

Razvojna politika EU

CILJI:

- trajnostni gospodarski in družbeni razvoj,
- postopna integracija v svetovno ekonomijo,
- izničenje revščine

NAČELA:

- demokracija in pravna država,
- človekove pravice,
- multilateralizem

Deljene pristojnosti med DČ in EU

Vloga EU:

- vodi
- dopolnjuje
- koordinira

sredstva

Sistem splošnih preferenc (predvsem za industrijske dobrine)

Pomoč v hrani

Urgentna pomoč

Pomoč nevladnim organizacijam

Gospodarska, trgovinska, industrijska, tehnična in finančna pomoč v obliki sporazumov o sodelovanju

Področja razvojnega sodelovanja:

institucionalno sodelovanje (tradicionalno - članstvo v različnih mednarodnih organizacijah; neposredno sodelovanje med donatorko in prejemnico; sodelovanje z nedržavnimi institucijami - sofinanciranje projektov)

trgovinsko sodelovanje (splošni sistem preferenc - opuščanje ali zniževanje carinskih dajatev za proizvode, ki imajo esencialni pomen pri razvoju gospodarstva države)

tehnično in finančno sodelovanje (vlaganje v javne projekte in projekte za tehnično sodelovanje)

druga področja sodelovanja (izobraževanje, zaščita človekovih pravic, pravic žensk in otrok, okolja, kultura, boj proti aidsu, drogam, humanitarna pomoč in oskrba s hrano)

Instrumenti razvojnega sodelovanja

pravni: enostranski (EU enostransko vpelje določeno vrsto pomoči za državo ali skupino držav) ali v obliki konvencije (mednarodni sporazumi; multilateralni ali bilateralni sporazumi)

finančni: proračun EU (letno se za države AKP nameni približno 700 milijonov evrov), Evropski razvojni sklad (vanj na osnovi za to določenega ključa prispevajo vse države EU); bilateralni programi držav članic EU

KONKRETEN PRIMER

As one of the world's least developed countries, Tanzania benefits from duty-free access for all its exports to the European Union except arms and munitions. Tanzania is also one of the EU's 79 partners in the **African-Caribbean-Pacific** (ACP) group which benefit from the **Cotonou trade and aid Agreement**. The EU is Tanzania's biggest external market, taking more than 50 % of its exports, while the Union provides just over 20 % of Tanzania's imports, mainly of capital goods and equipment. EU aid to Tanzania is worth more than €100 million a year. EU-funded projects focus on the transport infrastructure, education, water supply, the environment, AIDS prevention and support for good governance.

KRITERIJI ZA ŠIRITEV

'Evropska država' (primer Maroka)

☐ Načelo iz člena 4(1) PES

☐ Spoštovanje načel iz člena 6(1) PEU

☐ Kopenhagenski kriteriji (1993) politični, ekonomski, *acquis communautaire*

☐ Evropski svet v Madridu 1995

☐ Evropski svet v Helsinkih 1999

Pravna podlaga

Člen 237 Rimske pogodbe

- Vsaka evropska država lahko zaprosi za članstvo v Skupnosti. Prošnjo naslovi na Svet, ki po prejemu mnenja Komisije o tem odloča soglasno. Pogoji sprejema in prilagoditve te pogodbe, ki so potrebne zaradi sprejema, so predmet sporazuma med državami članicami in državo prosilko. Ta sporazum se predloži v ratifikacijo vsem državam pogodbenicam v skladu z njihovimi ustavnimi pravili.

Člen O Pogodbe o Evropski uniji (MP)

- Vsaka evropska država lahko zaprosi za članstvo v Uniji. Prošnjo naslovi na Svet, ki o tem odloča soglasno po posvetovanju s Komisijo in po prejemu privolitve Evropskega parlamenta, ki odloča z absolutno večino svojih članov. Pogoji sprejema in prilagoditve temeljnih pogodb Unije, ki so potrebne zaradi sprejema, so predmet sporazuma med državami članicami in državo prosilko. Ta sporazum se predloži v ratifikacijo vsem državam pogodbenicam v skladu z njihovimi ustavnimi pravili.

Lizbonska pogodba

- Tako Lizbonska pogodba prvič omenja pristopne kriterije (t.i. Kopenhagenske kriterije, sprejete na vrhu Evropskega sveta, leta 1993). Čeprav Kopenhagenskih kriterijev pogodba izrecno ne našteva, pa se nanje vseeno sklicuje. Država kandidatka bo, skladno z Lizbonsko pogodbo, o prošnji za članstvo v Uniji sedaj obvestila tudi nacionalne parlamente držav članic ter Evropski parlament, vendar pa bo odločanje o pristopu še vedno zahtevalo soglasno odločitev Sveta.
- Države kandidatke morajo poleg omenjenih kriterijev spoštovati tudi vrednote, h katerim je zavezana Unija, slednja pa mora biti sposobna asimilacije novih članic (integracijska sposobnost)
- Novost Lizbonske pogodbe je predvsem nadzor nad izvajanjem načela subsidiarnosti. Po načelu subsidiarnosti lahko Evropska unija ukrepa samo v primeru, da so ukrepi na evropski ravni učinkovitejši od ukrepov na nacionalni ravni, z izjemo področij, ki sodijo v njeno izključno pristojnost

DRŽAVE KANDIDATKE

Hrvaška in Turčija bosta danes v Luksemburgu odprli vsaka dve novi poglavji v pristopnih pogajanjih z Evropsko unijo. Hrvaška bo tako slovensko predsedovanje sklenila z 20, Turčija pa z osmimi odprtimi od skupaj 35 poglavij, nato pa si lahko med francoskim predsedovanjem obetata obdobje negotovosti.

Hrvaška bo odprla poglavje o socialni politiki in zaposlovanju ter poglavje o prostem pretoku delavcev ter tako med slovenskim predsedovanjem ne bo napredovala toliko, kot si je želela. Hrvaški zunanji minister Gordan Jandroković je namreč aprila v Bruslju povedal, da bi lahko med slovenskim predsedovanjem odprla še štiri ali pet poglavij.

Hrvaško, ki je doslej odprla 18 poglavij od 35, sicer čaka do konca junija pomembna naloga - izpolniti mora vsa merila za odprtje poglavij, če želi od Evropske komisije jeseni dobiti ciljni datum za konec pristopnih pogajanj. To naj bi bila jesen 2009, še do konca mandata te komisije.

Nove korake na poti v EU bo v torek napravila tudi **Turčija**, ki bo prav tako odprla dve novi poglavji v pristopnih pogajanjih z EU: poglavje o pravu družb in poglavje o intelektualni lastnini. Turčija, ki je pogajanja začela hkrati s Hrvaško oktobra 2005, napreduje počasneje od Hrvaške, predvsem zaradi težav s Ciprom in Francijo.

Najbolj odprta ostaja usoda **Makedonije**. Slovensko predsedstvo si je zastavilo cilj, da bi na poti v EU čim prej napredovala tudi Makedonija, edina od treh kandidatk za članstvo v EU, ki še ni začela pristopnih pogajanj, vendar spodbudno sporočilo za zdaj ni bilo mogoče zaradi politične nestabilnosti v Makedoniji in zaradi Grčije.

EU-ZDA

The EU and the USA established diplomatic relations as early as 1953, but it was only in November 1990 that the cooperation was formalised for the first time with the [Transatlantic Declaration](#) [34 KB]. Since December 1995, the [New Transatlantic Agenda](#) [43 KB] (NTA) has provided the foundation for the relationship.

The ambitious agenda of cooperation between the EU and the US is taken forward via constant, intensive dialogue. This dialogue takes place at various levels, from the [annual summit meetings](#) between EU and US Leaders to technical work at expert level. Within the framework of the NTA and in line with the [Transatlantic Economic Partnership \(TEP\)](#) [115 KB] launched in 1998, the [Transatlantic Economic Council \(TEC\)](#) was created in 2007 to take forward efforts to boost the transatlantic economy. Together, the EU and the USA have the largest bilateral trade and investment relationship in the world, roughly 40% of the world trade and over 60% of the world GDP. In keeping with the evolving political and legal personality of the EU, there is active cooperation across a host of sectors: cooperation in justice and home affairs, energy and energy security, environment, science & technology, education & training...

Largest trade partners: The EU and US form the largest bilateral trade partnership in the world if you look at goods and services combined. Goods trade alone in 2007 amounted to over €440 billion.

A trade surplus: The EU enjoys a surplus of €80 billion in goods trade with the US, importing €181 billion while exporting €261 billion. While the US remains the first destination for EU goods, the EU now imports more from China. EU trade with the USA is dominated by manufactured goods. In 2007, more than two-fifths of trade with the USA were machinery and vehicles, with chemicals and other manufactured each accounting for more than a fifth of trade.

Services trade: Trade in services continued to grow in both directions, with total trade estimated at more than €266 billion. Again the EU recorded a surplus (€11 billion).

Largest investment partners: The European Union (EU) and United States are each other's largest foreign investor. In 2006, the stock of EU direct investment in the United States reached \$1.11 trillion, accounting for almost half of the total stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the United States. In 2007, EU investment represented 42 percent of global investment flows to the United States. The transatlantic investment relationship is also symmetrical: in 2006, the U.S. stock of FDI in the EU totaled \$1.12 trillion. In 2007, over half of all private direct investment outflows from the United States were directed to the EU.

ESP

1. Evropska komisija pripravi [Poročila o posamezni državi](#), v katerih oceni politično in gospodarsko situacijo ter oceni kdaj in kako je možno okrepiti odnose s posamezno državo. Poročila so predana Svetu EU, ki odloči o nadaljnjih korakih.
2. Naslednja stopnja je [Akcijski načrt ESP](#), ki je prilagojen glede na potrebe in kapacitete ter skupne interese EU in posamezne države partnerice. Načrt in vključuje agendo političnih in ekonomskih reform ter sodelovanja na ostalih, za partnerici ključnih sektorjih (običajno so to področja političnih reform, ekonomskega in socialnega sodelovanja in razvoja, trgovinske menjave, kazenskih in notranjih zadev, transporta, energetike, okoljevarstva, znanosti, itd.). Evropska unija tako partnericam v zameno za napredek na področjih opredeljenih v Akcijskem načrtu ponuja višjo stopnjo vključevanja v Evropske programe in omrežja, povišano finančno in tehnično podporo ter tudi večji dostop do trga EU.
3. Izpolnjevanje obojestranskih obvez in doseganje ciljev je redno nadzorovano. Celoten partnerski **odnos je izredno dinamičen, saj ko je zaznan viden napredek** pri doseganju zastavljenih ciljev, se le-ti lahko v skupnem dogovoru nadgradijo, **sodelovanje** pa se tako **poglobi**.
4. Izvajanje reform se podpira skozi različne oblike [finančne in tehnične pomoči EU](#)

BELORUSIJA

Belarus, while covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, does not participate fully in it. EU Belarus

Relations are governed by successive Council Conclusions stating, for example, that contacts “will be established solely through the Presidency, SG/HR, the Commission and the Troika” and that “Community and Member States’ assistance programmes will support the needs of

the population and democratisation, notably by humanitarian, regional, cross-border cooperation

and by projects supporting directly or indirectly democratisation and democratic forces in Belarus”.

The principal objectives of EU cooperation with Belarus are therefore to support the needs of the

population, to directly and indirectly support democratisation, and to mitigate the effects of the selfisolation

of Belarus on its population.

The National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2007-2010 translates these objectives into two priority areas:

- i) Social and economic development, including actions to alleviate the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe, and;
- ii) Democratic development and good governance.

UKRAJINA

Strengthen partnership and practical cooperation between the European Union, its Member States and Ukraine in the field of freedom, security and justice;

Support Ukraine’s effort to consolidate democracy, protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Promote the strengthening of stability and effectiveness of state

institutions concerned, as a basis for consolidating rule of law more generally;

Continue work with Ukraine to ensure the application of the principles of rule of law, independence and efficiency of the judiciary including access to justice and good governance;

Ensure the ratification and full implementation of the international instruments of particular importance in the area of justice and home affairs;

ŠVICA

Switzerland is the EU's closest neighbour, not only geographically, but also culturally and economically. It is its second trading partner (services included), after the US and before China. Over 900 000 EU citizens live and work in Switzerland, and many more cross the borders or transit the country on a regular basis.

Since the rejection of the Agreement on the European Economic Area by public referendum in 1992, Switzerland has been aiming to obtain similar access to the internal market through the negotiation of bilateral sector agreements, while at the same time retaining comparative advantages like bank secrecy and limited judicial cooperation in that respect, weaker export controls (dual use), predatory tax regimes, and less stringent competition laws. Seven bilateral agreements (on free movement of persons, public procurement, land and air transport, agriculture, research, and mutual recognition of conformity assessment) were concluded in 1999 and entered into force on 1 June 2002. Together with the EC-Switzerland Agreement of 1972, which established free trade in goods and competition rules, they form the basis for bilateral relations.

Switzerland applied for membership of the EU in 1992, but as a result of two negative referenda (on the EEA in 1992, and on the start of accession negotiations in 2001) the issue is on ice for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, in 2004 the Swiss Parliament decided to maintain the application for membership, while the European Union maintains its position that the EU stays open for Switzerland to join.

ISLANDIJA

Iceland has been a member of EFTA since 1970 and has a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the EEC since 1972. Most of Iceland's economic and commercial relations with the EU are covered by the [European Economic Agreement \(EEA\)](#). It is in force since 1.1.1994 and extends the Single Market legislation, with the exception of Agriculture and Fisheries, from the EU Member States to Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. Through the EEA Agreement, Iceland also participates, albeit with no voting rights, in a number of EU Agencies and programs, covering i.a. enterprise, environment, education and research programs. Iceland also, along with its EEA/EFTA partners, contributes financially to social and economic cohesion in the EU/EEA. Trade in fish products is governed by Protocol 3 of the 1972 bilateral agreements and Protocol 9 of the EEA agreement. Currently the duty free entry of fish products covers over 90 % of Iceland's exports to the EU. Iceland is an associate member of the [Schengen agreement](#) since 2000. This association entails cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs. Iceland is also associated to the Dublin Convention.

NORVEŠKA

The EEA-Agreement is by far the single most important agreement regulating the relationship between Norway (and the two other EEA EFTA States Iceland and Liechtenstein) and the European Union. The purpose of the agreement is to enlarge the EU's internal market to also comprise the EEA EFTA States, and it does so by creating a common "European Economic Area".

Through the EEA-Agreement Norway and the other EEA EFTA States have taken on the obligation to implement all EU legislation relevant to the functioning of the internal market. The EEA Committee takes the decision on whether new Community legislation is of EEA-relevance, with joint participation by the EU Commission and the EEA EFTA Member States. Thereafter, it is up to the national parliaments and legislators to ensure the national implementation. The EEA Agreement also ensures the EEA EFTA States some access to the preparatory work on new EU legislation on expert level (when prepared by the Commission).

Norway has also signed up to the Schengen-Agreement, and is thus participating in the co-operation on common passport and border control, as well as several other issues within the EU policy area of Freedom, Security and Justice.

Another area of very close co-operation between Norway and the EU is the foreign and security policy, where Norway as a NATO-country has signed up to the Berlin+ accord on co-operation between EU and NATO on deployment of resources and development of policies.

Norway is also participating in a whole range of EU programmes and initiatives, for example within the fields of research, education and culture.

RUSIJA

The EU and Russia co-operate on a number of challenges, both at international level, as well as in our common neighbourhood. These include climate change, drug and human trafficking, organised crime, counter-terrorism, non-proliferation, the Middle East Peace Process, and Iran. Recent times have seen divergences on foreign policy issues, such as Kosovo and separatist conflicts in Georgia. Regular political dialogue between the EU and the Russian Federation is an opportunity to talk through different viewpoints, and to see how both sides can better work to promote stability.

Ongoing cooperation is based on [Common Space roadmaps](#): (i) Common Economic Space; (2) Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice, (3) Common Space of External Security and (4) Common Space of Research and Education, including cultural aspects.

Meetings in the format of [Summits](#) and PPCs ensure that key outstanding issues are discussed at high level.

In addition we have an ongoing [financial cooperation](#) that has with time evolved from aid to transition to policy based financing.

SLOVENIJA O ESP

Po prvi stopnji izvajanja ESP se je v Uniji utrdilo soglasje o nujnosti nadgrajevanja te politike. Evropska sosedska politika temelji na načelu, da se z okrepljenim sodelovanjem med EU in vključenimi državami ter s postopnim prevzemanjem evropskih norm in pravil krepi politična stabilnost in gospodarska blaginja v regiji ESP, s tem pa posredno tudi varnost celotne Evrope.

Na podlagi sklepov Evropskega sveta iz junija 2007 ter predlogov Komisije o krepitvi posameznih področij znotraj ESP si bo Slovenija prizadevala za geografsko uravnotežen pristop do sosedske politike, pri čemer bo intenzivnost odnosov do EU odvisna od napredka posameznih držav pri uvajanju političnih in gospodarskih reform. Uspešnost in kredibilnost ESP bosta v precejšnji meri odvisni od vprašanja, ali bo EU uspel premik z abstraktne ravni k učinkovitim ukrepom, s čimer bi se okrepila vloga in ugled EU v regiji ESP in med njenimi državljani.

V okviru širitve Slovenija zagovarja stališče, da imajo države Zahodnega Balkana jasno evropsko perspektivo, zato bo delovala za njihovo čimprejšnjo vključitev v evropske povezave. V zvezi s tem podpira dejavnosti, ki bodo državam regije pomagale pri njihovem približevanju Uniji ter hkrati krepile lokalno lastništvo. Obenem si bo prizadevala za nadaljnje uresničevanje evropske perspektive držav Zahodnega Balkana na podlagi solunske in salzburške agende, ki predlagata vrsto otipljivih ukrepov.