

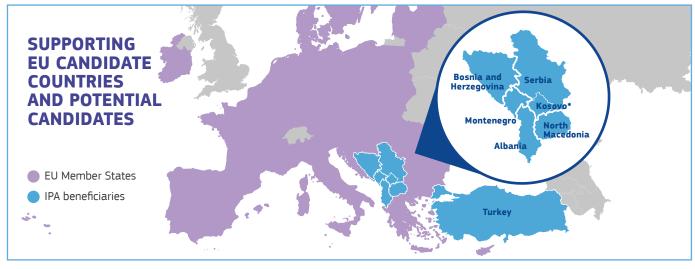
October 2021

THE INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA III)

Pre-accession assistance supports EU candidate countries and potential candidates in adopting and implementing key political, institutional, social and economic reforms to comply with EU values and to progressively align with its rules, standards and policies.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION PROPOSAL





^{*} This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

THE NEW INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE:



MORE STRATEGIC

- Renewed focus on key reforms on the way towards European Union membership.
- Increased reliance on country-led strategies resulting in greater ownership.
- Programming based on key priorities, rewarding performance and progress.



MORE INVESTMENTS AND LEVERAGE OF FUNDS

- Mobilising strategic investments supporting an economy that works for people:
 - Supporting transport and energy connectivity.
- Providing support to post COVID-19 recovery.
- Crowding in private investments via the External Action Guarantee of up to €53.4 billion which will have the capacity to guarantee investments worldwide including in IPA beneficiaries. The European Union Recovery Instrument will also support IPA beneficiaries addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis by contributing to the provisioning of the External Action Guarantee.



SUPPORTING FUNDAMENTALS

- Strengthening rule of law and respect of fundamental rights and values.
- Reinforcing democratic institutions and public administration reform.
- > Promoting economic governance and reforms towards competitiveness.



GREATER IMPACT THROUGH INCREASED COHERENCE

- Coherence and complementarity between the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance and the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument. The thematic and rapid reaction components of this new cooperation Instrument will also benefit candidate countries and potential candidates.
- More synergies with a wide range of EU internal policy programmes to maximise impact on key priority sectors such as security, migration, research and innovation, environment and climate action, transport and energy connectivity.