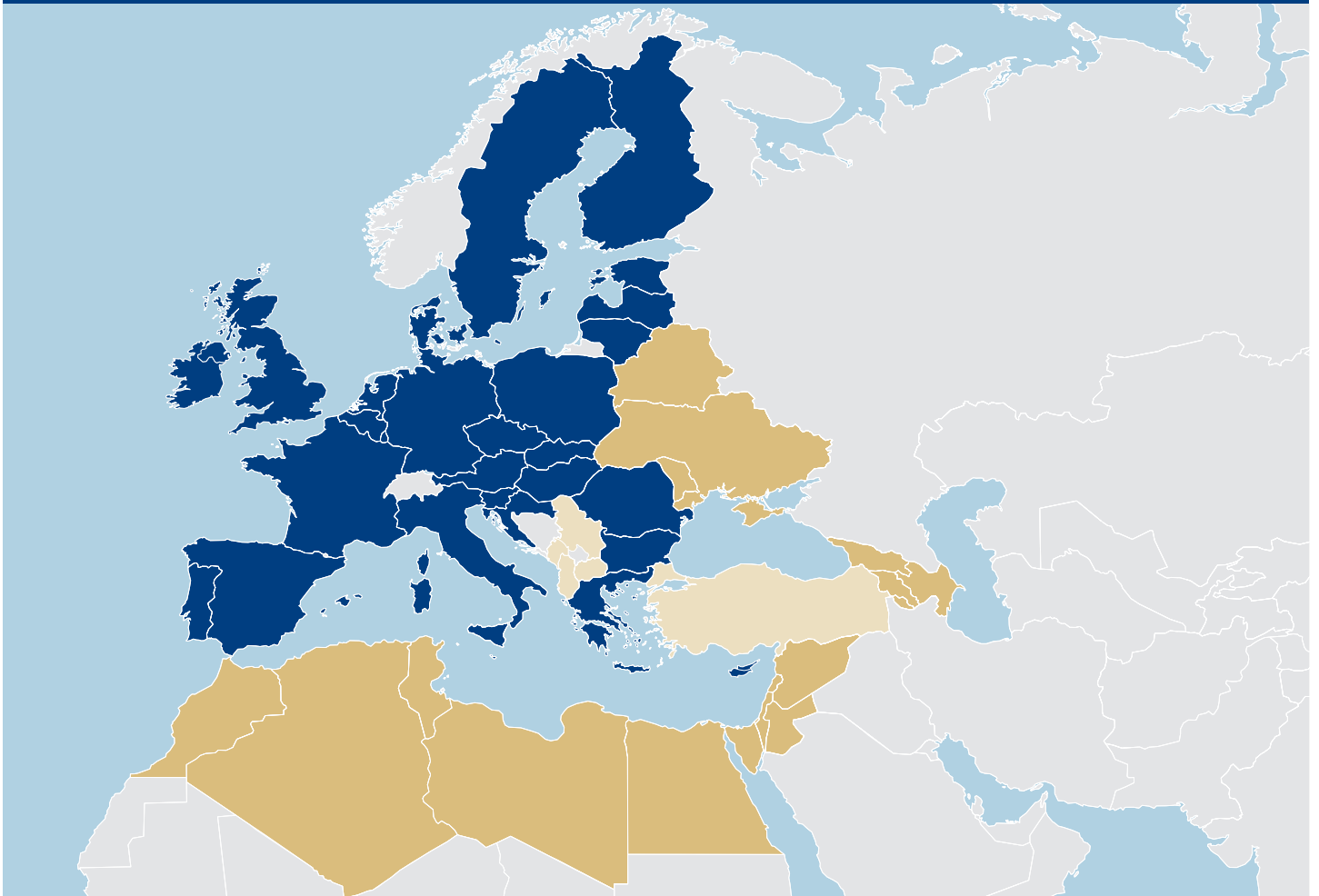
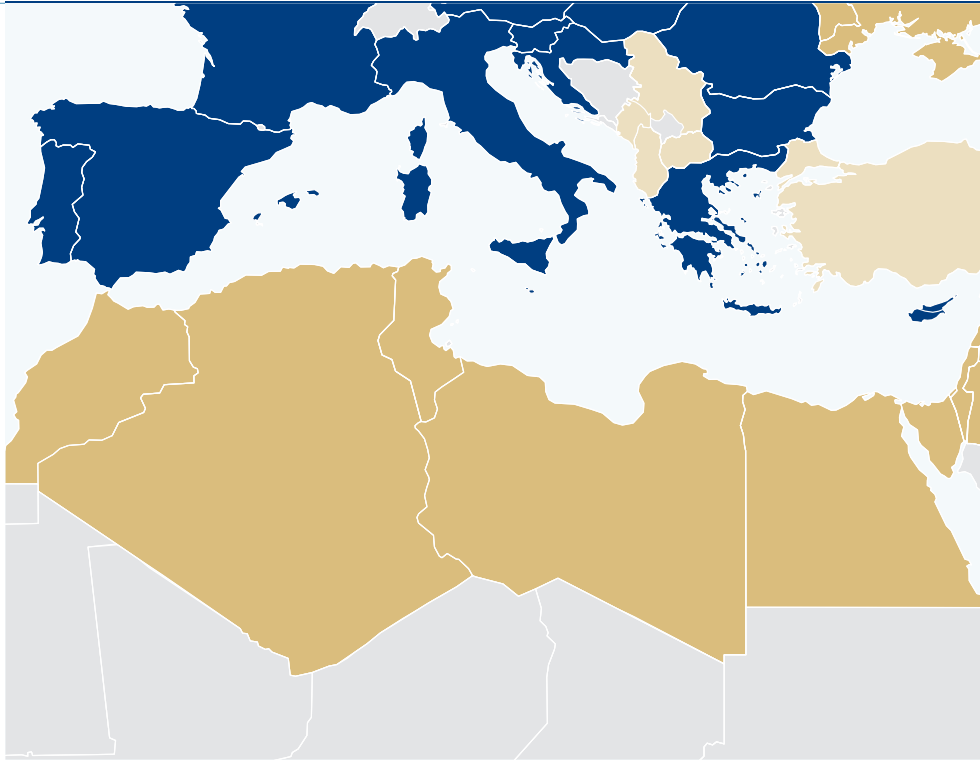


# Towards a New European Neighbourhood Policy

Impulses for discussion

European Neighbourhood Conference  
Berlin, November 26/27, 2014



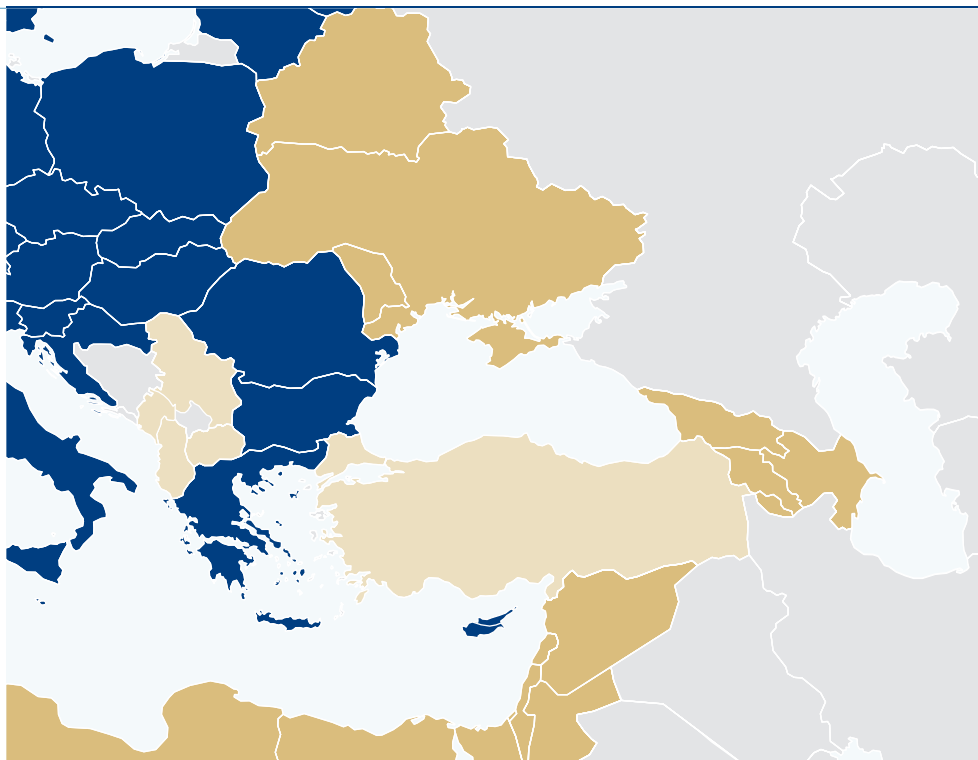


## Towards a New European Neighbourhood Policy

The Lisbon treaty calls on the EU to “develop a special relationship with neighbouring countries, aiming to establish an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness, founded on the values of the Union” (Art. 8). Collaboration within the ENP framework is independent of the process of potential EU accession, yet it neither prejudices future development of EU relations with any respective partner. In times of geopolitical turmoil and revolutionary transformations, the existing framework neither meets the aspirations of the 16 neighbours nor the expectations of the EU. The future ENP has to develop alternative mechanisms and answer new needs.

### EU neighbours’ needs and expectation towards the ENP

- The ENP encompasses policies which are tailored to the specific interests, aspirations, and needs of individual partner countries.
- The ENP offers a wider array of mechanisms for EU collaboration to countries which express a genuine interest in deeper association.
- The ENP respects the will of countries which, for the time being, refrain from closer collaboration, but develops offers which meet their expectations.
- The EU offers more freedom of movement and open markets to neighbouring countries which fulfil the requirements.
- The ENP does not impede collaboration with third actors.



## EU needs and expectations from the ENP countries

- The ENP countries' actions are in line with jointly defined objectives, otherwise, support is withdrawn so as to apply conditionality more systematically ("more for more – less for less").
- Partner countries understand and respect that the ENP actively involves their civil societies.
- Partner countries join forces, institutionalise forms of regional cooperation and take responsibility for their common security, peace, and prosperity within and beyond ENP.

## A New ENP

- The ENP has consistent and strong backing from the EU member states, which coordinate their bilateral foreign policies vis-à-vis neighbouring countries.
- The High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy is empowered as multilaterally respected and trusted interlocutor for the neighbourhood countries and representative of the EU member countries.
- ENP and CFSP complement each other and should therefore be closely aligned under the responsibility of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.
- The EU's activities in the neighbourhood are more visible.
- The ENP is implemented in close cooperation with the Directorates General responsible for trade, agriculture, development, and migration of the European Commission.
- Strengthened regional and multilateral instruments complement the ENP's bilateral approach.
- The ENP pursues a broader concept of neighbourhood, including enhanced dialogue with the "neighbours' neighbours", to meet the EU's various interests in these regions.
- Beyond ENP: Facing more conflicts in its direct neighbourhood, the EU launches a strong diplomatic initiative to foster cooperation and security in its neighbouring regions which involve all relevant actors. The EU is willing to support neighbouring countries in the resolution of conflicts.

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