



The European Neighbourhood Instrument

ENI

EU and Neighbours: evolving relations



In 2004, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) was launched in order to:

- strengthen relations between the EU and the Neighborhood countries of the East and the South;
- bring tangible benefits to both the EU and its Neighborhood partners, including the introduction of regional initiatives;
- support the democratization process.





The aim of that partnership should be “to establish an area of prosperity and good neighborliness, founded on the values of the Union and characterized by close and peaceful relations based on cooperation”, according to the Treaty on European Union.





Enterprise policy is a key instrument for economic growth and development in Mediterranean partner countries in the EU's southern neighbourhood. Getting policy-making and the regulatory framework right is vital for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), which are important for job-creation and for more balanced economic growth.





- The ENP, including the Eastern Partnership and the Union for the Mediterranean, is implemented thanks to EU Programmes;
- The main instruments of this policy is the European Neighbourhood Instrument ([ENI](#)), which has replaced the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument ([ENPI](#));
- The budget allocated to ENI is €15.433 billion will provide the bulk of funding to the European Neighbourhood countries through a number of programmes.

EU: a major donor

The EU is a major donor for the Neighbourhood. Support to the region is mainly managed by the Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid and channelled through EU Delegations on the ground.



The 16 ENI Partner Countries are:

*ENI South - Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan,
Lebanon, Libya Morocco, Palestine, Syria^{*},
Tunisia*

*ENI East - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus,
Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine*





The ENI is designed to give greater emphasis than previously to bilateral relations between the EU and each neighbouring country.

*The bilateral **Action Plans** are the main documents guiding the partnership between the EU and its partner countries participating in the ENP.*

This political document reflects the priorities agreed between a country and the EU and spells out the planned economic and political reforms with short and medium term priorities.



What's new?

Under the ENI, assistance to Neighbours will:

Become **faster and more flexible**, reducing the complexity and length of the programming process, making assistance more relevant to the policy framework;

Offer **incentives** for best performers through the **more-for-more** approach that allows the EU to increase its support to those partners that are genuinely implementing what has been jointly agreed;

Allow for **greater differentiation** so that the EU allocates a greater proportion of funds where its support can have the highest impact;

Aim for **mutual accountability** so that it takes greater account of human rights, democracy and good governance when it comes to allocating assistance;

Civil society organisations and **local authorities**, are more involved in preparing, implementing and monitoring EU support.

How support is provided

Support through the ENI is provided through three types of programmes:

Bilateral programmes covering support to one partner country;

Multi-country programmes which address challenges common to all or a number of partner countries, and regional and sub-regional cooperation between two or more partner countries;

Cross-Border Cooperation programmes between Member States and partner countries taking place along their shared part of the external border of the EU (including Russia).

Six objectives

Fostering human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, equality, sustainable democracy, good governance and a thriving civil society.

Achieving progressive integration into the EU internal market and enhanced co-operation including through legislative approximation and regulatory convergence, institution building and investments.

Creating conditions for well managed mobility of people and promotion of people-to-people contacts.

Encouraging development, poverty reduction, internal economic, social and territorial cohesion, rural development, climate action and disaster resilience.

Promoting confidence building and other measures contributing to security and the prevention and settlement of conflicts.

Enhancing sub-regional, regional and Neighbourhood wide collaboration as well as Cross-Border Cooperation.





Thanks for your attention!

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