



SARKOZY'S FRANCE: GREAT EXPECTATIONS



© Guillaume Paumier (from Wikimedia Commons, CC-by-sa-2.5)

If the term “rupture”, used extensively by president-elect Nicolas Sarkozy during his campaign, carries any weight, and if he is set on delivering on his promises, the months ahead will be busy. Unlike 1981 when François Mitterrand was elected, the rupture today comes from socialism.

Market reform in France is long overdue. Citizens must be free to choose between public and private suppliers of education, health care and retirement benefits. Sarkozy's victory gives some encouraging indications that French voters are ready for reform, provided this is carried out with proper methodological consideration of vested interests.

The new president is far from being a free market champion, but he is open to new ideas and has repeatedly come out in favour of “pragmatism”. He would do well to honour his pledges by considering market transformation as a part of the programme for his first 100 days, during which he has promised swift action to get the French back to work.

The following four points summarise the most urgent reforms, which should also be Sarkozy's goals:

1 – Liberating work and entrepreneurship
The first priority is to liberalise the labour market to enable a lasting structural decrease

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 3](#) ➔

WHAT NEXT FOR LISBON?

Reform of the strategic aims behind the Lisbon agenda is required to ensure European businesses do not continue to lag behind the US and the Far East. Our recent report, *Beyond Lisbon* recommends that a 2007 Lisbon Directive is established to monitor progress and provide more measurable goals and timelines.

In March 2000, European Heads of States established the strategic goal for the European Union to become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world by 2010. Innovation was recognised to be at the core of this strategy, which today is commonly referred to as the Lisbon Strategy

or Agenda (depending upon how optimistically one chooses to treat it).

Among other things the Lisbon Agenda highlighted three strategic objectives:

1. Secure an information society for all, emphasising that businesses and citizens must have access to an inexpensive, world-class communications infrastructure.
2. Establish a European area of research and innovation (ERA). It also emphasised the need to adequately reward innovation and ideas within the new knowledge-based economy, particularly through patent protection.
3. Create a friendly environment for starting up and developing innovative businesses, especially SMEs.

Unfortunately, seven years later it seems that the EU has yet to produce the anticipated outcomes.

The European Innovation Scoreboard (EIS) of 2005 concludes that “based on a set of comparable data for 16 indicators the US and Japan are still far ahead of the EU25.

The innovation gap between the EU and the other blocs has increased specifically in the area of public R&D expenditures and exports of high-tech products. Not only did the EU not secure its Lisbon Agenda objective of 3% of GDP for research, but also the EU level of spending on R&D remains substantially lower compared to the US and Japan.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 3](#) ➔

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Photo £220

This year the Stockholm Network is delighted to be celebrating its 10th anniversary. Looking back over a decade of European public policy, it is impossible not to be struck by the rise in growth and influence of the market-oriented think tanks. From our early days conducting small policy roundtables, when the concept of having a think tank member in Spain or eastern Europe seemed remote, we have seen the network flourish in all sorts of places, even at times in the face of Government opposition and a very tough environment for fundraising.

As the *Eye on Europe* goes to press we are looking at a new sort of Europe emerging. Tony Blair has stepped down as Prime Minister of Britain, and the Conservatives are experiencing a revival; in France, Nicolas Sarkozy won the presidential election for the centre-right, and Angela Merkel and Fredrik Reinfeldt are leading new reform debates in Germany and Sweden.

In this issue, and future issues, the *Eye* will be turning its focus to a central theme, looking in particular at one country or region of Europe and asking what the future holds for market-oriented reform. This time, Stockholm Network Research Fellow, Jacob Arfwedson, a native Swede but long-time resident of Paris, takes a long look at France's new president and asks whether things have only changed in order to remain the same. Elsewhere we profile a range of our French member think tanks and look at what they plan to do to help shape the parameters of the debate on France's future.

More widely across the EU, debate continues on the state of innovation and economic growth. Our new online publication, *Beyond Lisbon*, was launched to address the question



of how the EU is doing when it comes to intellectual property, competition and innovation. It concludes that a narrow set of Lisbon goals are more likely to succeed. We debated the issue at the latest Amigo Society meeting in Brussels with Alain Mouton, Editor of *Trends* magazine, Pia-Noora Kauppi, Finnish MEP and VP of the Enterprise branch of the EPP-ED group and our Research Director and author of the report, Dr Meir Pugatch in the chair.

Finally, in this issue, we welcome on board our new Research Officer, Helen Davison who has joined us to work on the Energy and Environment programme, after a successful internship period at the Network.

↳ SARKOZY'S FRANCE CONTINUED

in unemployment. This entails a substantial reduction of the fiscal and regulatory burden which has hampered private sector growth for decades. It also means trimming a bloated public sector.

Reducing the number of civil servants can only be implemented through positive schemes in which cutbacks are compensated. Redundancies can and should be accomplished through pay-offs on the one hand, and on the other a transparent scheme to communicate that the relevant public service will no longer employ people under the previous conditions. Secondly, new employees (wherever feasible) will be hired under specific contractual conditions for a limited period. This also means making senior civil servants personally responsible by introducing decentralised budgets and enforceable performance targets.

2 – Welfare reform

Liberating the health consumer means enforcing every citizen's right to choose their own provider of both services and insurance. This right is guaranteed by European legislation, but has so far been opposed by French courts. Sarkozy should act to end this situation, and also to reinsert health into the EU Directive on Services in order to facilitate the emergence of a genuine European health market as the true guarantor of

quality, thanks to competition between providers. This complements the right of every EU citizen to seek care in another member country which his country of residence cannot ensure.

In terms of retirement, pensions may only be saved by introducing personal responsibility, also favoured by the French in view of the substantial growth of private health and life insurance in recent years. To consolidate and recognise this development, the new government should introduce private accounts for health and retirement (as has been done in Chile, Singapore, and Sweden).

3 – Public monopolies

France has long resisted opening its public monopolies, be they electricity, gas, postal or telecoms, to competition. Union opposition is the greatest hurdle, but it may also be cleared by offering compensation rather than provoking conflicts.

The new government should devise a careful plan for buying back privileges from EDF and GDF (the electricity and gas monopolies), the railways and other state-owned utilities. Considering that the railway budget deficit equals that of the health insurance, widespread communication with taxpayers should be handled in the same vein.

4 – Education, research and innovation

The French model of state education has long

ceased to be an archetype, be it for teachers, pupils or parents. Introducing a voucher system through which parents are free to choose and where funding follows the student, schools are free to manage their staff and their curriculum is the solution, as seen in Sweden.

Similarly, state universities should be free to adopt an autonomous status, and eventually the right to opt out of the public system altogether. Increased private financing and market adjustment would also help to reverse the brain-drain which has badly afflicted French academia in the past decades. Facing globalisation, France's comparative advantage lies in high-tech industries, nurtured by top universities. But these depend on retaining the best graduates and researchers to secure future intellectual property achievements.

Examples of successful market reform abound. Opening up public services to competition and implementing the freedom to choose are universal principles which have been embraced by citizens wherever tried.

The new government should drop any prejudice against contemplating foreign experiences and adapt the best solutions to suit the French context. It is time to put an end to *l'exception Française* in order to turn France into an exceptional example of freedom and prosperity.

Jacob Arfwedson

↳ WHAT NEXT FOR LISBON? CONTINUED

The EU is also lagging behind the US in terms of scientific output especially with regards to citations of academic research. Here the US is well ahead of the EU (40 citations per population in the US compared with 23 citations per population in the EU 15).

OECD data also suggests that the EU is lagging behind the US and Japan in patenting activities. The share of patents per million population in EU 15 stood at 43.3 patents compared with 57.7 patents in the US and 92.3 in Japan.

So how did it all go wrong?

To put it bluntly, the whole approach of the Lisbon Agenda has been too grand. It has lacked the finesse to deal with any of the more intricate aspects of the problem, yet it also lacks the strength to convince state governments of the importance of its mission. This has led to innovation being stifled due to a sluggish EU while other economies take the lead. The Lisbon Agenda is quite simply failing: instead it needs a more strategic goal and a concrete timeline to ensure that goal is achieved.



Our companies are missing out because innovation is not being supported and encouraged in the same way as other countries. With growing competition from places like India

and China, European companies need to be best placed to perform.

Companies already have to contend with burdensome regulation in their country of origin. The EU should be developing policies and approaches which help companies, not provide further hurdles. Let's support the amazing talent and innovation that European companies have to offer. We must strengthen EU levels of protection of European ideas.

Finally, the EU should be brave enough to understand that although the sentiment was right, they got it wrong with the Lisbon Agenda. It needs to be more focused in order to achieve its goals and changing it now to ensure it is successful should be the priority, not saving face for those that put it together.



PROFILE: FONDATION POUR L'INNOVATION POLITIQUE

Photo £100
(Photo of La Defense,
Grande Arche, Paris)

The Fondation pour l'innovation politique (Fondapol), based in Paris, is a think tank founded in 2004 and recognised as a public service body that same year. The Fondapol is a non-partisan interdisciplinary forum which aims to influence the political debate in France by suggesting new strategies and new structures and by mobilising public opinion around new ideas in order to make them a reality.

WHAT THEY DO

The Fondapol believes first and foremost in freedom and individual initiative. It believes in patience and independence. Responsible innovation takes time, contemplation, conflict, good advice and support from all sides. The Foundation observes and recommends the following methods of policy development: before initiating any proposal: do an international comparison, some field research and hold an open debate. Fondapol encourages the audacity to dissent when necessary, but ultimately favours realistic proposals (those with legal validity, compatibility with standards, and with an opportunity of building political support).

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Relying on more than 100 advisers and corresponding members from a wide range of backgrounds, the Foundation seeks to promote political innovation in three areas: society, education and Europe. Its research focuses on demographic changes, self-employment, new forms of active citizenship, globalisation, European civil society, European policy in co-development, European budgetary and fiscal issues, and institutional reform of the EU. These issues are explored in short 'points of view', policy papers and extended scientific working studies. The Foundation hosts a variety of conferences and seminars on all these issues.

In spring 2007 the Foundation published a pan-European study "Europeans facing globalisation" which is a wider reflection on the development of European civil societies. The aim of the study was threefold: to understand the *perception of*

globalisation in EU states; to investigate to what extent the debate on globalisation highlights the points of convergence and divergence between the national political debates; and to determine what are the possible responses European citizens expect from their own state and from the EU in terms of regulation of globalisation.

Since 2006 the Foundation has published the journal *2050*, which conveys the conviction that France has always made an impact on Europe and on the world because of the talents of its people, its penchant for universality and because of its cultural and intellectual enthusiasm. Its editorial policy consists of offering political analysts a platform in which to express their views.

FORTHCOMING PLANS AND PUBLICATIONS

The *Europe* Department of the Foundation is planning to publish a series of papers on the effects of globalisation on European public policies; on the Europeanisation process of the EU neighbour countries; and on the promotion of the European common interest in international relations (EU policy towards the USA, Russia, North Africa and Asia).

In the social field the Foundation will soon publish the results of a study on young people's attitudes in Europe, as well as various policy papers on the 'life-long learning' process, and employment mobility.



www.fondapol.org



PROFILE: IES-EUROPE

Photo £79
(Photo of Hotel de Ville)

The aim of the Institute for Economic Studies – Europe, based in Paris, is to educate about and promote research on the workings of a society of free and responsible individuals. Since 1989, the Institute (a non-profit organisation registered in the state of Virginia) has discovered and supported hundreds of outstanding students, as well as young scholars who share an interest in exploring and applying the principles of classical liberalism.

In carrying out this mission, the staff of IES has relied upon a network of great classical liberal scholars from various fields as well as various Institutes engaged in similar endeavours (IHS, FEE, Acton Institute, Timbro, Economic Thinking, Cato Institute and more).

WHAT THEY DO

The IES uses various tools, such as offering fellowships for outstanding students, organising essay contests, supervising the translation of classical books or editing academic journals, to promote awareness of classical liberalism. Its main activity has traditionally been organising summer seminars at which new students are offered a first contact with the economic, historical, and philosophical arguments in support of free markets and limited government.

Hundreds of students have already been involved with the Institute's programmes. The participants are junior, senior, or graduate students and recent graduates but they are also young scholars or entrepreneurs. They usually describe it as a week which had a tremendous impact on their intellectual life and which has proved helpful for careers in academics, law, journalism, and other idea-oriented fields. It is also a great experience from a personal point of view, since for a week, students and faculty members, coming from everywhere in the world, get to live together, to speak and to debate. They get to learn from each other and are in contact with different cultures, education and ways of life.



The Institute usually organises 3 seminars during the summer in July, August and September. Summer break makes it possible for the faculty members to come and lecture for us. Most of them are very skilled and well-known professors from all over the world who believe in the ideas and in the goal of the Institute and who are taking some time to join us to provide some wonderful lectures of a very high quality. It is a great opportunity for European students to experience the American way of teaching and for American students to meet with the European way of learning. It is also a way to discover Western and Eastern Europe, even for other Europeans.

This year, IES-Europe will be arranging seminars in Belgium, Romania and Germany, as well as its traditional summer university in Aix at the end of August.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE

A free society is a society which is open to exchange and which believes that exchange creates value. At IES-Europe, we try to draw all the benefits from this wonderful trait of human nature. Hence, we strive to promote exchange among students from different parts of Europe and beyond Europe, as well as exchange

between students and faculty members and, of course, between scholars from different fields. Our "Europe & Liberty" seminars or our summer university are wonderful means for cultural exchange. Our student seminars offer a unique moment for sharing different experiences and becoming friends.

As a result, IES-Europe has been able to develop a strong and active network of students and professors, with special links with Romania, Bulgaria and France. For most students, the first encounter with IES was the opportunity for a new start in their intellectual journey. A good number of those students are now working for free market think tanks or in academia. Some have even started their own Institutes. The intellectual and friendly spirit of our seminars is so much appreciated by all that, five years ago, some students decided to create an IES alumni association, LiNK (which stands for Liberal Network).

IES-Europe's strategy is to change society using a bottom-up approach: rather than trying to convince policy makers they focus our efforts on young people, and particularly on students and young scholars. They are moved by the faith that good education and careful reasoning can change the world.



PROFILE: INSTITUT MONTAIGNE

Image £109

The Institut Montaigne is an independent, non-partisan think tank founded in 2000 by Claude Bébéar. It brings together people from different backgrounds (business leaders, senior civil servants, academics and representatives of civil society), with a wide range of experience, so as to foster free thinking and explore ideas, free from any economic or political preconceptions.

PHILOSOPHY AND KEY GOALS

The Institut Montaigne has two key objectives. First, to have a constructive influence on public debate, providing input with original and pragmatic ideas. In France, discussions of public issues are too often dominated by political parties and public officials, while civil society is bypassed and rarely given proper consideration. The Institut Montaigne therefore intends to provide a forum for players in civil society who are endeavouring to break away from standard attitudes and approaches.

Its second objective is to help shape public policy with a view to improving both the economic and social environment in France. The Institute actively promotes the findings of its research, the goal being to have the operational recommendations presented at the end of all its publications endorsed by policymakers. Regular contact is therefore maintained with public authorities (e.g. in parliament and government), regardless of the political persuasion of the government.

Its highly diversified funding is from private sources only (more than seventy private companies and some 150 individuals). No single contribution accounts for more than 2% of the budget, allowing the Institute to be fully independent.

WHAT THEY DO

The Institut Montaigne operates with associate researchers and working groups, developing and circulating concrete long-term proposals to address major issues facing society today. Its work focuses on three areas of research:



INSTITUT
MONTAIGNE

www.institutmontaigne.org

Social Cohesion and Social Mobility, Modernising the Public Sector and Economic and European Strategy.

Furthermore, the Institute regularly organises debates open to the general public, including *Libres Echanges* panel discussions, which attract an audience of about 350 to 400 people every month. Over recent months, guest panellists have included ministers, European commissioners and other prominent figures. It is also joint organiser or partner in a number of meetings held with other French and European organisations and think tanks. In addition, the Director of the Institute, Philippe Manière, hosts a weekly talk show on BFM (Business Radio).

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

Since it was founded in 2000, the Institut Montaigne has published about fifty reports, policy papers and briefing papers. Recent publications include: *First Erasmus, now Amicus – The case for European-level universal civic service*, *What energy policy for the European Union?*, *Breaking free from French social immobility*, and *Enabling French universities to become leaders in world competition*. All the Institute's publications are available to download on www.institutmontaigne.org

Moreover, the Institut Montaigne has, as the first think tank in France, contributed to the development of 31 'clips' (short television programmes) called *Ideas for Tomorrow*, each of them presenting one of the Institute's proposals on prime time on French television every evening during five weeks. All these clips can be viewed on the blog www.desideespourdemain.fr.

The Institute also organises chats featuring politicians and other prominent figures on a regular basis and has actively participated in the recent presidential campaign.

FORTHCOMING ACTIVITIES

In the coming months the Institute will publish reports and policy papers on, among other things, intellectual property rights, the resocialisation of juvenile delinquents, and the reform of the French healthcare system. Several more working groups will also be launched in the near future. Moreover, the Institut Montaigne is a partner of the 2007 OECD forum on *Innovation, Growth and Equity*.



PROFILE: EURO 92

The Institut Euro 92 was founded in 1988 by Alain Madelin, former minister of Finance and MP, to bring together entrepreneurs and economic decision-makers to consider France's global competitiveness in view of the European Single Market. Founding members included both large French corporations and small businesses.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, Euro 92 switched its focus to the emerging new Europe and founded a research institute in Moscow where most of the members eventually entered the first post-communist government, among them Yegor Gaidar, the young prime minister. Euro 92 also worked closely with the Czech prime minister Vaclav Klaus and with the Open Society Fund on privatisation in Central and Eastern Europe.

A major topic at the outset was 'Micropolitics and competitive government' in collaboration with the Adam Smith Institute (London) to explore and promote alternative solutions in public policy in the context of privatisation of government services. Euro 92 was also the first French think tank to initiate a major debate on Europe's institutional future, featuring Nobel Laureates James Buchanan and Maurice Allais.

An international conference on African development was organised in late 1992, featuring representatives of francophone countries, including government ministers and civil society organisations.

In 1992, Euro 92 set up the International Centre for Research on Environmental Issues to provide intellectual ammunition in the debate following the first Rio Summit on sustainable development. Topics covered included waste management, marine resources, impact studies, agricultural water pollution, recycling, etc. and speakers included prominent representatives of major partner organisations (including the Reason Foundation, CEI, Atlas Foundation, and FREE).

In 1997, after a two-year series of conferences at the Sorbonne, a book (*Aux Sources du*

Modèle Libéral Français) was published, outlining the history of French liberal economic thought from the mid 18th century to the present.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE

The Institute's work is not restricted to economics, but aims at rediscovering and restating the philosophical, legal and cultural foundations of the European tradition of individual liberty and rule of law.

Since its inception, Euro 92 has endeavoured to translate and publish studies from other think tanks to disseminate public policy experiences in other countries, on topics such as privatisation, deregulation, welfare reform, education, and the environment.

Today, the Institute organises weekly conferences on current affairs. Recent events have included conferences and seminars on Swedish welfare reform, financial markets, economic history, and biotechnology.

Quarterly breakfast meetings invite captains of industry and entrepreneurs to a conference on international finance developments chaired by Charles Gave, president of GaveKal, a global financial research firm (Hong Kong).

Photo from previous newsletter
(Photo of the Sacre Coeur)



EURO92

www.euro92.com

ABOUT THE NETWORK

The Stockholm Network is the leading pan-European think tank and market-oriented network. It is a one-stop shop for organisations seeking to work with Europe's brightest policymakers and thinkers. Today, the Stockholm Network brings together over 120 market-oriented think tanks from across Europe, giving us the capacity to deliver local reform messages and locally-tailored global messages across the EU and beyond.

Combined, the think tanks in our network publish thousands of op-eds in the high quality European press, produce many hundreds of publications, and hold a wide range of conferences, seminars and meetings. As such, the Stockholm Network and its member organisations influence many millions of Europeans every year.

Policy Issues

The Network is a forum for sharing, exchanging and developing pan-European research and best practice. Interested in ideas which stimulate economic growth and help people to help themselves, we promote and raise awareness of policies which create the social and economic conditions for a free society. These include:

- Reforming European welfare states and creating a more flexible labour market.
- Updating European pension systems to empower individuals.
- Ensuring more consumer-driven healthcare, through reform of European health systems and markets.
- Encouraging an informed debate on intellectual property rights as an incentive to innovate and develop new knowledge in the future, whilst ensuring wide public access to such products in the present.
- Reforming European energy markets to ensure the most beneficial balance between economic growth and environmental quality.
- Emphasising the benefits of globalisation, trade and competition and creating an understanding of free market ideas and institutions

What do we do

We conduct pan-European research on, and create a wider audience for, market-oriented policy ideas in Europe. Our website contains a comprehensive directory of European free market think tanks and thinkers. We advertise forthcoming events (our own and those of

partner organisations) and facilitate publication exchange and translation between think tanks. We also post regular news flashes and updates on European think tanks and their activities.

When was the Stockholm Network founded?

The Stockholm Network was founded in 1997 by Helen Disney, a British journalist and policy specialist. The spread of market-oriented think tanks and independent policy research institutes across Europe from the mid-1990s onwards, created a niche for a network hub, capable of providing a bird's eye view of the policy environment. The network's early aims, which have continued to the present day, were to find an efficient method of connecting like-minded policymakers and thinkers; to encourage collaboration on joint research projects in order to share the most successful policy innovations and arguments more widely; and to ensure a wider audience and a more co-ordinated approach to the dissemination of market-oriented ideas within Europe and beyond its borders.



Who funds the Stockholm Network?

The Network is funded by a wide range of individuals, corporations and foundations. A mixture of for-profit and not-for-profit organisations, some SN supporters are global enterprises, while others are small or medium in size. Subscriptions from individuals, commercial enterprises, and a range of NGOs including other think tanks make up the bulk of our funding. We also derive a small income from the sale of our publications and research materials to the public, bookshops, government agencies and private companies. Corporate subscribers come from a wide range of sectors that currently include information technology, energy, pharmaceuticals, healthcare, public affairs and venture capitalism. Subscribers do not have a veto over the outcome of Stockholm Network research or any influence over its media output.

"We face a broad range of economic challenges over the next decade. Learning from the experiences of market-based reform elsewhere in Europe and the world can help us set the best course for Britain. The Stockholm Network is an invaluable resource in facing that challenge."

Matthew Hancock, Economic Advisor to Shadow Chancellor George Osborne MP

Why should I support the Stockholm Network and its work?

The Stockholm Network is in the business of creating in Europe an intellectual climate in which human prosperity and your organisation can thrive. We strive to maintain the best knowledge of European market-oriented think tanks, ideas and thinkers, directing you swiftly to the expert or organisation you need. We already have a proven track record in influencing the policy debate and our network and influence is growing all the time.

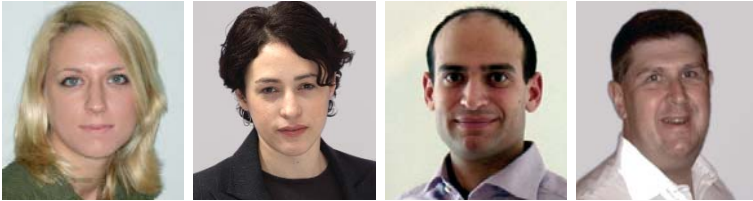
How could you or your organisation benefit from SN membership?

- Expand your database by meeting new contacts from across Europe
- Receive weekly Stockholm Network email updates and quarterly newsletters
- Receive Stockholm Network Books and Publications
- Get invitations to Stockholm Network Events and Activities

Would you like to join the Stockholm Network?

Please contact us on +44 20 7354 8888 or email info@stockholm-network.org

MEET THE TEAM



JACOB ARFWEDSON has worked as international press editor at the French Prime Minister's Information Office; director of events and publications at the French free-market think tank Institut EURO 92; research director at the World Association of Newspapers; managing editor of the website Executip.com; and consultant in media relations at the OECD. He is currently research fellow at the Stockholm Network and a freelance writer and consultant to think tanks in Europe and the USA.

HELEN DAVISON joined the Stockholm Network in May 2007 after a successful internship period. She is Research Officer on the energy and environment programme.

Helen holds a first class bachelors degree in Politics from the University of Nottingham where she was awarded Best Dissertation prize for her study of civil service reform in the Baltic States. After graduating she spent 6 months travelling around China and South East Asia.

Most recently Helen worked as a researcher on a series of papers on politicisation and corruption in the civil services of the Eastern European EU member states. She has worked as a Project Research Assistant for the Refugee Awareness Project and as a Fundraiser for ChildLine.

HELEN DISNEY is Chief Executive of the Stockholm Network. Her background is in public policy and the media. Formerly an editorial writer for *The Times* and an editorial writer and commentator for the *Daily Express*, Helen continues to write regularly on a range of public policy topics and has contributed to newspapers and magazines including *The Times*, the *FT*, *Newsweek*, the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express*, *Public Finance*, and *Public Service Magazine*. Helen has run the Stockholm Network since 1997, and is a founding member of the organisation.



PAUL DOMJAN is Energy Fellow at the Stockholm Network. He has previously served as the first Energy Security Advisor to the US European Command where he developed an energy security strategy for the US European Command for Europe, Eurasia, and Africa. Mr. Domjan is currently a British Marshall Scholar at Wolfson College, University of Oxford with a speciality in the political and economic geography of oil and gas producing countries.

DR TIM EVANS is the Stockholm Network's Director of Development. He works across the spectrum of policy issues to ensure that the Stockholm Network continues to promote its work and develop support across a range of constituencies and interests. A former President and Director General of the Centre for the New Europe (2002-2005), he also served as chief economic and political advisor to the Slovak Prime Minister, Dr. Jan Carnogursky, between 1991-92.

SHANE FRITH is the Network's Managing Director. Shane provides senior management and leadership for the organisation in achieving its strategic aims. Shane has worked for a number of London based think-tanks, including Reform, Open Europe and the Centre for Policy Studies, since moving from his native New Zealand. He is also the founder and Director of Doctors' Alliance, a pan-European network of medical professionals seeking better ways to deliver healthcare.

SIMON MOORE joined The Stockholm Network in early 2006 following the completion of a successful internship period. In addition to administrative work and website maintenance, Simon edited *Beyond the Borders*, a companion piece to The Stockholm Network's *State of the Union* publication, he is also the editor of *Eye on Europe* and compiles the Network's *Weekly Update* e-newsletter.

KATIE PERRIOR is the Media Director of the Stockholm Network. She joined us in July 2005 to help promote our work in the British, European and International media. She is the co-founder and director of The Research Shop, an independent media agency which specialises in out-sourced, ad-hoc media research. Most recently, she has worked for ITV and Channel 4 News, and is a local councillor; and Conservative Spokesman for Community Safety, for the London borough of Bexley.

DR MEIR PUGATCH is the Stockholm Network's Director of Research and heads the intellectual property and competition programme. He is based at the School of Public Health, University of Haifa in Israel, where he is a lecturer on intellectual property policy, management and the exploitation of knowledge assets and entrepreneurship. Dr Pugatch is also a guest lecturer at the Department of International Relations, Hebrew University Jerusalem, where he lectures on the international political economy of trade policy.

CARA WALKER is responsible for communicating the work of the Stockholm Network, mainly through the coordination and management of the Network's events and publications. In addition to this, she is responsible for press and media coordination. After graduating with a 2:1 in Ancient History from Bristol University, she was appointed as Iain Duncan Smith's Constituency Secretary. She then went on to become the Director of the Atlantic Bridge, a free market transatlantic think tank.

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS



The Stockholm Network is the leading pan-European think tank and market-oriented network. Spanning almost 40 countries and over 120 think tanks, our unique organisation has the capacity to deliver local messages and locally-tailored global messages across the EU and beyond.

Through our publications, weekly newsletter, and special events, members are able to exchange ideas and make an impact on a wide range of public policy topics and ideas.

If you know of a new organisation you think would benefit from Stockholm Network membership, please contact our office at info@stockholm-network.org and let us know.

“Too many of Western Europe’s economies are sclerotic and in desperate need of reform. The Stockholm Network plays a crucial role in linking Europe’s market-orientated think tanks, promoting the ideas that are essential if Europe is to have a brighter future”. Nick Herbert MP

- 1 Adam Smith Institute
www.adamsmith.org
United Kingdom
- 2 Adam Smith Society
www.adamsmith.it
Italy
- 3 Adriatic Institute for Public Policy
www.adriaticinstitute.org
Croatia
- 4 Albanian Liberal Institute
www.liberalb.org
Albania
- 5 Anders Chydenius Foundation
www.chydenius.net
Finland
- 6 Association for Liberal Thinking
www.liberal-dt.org.tr
Turkey
- 7 Association for Modern Economy
www.ame.org.mk
Macedonia
- 8 Avenir Suisse
www.avenir-suisse.ch
Switzerland
- 9 Bulgarian Society for Individual Liberty
www.libertarium.net
Bulgaria
- 10 Captus
www.captus.nu
Sweden
- 11 Causa Liberal
www.causaliberal.net
Portugal
- 12 Centre for Economic Development
www.ced.bg
Bulgaria
- 13 Centre for Economic Development
www.cphr.sk
Slovakia
- 14 Centre for Economics and Politics
cep.in.cz
Czech Republic
- 15 Centre for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development
www.visit-ceed.org
Montenegro
- 16 Centre for European Policy
www.cpe.eu
Germany
- 17 Centre for European Reform
www.cer.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 18 Centre for Institutional Analysis and Development
www.cadi.ro
Romania
- 19 Centre for Liberal Strategies
www.cls-sofia.org
Bulgaria
- 20 Centre for Liberal-Democratic Studies
www.clds.org.yu
Serbia
- 21 Centre for Policy Studies
www.cps.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 22 Centre for Political Thought
www.omp.org.pl
Poland
- 23 Centre for Research into Post-Communist Economies
www.crce.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 24 Centre for Social and Economic Research
www.case.com.pl
Poland
- 25 Centre for the New Europe
www.cne.org
Belgium
- 26 Centre for the Study of Democracy
www.csd.bg
Bulgaria
- 27 Centro Einaudi
www.centroeinaudi.it
Italy
- 28 Centrum im. Adama Smitha
www.smith.pl
Poland
- 29 CEPOS
www.cepos.dk
Denmark
- 30 Cercles Libéraux
www.cerclesliberaux.com
France
- 31 Civic Institute
www.obcinst.cz
Czech Republic
- 32 Civita
www.civita.no
Norway
- 33 Civitas
www.civitas.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 34 Club 2015
www.club2015.org
Bosnia
- 35 Conservative Institute of M. R. Stefanik
www.institute.sk
Slovakia
- 36 Council on Public Policy
www.council.uni-bayreuth.de
Germany
- 37 E.G. West Centre UK
www.ncl.ac.uk/egwest
United Kingdom
- 38 ECIPE
www.ecipe.org
Belgium
- 39 Economic Policy Research Institute
www.eprl-macedonia.org
Macedonia
- 40 Ekome (Society for Social and Economic Studies)
www.ekome.gr
Greece
- 41 Eudoxa
www.eudoxa.se
Sweden
- 42 Euro 92
www.euro92.com
France
- 43 European Ideas Network
www.epp-ed.org/europeanideasnetwork
Belgium
- 44 EVA
www.eva.fi
Finland
- 45 F.A. Hayek Institute
www.hayek-institut.at
Austria
- 46 FAES
www.fundacionfaes.org
Spain
- 47 Fondation pour l'innovation politique
www.fondapol.org
France
- 48 Foundation for Market Economy
www.fme.hu
Hungary
- 49 Friedrich August von Hayek Stiftung
www.hayek-stiftung.de
Germany
- 50 Frédéric Bastiat Stichting
www.bastiatstichting.nl
The Netherlands
- 51 FREE (Forum Rozwoju Edukacji Ekonomicznej)
www.free.org.pl
Poland
- 52 Free Market Centre
www.fmc.org.yu
Serbia
- 53 Free Minds Association
Azerbaijan
- 54 Friedrich Naumann Stiftung
www.fnst.de
Germany
- 55 Friedrich von Hayek Gesellschaft
www.hayek.de
Germany
- 56 Fundacio Catalunya Oberta
www.catalunyaoberta.net
Spain
- 57 Gdansk Institute for Market Economics
www.ibng.edu.pl
Poland
- 58 Hamburg Institute for International Economics
www.hwwi.org
Germany
- 59 Hayek Foundation
www.hayek.ru
Russia
- 60 Health Consumer Powerhouse
www.healthpowerhouse.com
Belgium
- 61 Health Policy Institute
www.hpi.sk
Slovakia
- 62 Health Reform.cz
www.healthreform.cz
Czech Republic
- 63 Hellenic Leadership Institute
www.hlii.gr
Greece
- 64 iFRAP (French Institute for Research into Public Administration)
www.ifrap.org
France
- 65 INEKO
www.ineko.sk/english
Slovakia
- 66 Institución Futuro
www.institucionfuturo.org
Spain
- 67 Institut Constant de Rebecque
www.institutconstant.ch
Switzerland
- 68 Institut Economique Molinari
www.institutmolinari.org
Belgium
- 69 Institut Hayek
www.fahayek.org
Belgium
- 70 Institut Montaigne
www.institutmontaigne.org
France
- 71 Institut Turgot
www.turgot.org
France
- 72 Institute for Economic Studies Europe
www.ies-europe.org
France
- 73 Institute for Free Enterprise
www.unternehmerische-freiheit.de
Germany
- 74 Institute for Free Society
www.isloboda.sk
Slovakia
- 75 Institute for Market Economics
www.ime-bg.org
Bulgaria
- 76 Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognosis
www.isspm.org
Montenegro
- 77 Institute for Transitional Democracy and International Security
www.itdis.org
Hungary
- 78 Institute of Economic Affairs
www.iea.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 79 Institute of Economic and Social Studies
www.iness.sk
Slovakia
- 80 Instituto Juan de Mariana
www.juandemariana.org
Spain
- 81 Instytut Globalizacji
www.globalizacja.org
Poland
- 82 Instytut Liberalno-Konserwatywny
www.ilk.lublin.pl
Poland
- 83 International Policy Network
www.policynetwork.net
United Kingdom
- 84 Intertic
www.intertic.org
Italy
- 85 Istituto Acton
www.acton.org
Italy
- 86 Istituto Bruno Leoni
www.brunoleoni.it
Italy
- 87 Jerusalem Institute for Market Studies
www.jims-israel.org
Israel
- 88 Liberales Institut
eng.libinst.ch
Switzerland
- 89 Liberalni Institute
www.libinst.cz
Czech Republic
- 90 Libertarian Alliance
www.libertarian.co.uk
United Kingdom
- 91 Libertas
www.libertas.dk
Denmark
- 92 Liberté Chérie
www.liberte-cherie.com
France
- 93 Liberty Ideas
www.liberalismus.at
Austria
- 94 Lithuanian Free Market Institute
www.freema.org
Lithuania
- 95 Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe
www.vonmisesinstitute-europe.org
Belgium
- 96 Ludwig von Mises Institute Poland
www.mises.pl
Poland
- 97 Ludwig von Mises Institute Romania
www.misesromania.org
Romania
- 98 M.E.S.A. 10
www.mesa10.sk
Slovakia
- 99 Magna Carta Foundation
www.magna-carta.it
Italy
- 100 New Economic School
www.economics.ge
Georgia
- 101 New Social Market Economy Foundation
www.insm.de
Germany
- 102 Nova Civitas
www.novacivitas.org
Belgium
- 103 Nova Res Publica
www.novarespublica.org
Italy
- 104 Nurses for Reform
www.nursesforreform.com
UK
- 105 Open Europe
www.openeurope.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 106 Open Republic Institute
www.openrepublic.org
Ireland
- 107 Poder Limitado
www.poderlimitado.org
Spain
- 108 Policy Exchange
www.policyexchange.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 109 Policy Institute
www.policyinstitute.info
UK
- 110 Politeia
www.politeia.co.uk
United Kingdom
- 111 Project Empowerment
www.project-empowerment.org
United Kingdom
- 112 Ratio Institute
www.ratioinstitutet.nu
Sweden
- 113 Reform
www.reform.co.uk
United Kingdom
- 114 Riinvest Institute for Development Research
www.riinvestinstitute.org
Kosovo
- 115 Romania Think Tank
www.thinktankromania.ro
Romania
- 116 RSE (Centre for Social and Economic Research)
www.rse.is
Iceland
- 117 Sauvegarde Retraites
www.sauvegarde-retraites.org
France
- 118 SME Union
www.sme-union.cz
Czech Republic
- 119 Sobieski Institute
www.sobieski.org.pl
Poland
- 120 Social Affairs Unit
www.socialaffairsunit.org.uk
United Kingdom
- 121 Stiftung Ordnungspolitik
www.sop-cep.de
Germany
- 122 Stiftung Marktwirtschaft
www.stiftung-marktwirtschaft.de
Germany
- 123 Taxpayers' Alliance
www.taxpayersalliance.com
United Kingdom
- 124 The Copenhagen Institute
www.coin.dk
Denmark
- 125 The F.A. Hayek Foundation
www.hayek.sk
Slovakia
- 126 Thomas More Institute
www.institut-thomas-more.org
Belgium
- 127 Timbro
www.timbro.se
Sweden
- 128 Venezia Institute
www.venezie.org
Italy
- 129 Veritas
www.veritas-iceland.com
Iceland
- 130 Walther Eucken Institut
www.eucken.de
Germany
- 131 Work For All
www.workforall.org
Leuven

EVENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

STOCKHOLM
in the City



Are you invited?

www.areiyouinvited.co.uk

10th Anniversary

To mark its 10th anniversary the Stockholm Network is holding a number of events this year to commemorate its work and the work of its member think tanks.

At this autumn's European Resource Bank meeting, the Network will host a debate and drinks reception on the future of the European social model, asking "where does Europe go from here?" Later on in the year, we will also be throwing a party and awards ceremony to mark the achievements of the most innovative policy entrepreneurs in our Network. More information will be available shortly but in the meantime, keep on innovating and watch this space for more details of the 'Think Tank Oscars'.



The Fourth Resource Bank Europe will be hosted by CADI (Centre for Institutional Analysis and Development) in Bucharest, Romania, Sept. 13-16, 2007.

Healthy IPRs

Stockholm Network's newest publication on intellectual property rights (IPRs), exposes readers to the central issues currently taking place in the field of pharmaceutical IPRs. As an edited volume, the book covers issues across the board, with articles from distinguished scholars, policymakers and practitioners.

It is no secret that pharmaceutical IPRs have been and continue to be subject to some serious misconceptions and disinformation. Opponents describe them as having a profoundly negative effect on society such as limiting access to medicines in developing countries. Indeed, discussions about pharmaceutical IPRs have produced as much (or perhaps even more) heat than substance.

In contrast, it provides comprehensive and fact-based, yet reader-friendly, discussions on the importance and complexity of pharmaceutical IPRs by describing some of the contemporary debates taking place in the field.



If you would like to order a Stockholm Network publication, please send a cheque made payable to 'Stockholm Network' to the address below. Please also include £2 postage in Europe, £3 postage Rest of the World.

Return Address:
Stockholm Network
35 Britannia Row, London NI 8QH
United Kingdom
www.stockholm-network.org
info@stockholm-network.org



A Sick Business £10
Apology for Capitalism £10
Beyond the Borders £10
Coincidence or Crisis? £10
Does the West Know Best? £8

European Dawn £10
Europe needs Saving £10
Flat Tax £10
Intellectual Property Frontiers £5
Impatient for Change £12

THE STOCKHOLM NETWORK
35 Britannia Row, London NI 8QH
United Kingdom

Tel: (44) 207-354-8888
Fax: (44) 207-359-8888
E-mail: info@stockholm-network.org
Website: www.stockholm-network.org

10 STOCKHOLM NETWORK