



The European Neighbourhood Policy



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
External Relations



*Athens
November 2006*

Objectives

- Zone of prosperity, stability, security
- Close relations with our neighbours

Different neighbours, different relations

- **EFTA / EEA**
- **Candidate Countries** (Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
- **“Potential candidates”** (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia including Kosovo) – *Stabilisation and Association process*
- **Neighbours** – *European Neighbourhood Policy*

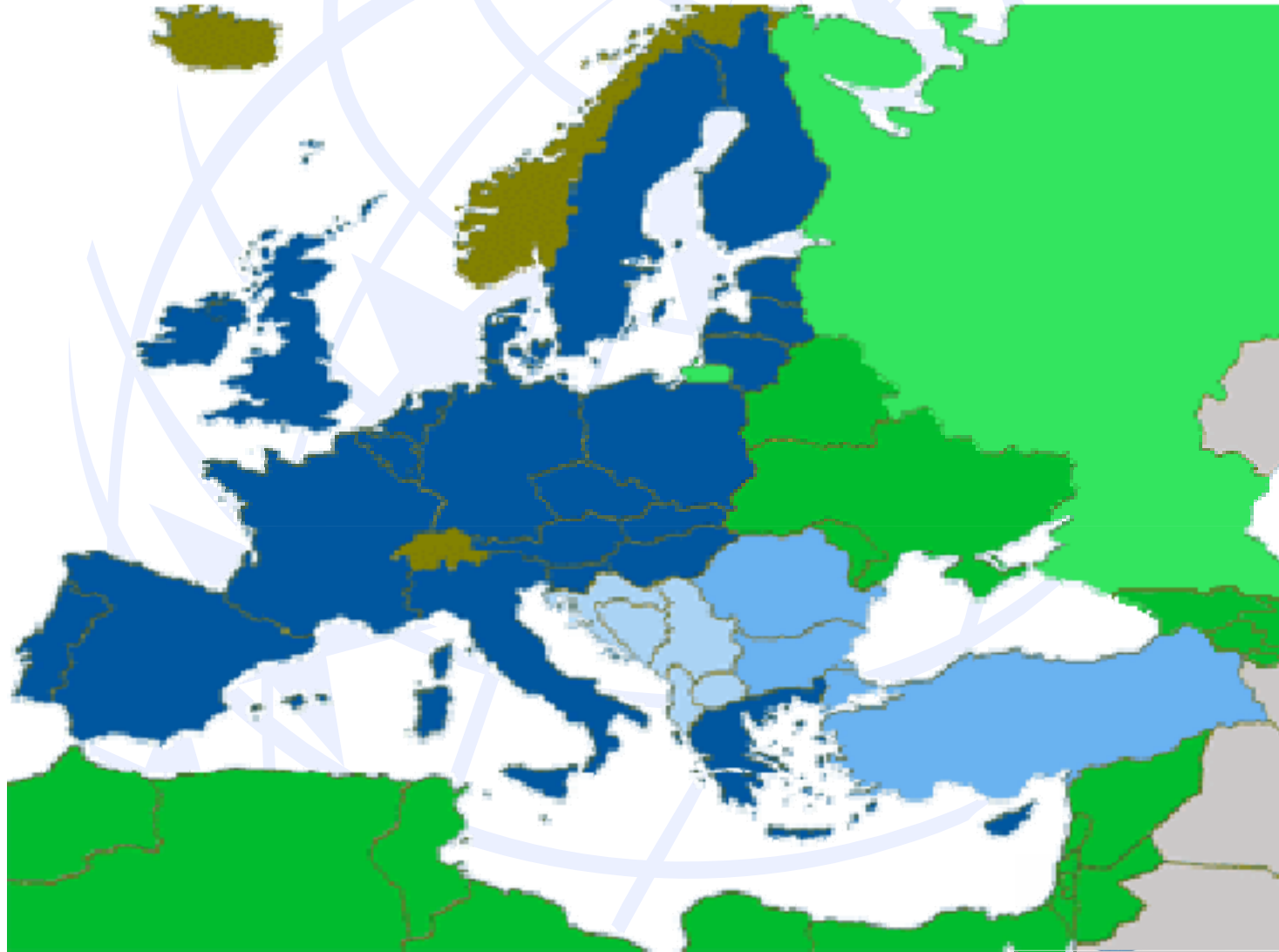
Which neighbours ?

The **immediate** neighbours of the enlarged EU ... but not countries with an accession perspective (Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Western Balkans ...)

- **Israel, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Ukraine** (*partner countries with Agreements in force 2004*)
- **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon** (*new ENP partners or those whose Agreements entered into force later*)
- **Algeria** (*latest Agreement to enter into force*)
- **Belarus, Libya, Syria** (*no Agreements in force*)

Not the Russian Federation, with whom the EU instead has a Strategic Partnership

The EU and its partners



Common values & interests

- Democracy, human rights, rule of law; market economy; sustainable development
- Stability, security, prosperity; joint response to common challenges (border management, prosperity gaps, crime, environment, health, terrorism, etc.)

Building on current framework

- ENP builds on legal and institutional accords (Association Agreements, Partnership and Co-operation Agreements, Barcelona Process, etc.)
- Established instruments (Association and Co-operation Councils, Committees, sub-Committees) provide mechanisms for promoting and monitoring implementation of Action Plans

ENP and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

- Same general objectives. ENP **complements** the EuroMed Partnership, which **continues** to be the key multilateral element of EU relations with our Mediterranean neighbours
- ENP offers **additional** bilateral incentives and opportunities
- **Differentiated** rather than multilateral, new tools and methods (precise reform goals and steps, regulatory harmonisation)
- Example: EuroMed envisages **trade integration**, focusing on tariff issues, ENP goes beyond to offer **economic integration**, inclusion in networks, regulatory alignment etc
- ENP helps to realise the **potential** of the EuroMed Partnership

Action plans

- Key operational instruments
- Country-specific, political documents
- Jointly defining agenda on political and economic reforms
- Short & medium term priorities
- Guidance for assistance programming

Action plans – Main areas

- Political Dialogue and reform
- Economic and social cooperation and development
- Trade related issues, market and regulatory reform
- Co-operation in Justice and Home Affairs
- Transport, energy, information society, environment, research and development
- People-to-people contacts, civil society, education, public health



State-of-play

- **Adopted Action Plans:** In 2005: Ukraine, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Israel, Palestinian Authority and, in November 2006, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Lebanon
- **Planned for 2007:**
 - Continuing to implement the first 7 Action Plans, as well as the ones for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Lebanon
 - Implementing the enhanced ENP
 - Opening up of programmes and agencies
 - ENPI financing

ENP and Environment

Three pillars:

- Promotion of good environmental governance
- Prevention of deterioration of the environment, protection of human health and rational use of natural resources (environment sectors)
- Enhancing international and regional co-operation

Promotion of good environmental governance

- strengthening of administrative structures
- access to information
- public participation
- environmental impact assessment
- communication strategies
- Support to civil society

Environment sectors

- framework legislation
- planning and strategies
- permitting/enforcement/inspection

International and regional co-operation

- implementation of relevant conventions (climate change, water)
- possible participation in selected European Environment Agency activities
- identification of possibilities with neighbour countries for enhanced regional co-operation

EC Financial support

Until 2007:

- 2000-06: €8.4bn (**MEDA** €5,3bn, **TACIS** €3,1bn)
- Plus EIB lending (€6.5bn Mediterranean, €600m Eastern Europe)
- 2004-2006: Neighbourhood Programmes (cross-border)

2007 onwards:

European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

- Approx **€12bn** for 2007-2013 (+32% increase)
- *Much* more flexible, policy-driven instrument
- Supporting priorities agreed in the ENP **Action Plans**
- Simplified approach for **cross-border co-operation**
- Technical assistance for **institutional capacity-building**
- **EIB** lending



ENP – More information

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm

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