

EuroPetition

Evaluation Report



EuroPetition



EuroPetition Evaluation Report

EuroPetition is a network of experts supporting citizens who want to petition the European Parliament from any of five represented Member States; Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Petitioners can use the service to start petitions and then get help from the network in generating support and signatories in the other Member States.

Petitions are one of the simplest and most effective democratic tools and by using them at a local and European level are a direct way to involve Citizens in agenda setting. The Lisbon Treaty introduces the idea of the European Citizens' Initiative¹, whereby citizens will have the opportunity to call on the Commission to bring forward new policy proposals if they have the support of one million people from a significant number of EU Member States.

Figure 1 Dutch EuroPetitions List



1. Title II, Article 8b of the Treaty of Lisbon, "Not less than one million citizens who are nationals of a significant number of Member States may take the initiative of inviting the European Commission, within the framework of its powers, to submit any appropriate proposal on matters where citizens consider that a legal act of the Union is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties."

The network was formed from the EuroPetition project which was a 2 year eParticipation Programme Project that piloted the coordination and submission of local ePetitions and cross-border pan-European EuroPetitions to the European Parliament during 2010 from five regions working with clusters of 19 Local Authorities in Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK, potentially involving over eight million citizens across the EU. The project has now drawn to a close and the network continues on a self-funded basis after the project ended in December 2010.

This paper captures some of the key learning points from the original project evaluation.

The EuroPetition Partners are set out in the following table:

No.	Partner		Role	Country
1	The National Microelectronics Applications Centre Ltd	MAC	Project Manager, Coordinator, User, Commission and EP PETI Committee requirements and service viability plan.	IE
2	Public-i Group Ltd	PI	Technology Platform service provider, service developer and operation of pilot trials	UK
3	Edinburgh Napier University	NAP	Pilot Trials Evaluation	UK
4	Bristol City Council	BCC	e-petitions experience/ UK Cluster Pilot Trials	UK
5	Dijksman.com	DC	NL Cluster Pilot Trials	NL
6	Innovation Institute for Citizens' Wellbeing	I2BC	ES Cluster Pilot Trials	ES
7	NESTOR s.c.a.r.l. (Università degli Studi i Roma Tor Vergata)	NES	IT Cluster Pilot Trials	IT
8	Malmö stad	MS	e-petitions experience/SE Pilot Trials	SE

Table 1 EuroPetition project partners

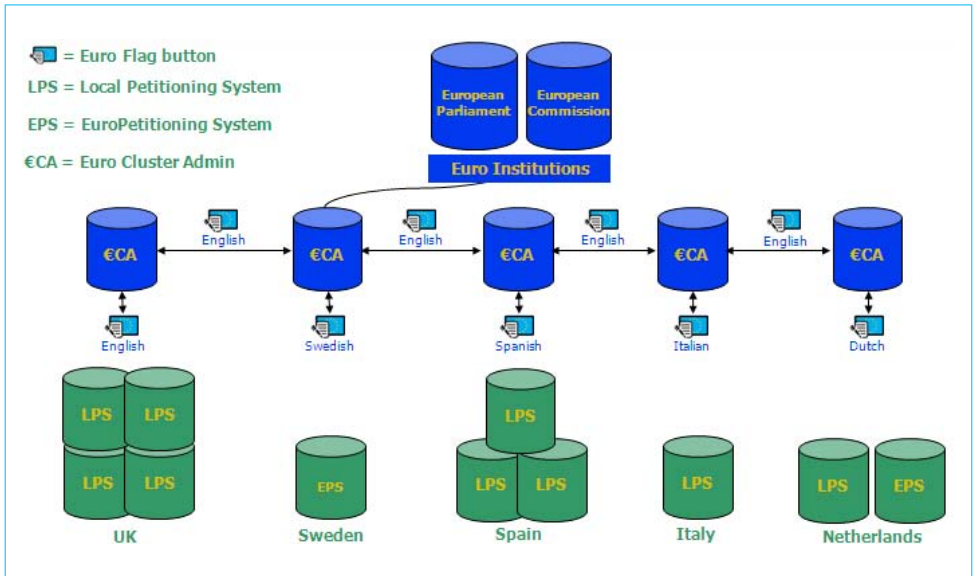


Figure 2 EuroPetition Journey

The project ran for two years and gathered and shared petitions from and with all participants. Below and overleaf is a sample of the EuroPetitions under debate at the time of writing to give you an idea of the range of content:

Country, topics and link	Signatures	Petitioner	Closing Date
Sweden			
Returnable cans and bottles www.europaforslag.se/e-petition_core/community/petition/877	12	Magnus Gustavsson	30-Nov-10
Scrutinise the closed meetings of those in power e-petition.sweden.public-i.tv/e-petition_core/view/Bilderberg	220	Eric Johnson	31-Dec-10
Ban against corporal punishment of children e-petition.sweden.public-i.tv/e-petition_core/community/europetition/1535	109	Carina Nilsson	31-Dec-10

Table 2 EuroPetitions awaiting submission

Country, topics and link	Signatures	Petitioner	Closing Date
Spain			
Modification of divorce laws ² www.europetitionandalucia.es/e-petition_core/view/Divorcio	83	Francisco Jose Rodriguez	27-Sep-10
Construction of a sewage treatment facility in Nerja www.europetitionandalucia.es/e-petition_core/view/depuradoramunicipaldenerja	19	Antonio Manuel Alvarez Martin	30-Sep-10
Holland			
Night trains in Europe www.europetition.nl/e-petition_core/community/petition/864	17	Stefan de Vries	11-Dec-10
(International) Child abduction and compliance to access arrangements www.europetition.nl/e-petition_core/community/europetition/1618	310	Sylvia A. Schuurin	01-Jul-11
Italy			
I want to know exactly what I am eating www.europetition.it/e-petition_core/community/europetition/1538	46	Maurizio Talamo	23-Dec-10
North Lincs (UK)			
Online Consultation at the EU e-petition.northlincs.public-i.tv/e-petition_core/community/petition/945	1	John Glover	22-Sep-10
Bristol (UK)			
Ban Mosquito Acoustic Dispersal Devices e-petitions.bristol.gov.uk/e-petition_core/community/petition/1008	19	Kevin O'Malley	03-Dec-10
EU Broadband Guarantee e-petitions.bristol.gov.uk/e-petition_core/community/petition/900	10	Kevin O'Malley	15-Oct-10
Free/Fair Wireless Internet (wi-fi) Connectivity e-petitions.bristol.gov.uk/e-petition_core/community/europetition/1575	11	Miles James Ellis	31-Dec-10

Table 2 EuroPetitions awaiting submission (continued)

Meeting local government eParticipation needs

The original vision for the project was to explore whether or not connecting petitioning of the European Parliament with petitioning at a local level would increase participation and improve the service to citizens. We implemented different approaches to suit regional differences but each EuroPetition was translated and shared with the other sites. Below are some of our key findings from the project:

Finding: Factors behind engagement by local authorities and the need for ownership by local decision makers

A service like EuroPetition can only be offered once local administrative support has been established. The experiences have been different in each of the clusters. In Spain there has been a positive reaction from the municipalities involved; this is probably due to effective championing of the service by I2BC, leading to engagement by politicians from an early stage, while I2BC's role as provider of a third party service was seen as giving assurance of neutrality by Spanish citizens. The experience of NESTOR with Vicenza shows how long it can take to create this support. As noted above, the time taken led to some delays in the initial running of the service; on the other hand, it did mean that the service was genuinely integrated into the cluster members practice once it went live.

Finding: The need for clear support by councils

Once engagement has been established, it needs to be demonstrated through long term promotion of petitioning by the clusters or municipalities. This was demonstrated during the project by the success where this did happen:

- Offline campaign (eg in the city newspaper) by Malmö City encouraged take up the system, and broadened participation – for instance leading to involvement by school children
- Twitter and Facebook links are seen as good ways to market individual petitions – as was demonstrated by individual petitions. On the other hand, having a Facebook presence for the EuroPetition sites was not seen as essential³.

Interestingly, in Spain, focus groups showed that there was a support for the operation of the petitioning process to be seen as independent from interference or manipulation from Local Authorities.

Finding: The need for transparency and clarity of process

The (local) petitioning process is generally perceived as clear for both petitioners and signatories, though there were areas where the guidance provided on the site could be improved. However, expectations do need to be managed: for instance, for petitioners and signatories it can be several months between signing a petition, submitting it and any action being taken by the relevant authorities.

As well as setting realistic expectations at the time of signing or raising a petition, there is a need ensure that signatories are 'kept in the loop' as the petition progresses. In particular, this would require that they are sent regular updates during the signature collection phase – which can last over six months. It is recognised that there is a tension between keeping signatories updated and the need to not spam them with unnecessary messages.

3. This is consistent with Panagiotopoulos et al (2010) where the evidence is that Facebook 'clicktivism' does not lead to real political engagement.

Finding: Privacy and the collection and use of signature data

One issue characteristic of the EU context is data protection and worries over the management of signature data were raised by focus groups – such as how long the data will be retained, and who would monitor and use it. The current user interface (UI) led to questions on why so much data was being collected, and Public-i are now in the process of redesigning the UI to avoid this issue.

There is general agreement that only basic information of the signatures should be shown publicly. Although some feel that ePetitions require a full identity infrastructure (such as provided by the Spanish government, or by banks in many countries, this was balanced by privacy concerns, and also a feeling that for petitions, a small number of fraudulent or fake signatures should not be seen as an issue (remembering that the importance of ‘pure’ petitions does not depend on the number of signatures they receive).

A number of possible technical improvements came up during user testing and have now been incorporated in the application roadmap.

Finding: Limited budgets – who pays for this?

The initial viability plan assumptions would appear to be reasonable, have been validated by stakeholder management, and incorporated into the sustainability plan. However, it is clear that in the current climate some municipalities would find it difficult to justify funding the EU features of the EuroPetition service in particular out of their core budgets given that there is no clear benefit to the municipality for doing so – though they would all agree it is a ‘good thing’.

Finding: Cross-border nature of EuroPetitions demonstrated

Although national bias would be expected it is gratifying to note that petitioners and signatories from outside the clusters are being attracted to the system. Not only are people from other countries such as France and Germany signing (and even submitting) petitions; the database shows similar variation within nations – for instance, drawing signatories from Madrid in Spain, and Scotland and Wales in the UK. The number of UK based signatures turning up in Swedish and Spanish petitions illustrates the inherently borderless nature of ePetitions and the opportunities that are opened up by offering petitions in multiple languages.

The next chart shows the pattern of signature gathering for EuroPetitions, showing a general increase over time, and the impact that focussed campaigns can have on signatures gained.

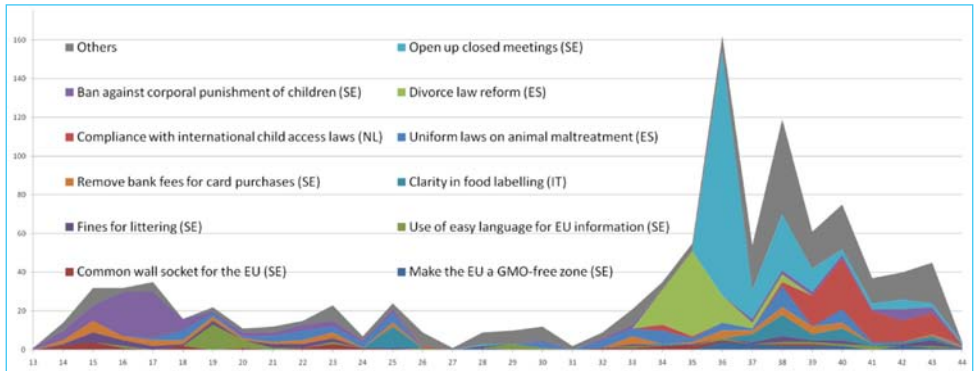


Figure 3 Patterns of EuroPetition signatures

There is a noticeable spike in signatures in Week 38 (mid September 2010) for the 'Scrutinise the closed meetings of those in power' ('Granska makthavarnas stängda möten') EuroPetition. It has been established that this was because the petitioner organised a Facebook campaign on the subject⁴.

4. www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=152737644745636
The petition itself is at http://www.europaforslag.se/epetition_core/view/Bilderberg

1.1.1 Signature frequencies and the timing of petitions

One research question was whether there is an optimum time for closing a petition. The next two graphs show the pattern of signature collection, counting days from submission of petition (ideally, it would be from date the petition went live but for technical reasons, this was not possible). One caveat: many of the petitions were still open, so it may be that there are other late surges to come that cannot be taken into account here.

Note that a single local petition in Bristol (relating to the local football ground) generated over 20,000 signatures in a very short time. The vertical axis on the graph below has been cropped so as to keep the other petition targets visible.

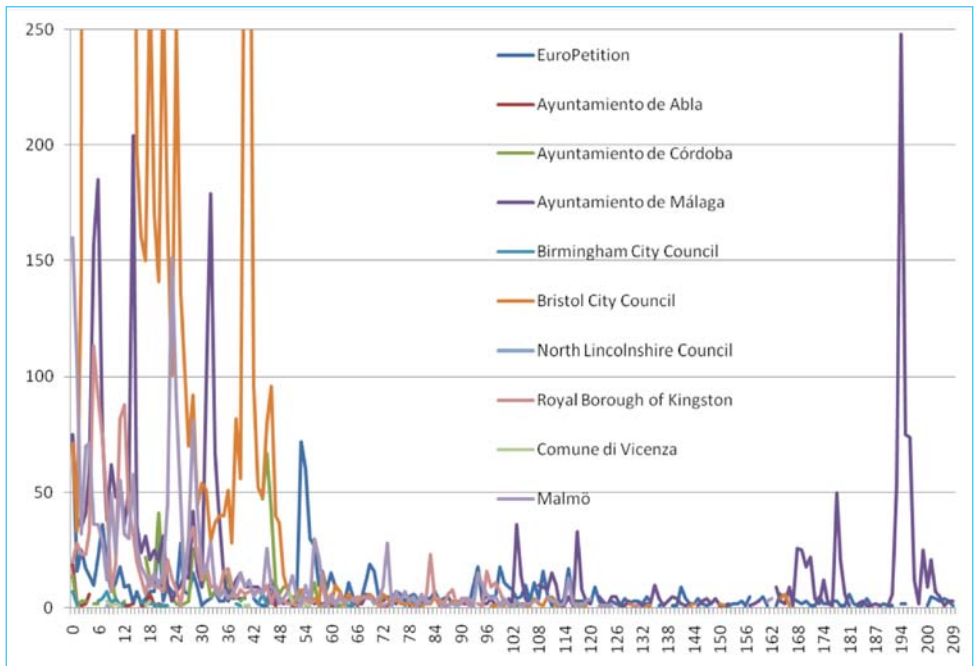


Figure 4 Signatures counts by days after submitted

Looking at the cumulative figures in the next chart:

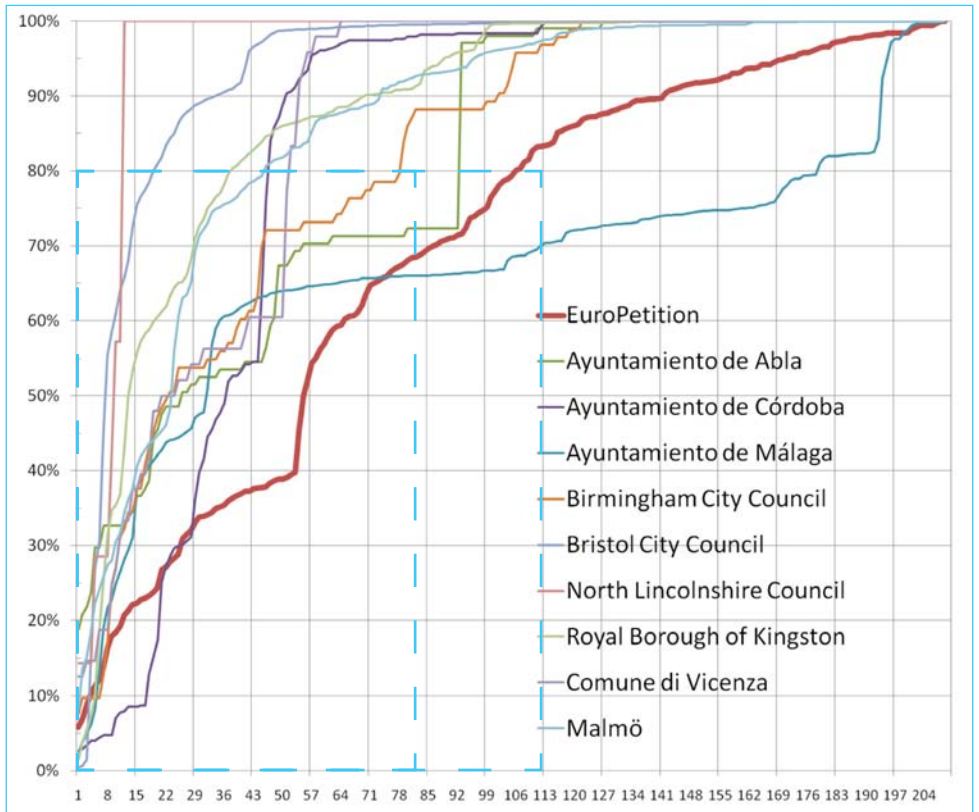


Figure 5 Cumulative signature counts

Finding: Petitions can generally be closed after 100 days

It can be seen that generally, 80% of signatures are collected in less than 95 days, and 95% in less than 110 – giving useful guidance for petitioners.

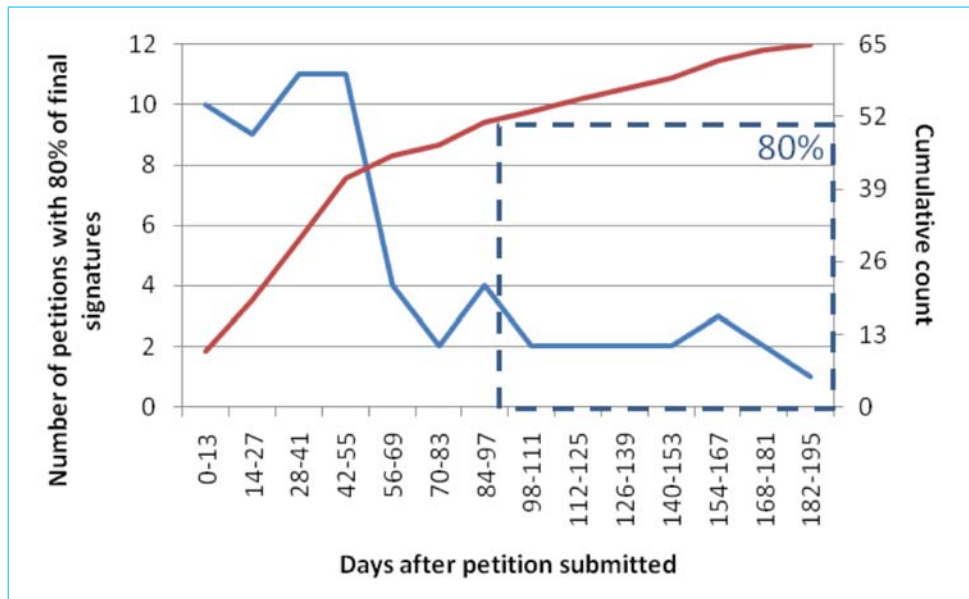


Figure 6 Days for petitions to be 80% complete

1.2 Accommodation of alternative solutions

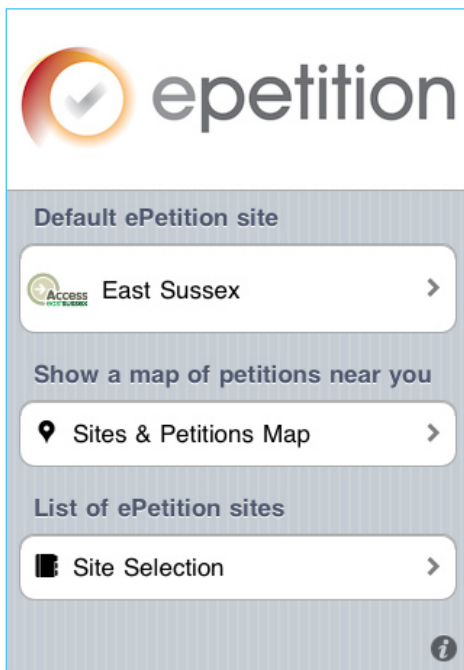
Finding: Integration with third party systems

With its relationship with petities.nl, the project has demonstrated a model for working with existing national (or regional) services, and has established the potential of, and the constraints around, creating an automated link between the services. As noted above, there are lessons to be learned in planning to have access to data for later research (and management) analysis.

Focus groups showed that there is no great demand for full integration with existing social networking services like Facebook or Twitter – though individual petitioners have used them for marketing purposes. The parallel Citizenscape project also experimented with ePetition widgets⁵ but demand proved low. The developers chose to not prioritise it, as other issues came up; on the other hand following user demand, an (iPhone) smart phone app is currently being developed.

Although the project scope of work did not include development of an API, there is potential for automated integration with third party systems through the implementation of an API⁶:

Public-i ePetition iPhone App



5. A widget is an element of online content that draws its content from one system and can be independently placed on another web page.

6. Application Programming Interface -- a mechanism through which separate web applications can share data and exploit each other's functionality.

Finding: Influence on decision making

The Spanish experience provides examples where local petition campaigns have made an impact on political decision making, and more broadly, the introduction of the petitioning process is seen as increasing transparency in the political process.

In the UK cluster, the English legislation on the status of ePetitions has also had an impact, but the new UK Government has indicated that it will not enforce the requirements on local ePetitioning by Local Authorities. But the process is operating effectively. For example, Bristol have just had their first local e-petition that has gone through the whole process to Council consideration.

The focus groups reflected that interest is mostly with local issues, and the lack of a place for central government in the current EuroPetition model is an obvious gap.

At the European level, the project has demonstrated that it has potential to provide a positive impact on the operation of the Petition Committee by providing a chance for an early redirection of the half of petitions that are eventually dismissed by the Committee as being out of scope: The EuroPetition process pre-filtered 56% potential of the EP Petition Committee petitions that are not appropriate. The first EuroPetitions for submission to the EP as the project closed.

Finding: Publicity and communicating the relationship between local and EuroPetitions

We have different experiences of clustering arrangements to compare:

- Swedish: Single separate EuroPetition site (Europaforslag.se). Administratively successful, but feedback from focus groups is that there is a need to make EuroPetitions visible also on the municipal sites.
- English: Attempts to run EuroPetitions from the council websites encountered resistance from local political leadership as they felt they did not have ownership of the process, even when the EuroPetitions were offered on a separate page on their website.
- Spain: A single site offering four channels: three local municipalities, plus EuroPetitions, operated by I2BC as a neutral third party.
- Netherlands: Operated through a link to separately operated national petitioning site (petities.nl)

Figure 7

europaforslag.se

Home - Epetitions
EuroPetitions
Add a petition
Petition Guidance
Inactive Petitions

Welcome to EuroPetition

EuroPetition is a platform on which any EU citizen can petition - regardless of age and nationality. You may also collect signatures, support other petitions or just comment on the debate. Your participation will strengthen democracy and may contribute to improved legislation.

The participating countries within EuroPetition are Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the UK and Sweden, where it is a joint venture between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Linköping and Piteå. A unique aspect of EuroPetition is that when a petition is published in one of the above-mentioned countries, e.g. the UK, citizens in all participating countries may join in by signing and voicing their opinions on the petition.

Did you know that 60% of all decisions concerning your daily life are made at EU level? Describe what you want to change, improve or even abolish. During 2010* a pilot project is being trailed whereby you can submit petitions to the European Parliament online. Suddenly the EU does not feel that large and inaccessible, but rather as close to you as your computer.

** The project may be extended*

Login

Username

Password

[Password reset](#) [Register](#)

[More Login Options \(openid, google...\)](#)

EuroPetitions

Spanien - Översyn av hastighetsbegränsningar
5 Signatures
Ends Sat, 11 Jun 11

Spanien - Livskvalitet
11 Signatures
Ends Sun, 1 Jan 12

Spanien - Stränder och kuster
10 Signatures
Ends Sun, 1 Jan 12

Spanien - Förslag om att bredda EU-lacertaxen...
Ends Sat, 11 Jun 11

Figure 8

Birmingham City Council

Accessibility Contact Us

Search:

BIRMINGHAM
GLOBAL CITY LOCAL HEART

Home

Live Petitions

EuroPetitions

Add a petition

Petition Guidance

Inactive Petitions

Petitions

Do you want to support or comment on a petition online?

ePetitioner allows you to support a petition by adding your name and address online. Information about the subject is also provided, to put the petition in context and help you decide whether to sign.

You can also see who else has supported the petition (name and area only).

Do you want to use the Internet to petition the Council?

ePetitioner allows you to have your petition live on the Internet, rather than just on paper. This way, your petition and supporting information can be made available to a potentially much wider audience, giving you the opportunity to gather more names to support the petition.

A petition may gather names and addresses in both forms - you can have a paper version and an online version, although repeat names should be removed by the Principal Petitioner.

Login

username

password

[Password reset](#)

[Register](#)

[More Login Options \(openid, facebook, google...\)](#)

Local Petitions

Direct Non Stop Flights from Birmingham to Amritsar
249 Signatures
Ends Tue, 26 Oct 10

EuroPetitions

Practice EuroPetition v2
1 Signatures
Ends Thu, 17 Mar 11

All these models worked technically, and this gives an indication of the system's flexibility.

From a municipality's perspective, the local petitions are within their scope but the European ones are not, and there was some feeling that there were political risks in appearing to support a process that is not controlled by them, for instance, meaning that citizens could be confused by the different timescales involved, with a perceived reputational risk for the Local Authorities.

Local Authorities can be involved in the awareness process of escalating a petition from local, to national or Europe as appropriate, or identifying appropriate target(s) for the petition when it is submitted. Mixing these very different levels is not easy: the answer would probably involve both having a cluster-level EuroPetition site, with feeds from EuroPetition-branded areas on local government's eDemocracy pages.

In summary, there is a consensus that there is a need to clearly differentiate the local and European petitions, and the length of Euro-process means more effort is needed on communication to keep the citizen engaged with the process.

Finding: Institutional support from the European Parliament

The EuroPetition model assumes that there is a process of informal feedback near the beginning of a petition's life, where someone with knowledge of the legal requirements on the wording of a petition submitted by a citizen can be addressed. This requires engagement with the petitioner much earlier on in the process than is the case with traditional paper-based petitions, with later payoff in the quality of the submitted petitions (and ensuring that petitioners do not put a lot of effort into petitions that are then immediately rejected).

It can be argued that a weakness in the project structure was that it did not start with a commitment from the EP to provide feedback

to petitioners at the start of the process, and although an informal feedback arrangement was put in place for the duration of the project, the Committee was not willing to extend this past project completion. We have found that Local Authorities can be the trusted third party for EuroPetitions, but there is no incentive for them to do so, without assurance of support from the target of these petitions, the EP Petition Committee.

An additional issue was that the span of the project across EU-elections in June 2009 meant that two different Petitions Committees were involved with the project.

The result was that the MEPs and the secretariat on the Petitions Committee did not engage actively with the project. An area where further work is required for the success of the EuroPetition service is therefore institutional support from the European Parliament.

If the Parliament itself is not able or willing to engage with this process, an option is to use EuropeDirect, SOLVIT or local officers as an alternative, but we cannot avoid the basic fact that there needs to be acceptance of responsibility for the process by the target institution, the European Parliament.

Finding: Relationship to online petitions system required by the EP's rules

In its 2009 report, the Petitions Committee identified the need for a user-friendly interactive portal, which would also explain voting procedures and responsibilities. The portal would have a multi-stage template for petitions, and offer alternative routes for redress at EU and national level (Paragraph 29). It also noted that procedural Rule 202 includes a requirement that "An electronic register shall be set up in which citizens may lend or withdraw support to the petitioner, appending their own electronic signature to petitions which have been declared admissible and entered in the register (para 4 of Rule 202)".

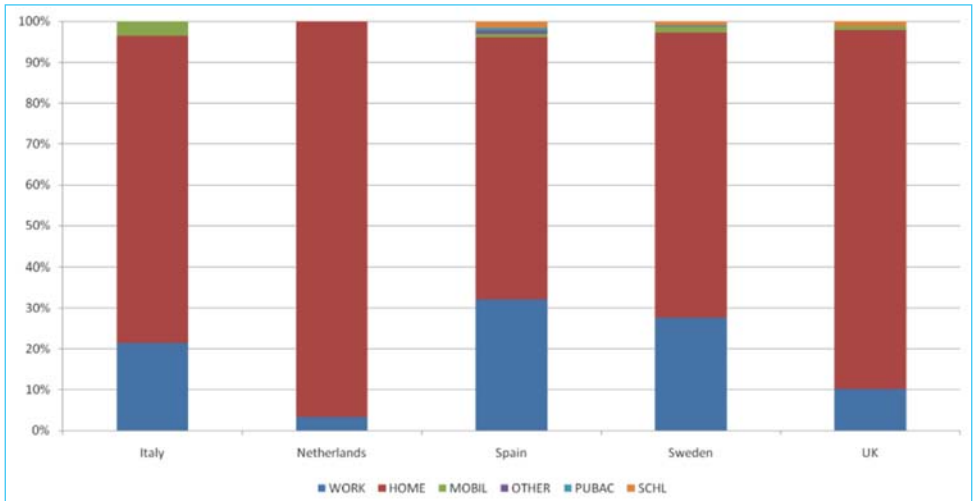


Figure 9 Primary internet access routes

1.3 User Engagement

1.3.1 User participation

An online Baseline Survey was run by the project partners in the period up to April 2010. The Baseline Questionnaire gave a good understanding of the sort of users who would be exposed to EuroPetitions: they are generally users of the councils' websites or people who are otherwise engaged enough with the council to be recipient of mailouts. Looking at reported educational levels, a large majority of respondents have a University degree – making them slightly atypical of the population. These findings are in agreement with other research on citizen engagement with petitions and online systems - see for instance Carman (2010) on petitions and Rose & Sanford (2007) on research into online users of e-participation systems.

Figure 9 (above) shows that most people use Home or Work as their primary internet access route, with home by far the dominant route.

Mobile internet access is a strong alternative choice. The graph below shows that although few people use mobile technology as their primary route to the internet, it does form a strong secondary or tertiary route:

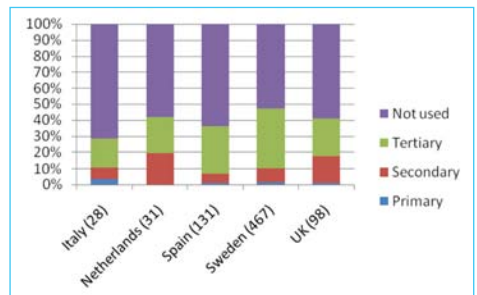


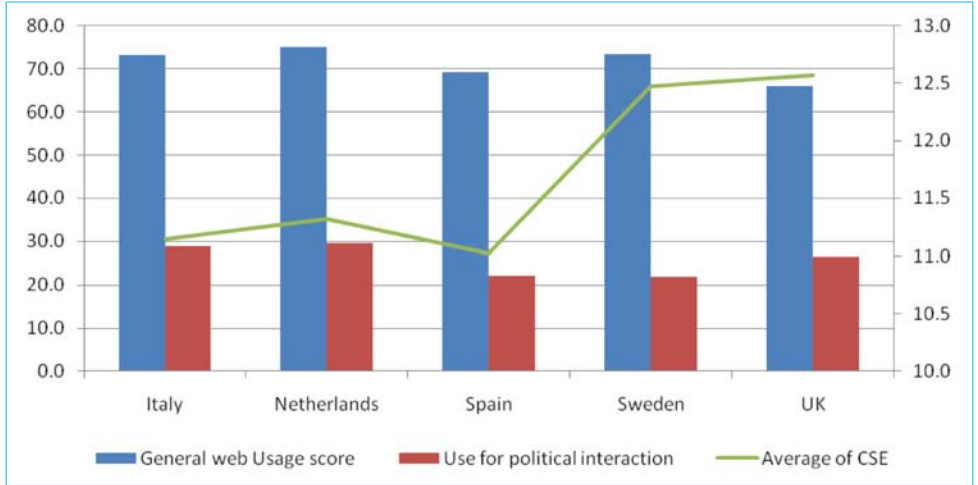
Figure 10 Role of mobile computing in internet access

Home and Work are the normal secondary (alternative route), but mobile access although not a primary route is the leading alternative to home and work access – ahead of public access points (in Libraries etc), and well ahead of internet cafes.

Policy wise, it shows that applications like EuroPetition need to be preparing for a world of mobile access to e-participation – with all that means in terms of using smaller screens and

different forms of interaction. As noted above, Public-i are exploring this development through an experimental iPhone app.

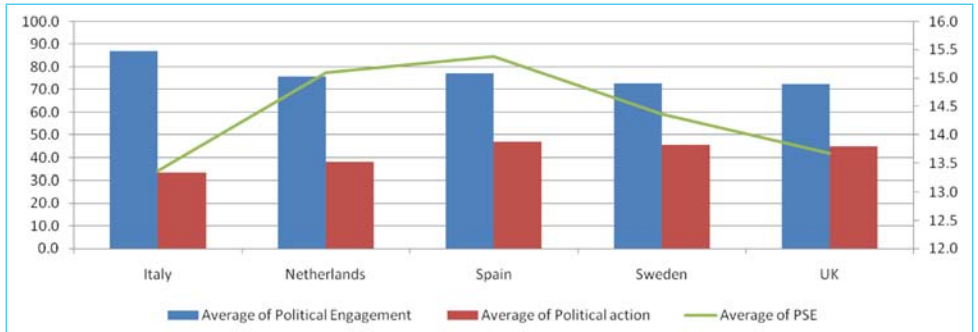
Figure 11



Political feelings varied between countries but this is likely to simply reflect different stages in the

political cycle and the relative popularity of the government in place amongst the respondents.

Figure 12



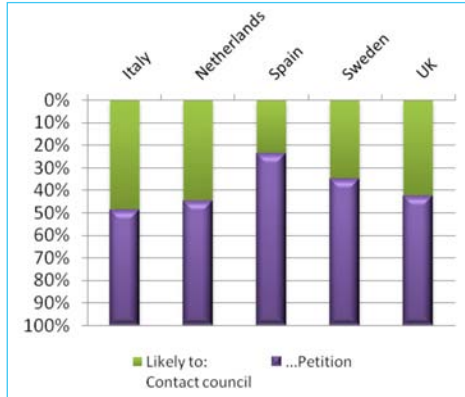
More generally, almost all respondents use the internet more than once a week and active users of the internet are also likely to sign petitions.

Of them:

- Half have contacted their council more than once
- Over half are 'very likely' to sign a petition, even if they don't make a habit of contacting the council

Returning to the question "if there was an issue that you felt strongly about, how likely or unlikely would you be to do each of the following?", even for the active users of council websites that were surveyed here, petitions are preferred for making a statement – over acting as an individual and contacting the Council directly on an issue that concerns them:

Figure 13



1.3.2 Multilingual issues

It is generally accepted that the European Union Petition has a particular challenge in supporting multiple languages in its political process.

Feedback from focus groups indicates that the multilingual process designed for EuroPetition has worked well, though attention has to be paid to making sure that the translations are of an adequate quality before the petitions go public. This is particularly an issue with English as it is used as a working language by administrators who may not be native speakers.

There are also potential benefits for creating or supporting a forum where petition organisers in different clusters (and languages) can share ideas. The recommendation above on the role of clusters in supporting links between local activists is relevant below:

Figure 14

Swedish Cluster Manager

Home [Dashboard](#) [Local Petitions](#) [EuroPetitions](#) [Discussions](#)

Local Petitions

13 petitions

Show Hidden Petitions

EuroPetitions	Site	Title	Description	Status	English Translation	
	Epetition Sweden	Information på Lättläst	Information om de frågor som ska avhandlas i Europaparlamentet ska finnas tillgänglig på Lättläst i alla medlemsländer.	<input type="button" value="approved"/> <input type="button" value="new"/> <input type="button" value="ignore"/> <input type="button" value="draft"/> <input type="button" value="approved"/>	Complete (Agreed by petitioner)	Start a discussion Hide new discussion
	Epetition Sweden	Samordna alla EU-länders elkontakter	Standardisera alla EU-länders elkontakter, så att dessa passar var som helst.	<input type="button" value="approved"/> <input type="button" value="Update"/>	Complete (Agreed by petitioner)	Start a discussion Hide new discussion

1.3.3 Improvement in decision making process

As noted above, the clearest evidence from Spain of improvements in the local decision process by petitions, is raising the profile of campaigns around public spaces and public transport in Málaga, including positive press coverage and political support.

At EU level, the data is mixed to say the least, and there is no evidence that the Petitions Committee processes have improved or even changed as a result of this project.

In addition, although the opportunity to contact the European Parliament was welcomed by citizens in principal, surveys and focus groups responses show a continuing low awareness on what is possible. Comments cover many items that are a national responsibility, such as health and education, animal rights, or areas that cannot be addressed through petitions (or the ECI) such as the structure of Lisbon Treaty, roles and costs of MEPs. This implies the need to be flexible about the ultimate targets of submitted petitions and the need for associated education and support – both for citizens, and the service providers.

2 Conclusion

Perhaps the greatest test of sustainability of a project is the desire for the participants to continue to work together after the funding has finished – as is the case with the ongoing EuroPetition network.

In EuroPetition, the European Parliament Petitions Committee has the opportunity to reduce their workload by preventing the submission of invalid petitions and taking advantage of local government to support the petitioning process. At the same time the process can support subsidiarity, increase transparency and citizen engagement. However, this can only happen if the Petitions Committee (ie the MEPs and the Secretariat) takes ownership of the process (and ensures provision of local support), and recognises the gains that it can make by proactively engaging with the petitioners at the beginning of the petition cycle to ensure concerned citizens the petitions that it does have to formally respond to are within scope and clearly worded. The Scottish (and German) Parliament has shown that this can be done without restricting the citizen's ultimate right to petition.

Furthermore the project has been able to deliver some tested thinking around issues of multi-lingual eDemocracy and citizen engagement that can be immediately and practically applied. The positive engagement with defining data standards for ePetitions and the process of defining the ECI presents an opportunity for the EuroPetition service, as it could be adapted to support the ECI process with relatively minor modifications.

Overall, it can be concluded that the EuroPetition project has met and in many cases exceeded its objectives. It has demonstrated that it is possible to promote the concept of ePetitions to widen and further understand citizen participation in contexts such as Spain where the petitioning concept is new. It has also demonstrated the proof of concept of a pan-European multilingual ePetitioning eParticipation service which can help citizens forge connections with the European Parliament, reducing the democratic deficit across the EU.

About EuroPetition

EuroPetition is a network of experts supporting citizens who want to petition the European Parliament from any of our five represented member states; Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Sweden, or the United Kingdom.

Petitioners can use the service to start petitions and then get help from the network in getting support and signatories in the other Member States.

The EuroPetition service also makes sure that petitions have been checked by experts to ensure that the petition has a reasonable chance of being taken up by the European Parliament. We will advise petitioners as to the correct institution for their petition, including instances where a National Parliament is more appropriate.

Our experience to date highlights the complexities of matching the subject matter of certain petitions to the correct European institution. While we still aim to present EuroPetitions to the European Parliament wherever possible, the EuroPetition service is interested in working along with other European institutions willing to take cross border petitions.

The network was created out of a funded project which looked at trialing the coordination and submission of local ePetitions and cross-border pan-European EuroPetitions to the European Parliament during 2010 from five regions working with clusters of 19 Local Authorities in Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the UK, and potentially involving over eight million citizens across the EU. The project is now drawing to a close and the network will continue after the project ended in December 2010.

For more information, or if you want help with a petition then please contact:

info@europetition.eu



EuroPetition

 **eParticipation**