, it supported the launch of the investigative reporters' network *Mold-Street*, which became one of the key players in exposing a \$1 billion theft from the country's largest commercial bank.

In Tunisia, *Raqabah Observatory*, monitors suspected cases of corruption and financial management and until the recent sharp decline of democracy in the country, it actively contributed to policy recommendations, proposing reforms and initiating legal proceedings.

In Armenia, *Veles*, an NGO with a reputation for anti-corruption activities, manages a website that provides public oversight of the Yerevan Municipality. Before its launch, there was no public oversight of the municipality, which receives one-sixteenth of the country's budget.

## Outlook

EED supports partners across a range of thematic areas. These include civic activism, human rights monitoring, independent and social media, environmental initiatives, women's empowerment, LGBTQI+ and minorities, and youth and culture. In each case, EED's purpose is the same: to give people a voice, enable political pluralism and include everyone. Its aim, in other words, is democracy.

Looking ahead, though, the challenges remain great.

Many MENA countries in particular appear to be veering towards authoritarianism. Yet the lesson of the past decade is that people here oppose the authoritarian status quo. The road ahead is likely to be bumpy.

In Eastern Europe, meanwhile, all eyes remain on Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine. Whether the long game is victory for Ukraine, a frozen conflict or a painful truce, it will have repercussions on people's democratic aspirations throughout the region. Yet if Russia's influence wanes, governments may align more with democratic Europe and open up currently closed political systems.

In trying times, it can be difficult to stay optimistic. But amid such uncertainty, we can at least count on EED to continue playing its vital role in supporting activists respond to democratic trends, wherever they may be.



Hani Abbas

# Next Ten Years: A vision for EED

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**JERZY POMIANOWSKI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
EUROPEAN ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY**

**“Considering that democracy is a universal value that includes respect for human rights as enshrined in public international law, in particular the International Bill of Human Rights together with other relevant UN, international and regional texts; considering that democracy is a constituent part of European history [...].”**

(from the Declaration on the Establishment of EED, 2011)<sup>1</sup>

This June, “A Strategic Orientation Document of the Board of Governors for the Further Development of the European Endowment for Democracy” was adopted by the Board of Governors. The document sets out EED’s strategic choices and priorities for this next period.

EED’s values-based approach implies supporting democratic aspirations wherever they exist. EED has already proven its ability to scale up, and the strategy foresees that any further expansion of EED’s geographical mandate should be well-prepared, based on a step-by-step, region-by-region approach. It also must be well-resourced in terms of grant-making and the structural development of the Secretariat.

Over the next period, EED will continue to prioritise support based on a profound understanding of and respect for local contexts, with EED providing both “wide support”, working with many actors and initiatives, and “deep support”, including intensive coaching, capacity-building and technical assistance.

For many years to come security will remain the main concern of societies. EED will continue to raise awareness of the interlinkages between democracy and regional security, including when identifying grant support, coaching beneficiaries and advocating for donor funding, given the long-term security benefits of democracy support.

EED support is an act of democratic solidarity that takes account of societal perspectives and the needs of people, their empowerment and resilience, as the main drivers of change. In my view, this “democratic solidarity” concept can be also understood as a call to the international democratic community to reject all types of “foreign agent laws” and to promote the “right to assist” so no one in need is left without support.

EED will further consolidate its flexible support and robust, fast decision-making processes for responding quickly to emergencies and providing long-term values-based support, and it will continue to build trustful relationships with local partners, allowing for locally driven agendas based on genuine democratic principles and values.

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<sup>1</sup> Declaration on the Establishment of a European Endowment for Democracy, Council of the European Union, Brussels, 20 December 2011, 18683/11.

As has been the case since EED's launch, the safety of grantees and the Secretariat's staff will continue to be prioritised. EED will constantly improve and adjust safety procedures to enable flexible support to democracy activists within the most hostile environments.

EED was established to "add value" and complement existing democracy-support programmes. This allows EED to support groups and activists that cannot be supported by existing EU instruments and that struggle to attract other donor support. EED's "added value" has evolved over the past decade, with an expansion of EED's geographic mandate and the increase in earmarked funds, and in some hostile environments in particular, EED's role has shifted from that of "gap-filler" to main supporter.

It is crucial that in the future, EED can continue to "support the unsupported" in countries, regions and thematic areas that other donors do not or cannot support. We will continue to engage with member states and the donor community to ensure stable, long-term, non-earmarked funding to respond to democracy activists in under-supported countries, regions and thematic areas.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning is core to EED's work, and in the future, it will continue to capture and assess results, identify lessons learned and actively contribute to the international democracy-support community's efforts to improve the evidence base underlying democracy assistance.

EED will also continue to engage with and collaborate with like-minded organisations, ensuring knowledge-sharing, increasing the impact of support, avoiding duplication and helping to build a stronger community of practice.

Over the next ten years, EED will also work to further develop its knowledge-management, knowledge-sharing and advisory capacity, which is a key part of its role of collecting, analysing and aggregating knowledge from partners on the ground and sharing this with EU institutions and member states.

While European Union funding is the largest contribution to EED, EED will continue to seek to broaden and diversify its funding sources while retaining its political and operational independence in line with its statutes.

Approval of this Strategic Orientation document merely marks the start of the ambitious endeavour of EED's next phase of development; the Board of Governors and Executive Committee will play a leading role in discussing detailed roadmaps and action-plans to implement this broad vision over the coming years. I look forward to contributing to this work together with the EED team during the next period to ensure that the next ten years of EED's work supporting democracy can build on the achievements and lessons learned over our first ten years.

# EED at 10: Supporting democracy activists to make a difference



## **Fadwa Zidi, Munathara, Tunisia**

Chief operating officer and executive producer at the Munathara Initiative, an online debate forum that seeks to empower underrepresented voices in the Arab public sphere by creating opportunities for women, youth and marginalised communities to engage in constructive debate.





### **Fisnik Çerkini, Coolfresh, Kosovo**

Founder and creative director of Coolfresh, one of the most powerful alternative media in Kosovo\*, a satirical Instagram page which uses humour to make people think critically about sexism, racism, corruption and politics.

### **Hiba Ezzideen Al Haji, Equity and Empowerment, Syria**

Co-founder and chief executive officer of Equity and Empowerment, an NGO that works to help Syrian women take part in public and political life. The NGO works with women from diverse backgrounds, building trust between different communities and facilitating peacebuilding through the discussion of education, health and other issues.



\*All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in compliance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.



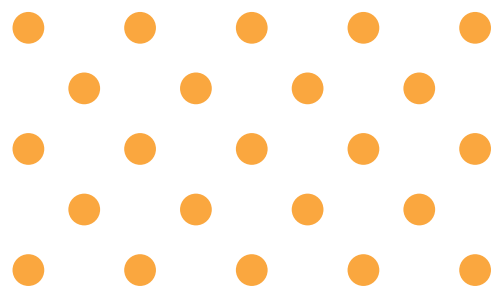
**Ibrahim Turak, Pusti Me Da Tečem, Bosnia and Herzegovina**

President of Pusti me da tečem, a local environmental movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; founded to protect the Neretvica valley from an illegal small hydroelectric plant construction project, it now works with environmental groups throughout the country.



**Lora Sari, Aras, Turkey**

Literary editor and shareholder in Aras, an Istanbul-based Armenian publishing house working to introduce Armenian literature, history and culture to a Turkish audience and providing children of both communities with a common literary experience.





**Mariam Kvaratskhelia,  
Tbilisi Pride, Georgia**

Co-founder and co-director of Tbilisi Pride, an organisation challenging homophobia and increasing visibility for the LGBTQI+ community in Georgia.



**Mariana Rață, TV8, Moldova**

Senior editor at TV8, the award-winning independent Moldovan that has one of the most transparent and trustworthy TV channels in the country, and at the forefront of coverage of major political and societal events.



**Oleksandra Matviichuk,  
Centre for Civil Liberties –  
Ukraine**

Nobel Peace Prize laureate, lawyer, human rights defender and founder of the Center for Civil Liberties, a Ukrainian human rights organisation documenting Russia’s war crimes in the occupied territories of Ukraine, building an archive of evidence to hold perpetrators accountable.

**Ramsey Tesdell, Sowt, Jordan**

Ramsey Tesdell, co-founder and chief executive officer of the Arab-language podcasting platform Sowt, which uses storytelling to challenge stereotypes, covering topics that are often taboo in the Middle East.



**Stanislau Ivashevich,  
Belarusian Investigative Centre,  
Belarus**

Belarusian investigative journalist and chairman of the Belarusian Investigative Centre, an independent Belarusian media-in-exile that carries out investigations, debunks fakes and provides in-depth analysis.

EED has provided grants in

**34**

countries from 2013–2023

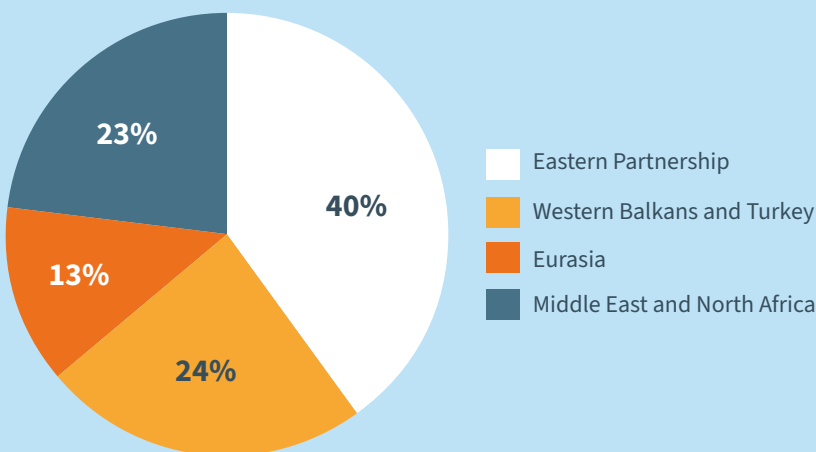


Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo\*, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Palestine, Russia, Serbia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yemen

**Initiatives approved**  
2013–2023



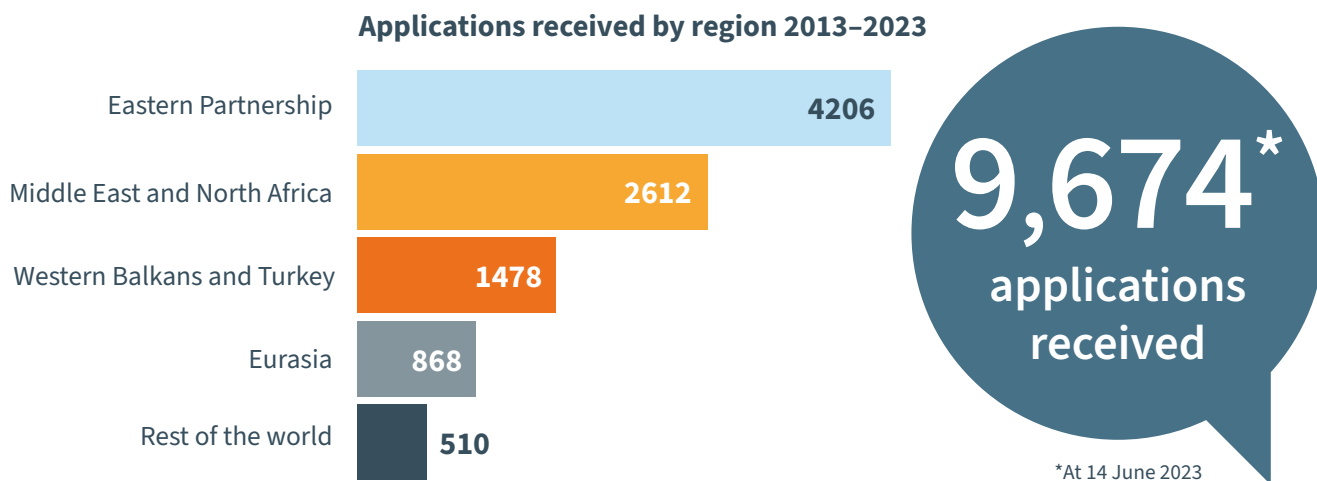
**Number of grants awarded by region**



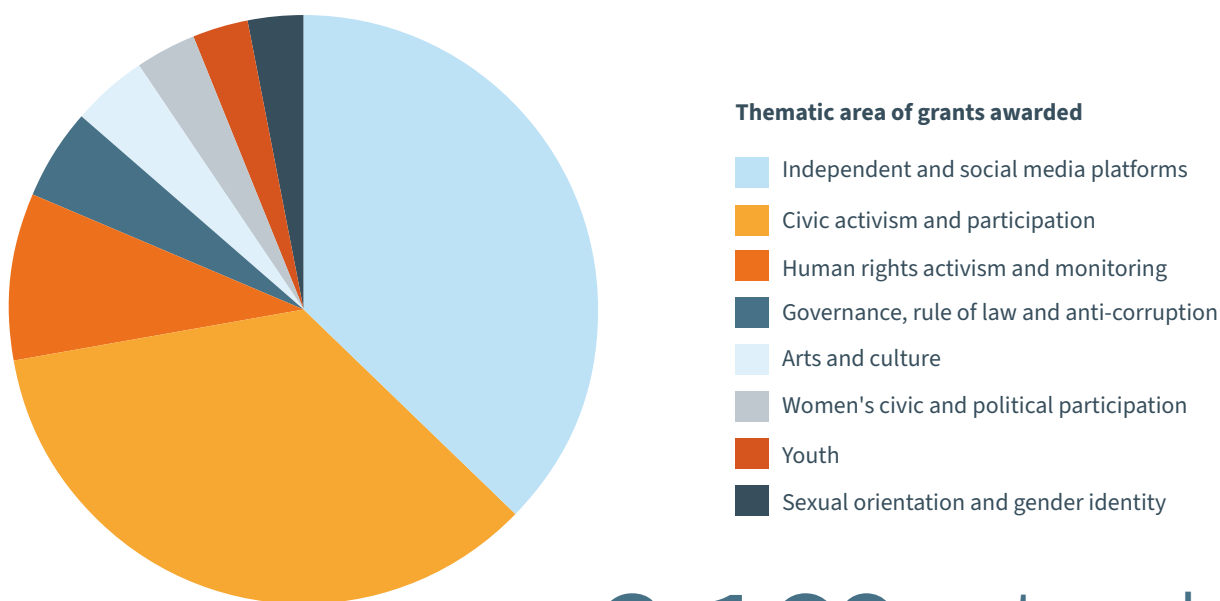
**2,169**  
grants awarded  
2013 - 2023

# EED in numbers 2013–2023\*

\*Figures for 2023 to 14 June 2023

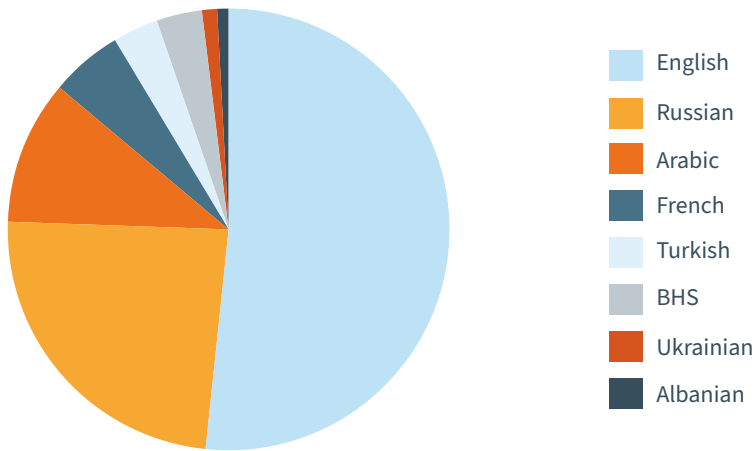


## Number and share of grants awarded by thematic area

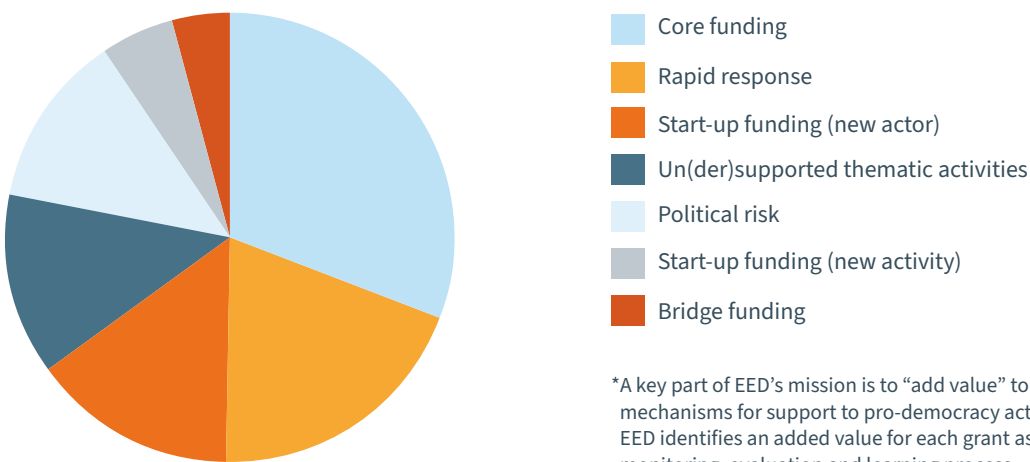


**2,169** grants awarded  
2013 - 2023

### Applications received by language

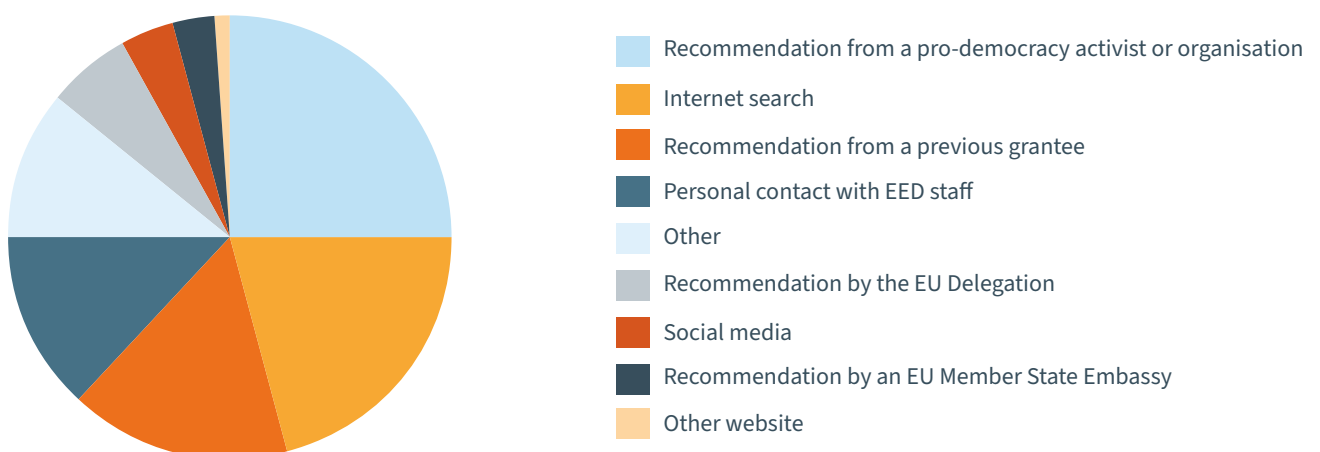


### EED's added value\*

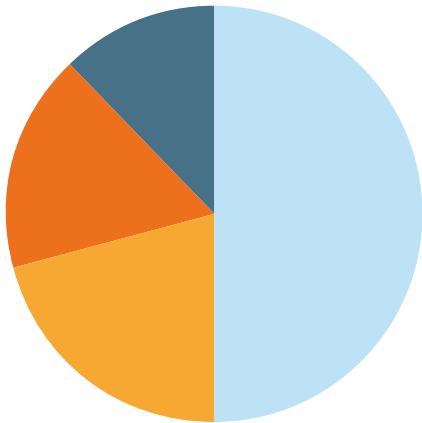


\*A key part of EED's mission is to "add value" to existing European mechanisms for support to pro-democracy actors and activities. EED identifies an added value for each grant as part of its ongoing monitoring, evaluation and learning process.

### How did the grantees hear about EED?

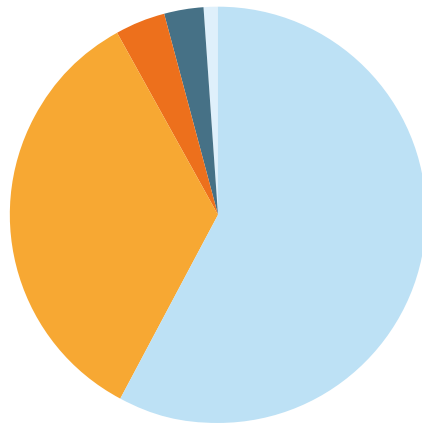


### Grants by the short-term outcome



- Strengthened capacity of pro-democracy actors to operate and survive
- Preservation of and strengthened pro-democracy, civic and human rights activism
- New pro-democracy actors operational
- More inclusive and pluralistic civil and political processes, dialogue and consensus-building

### Location of grants



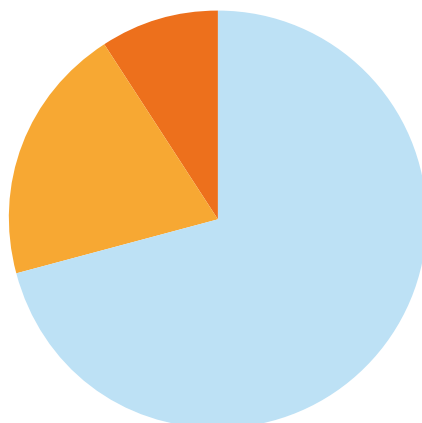
- Capital city/whole country
- Region/province/countryside within country
- Neighbouring country or in the near neighbourhood
- Multi-country
- Outside the target country

### Visibility of grants



- Standard public visibility with option of enhanced communications
- Limited public visibility
- Internal communications only

### Legal status of grantees



- Organisation officially registered
- Organisation without official registration
- Individual person



# EED Governance: At the beginning and today

## EED Governance in 2012–13

### Members of the first Executive Committee

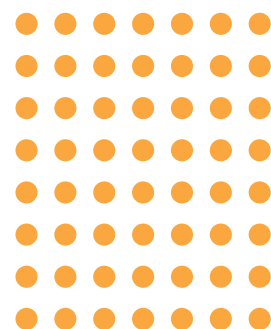
Aleksander Graf LAMBSDORFF	Member of the European Parliament, Chair
Lisbeth PILEGAARD	Vice Chair, Civil Society Expert
Juan José ESCOBAR STEMMANN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain
Maria LIGOR	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania
Pavol DEMEŠ	Civil Society Expert
Sandra BREKA	Civil Society Expert
Jerzy POMIANOWSKI	EED Executive Director

### Founding members of the first Board of Governors, 2012

Maciej POPOWSKI	European External Action Service, Provisional Chair
Elmar BROK	Member of the European Parliament, Elected Chair
Franziska Katharina BRANTNER	Member of the European Parliament
Alexander Graf LAMBSDORFF	Member of the European Parliament
Véronique DE KEYSER	Member of the European Parliament
Filip KACZMAREK	Member of the European Parliament
Ana GOMES	Member of the European Parliament
Tokia SAÏFI	Member of the European Parliament
José Ignacio SALAFRANCA	Member of the European Parliament
Kristian VIGENIN	Member of the European Parliament
Sandra BREKA*	Civil Society Expert
Pavol DEMEŠ*	Civil Society Expert
Lisbeth PILEGAARD*	Civil Society Expert
Richard WEBER	Designated by the European Commission
Gerhard DOUJAK	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria
Theodora GENTZIS	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
Emil YALNAZOV	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Maria HADJITHEODOSIOU	Permanent Representation of Cyprus to the EU
Václav BÁLEK	Permanent Representation of Czechia to the EU
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Theodoros SOTIRIOPOULOS	Permanent Representation of Greece to the EU
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Maurice BIGGAR	Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU
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Corina VAN DER LAAN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
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Peter PROCHÁČKA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
Peter PROCHÁČKA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia
Matjaž ŠINKOVEC	Permanent Representation of Slovenia to the EU
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Johan BORGSTAM	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden
St. John GOULD	Permanent Representation of the UK to the EU

\*Elected to the Board of Governors during the first Board of Governors meeting in November 2012



## EED Governance today

### Members of the Executive Committee in 2023

Lisbeth PILEGAARD	Civil Society Expert, Chair
Pavol DEMEŠ	Vice-chair, Civil Society Expert
Sandra BREKA	Civil Society Expert
Maria LIGOR	Romania
José María MURIEL PALOMINO	Spain
Bernard GUETTA	Member of the European Parliament
Jerzy POMIANOWSKI	EED Executive Director

### Members of the Board of Governors 2023

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Udo BULLMANN	Member of the European Parliament
Anna FOTYGA	Member of the European Parliament
Michael GAHLER	Member of the European Parliament
Bernard GUETTA	Member of the European Parliament
Heidi HAUTALA	Member of the European Parliament
Tonino PICULA	Member of the European Parliament
Željana ZOVKO	Member of the European Parliament
Sandra BREKA	Civil Society Expert
Pavol DEMEŠ	Civil Society Expert
Lisbeth PILEGAARD	Civil Society Expert
Helena KÖNIG	European External Action Service
Maciej POPOWSKI	Designated by the European Commission
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Veronique JOOSTEN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
Stanislav TODOROV	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria
Hrvoje DEBAČ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia
Petros MAVRIKIOS	Permanent Representation of Cyprus to the EU

Veronika MITKOVA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechia
Anne KAHL	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
Robert DEREVSKI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia
Vesa KEKÄLE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland
Etienne RANAIVOSON	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
Klemens SEMTNER	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany
Vasiliki GOUNARI	Permanent Representation of Greece to the EU
Károly GRÚBER	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary
Chris GREEN	Permanent Representation of Ireland to the EU
Andrea ORIZIO	Permanent Representation of Italy to the EU
Viktors MAKAROVŠ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia
Rasa KAIRIENĖ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania
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David MANSFIELD	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta
Max VAN RIJ	Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the EU
Vebjørn HEINES	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway
Magdalena Krystyna BUTRYMOWICZ	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland
Maria Cristina XAVIER CASTANHETA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal
Maria LIGOR	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania
Michal KOMADA	Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the EU
Aleksandra STANIČ-PETKOVIĆ	Permanent Representation of Slovenia to the EU
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\*This is the composition of the EED Board of Directors on 1 June 2023



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**Design:** Vermillion Design

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