

# EMP and ENP (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and European Neighborhood Policy)

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## Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

- EMP (or Barcelona Process started in 1995 (EU=15 states)
- cooperation agreements were re-launched in 2008 as the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)
- "to strengthen its relations with the countries in the Mashriq and Maghreb regions"



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## Members:

The 15 EU member states of the time

12 southern Mediterranean states  
(Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta,  
Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian  
Authority)

Relationship between North  
(Europe) and South (the  
Mediterranean) through:  
- Economic  
- Political  
- Social relations

Strategy to encourage  
partners to follow the EU's  
own integration path.



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Then:  
→ 2004 the big expansion of the EU- 10 new countries became members.

So:  
→ Conditions for security in Europe changed. The EU countries were concerned over cross-border criminal activity and illegal immigration arising from the new neighbors to the east.

EU started to work on a new foreign policy- The European Neighborhood Policy (ENP).

The expression "**ring of friends**", coined by Romano Prodi in 2002, has become a central element in the rhetoric surrounding the EU's new foreign policy effort- The Neighborhood Policy- which **does not supplant** the Barcelona project's partnership policy, **but supplement it**.



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Pace:  
"The shift from **regionalism** to **bilateralism**, from the EMP to the ENP, can be understood as a move from the dynamics of integration *per se* to a new type of (EU) international regime that recognizes the inherent diversity within southern Mediterranean partner countries and therefore the need to differentiate between neighbors to the south."

Creation of "ring of friends" around EU and the strengthening of "stability, security and well-being for all concerned". (Commission of the European Communities 2003:9)

ENP is highly focused on bilateral (rather than multilateral, cooperative and intra-regional) relations.



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- EU's ambition to act as a "**normative power**".  
- The implementation of the objectives is laid out through **Action Plans**. (=documents for further development of the EU's relations with its neighbors on **bilateral basis**).

**EMP model: normative regionalism**

**ENP model: normative bilateralism.**

However, the situation 12 years on since the launching of the EMP- is not positive. The economic and political challenges persist. Civil society is still underdeveloped.

The EU is not able to enforce normative pressure on its med.partners to endorse its own principles.

The emphasis in ENP documents is democracy, human rights, market economy, security, prosperity...etc. which pave the way to "**common values and interests**".



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The EU offers its neighbours the possibility in participating in various EU programmes. But, in return, it requests neighbours's commitment to "common values". The key EU's operational tools are agreed Action Plans that are based on these "common values...."

"The EU's mantra in the ENP is: "look, if you (neighbours) become more like us, or as close as possible, we will reward you".

**Double strategy!**

The identification of the EU as a normative power on the one hand, and on the other, the pursuit of political and economic interests.



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## Conclusion:

The ENP was launched in 2004 to promote closer relations with the countries adjacent to the EU. Prosperity, stability and security in these areas are in the mutual interest of the EU and its neighbours.

At present, 16 partners are addressed by the ENP: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, the Republic of Moldova, Morocco, the occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine.

The ENP provides the EU with the means to deepen bilateral relations with these countries. The policy is based upon a mutual commitment to common values: democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development.

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Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy  
[Stefan Füle](#)



High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Vice-President of the European Commission  
[Baroness Catherine Ashton](#)

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# Den ende! Tak for at Lytte!

