

ANNUAL

REPORT

2013

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STITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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WHO ARE WE

Mission and vision

Analytica is a non-profit independent institution dedicated to helping individuals and institutions with the aim to foster lasting improvement in the democracy and governance in Macedonia, the region of South Eastern Europe and wider in the European Union.

It is a unique institution - public policy research organization and a "think tank". It draws solutions to contemporary problems from the ideas, principles and traditions that make Macedonia such an important historical and geopolitical place. It is dedicated to promoting greater cooperation and understanding among the people in Macedonia, the region of South Eastern Europe and the EU.

Analytica does this by supporting individuals and institutions working on these issues, by convening leaders to discuss the most pressing themes, and by examining ways in which cooperation can address a variety of national, regional and European policy challenges.

Analytica benefits in its work from diversity at all levels of its operation. We are proud of our broad base of supporters among the various layers of our society starting from the citizens themselves. Analytica values those who understand and share its commitment to tolerance, dialogue, diversity and joint living and it believes that the way to achieving all this is through establishing permanent dialogue and embracing diversity.

Analytica's value is rooted in the local tradition of philanthropy in Macedonia and elsewhere in Europe. Its most important niche is that it channelizes and institutionalizes this philanthropic tradition for the promotion and achievement of the strategic goals of Macedonia and other countries in the region in the integration to the Euro-Atlantic structures and in the promotion of the European citizenship in the Western Balkans.

Analytica believes that ideas have consequences, but that those ideas must be promoted aggressively. So, it constantly tries to find ways to support those ideas. Its vision is to build a Macedonia and South Eastern Europe within the EU where freedom, the sense of joint belonging, opportunity, prosperity and civil society flourish.

Team

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Magdalena LEMBOVSKA – MA candidate

Jovanka JOSHEVSKA – BA

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Research Programmes

Foreign and Security Policy programme



Encompasses the activities of Analytica which deal with contemporary security issues from a traditional and non-traditional standpoint and looks into the issue of governance as an emerging phenomenon in the relationship between governing institutions and citizens.

Building on the extensive work of the Analytica community on this issue, the security and foreign policy programme attempts to bridge differences between the concepts of security and governance and to examine the contemporary security and political challenges from the aspects of both concepts. The aim is to develop more effective, empirical, field-based strategies for major security and governance programmes.

EU approximation and Integration Advocacy programme



Integration into EU structures is a transformational source for Macedonia and in the wider context of Southeast Europe as well as it is a major issue that shapes the reform agenda in the Western Balkan countries. The process of EU approximation entails numerous in-

depth reforms of various sectors such as the economy, youth, administration, the judiciary as well as legislative harmonization. Analytica intends to contribute to the overall success of the EU approximation process by providing necessary tools, recommendations, analyses and concrete steps such as active lobbying for the integration home and abroad and taking up active role in promoting European citizenship in the country. New resources can also help the policy-makers, experts and others who are working on the issue of European integration and Western Balkans to master new knowledge that can be useful in their work towards the European integration of Macedonia and other countries of the Western Balkans. Access to relevant information can provide both the EU and the Macedonian audience with new information and tools which can be applied in everyday life and contribute to an improved image of Macedonia.

Energy and Infrastructure programme



By signing the Energy Community Treaty, Macedonia and the contracting parties from the region have turned another page in energy history. The new energy reforms demand investments in the energy sector, increasing energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy.

Analytica closely follows and analyses the developments of the regional, national and local energy policies. By conducting policy research, we draft medium and long-term recommendations for the chal-

lenges in the energy sector to the respective stakeholders, contribute to energy implementation and initiate energy debate in the country and the region.

Migration



Analytica added a new programme in 2012 called Migration. Migration is one of the major challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century. This phenomenon plays a key role

in the natural movement of the population and is gaining impetus in the country and the region. International migration is a growing phenomenon which could make a positive contribution to the development of both the migrant sending and receiving economies. Macedonia is characterized as a migration area, with intensive internal migration, but lately the process of international migration is also increased. The most common reasons for such movements are economical. Economic consequences of migrations and remittances are hardly recognized.

Public Policy Analysis and Administration programme

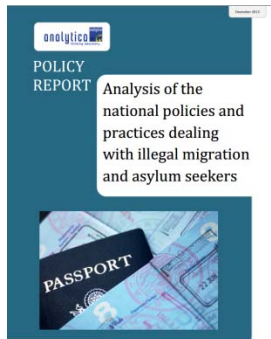


It produces analysis and reports that enhance policy and administrative capacities by providing effective solutions to policy issues and challenges in the area of public administration reform. Building up on the basis of previous research in related areas (decentralization and EU integration) and prompted by the importance of

the process of public administration reform for good governance, Analytica conducts research, identifies problems and devises solutions for better policy-making process and public administration.

WHAT WE DO

Policy Documents published in 2013



Analysis of the national policies and practices dealing with illegal migration and asylum seekers

This paper examines the trends of illegal migration in the period 2009-2012, including data – when available - from the first months of 2013. It gives an account of the legal and institutional set up aimed at dealing with illegal migration and highlights the main challenges that national authorities are facing when using already established mechanisms at their disposal. Furthermore, the paper sheds light on the main factors that cause and

enable illegal migration (push and pull factors) and link it with asylum seekers and criminal offenses, such as smuggling of migrants. However, due to time limitations and resource availability, not all

aspects of illegal migration have been examined. Further studies, focusing on the role of the courts, public prosecution and the corruption within the border police, are therefore recommended. The paper also examines the trends in asylum seeking in Macedonia. In this context, an 'asylum seeker' is a foreigner that seeks protection from the Republic of Macedonia and has submitted an application for recognizing the right of asylum, when there is no final decision and there is an ongoing procedure for recognition of the right of asylum. Very often there is a strong connection between illegal migration and asylum seeking trends. It should be noted that in the period when a person applies for asylum, he/she cannot be considered an illegal migrant. If the country decides to accept the claims, the person becomes a refugee or person under subsidiary protection, depending on the case, in line with the UNHCR Convention related to the status of refugees from 1951.

Comparative analysis of regional practices for parliamentary financial oversight of intelligence services



The aim of this study is to identify the best practices from the region for conducting parliamentary oversight of the intelligence services, especially in the process of ensuring legality and legitimacy of their financial operations. In order to simplify the text and considering the different organizational structures in different states, the term "intelligence services" will be used to refer both to the intelligence and counter-intelligence services, regardless of their status as independent state bodies or agencies within respective ministries. This paper will give an

account of the mechanisms available to the Macedonian parliament to conduct parliamentary oversight of the intelligence services, particularly those within the jurisdiction of the specialized parliamentary committees. It will then examine cases from other states in the region and look for practices and legal solutions that they have established in order to encourage financial accountability of their intelligence services.

Progress in the Europeanization of the security sector in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia



This publication and the research scope have the intent to compare the three countries Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia and analyze their current situation on the way towards EU membership. The three countries are neighboring each other and constitute the southern part of the Western Balkans region. Since the EU promotes the same reforms and requirements for all potential member countries, analyzing and comparing the three case studies it is easier and more coherent. The researchers were instructed and provided with the common methodology which was compiled by the project leader - the Kosovar

Center for Security Studies (KCSS). Each case study is focused on the actual contractual relations with the EU focused on: a) rule of law, b) police reform, (c) effective border management, (d) migration flows and (e) visa and asylum regimes.

Impact of migration on child growth in Albania and Macedonia



Albania and Macedonia are two Western Balkan countries that are characterized by high emigration and remittance dependency rates that appear to have affected the development of these countries across different socio-economic and cultural dimensions. Child growth in particular is one of these important outcomes. This paper uses a survey administered to mothers in Albania and Macedonia to investigate whether migration and remittances have had any impact on child growth in these countries. Child growth indicators, such as body mass index, weight, height, stunting and obesity dummies, together with child health inputs, such as the frequency

of visiting the doctor, chronic diseases and reasons for not going to the doctor, are used as left-hand side variables. The paper finds that while migration has led to less stunting and increased height in Albania, in Macedonia, it seems to have led to increased weight and body mass index values and more obesity. These findings imply that exposure to international migration can have different consequences for these countries as Albania appears to have realised improvements in height and stature, while Macedonia has suffered from increased weight associated with increases in obesity.

Education outcomes from migration and remittances in Albania and Macedonia



This study looks at the impact of migration and remittances on the educational outcomes of the children left behind. The paper analyses this impact by examining the cases of Albania and Macedonia, countries that have experienced substantial outward migration. The paper tests the hypothesis of whether migration and remittances have a positive effect on the children's education. The study uses the most recent empirical surveys conducted in Albania and Macedonia that gathered information on the socio-demographic characteristics of children, migration by household members, household income and expenditures, as well as remittances and their allocation to household consumption. The paper shows that parental experiences of migration have an important effect on the educational attainment of children in both Albania and Macedonia, whereas remittances only have a significant effect on the education status of children in Albania. The results of this study demonstrate that, in the case of Albania, having a migrant parent and remittances more positively affect the education of girls than of boys. This difference in the case of Macedonia is insignificant. The main message for policy makers is that providing a more gender balanced education supply would reduce gender inequalities in terms of years of schooling and educational attainment.

Mechanisms for Fighting Police Corruption in the Republic of Macedonia-Legal and Institutional Set Up



In order to construct mechanisms for implementation of a national anti-corruption policy in the country, there is a primary need to acknowledge the very presence of it. This paper will contain an effort to address the issue of police corruption by introducing the baseline of the national anti-corruption policy. Through explaining the basic legal provisions, structural and operative set up of the institutions meant to fight corruption in the police, a general impression can be made about the overall effort that the country puts in tackling corruption, the level of political willingness and institutional commitment.

In between, an assessment of the planned activities of specialized bodies for countering police corruption will show how serious this institutional approach is. Furthermore, the opinion and criticism of international organisations must be taken into consideration. Overall, the text would lead to nothing else but logical inference of two important standing points: one, the properness and suitable set up of the mechanisms for fighting corruption in the country (do they have wide enough scope of authorities, human resources capacity, independence or budgetary strength); and two, the amount of political and institutional willing to fight corruption in the country, as one of the most threatening occurrences to the functioning of democratic institutions.

Towards 2nd generation of Security Sector Reforms in Macedonia



This policy paper aims at identifying the trends and the main challenges for governance of Macedonia's security sector for the period 2009 - 2012 in three arenas: externally (through the Parliament), internally (through the executive control) and lastly, the control over the spending of public funds. The authors of this publication try to illuminate the stage to which Macedonia has progressed in the implementation of the second generation of Security Sector Reforms identified by Timothy

Edmunds as "the consolidation of previous reforms, and the effective and efficient operation of institutions and procedures at a sustainable cost for the state and society." The findings in this publication are a result of a three year long project "Civil Society Capacity Building to Map and Monitor Security Sector Reform in the Western Balkans" carried out by a regional consortium of seven think tanks in the Western Balkans.

Transparency of the Security Sector in Macedonia



The aim of this paper is to illuminate the main avenues where transparency and accountability meet secrecy in the Macedonian security sector and provide a critical review in five domains: access to information of public importance, protection of private data, protection of classified information, financial transparency of budgeting process and financial transparency of public procurement. The findings in this publication are a result of a three year long project "Civil Society Capacity

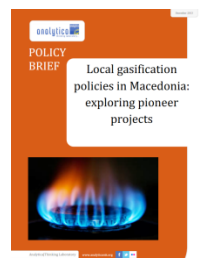
Building to Map and Monitor Security Sector Reform in the Western Balkans” carried out by a regional consortium of seven think tanks in the Western Balkans. The project resulted in publishing several policy papers: 1) Almanac on Security Sector Reforms in the Western Balkans, 2) Context Analysis of the Security Sector Reforms in the Western Balkans, 3) Security Policies in the Western Balkans, and in the case of Macedonia 4) Towards 2nd Generation of Security Sector Reforms in Macedonia.

Red flag report: Invest in Haste, Repent at Leisure



To decarbonise an entire economy is not unlike the mammoth task above: it requires a definite starting point and a step-by-step approach to make seemingly insurmountable challenges manageable. It is for this reason that the EU has set its Member States' targets on climate action for 2020, to be followed by targets for 2030 and 2050. This will be challenging enough for Member States, but what about for those states in the Western Balkans that will most likely join the challenge partway through the 'meal'? Without serious preparations these countries will most certainly find it impossible to digest such a vast task, and it will cost the region's and EU's taxpayers enormous amounts of additional money to set them back on the right track, if indeed it can be done at all.

Local gasification policies in Macedonia: exploring pioneer projects



The aim of this paper is to analyse the three pioneer cases of advanced local gasification policies in Macedonia (municipality of Karposh, municipality of Strumica and municipality of Kumanovo) in their progress until January/February 2013 by exploring the reasons for starting the gasification, the projects' benefits and challenges for the purpose of drawing lessons for other municipalities and for other relevant stakeholders in order to raise awareness about the positive impact of these local gasification projects, thus to contribute to further spreading the gasification throughout the whole country. Although gasification in Macedonia can be analyzed from many aspects, this paper however after having recognized these local gasification projects as positive practices will focus only on their experience. The importance of analyzing these pioneer gasification projects lies in their potential to improve the local heat markets, to contribute to energy and finance savings, and to implementation of one of the priorities of the country's Energy strategy which is to increase the utilization of natural gas.

Security and energy sectors' cooperation with the civil society in Macedonia – friends or foes?



The aim of this policy paper is to assess the cooperativeness of the relevant institutions in the energy and security sector in Macedonia following the implementation of the benchmarks defined in the Strategy for cooperation of the Government with the civil society. Throughout the text, the energy sector is considered to be composed of the Ministry of Economy (Energy Department) and the Energy Agency while the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense represent the security sector. There are different modes of cooperation envisaged by the Strategy, includ-

ing consultations with civil society organizations (CSOs) in the policy making process, developing joint projects and organizing joint events, providing direct financial support for the CSOs, public-private partnerships etc. This paper focuses on the participation of civil society in the policy making process, as it can be considered as the most direct and advanced way of cooperation. The overall aim is to get a precise picture regarding the real cooperation of these “closed” sectors with the civil society and their will and capacities to engage themselves in such cooperation, thus drafting concrete recommendations for improving the situation directed both to the government and to civil society.

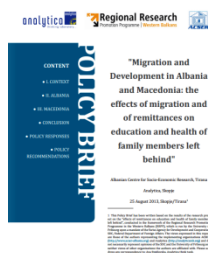
Energy poverty in Macedonia



Energy poverty is a relatively new term, with multiple definitions and applications, seriously affecting the countries in energy transition including Macedonia. Macedonian authorities have tried to address this issue, however the massive social protest against the energy price increases in 2012 under the slogan of “AMAN”, has shown that the undertaken measures are insufficient, that much larger part of the society has been affected by increasing energy prices and that much more efforts are required to tackle energy poverty in the country. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to analyze the state of energy poverty in Macedonia and the policies

tackling it in order to draft policy recommendations for their improvement to the respective stakeholders.

Migration and Development in Albania and Macedonia: the effects of migration and of remittances on education and health of family members left behind



As regards the effect of migration and remittances on education and health outcomes, the focus on Albania and Macedonia is crucial as there has been year on year low schooling and low health outputs in both of these countries. Children’s school attendance rates and literacy rates as well as health status are relatively low, leaving significant room for improvements in educational attainment and healthcare. The education might be publicly provided, however many families cannot afford to pay for it for their members due to several expenses related to school attendance such as transport, textbooks, supplies, or other implicit costs

such as losses in family members with the migration. The importance of migration and of remittances for the migrant sending countries is measured also by the well-being of their recipients in terms of improved health status and in particular the health of the children.

ket Toplifikacija Group (from 1 January 2013 Toplifikacija Group was replaced by Balkan Energy Group) to be proof of reasonable cause for suspicion of the market actor misusing its dominant market position. Also she argued that in a situation in which there is lack of other heating alternatives (as natural gas for the households for example), lack of heat and gas infrastructure, lack of legislation that encourages paying heat bills based on the heat consumption, the dominant market actor is not under pressure to reform itself in order to improve its services. Ana Stojilovska assessed in general the state of the Macedonian heat market as problematic, thus found necessary its thorough reforming. She highlighted that the suggested Art.2 will introduce a safeguard mechanism from possible misuse of the monopolistic position by the energy market actors, thus pressure the energy monopolies to offer better services and protection of the wellbeing of the citizens.

Analytica commenting on the EBRD's country strategy for Macedonia



Analytica gave comments to the strategy based on its research and project results. Regarding the first priority on enhancing competitiveness and facilitating private investment in the corporate and municipal sectors, Analytica's comments were in direction of increasing the competitiveness of the gas and heat sector in the country as well as assisting the municipalities in implementing their energy programs and projects and in exploring their local possibilities to develop their own heat markets by means of gasification, construction of co-generation utilities and developing gas or heat infrastructure. Analytica also underlined the importance of mentioning and addressing the issue of energy poverty in the country. Analytica's comments regarding the second priority of promoting energy efficiency and sustainable energy included contributing towards establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund, better promotion of the instrument Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF) as well as improving the renewable energy investment climate. On the subject of the third priority of regional integration, Analytica suggested giving greater attention to completing and upgrading the vital trans-European networks in the territory of the country – Corridor VIII and Corridor X. Also, Analytica underlined the importance of investment in the Gas ring concept and in the construction of the distribution gas network. Last but not least, Analytica stressed that it is important to take into account the possible probe by the Energy Community Secretariat into the work of the Energy Regulatory Commission in Macedonia, due to the Regulatory Commission's increased dependence of the Government.

Analytica sent suggestions for the Program for work of the Government of Macedonia for 2014



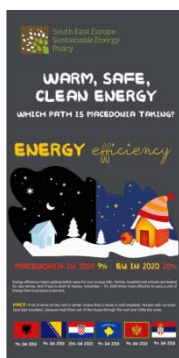
Analytica sent prepared suggestions for the Program for work of the Government of Macedonia for 2014 in the areas of energy and security, respectively to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. The suggestions are based on Analytica's research and project results in these areas. The suggested reforms go in direction of creating better environment for investment in energy efficiency, renewables and gasification; and activities that need to be undertaken for improving the intelligence oversight procedures. This possibility for sending suggestion for the Government's Program is based on the Codex of good practices for participation

of the civil sector in the policy making process adopted in 2011.

Analytica commenting on the Renewable Energy Action Plan for the Republic of Macedonia

The Ministry of Economy has submitted the draft version of the Renewable Energy Action Plan for Macedonia to several institutions and organizations including Analytica in order to obtain opinion. Analytica has prepared set of suggestions and recommendations to the Action Plan and sent them to the Ministry of Economy. Main suggestions include setting in the Action Plan concrete date for establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund, considering the possibility of enabling natural persons to utilize feed-in tariffs, announcing in advance the change of the feed-in tariffs, considering preparing mechanisms for supporting local projects for energy efficiency and renewable energy in direction of improving the local heat market, organizing public consultation for discussing the Action Plan and similar.

Infographic – Warm, safe, clean energy- which path is Macedonia taking?



For the report: recognising the importance of the choices which need to be made we have developed this Infographic – a school report card – on how our Governments are doing compared to neighbours and EU goals. If you are one of the 20 million plus citizens of SEE, the key question should be are we on the High Road or the Low Road. In most cases, for most categories, the grade would be a fail. We are aware that our vision may be met with some disbelief and reluctance in a region where scepticism often prevails, due to prolonged experience of failed policies, economic hardship, the negative impacts of transition, conflicts, and mistrust of institutions and within society. Nevertheless, we believe that a change is possible in our societies and that we are capable of grasping the opportunities for a better and more sustainable future and even of catching up with the current front-runners in the fields of climate change and sustainable energy policies.

Commentaries published in 2013

In order to give fresh ideas for contemporary issues, Analytica is publishing a monthly Commentary. In 2013 the following issues were addressed:

- January 2013
Money makes the world go round, but overturned Macedonia
- February 2013
Migration in Macedonia: Brain drain effect - still a major problem
- March 2013
"Ignorance is bliss" - Macedonia challenged to survive
- April 2013
The state of energy policy implementation in Macedonia since 2011: progress in renewables, status quo in energy efficiency?
- May 2013
Macedonia – lost in integration
- June 2013
Ohrid Summit 2013 – What Happened to the Macedonian Diplomacy?
- July 2013
Diplomatic labyrinths: How does one become Ambassador of the Republic of Macedonia?
- August 2013
Biomass Support in Macedonia – On the Right Track?
- September 2013
Chapter VII solution for Syria? More healing time needed after the Libyan experience
- October 2013
Energy sector reform in Macedonia – where will the funding come from?
- November 2013
The growing problem of asylum seekers' treatment in Europe
- December 2013
Insights into municipal energy efficiency programs – impressions in comparison

PROJECTS

Energy and security sector governance in Macedonia: how to improve its efficiency?

Analytica was granted the project called „*Energy and security sector governance in Macedonia: how to improve its efficiency?*“ funded under the Slovak and Balkan Public Policy Fund Programme with the support of Slovak Aid, implemented by Pontis Foundation and the Balkan Civil Society Development Network (BCSDN). The project will be implemented in a period of 5 months. The aim of the Slovak and Bal-

kan Public Policy Fund Programme is to contribute to capacity building of civil society organisations of the Western Balkans and their engagement in creation of public policy in regards to the EU integration process.

Analytica as part of this project will prepare a policy paper called „*Energy and security sector governance in Macedonia: how to improve its efficiency?*“ which aims to analyse the energy and security sector governance in Macedonia by focusing on the sectors’ institutions’ efficiency in order to draft recommendations for its improvement by drawing lessons from positive Slovak examples. The energy and security sector governance in Macedonia, which is defined as a process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented in the respective areas, have been subjected to reforming due to the Macedonia’s determination to join EU and NATO. However, due to these sectors’ closedness and resistance to reform processes, there has been lack of efficiency in their performance as well as many identified bottlenecks in the sectors’ governance structure, stepping out in negative regard when compared to other sectors. This concept of efficiency means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal.

Moreover, this research aims to analyze the energy and security sector governance in Macedonia by focusing on these institutions’ efficiency in order to draft recommendations for its improvement by drawing lessons from positive Slovak examples, a newer EU and NATO member and former communist country which has noted good development in the mentioned two sectors. The project’s overall aim is contributing to better application of the good governance principles in the two sectors in Macedonia.

Security and energy sectors’ cooperation with the civil society in Macedonia – friends or foes?”

Analytica was accepted for the second time to be part of the TRAIN Programme (Think Tanks providing Research and Advice through Interaction and Networking) funded by the Federal Foreign Office (Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe) and run by the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP).

Analytica's research team was composed by Ana Stojilovska and Magdalena Lembovska. They worked on the paper *"Security and energy sectors' cooperation with the civil society in Macedonia – friends or foes?"* The aim of this policy paper is to assess the cooperativeness of the relevant institutions in the energy and security sector in Macedonia with the civil society following the benchmarks in the Strategy for cooperation of the Government with the civil society and offering also comparison between these two sectors. The overall aim is getting a precise picture regarding the real cooperation of these "closed" sectors with the civil society and their will to engage themselves in such cooperation, thus drafting concrete recommendations for improving the situation.

The TRAIN Programme seeks to foster a fruitful policy dialogue between think tanks and political actors in the Western Balkans. Think tanks and independent policy research institutes in the region play a crucial role in supporting, but also critically analyzing the comprehensive transformation processes of their countries on the way to the European Union. Especially with a view to the European integration process, the voice of regional think tanks and their impact upon national policy-making must be strengthened and their visibility and credibility vis-à-vis EU actors enhanced. In order to build the necessary institutional capacity in the countries concerned and to support networking within the region as well as in Brussels, the programme focuses on four areas:

- Training to build upon and enhance existing capacities;
- Regional co-operation to exchange good practices;
- Interaction with national political actors to influence policy debates;
- Networking with EU actors to increase visibility on the Brussels stage.

Within this project there were two organized trainings in Zagreb and Berlin and one week of advocacy meetings in Brussels at the end of the project activities.

South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy (SEE SEP)



South East Europe
Sustainable Energy
Policy

Starting from 15th of January 2013, Analytica as a partner joined 16 other organisations from the region of South-Eastern Europe in a regional partnership called South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy or SEE SEP

for the purposes of conducting a 2+2 years project granted by the European Commission through its Partnership Programmes for Civil Society Organisations.

Objectives of the action: to enhance the collaborative capacity of CSO networks and empower citizens to engage in fact based dialogue with key decisions makers to influence policy and practice for a more sustainable energy system in South East Europe, aligned with key EU Policies and Directives. Specific objectives: i) to increase the CSO networks efforts to go "beyond protest" by utilising, in conjunction with European Partners & Associates, "best practice" analytic tools for energy modelling and scenario build-

ing for a costed alternative low carbon energy sector; ii) to increase the transparency and credibility of the SEE CSO energy network, in cooperation with International Partners & Associates, through the development of targeted public advocacy campaigns; iii) to improve and professionalise the level of shadow monitoring & reporting in relation to key energy sector challenges, including energy poverty, corruption, environmental damage and poor application of EU laws and directives.

Stakeholders: The following stakeholders will be affected by the action: citizens of SEE, Governments and energy providers, the European Commission, international financial institutions, CSOs.

Expected results are: i) increased awareness and acceptance amongst all decision makers regarding “best practice” solutions for a more sustainable energy policies in SEE, which is better aligned to EC Policies and Directives; ii) improved public support for and faith in CSOs to articulate clearly and coherently needs and concerns of the „silent majority“ in relation to key challenges in the energy sector in SEE; iii) public more easily able to grasp the impact of policy decisions on their lives and key decision makers guided to actions which will lead to a fairer, less corrupt, cleaner and safer energy system in SEE.

The following activities will be implemented within the 6-month Inception Phase: 0.1: Establishment of Project Management Structures and Network Co-ordination Mechanisms, 0.2: Review and Selection of Most Applicable Energy Model and Scenario Building Techniques for a More Sustainable Energy Sector Development, 0.3: Identification & Prioritisation of Key Stakeholders, Drafting of the SEE SEP Advocacy Strategy by Exchanging Experience in Advocacy Practices, 0.4: Preparation and Presentation of the Inception Report. Inception Phase will be followed by implementation of key SEE SEP activities, which are: 1. Development and launch of the Low Carbon Energy Strategy based on a selected energy model, which produces material for policy options based various scenarios, 2. Public Advocacy Strategy development and campaigning, 3. Launch of Watch Dog Reports (3 Reports on: Corruption, EIA/SEA, IFI investments) and development of Yearly Monitoring Reports.

Regional Security in the context of European Integration



The region of Western Balkans has endured a complex past of conflicts and mistrust between ethnicities and state structures. Various international stakeholders have been involved through various missions and programmes to try to pacify and bring lasting stability to the region. While a number of Western Balkans countries are at varying levels of contractual relations with the EU and have managed to strengthen the security structures, Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania have struggled in the path for various political, social and economic reasons. The issue of security sector reform in Albania, Macedonia and Kosovo has involved a number of international actors. There are two essential streams of external influences in reforming the pillars of security apparatus namely (a) NATO membership and conditionality and (b) EU stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) and Visa liberalisation process.

The project "Regional Security in the context of European Integration" was launched in order to examine the challenges of Europeanisation of the security sector in Macedonia, Albania and Kosovo. Leading partner of the project is the Kosovar Center for Security Studies from Pristine and Analytica is project partner, along with the Institute for Democracy and Mediation from Tirana.

The main objectives of this project are: a. To further strengthen the cooperation and confidence-building framework in the field of security between Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania; b. To open new channels of communication and dialogue between security officials, policy-makers and civil society; c. To substantiate and promote a more inclusive approach in security sector; d. To explore the challenges and propose steps of addressing security challenges in the context of EU integration.

The project was supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and was finalized in November, 2013.

Analysis of the national policies and practices for dealing with illegal migration and asylum seekers



The fight against illegal migration is a question of high priority for the Western Balkans. Macedonia with its central location within the Balkan region is vulnerable to illegal migration. From the evidence on the ground it can be concluded that Macedonia is not their final destination, but a transit route to the EU countries. However, many of them also decide to stay and seek better life within Macedonian borders. Although this issue is one of the biggest threats for the region, it is not clear why the EU has not addressed it sufficiently by now. The capacities of the Western Balkan (WB) countries to deal with this issue are questionable as well.

Macedonia is lacking an independent insight into the issues and there has never been an analysis made by independent CSOs tackling the illegal migrations and the asylum seekers in the country.

Analytica have started a project on analyzing national policies and practices for dealing with illegal migration and asylum seekers. The project will be implemented until September 2013. The main objectives of the project are:

Analytica have started a project on analyzing national policies and practices for dealing with illegal migration and asylum seekers. The project will be implemented until September 2013. The main objectives of the project are:

- Assessment of the national solutions dealing with illegal migration and asylum and the capacities of the country to handle illegal migration;
- Providing recommendations for improvement of the Government policies in the field of migration and asylum;
- Raising awareness about challenges for dealing with illegal migration;
- Analysis of the security risks for the country due to the increased number of illegal immigrants.

The project is funded by the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces from Switzerland (DCAF).

Regional project on police corruption

The project is a set of three workshops organized in 2013 by the Geneva Center for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) for representatives of several Western Balkans CSOs, including Analytica. These workshops aim to provide training both on issues of police corruption and in research methods, with the overall purpose of enabling participating CSOs to plan, prepare and carry out larger-scale research projects on police corruption in their countries.

Participants were invited to write small research projects to accompany the workshops. Analytica has proposed to undertake a research project entitled “Fighting police corruption: analysis of national policies”, which aims to map and assess the theoretical and practical challenges of implementing anti-corruption measures in Macedonia.

Framework Project Fostering Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in the Western Balkan



Analytica, starting from September 2012, will be DCAF's (Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of the Armed Forces from Switzerland) associated partner for projects to foster parliamentary oversight in the region. The project aims to support national parliaments from the Western Balkans region in fulfilling their constitutional role as legislative, representative, and oversight bodies in the field of security and defence.

This project is a regional one, and will be also conducted in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. The duration of the entire regional project will be 3 years. The Framework Project is funded by a grant from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Security Transitions in the Western Balkans - From Conflict Zone to Security Community?



In 2012 Analytica continued with the implementation of the “Security Transitions in the Western Balkans - From Conflict Zone to Security Community” project. Together with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), the Belgrade Center for Security Policy (BCSP) and five other think tanks from the Western Balkans Analytica is examining how the processes of democracy- and institution- building and regional cooperation in West-

ern Balkans contribute to the region's transformation from a conflict zone towards a security community.

Project Objectives:

- To develop a better understanding of the security transitions in the Western Balkans; the national as well as the regional dynamics.
- To increase the research and institutional capacity of Western Balkans research institutions, support regional research cooperation and allow for establishment of research networks that would study regional developments and challenges in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia)
- To assist the exchange of skills and knowledge between Western Balkans' and Norwegian social scientists and thus narrow the gap between the state of social science research in the Western Balkans and Norway.
- To contribute to better regional and national security policy and institutions through analytically and methodologically sound research findings.

The project is financed by the Norwegian Research Council and was finalized by the end of 2013.

RRPP: Migration and development in Albania and Macedonia: the effects of remittances on education and health of family members left behind



Analytica together with its partner organisation the Albanian Centre for Social-Economic Research (ACSER) started implementing this project in 2012. Summary of the project: Albania and Macedonia are undergoing a transformation of their economic systems that has resulted in similar economic conditions with weaknesses in social protection system as well as in financial sector and heavy reliance on remittances as a source of external finance. Remittances play an important role providing complimentary social protection and correcting the limited government policy interventions. The effect of remittances is not only multidimensional but in terms of duration their impact might be in short as well as in long-term. The short-term effect is usually related to increases in consumption, poverty alleviation and income inequality that result in changes in labour market participation. While long-term effect is more pertinent to socio-economic development and specifically, education performance and health status improvement. The research on the region about the long-term effects of remittances especially education as well as health outcomes is very limited and through this project we intend to give our contribution with novel research by tackling the topics of how the remittances affect health outcome and education performance.

Relevant policy implications can be derived from this study. Under the hypothesis of a positive effect of remittances on child education and health outcomes due to the lift of liquidity constraints, policies that loosen these constraints should be promoted. It is a well-documented fact that these two small developing countries (Albania and Macedonia) are characterized by a high dependency rate on remittances.

Therefore, the accumulated knowledge through this research will be important not only at national level but also at regional level.

The outcome from this research at the end was: 1- the two survey databases; 2- two working papers; 3- organisation of a regional workshop in Skopje; 4- one policy paper highlighting the relevant issues and policy recommendations from the main findings. Several policy implications can be derived from this study. A positive effect of remittances on education and child health outcomes would enrich the policy-makers with novel evaluation tools and induce them to introduce new measures which would contribute to the efficient channeling of these financial flows. This project was finalised in September 2013.

RRPP: Impact of migration on women empowerment in Western Balkan countries



Analytica together with its partner organisations the Albanian Centre for Social-Economic Research (ACSER) – Albania (the project leader organisation) and the Center for Economic Development and Research (CEDAR) – Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted the project *Impact of migration on women empowerment in Western Balkan countries*. This project is funded by the Regional Research Promotion Programme for the Western Balkans (RRPP) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Summary of the project: The Western Balkan countries have extensive migration experience, which was historically initiated as a male phenomenon, meaning that men have started to migrate leaving their wives and children behind. Also, it is commonly known that as Balkan countries, Macedonia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina share the strong patriarchal traditions or “intra-household relations” which are often constructed on a patriarchal basis that impinge on the rights of women. In other words, gender stereotypes and traditional mentalities help to preserve a structural gender gap in all economic, political and social areas. On the other hand, women empowerment is supposed to be one of the pathways through which migration may impact development and growth. Yet, this impact of migration on gender roles has not received the necessary attention.

This project will intend to investigate whether migration has any impact on the women empowerment in traditionally patriarchal countries as Albania, BiH and Macedonia, that is if women in migrant’s households have a say in decision-making. The main part of the methodology consists in collecting and analysing new quantitative and qualitative evidence related to individual, households and community characteristics in order to capture the role of migration on women empowerment and assist the development of gender and human related policies.

The project outputs are: 1- survey databases; 2 – organization of visibility events to ensure promotion of the project results; 3- two working papers and one policy paper; and 4 - book publication on the “Social-demographic impact of migration in Western Balkans - putting together all the working papers and articles produced by ACSER, CEDAR and ANALYTICA in the framework of the RRPP projects.

Capacity building of civil society organisations

This project was implemented from June 2012 until February 2013. The objective was to build the capacity of civil society organizations, which has a different approach and matches the needs of the organizations themselves. Analytica was part of group 2: Organizations that operate at national or local level, that are operational for at least 3 years and work in: advocacy, lobbying and policy making, encouraging activism and volunteering, and providing social services for marginalized groups. The project

was directed to: assessment of organizational capacities, preparation of organizational plans for capacity building, consultancy support and workshops in the priority areas identified in the plan for building capacity.

On the 8th of April 2013 Sonja Zuber and Ana Stojilovska took part in the official ceremony of the closing of the project under the TACSO Programme in Macedonia, where Analytica received a Certificate for successful completion of the project under the programs: 1) Organizational self-assessment and development of capacity building plan; 2) Strategic management; 3) Advocacy and lobbying and 4) Governance and organizational structure.

EVENTS AND TEAM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Organised EventsEnergy forum – Energy Strategy, Security, and Gasification in Macedonia and the Region

On 11 June 2013 in Skopje took place the forum *Energy Strategy, Security, and Gasification in Macedonia and the Region* which was jointly organized by Analytica and the U.S. Embassy Skopje. The aim of the forum was to be a high level platform on which representatives from government, private sector, diplomatic community, academia, international organizations, and civil society can gather to discuss energy strategy, energy security, and gasification relative to Macedonia and the Balkan region from geopolitical, economic, and

policy perspectives.

The idea behind this forum was initiating a formal dialogue on the topic of energy in Macedonia and the region, as it is a topic of great interest to many different entities, and is one which directly affects the lives of everyone in the region. The forum was organized in three panels which covered the topics as

concepts and challenges of the regional energy strategy of the Western Balkan countries; the various aspects of the gasification process in Macedonia and the Balkans; and the matter of energy security in Macedonia and the region analysed in terms of strategy, diversity and forecast.

Mr. Sani Demiri, President of Analytica, the U.S. Ambassador H.E. Paul Wohlers and the Head of the EU Delegation in Macedonia Ambassador H.E. Aivo Orav opened the forum. Present at the forum were representatives from the diplomatic community as the Serbian Embassy, Albanian Embassy, Bulgarian Embassy, from the business sector as ELEM, MEPSO, GA-MA, TE-TO, Gazprom Export Macedonia, Economic Chamber of North-West Macedonia, the academic community as the Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts, local government representatives as the municipality of Strumica, Karposh, representatives from the international community and the civil society, consultants and experts in the energy area.

At the forum the necessity of increased regional cooperation and exchange when creating energy strategies was highlighted, the need of more coordinated energy policies and projects which also include the input of various sectors was stressed as well as the importance of the gasification process and strengthening Macedonia's and the region's energy security was highlighted. This forum contributed to the clarification of different stakeholders' interests in regards to energy and offered a better understanding of the geopolitical and economic frameworks within which energy interests operate in Macedonia and the Balkans. The conference conclusions are available for further information.

Regional workshop: "Migration and remittances in the Western Balkans"



On 29 August 2013 in Skopje took place the regional workshop: "*Migration and remittances in the Western Balkans*" jointly organised by Analytica and Albanian Centre for Socio-Economic Research (ACSER). The main idea behind the workshop is presenting the final results of the project "*Migration and development in Albania and Macedonia: the effects of remittances on education and health of family members left behind*" which was implemented by Analytica and ACSER

and prepared in the framework of the RRPP program, and also initiating a debate on the research conducted in Macedonia and the region of Western Balkans on the topic of migration and remittances.

Present at the workshop were researchers from academia, civil society organizations from Macedonia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives from the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, representatives from the World Bank, International Organisation for Migration, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), Economic Chamber of North-West Macedonia as well as representatives from the private sector.

Major topics were the positive and negative impacts of migration and remittances on the family members left behind in Macedonia and Albania; whether remittances in Macedonia affect poverty and inequality; the negative long term effects of remittance inflow in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the impact of remittances in macroeconomic stabilisation and development in Macedonia; the role of emigration and remittances as adjustment mechanisms in the labor market on the example of Macedonia; whether mi-

gration has any impact on the women empowerment in traditionally patriarchal countries as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia; and the use and prospects of remittances in Macedonia.

The topic of migration and remittances is very relevant both on macro and micro level in the region of Western Balkans, thus greater attention both in research circles and at policy level should be given to it. There is lack of empirical research, mainly due to lack of necessary data to determine the impact of remittances on children's health status in Albania and Macedonia. In this regard, Albania and Macedonia should further strengthen their statistics and data collection systems to enable better analysis of the migration and remittances' impact since for example there is no accurate data of the percentage of remittances. The conference conclusions and conference proceedings are available for further information.

Conference on Energy poverty in Macedonia and the region



On 9 October 2013 in Skopje took place the conference *Energy poverty in Macedonia and the region* which Analytica jointly organised with Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The aim of this conference is to be a common platform in which state institutions, municipalities, civil society organization, donors, companies and experts from Macedonia and the region discuss the meaning of energy poverty in Macedonia; and outline possibilities, policies and solutions for addressing it in an effective and sustainable way as for example with energy efficiency measures.

The idea behind this conference is to be an open and inclusive forum for discussing the ever challenging issue of energy poverty with the overall aim of contributing to raising awareness among the decision makers and the wider public about the importance of discussing energy poverty and addressing it in a suitable way.

Present at the conference were representatives from the Ministry of Economy, Energy Agency, municipality of Karposh, City of Skopje, EU Delegation in Macedonia, representatives from the private sector as EVN, donors as UNDP, civil society representatives from Macedonia and the region, experts and professionals in the area. Main topics of discussion were the concepts and definitions of energy poverty in Macedonia and the region; and measures and examples of addressing energy poverty.

At the conference the necessity of defining energy poverty in Macedonia and the region having in mind the countries' national characteristics was underlined; as well as the existence of various measures against energy poverty as energy efficiency measures, use of renewables, subsidies etc. was emphasised. The conference conclusions and conference proceedings are available for further information.

Launching event for the report “Comparative analysis of regional practices for parliamentary financial oversight of intelligence services”



On 13th of December Analytica and the Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces DCAF jointly organized a launching event for the report “Comparative analysis of regional practices for parliamentary financial oversight of intelligence services.” The overall objective of the event was to present the research conducted and to offer participants an opportunity to examine parliamentary financial oversight of intelligence services – its significance and related challenges and opportunities. The event brought together civil society representatives, Members and staff of the Parliament and academia to discuss this specific subject.

This research and event are implemented under the auspices of the Norwegian-funded project entitled ‘Framework Project – Fostering Parliamentary Oversight of the Security Sector in the Western Balkans.’ The main aim of this project is to support national parliaments from the Western Balkans region in fulfilling their constitutional roles as legislative, representative, and oversight bodies in the field of security and defence. The policy paper was prepared by Magdalena Lembovska, Research Fellow at Analytica, and is available in English, Macedonian and Albanian.

Conference “Security Transitions in Western Balkans: from Conflict Zone to Security Community”



On Friday 19 December, Analytica together with the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy and five other partner think tanks from the Western Balkans organised a conference titled: “Security Transitions in Western Balkans: from Conflict Zone to Security Community”. The panelists provided insights how regional police cooperation enhances the formation of security community and the role that the EU integration has in making sure that these positive trends continue in the future. Additionally, it was said that most of the interaction when it comes to police cooperation with the “other” was happening on the borders where police officers are exposed with some form of external cooperation on a daily basis with their colleagues. Here, Dr. Cvete Koneska provided example of the border cooperation between the police of Macedonia and Albania. Sonja Stojanovic Gajic from the Belgrade Centre for Security Policy illuminated an on-going process within the region by suggesting that there are two sub-regions emerging, one being the former Yugosphere and an Albanian part. Overall the region has reached a stage where traditional armed conflicts are not a threat anymore leaving space for enhancement of on-going security cooperation.

Key objectives of the conference were:

- To provide answer to the question, whether the Western Balkans has become a security community where all the disputes between countries are resolved in a peaceful manner?

- To illuminate how different professionals (soldiers, police officers, diplomats and academics) cooperate on security related topics in the region and which of these contribute the most to regional security co-operation.

- To map the success stories of regional security cooperation as well as the gaps.

For this purpose we had two panels dealing with 1) regional police cooperation 2) view from diplomats, soldiers and academics on the formation of regional security community.

The conference promoted research findings from the three years long research project “Security Transitions in Western Balkans: from Conflict Zone to Security Community”, funded by the Research Council of Norway. One of the outputs of the project is publishing a book.

Team members’ advocacy and professional development activities

Young Faces Network



In 2013 the Geneva Center for Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) organized the new edition of the Young Faces Network and the focus was on Police Reform in Western Balkans. Magdalena Lembovska conducted research and wrote a policy brief on the police cooperation in Western Balkans. There was one workshop in Tivat, Montenegro where Analytica’s members Cvete Koneska, Senior Research Fellow, was invited as an expert that facilitated the discussions and discussed with the participants their future policy brief, and Magdalena Lembovska, Research Fellow was one of the participants of the generation 2013.

The DCAF Young Faces Network brings together young professionals from Southeast Europe who want to increase their knowledge on security sector reform (SSR). Each year capacity building activities for young scholars, government officials, journalists and civil society leaders from the Southeast Europe region are organized as part of the programme to develop their skills to monitor and work on SSR in their countries. The programme operates on a yearly cycle. These themes are discussed in training workshops. Participants meet with experts from the region and the rest of Europe to gain theoretical insights and apply their knowledge in interactive training sessions. In addition, each participant has to write a policy brief related to the content of the workshops.

EPI Network



Analytica through Ana Stojilovska became a part of a so-called EPI network created by the Macedonian think-tank European Policy Institute. There was one meeting where the network was created and the aim was to create a network of young experts that have studied various EU policies abroad as democratisation, internal market and trade, economic matters, EU sectoral policies, justice and home affairs, common foreign and security policy and similar can exchange know-how and absorb their EU expertise and experience

for the EU accession process of Macedonia. The project is supported by the British Embassy in Skopje and was initiated as an answer to the non-existence of an overall umbrella network of alumni of different European scholarship programs, which could potentially be used as a useful resource for Macedonia on its Euro Atlantic reform path. The second conference as part of the joint network was in Skopje called “Embedding EU expertise” Ms. Stojilovska presented her policy paper “Renewable energy and energy efficiency in Macedonia – on the way of implementing EU policies 2020 and 2050?”, and other organisations presented their research papers. At the conference EPINET presented itself and the work it did since its establishment till the present moment with outlook of possible future activities. Highlight was the collection of the mentioned policy papers on various EU topics from energy efficiency, over High Level Accession Dialogue to education reforms and VAT fraud practices etc.

Young Researches Night



Ana Stojilovska and Magdalena Lembovska prepared research poster based on their joint research paper “*Security and energy sectors’ cooperation with the civil society in Macedonia – friends or foes?*” as part of the project TRAIN 2013 with which poster they applied for the call for research posters as part of the manifestation Researchers’ Night – Macedonia which took place on 27 September 2013 in Skopje in organisation by University American College Skopje. The European Commission

has declared the forth Friday in September to be Researchers’ Night when all over Europe interesting events are being organised showing how exciting science is. Magdalena Lembovska, Ana Stojilovska and Analytica’s design and web officer Muhsin Güler who prepared the design for the poster, were granted letter of appreciation for their participation.

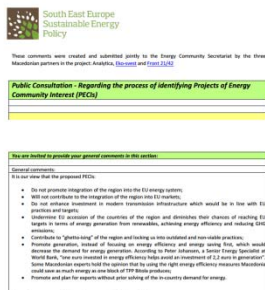
Brussels European Parliamentary hearing



On the 21st of February Sonja Zuber alongside other members of the SEE SEP network talked at the Workshop: ‘*European Energy Community Strategy: Political, Economic and Environmental Challenges in South East Europe*’, organised by Policy Department DG EXPO for the Foreign Affairs Committee (AFET) and the Delegation for relations with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo – DSEE, which was held at the European Parliament. The aim of the workshop was to debate the 2012 Energy Strategy of the Energy Community, developed in July 2012 and adopted in October 2012. The main points discussed there were: the amount of investments in energy predicted for the Western Balkans by 2020 in EUR is 27.9 billion (28.8 with Moldova); the majority of the Environmental Acquis is not under the Energy Community Treaty; there is no definition of vulnerable customers and currently there are regulated prices for everyone in the regional energy strategy; the 3rd energy package will have to be implemented by SEE countries by 2015; the sustainability criteria for the PECIs (energy projects under the Regional Energy Strategy for all the signatory countries) will be: RES contribution; replacing old and inefficient infrastructure; contribu-

tion to national GHG targets; -24th of April 2013 will be an Open Door day in Belgrade along with the Social Forum, as part of the consultation on the PECIs organized by the Energy Community Treaty Secretariat.

Advocating for change in the Energy Community



As part of the SEE SEP project and wider network Analytica's second advocacy effort, apart from the Brussels' networking, was to send suggestions regarding the process of identifying Projects of Energy Community Interest (PECIs) by the Energy Community Secretariat. The summary of that activity involves: The PECI's do not promote integration of the region into the EU energy system; will not contribute to the integration of the region into EU markets; do not enhance investment in modern transmission infrastructure which would be in line with EU practices and targets; undermine EU

accession of the countries of the region and diminishes their chances of reaching EU targets in terms of energy generation from renewables, achieving energy efficiency and reducing GHG emissions; promote generation, instead of focusing on energy efficiency and energy saving first, which would decrease the demand for energy generation; promote and plan for exports without prior solving of the in-country demand for energy.

Analytica's publication added to the Security Sector Reform Resource Center



The policy product "Towards 2nd Generation of Security Sector Reforms in Macedonia" has been published at the Security Sector Reform Resource Center. This website is a space where policy-makers, practitioners, analysts and observers interested in security sector reform (SSR) can access the latest news, research and analysis. The Resource Centre is intended to be a tool to share knowledge of the latest trends and developments in the security sector and expand global understanding of this dynamic and

evolving field. The SSR Resource Centre is a project of the Security Governance Group, a private research and consulting firm headquartered in Waterloo, Canada, and specializing in the security dimensions of state building, peace building and post-conflict reconstruction. The publication itself represents an assessment of security sector governance structure in Macedonia. It should ultimately contribute to a better understanding of the main features of internal and external control and oversight over Macedonia's security sector institutions (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense and Intelligence Agency). It also provides applicable recommendations for addressing the shortcomings identified throughout the text.

Analytica became a part of an informal network of Macedonian CSOs working on advocacy for including the civil society in the programming and monitoring of the new IPA 2014-2020

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) for the next period (2014-2020) is under development. The European Commission has prepared a draft strategy document for Macedonia in close cooperation with the Government, a document that provides general guidance for the sectors that will be funded in the period of the next 7 years. In preparing this document, the Delegation of the EU in Skopje organized consultations with civil society and other non-governmental actors. Analytica took active part in this process and was designated by the Delegation to collect and prepare the recommendations for Sector Energy.

Due to low interest and lack of knowledge about the IPA Programming, the participation of the civil society during the consultative meetings (May 2013) was on a highly unsatisfactory level. The National Strategic Document for Macedonia is to be approved by the European Commission in April 2014, however this document needed great improvement and at the same time Macedonian civil society organizations needed to strengthen their knowledge and understanding of the IPA Programming in order to create guidelines that will bring real benefits for Macedonia and its EU aspirations. For that purpose Analytica together with Zenit, Institute for European Policy, Eko-Svest as project coordinators, Front 21/42, Macedonian Center for European Training and with the support of Reaktor and Center for Civil Communications created the project *Coordinated participation of civil society in the programming of IPA funds (PRAG - programming relevant for active citizens)* that will be implemented in 2014 and funded by USAID/OSI Macedonia. This project's objectives are: strengthening the civil society and promoting their contribution to the IPA 2014-2020 programming period; strengthening civil society participation in the preparation of the National Strategy Document (NSD); establishing formal structure with elected representatives from civil society to implement the principle of partnership with the central governmental institutions in Macedonia.

Internship Programme



In 2013 Analytica continued its Internship Programme and hosted four interns from Macedonia and abroad, all of which were residential. They had diverse background: criminology, international economics, human rights and international relations. Their work consisted in assisting the research fellows in implementation of the ongoing projects, gathering data, preparing policy papers, providing logistical and administrative work and similar.

Analytica's Internship Programme has modified its focus in order to address Analytica's needs and enable the research interns greater integration into Analytica's day-to-day work. The Internship Programme's duration is from three till six months and focuses predominately on project related work. During the internship, Analytica's research interns have the possibility to gain practical skills while working in a think tank, to be trained in preparing policy papers as well as to contribute to Analytica's work.

MEDIA COVERAGE

In 2013 Analytica continued its work of increased media presence with its events and products. Furthermore it contributed with interviews as well as promotion of its activities and policy documents.

SEP Info graphic about Macedonia in the media



Conference „Energy poverty in Macedonia and the region“ in the news



Regional workshop: “Migration and remittances in the Western Balkans” in the media



Ana Stojilovska's statement for Akademik



Analytica and its partners in the media regarding the SEE SEP Project



The jointly organized forum with the US Embassy "Energy Strategy, Security, and Gasification in Macedonia and the Region" by US Embassy Skopje and Analytica, 11 June 2013, Skopje, Macedonia in the media



Sonja Zuber was interviewed by Adam Gazda for his article Politická krize v Makedonii skončila. Rozdělení země trvá.



Jovanka Joshevska's statement for Economics and Business magazine within the round table "The developmental effects of remittances in Macedonia", organized by University American College Skopje



Furthermore, Analytica's members in 2013 had:

- 2 radio appearances on Radio Skopje by Ana Stojilovska on energy issues;
- 1 radio appearance by Sonja Zuber on the new IPA Programming Period 2014-2020;
- 1 radio appearance by Magdalena Lembovska on illegal migration;
- TV appearance by Sonja Zuber on the IPA 2014-2020.

FINANCIAL REPORT 2013

Name of the organisation: Association for Policy Research Analytica - Gostivar

Address: Mara Ugrinowska 2, Gostivar

Balance of Expenditures and Revenues for the period 01.01. 2013 - 31.12.2013

No.	Description	Amount in MKD denar
I Expenditures		
1	Spent materials	217,606.00 den.
2	Phone/internet	46,996.00 den.
2	Expenses for royalties	2,077,311.00 den.
3	Rent	210,000.00 den.
4	Costs for utilities	78,980.00 den.
5	Other services	3,258,773.00 den.
6	Salaries	493,970.00 den.
7	Bank services and commission	32,883.00 den.
8	Personal income tax	17,028.00 den.
Total expenses		6,433,547.00 den.
Total expenses in USA		\$142,967.71

II Revenues		
9	Donations	5,010,925.00 den.
10	Interest rate	774.00 den.
Total income		5,011,699.00 den.

11	Balance of Revenues and Expenditures for 2013 (in-come-expenses)	-1,421,848.00 den.
12	Transfer of surplus from previous years (year 2012)	2,702,826.00 den.
13	Surplus of revenues for the next year 2014	1,280,978.00 den.

Person responsible for the Balance Sheet

Signature: Nizamedin Saban

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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