EU Enlargement—and its Financial Support

Istanbul 27 June 2012
European Commission
The 2012 enlargement agenda
How to get in: conditions for membership

- Copenhagen criteria (1993)
  - Political
    - Stable democratic institutions
    - Human rights, protection of minorities
    - Rule of law
  - Economic
    - Functioning market economy
    - Capacity to cope with competitive forces in EU
  - Ability to take on obligations of membership
Steps from potential candidate to member

1. Potential candidate submits application
2. Commission opinion → Council decides on candidate status
3. Accession negotiations
4. Continuous monitoring of progress
   - European Parliament has to give assent
5. States sign & ratify accession treaty
EU FINANCIAL SUPPORT TOOLKIT

- European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights
- Instrument for Stability
- Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation

Development Cooperation Instrument
- Thematic Programs
- Global Public Goods
- Non-State Actors & Local Authorities
- Pan-African Programme

European Neighbourhood Instrument

Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

Partnership Instrument

Greenland Instrument

EDF (outside budget)

Common Implementing Regulation
(except Greenland and EDF)
Why support to Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries?

→ Candidate countries and potential candidates need to implement many reforms in order to comply with the conditions for EU membership (the before-mentioned Copenhagen criteria: political, economic and “acquis” related)
→ EU accompanies preparation with financial support through the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)
→ Hence IPA assistance is “accession driven”
IPA: INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION

Pre-Accession instrument to financially assist candidates (Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Iceland, Serbia & Montenegro) and potential candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Kosovo*)

This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
Components:

All Candidate and pre-Candidate countries:

I. Transition Assistance and Institution Building
   • Administrative cooperation measures
   • Institution Building Measures as Twinning and TAIEX
   • Technical assistance
   • Investment in regulatory infrastructures
   • Grant schemes
   • Project preparation facilities
   • Implementation of finance facilities in co-operation with IFIs
   • Participation in Community programmes and Agencies
   • Budget support (in exceptional circumstances)
   • National Programmes Prepared by national authorities (ownership!) and approved by the Commission and IPA Committee

II. Cross-Border Co-operation programme

Candidate countries only:

III. Regional Development ~ Structural Policy under ERDF

IV. Human Resources Development ~ Structural Policy under ESF

V. Rural Development ~ Rural development Policy
IPA: Multi–Beneficiary (Regional) programmes

- Horizontal programmes aim to address common needs across the beneficiary countries
- Why: Gain in efficiency (economy of scale) by implementing the same project simultaneously instead of 8 national programmes
- Example: INSPIRATION project on the spatial data network in the Western Balkans (common objective common way–one project), TAIEX (short–term assistance on acquis communautaire adoption) TWInNING (Mid–Term institution building).
- But also: refugees and social issues, Rule of Law, Western Balkan Investment Framework, Support for Civil Society, Statistics etc..
IPA: Multi–Beneficiary (Regional) programmes

- 10 % of the total IPA allocation is earmarked for Regional Programmes.
- Identification of areas of intervention by early co–ordination with stakeholders of the region.
- Example of a regional project: For the project on the INSPIRE directive (Inspiration) a working group was installed which contributed essentially to the drafting of the Terms of Reference of the project.
- Drafting of a sector working plan outlining objectives, priority areas, expected results, added value of regional approach and implementation timetable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population in 2009 (million)</th>
<th>MIFF 2007-2013 in million €</th>
<th>Average assistance per capita per year in €</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>26.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>24.53</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<td>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the</td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>42.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kosovo *</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>41.43</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>56.43</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1,392</td>
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<td>Total Western Balkans</td>
<td>23.7</td>
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<td>Iceland (2011–2013)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>13.53</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>4,832</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Enlargement countries</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>10,007</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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</table>
Main changes:

- Financial assistance to be granted in similar terms to both candidate countries & pre-candidates (= to all), irrespective of their status
- Component structure replaced by comprehensive country strategies: Addressing policy areas in partnership with the beneficiary country
- Move towards a logic of (co)financing policy strategies instead of individual projects which are to be developed both by beneficiaries and Commission
- Focus on results: performance reserve (= bonus about 10 to 15 % ) and possibility to shift allocations between policy objectives (within a country allocation) and/or between countries
→ National Programme How to obtain funding

- For national programmes:
- Principle of ownership: Initiative of Candidate Precandidate countries sometimes "inspired" by the European Commission
- Has to be in line with Multi-Indicative Planning Document (3 year cycle) of the Country ~ in line with strategic priorities of the country
- Has to have support of the government and the National IPA Co-ordinator
- Guidance of national authorities and Commission services
- Long planning and implementation cycle: Forward thinking is required
Institution Building Instruments of Enlargement

- **TWINNING**: MID-Term Institution Building between 6 months and 2 years where a so-called resident twinning advisor (RTA) acts as an on the spot advisor on the transfer of the acquis communautaire
- **TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange)**: Acquis introduction through short term study visits in member states and expert missions to Candidate Countries and Precandidate Countries
- **Coverage**: Acquis Communautaire in its integrity e.g. INSPIRE
- Demand driven accessible via TAIEX web-site
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Thank you for your attention