

Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020: Heading IV - External relations

“The EU as a global player”

European Parliament

Committee on Development


08 December 2011



Guiding political objectives of MFF external action package

The EU is able to speak with one voice to:

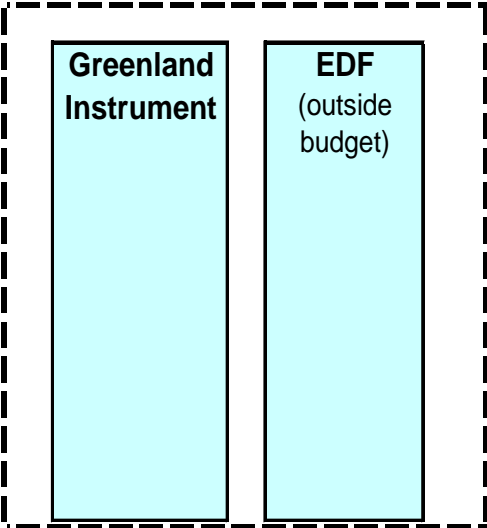
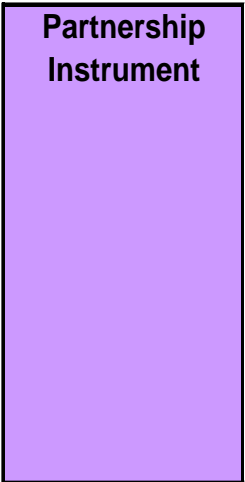
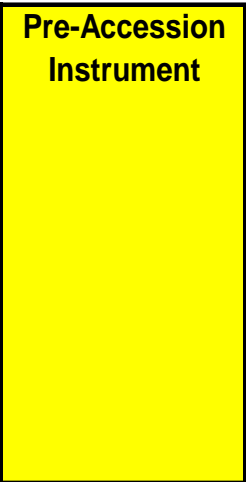
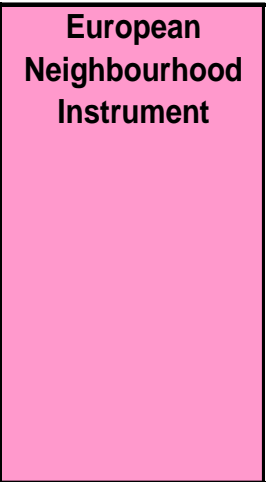
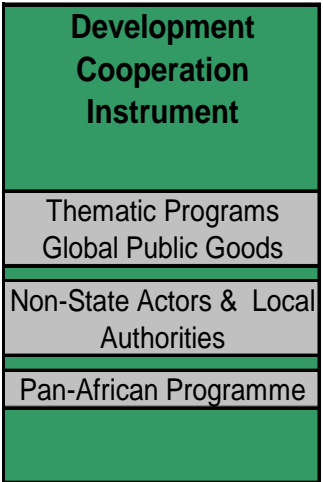
- Promote shared **values** (Democracy, Human Rights, Rule of law)
- Eradicate poverty and achieve the **MDGs**
- Enhance external projection of **internal policies** and promote **EU interests** worldwide
- Invest in **EU's Neighbourhood** and underpin our commitment to **Enlargement**
- Improving crisis prevention and Strengthening **international security**
- Demonstrate **solidarity** with people facing man-made or natural disasters
- Promote **stronger multilateral co-operation**



The Parliament's resolution on the next MFF, June 8, 2011 (SURE committee)

- Reiterates its deep concern at the chronic underfinancing and particularly acute flexibility problems in the implementation of ... external activities.... stresses, accordingly, the need to close the gap between its ambitions and resources in foreign policy, by ensuring adequate financial resources and efficient flexibility mechanisms in order to enable the Union to respond... ;
- Stresses that EU foreign policy should be based on...democracy, respect for human rights, diversity, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law

The proposed instruments





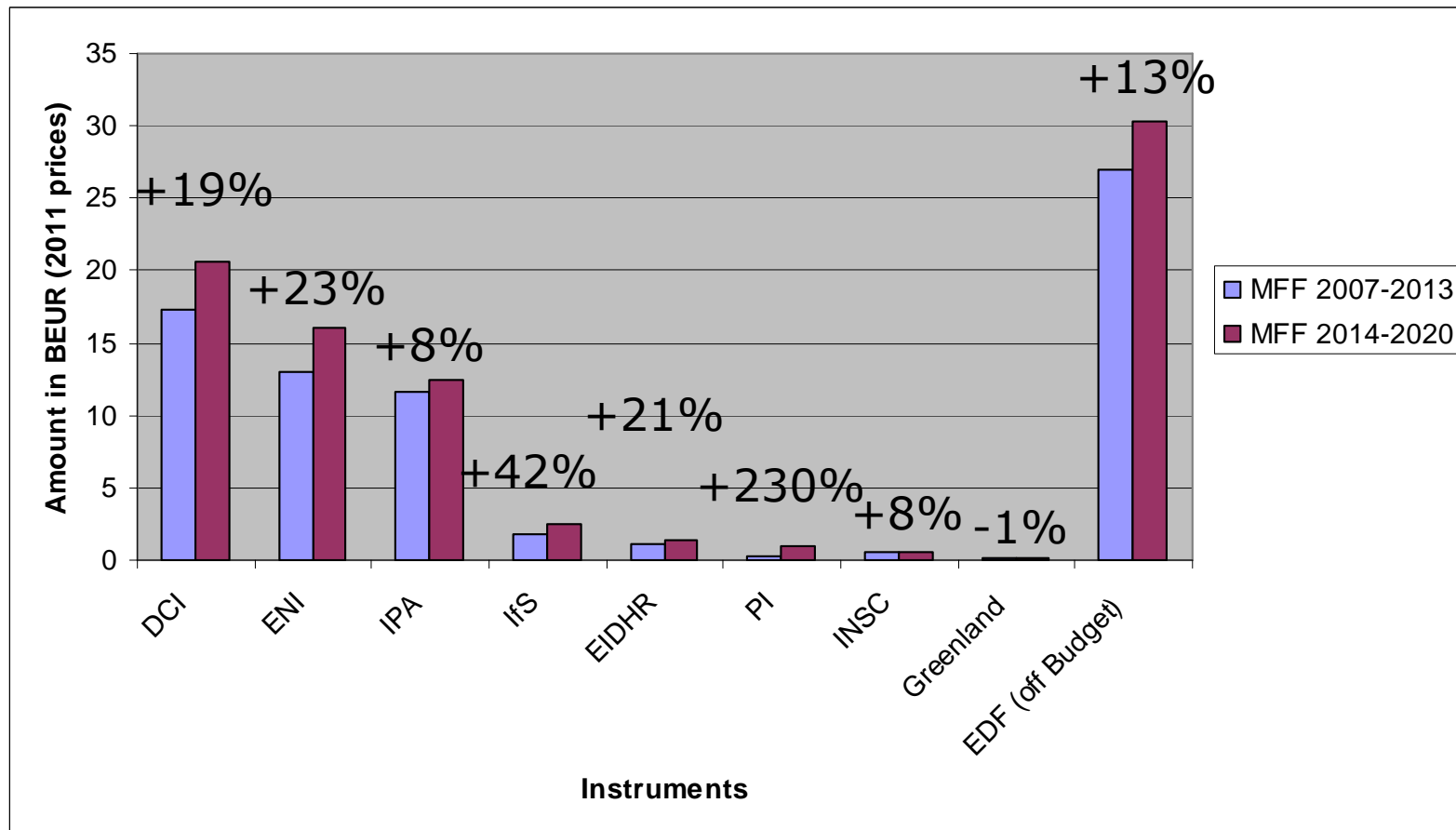
Budget for the instruments of the external MFF package of 7.12.2011 (in current prices)

➤ Pre-accession instrument	14,110 M€
➤ European Neighbourhood Instrument	18,182 M€
➤ Development Cooperation Instrument	23,295 M€
➤ Partnership Instrument	1,131 M€
➤ Instrument for Stability	2,829 M€
➤ European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights	1,578 M€
➤ Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	631 M€
➤ Instrument for Greenland	219 M€
➤ European Development Fund (outside Budget)	34,276 M€
TOTAL	96,251 M€

Package (without EDF) = 78% of Heading IV

Heading IV (without EDF) = almost 7% of total MFF

Comparison Past and Present (in 2011 prices) – Instruments of the package





Development Cooperation Instrument – DCI (1)

- **Geographic programmes:** bilateral & regional cooperation with developing countries outside ENI, IPA & EDF- differentiated approach
- **Thematic programmes:**
 - ⇒ **Global public goods and challenges:** climate change & environment, energy, human development, food security, migration
 - ⇒ **Civil society organisations & local authorities:** to empower these actors to take part in development strategies & processes
- **Pan-African programme:** for Africa-EU Strategic Partnership
- Greater **sectoral concentration** at country level
- Improved **EU coordination** through joint EU & Member States framework document & enhanced possibilities for **joint programming**



Development Cooperation Instrument – DCI (2)

- **Strengthened parliamentary scrutiny** for EP
- **Flexibility for a faster decision-making**
 - ⇒ particularly in cases of crisis, post-crisis and fragility
 - ⇒ unallocated funds
 - ⇒ single 'Global public goods and challenges' programme
- **Simplification of programming**
 - ⇒ CSPs may be replaced by other existing strategy documents
 - ⇒ alignment with national cycle



11th EDF Internal Agreement

- Cooperation with **ACPs & OCTs**
- **Outside the Budget**
- But further **alignment of MS contribution keys** with budget keys
- Communication with, in annex, a draft **Internal Agreement**
- **In parallel, proposal for a Council decision** on the New financial protocol of the Cotonou Agreement
- **Implementing regulation** in 2012



European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - EIDHR

- **Scope fully preserved**
 - **absence of third country consent;**
 - **complementarity to other instruments**
- And **updated with developments** since 2007
 - **support to democracy;**
 - **economic & social rights; freedom of thought**
- EU **Election Observation Missions** remain a key component
- Stronger strategic focus on most **difficult countries**



Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation - INSC

- Geographical coverage: all third countries, but priority for **pre-accession** and **neighbouring countries**
- **Objectives**
 - ⇒ Promote **nuclear safety culture** and implement **high nuclear safety standards** & radiation protection
 - ⇒ **Safe management** of spent fuel and radioactive waste, decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites
 - ⇒ Frameworks and methodologies for **effective safeguards for nuclear material** in third countries



Instrument for Stability – IfS

➤ **Specific objectives:**

- ⇒ Provide **swift crisis-response** in political conflicts and natural disaster situations – **NON-PROGRAMMABLE**.
 - ⇒ Enhance EU **crisis-preparedness, conflict-prevention** and **peace-building** capacity - **PROGRAMMABLE**.
 - ⇒ **Build capacity** to address global and trans-regional security threats - **PROGRAMMABLE**.
- **Increase flexibility** for programming and implementation



EU-Greenland Partnership

- The proposal of a revised partnership recognises:
 - ⇒ The emerging **international awareness towards Greenland**
 - ⇒ The **geostrategic importance** of Greenland
- The Partnership allows for:
 - ⇒ Moving Greenland towards a **diversified economy**
 - ⇒ Increased focus on **policy dialogue** in areas of increased **global importance** (e.g. Arctic issues)



Partnership Instrument – PI

- **Context:** acceleration of globalisation, transformation of world economy, emerging new powers
- **Strategic objective:** Project EU policies **to support EU interests abroad** and **address major global challenges**
- **Specific Objectives:**
 - ⇒ Implementing the **international dimension of the “Europe 2020” Strategy**
 - ⇒ Improving **market access & developing trade & business opportunities** for EU companies through economic partnerships and **business and regulatory cooperation**
 - ⇒ Increasing the leverage and visibility of the Union **and its role on the world scene**
- **No ODA requirement**



European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)

- Increased **financial amount** of 18.2 M€
- Application of the “**more for more**” **principle**, allowing for **differentiation** for financial allocations and for the programming process
- Addressing the **complexity and length of the programming**
- Streamlining the **scope of the Instrument**, focus on the **policy objectives** and **key areas of cooperation**



Instrument for Pre-Accession – IPA II:

- The need for pre-accession assistance remains, the current instrument is quite successful ⇒ allow for **continuity with fine-tuning**
- Help the countries meet the **Copenhagen criteria** and contribute to the objectives of the EU2020 Strategy through:
 - ⇒ Support for **political reforms**
 - ⇒ Support for economic, social and territorial development and reforms, with a view to a **sustainable, smart and inclusive growth**
 - ⇒ Strengthening of the ability of beneficiary countries to fulfil the **obligations** stemming from membership
 - ⇒ **Regional integration** and **territorial cooperation** involving beneficiary countries and Member States



Common Implementing Regulation for all instruments (except EDF and Greenland)

- New **harmonised, simplified & flexible decision-making procedures** common to 4 geographic instruments (DCI, ENI, IPA, and PI) and 3 thematic instruments (IfS, EIDHR, INSC)
- Implementing **measures to be adopted faster**, thus accelerating the delivery of EU assistance
- Provisions on **implementation significantly simplified** (consistency with the review of the Financial Regulation)
- Use of **innovative financial tools** (e.g. blending)



Way ahead

Timing of negotiations:

- December 2012 (CY pres): Agreement on new MFF regulation between European Parliament and Council?
- 2013: Adoption by Council and EP of new legal bases?
- 2014: Entry into force of legal bases