



Cyprus was among the 10 countries to accede to the European Union on 1 May 2004. For these Member States to catch up with the EU average in terms of growth and income, the EU invested massively via its Cohesion Policy and, since 2014, via the Investment Plan for Europe, the Juncker Plan. These investments have had very positive results on the ground, not only thanks to EU funding but also to the efforts of these Member States to reform and become attractive places for investors and for businesses to settle and thrive.

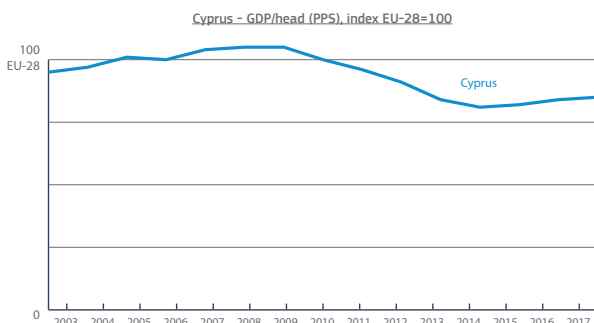


*“The decision in 2004 to embrace 10 European countries was a great moment for our continent and a great moment in history. The accession of the Central and Eastern European countries, and the courage of their people in preparing for that accession, is what allowed us to reconcile our continent’s geography with its history. I remain an ardent fan of enlargement today.”*

President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, 29 April 2019

**Convergence:** The development of the GDP per capita compared to the EU average in Cyprus reflects the severe impact of the economic and financial crisis on the Cypriot economy.

**Growth:** Cyprus’ GDP grew by **31%** over the period 2003-2018



*In 2013-2016, Cyprus was subject to an economic adjustment programme to restore financial stability, improve public finances and help sustainable economic growth. This helps to explain the slowing of convergence between the start of the financial crisis in 2007 and the end of the programme. Overall, EU funding helped cushion the effects of the crisis.*



**€1.7 billion** invested in Cyprus over 2004-2020 under the European Structural and Investment Funds

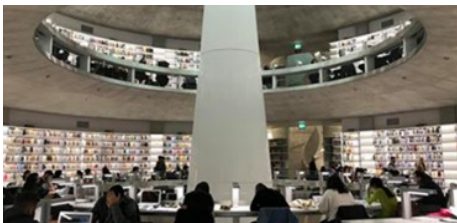
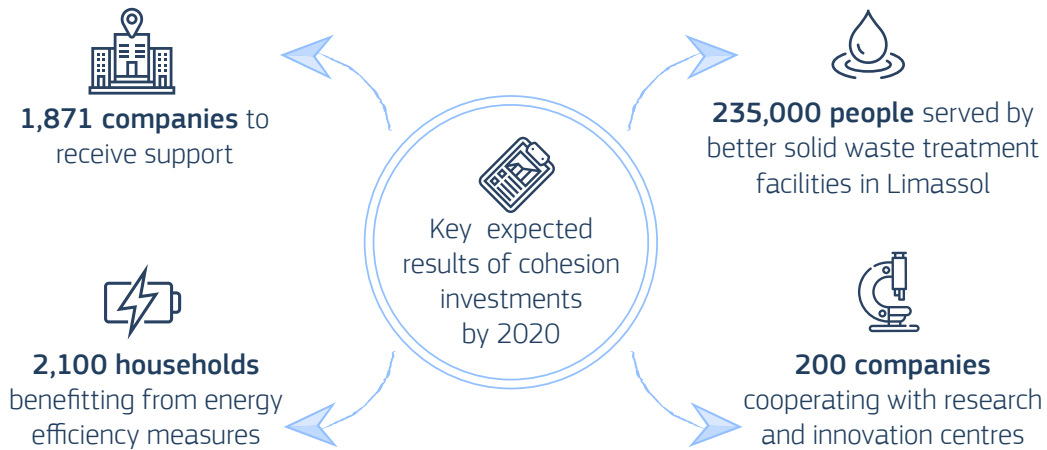
**€98 million** of additional investments mobilised in Cyprus under the Juncker Plan since 2014

Since the beginning of the Juncker Commission in 2014, the European Structural and Investment Funds and the Juncker Plan have supported **407** Cypriot small and medium businesses.

Since 2014, the EU has been providing structural funding equivalent to **20%** of all public investment in Cyprus.

The EU invests the equivalent of **€1,069** per Cypriot citizen in structural funding

The EU finances cohesion projects in Cyprus to **85%** of their value



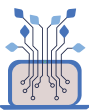
The EU finances the construction of a new library for the University of Cyprus. Designed by architect Jean Nouvel, the library 'Stelios Ioannou' will be equipped with computer rooms and will be open to all. The EU is also funding e-learning services for Cyprus' University of Technology.



The EU financed major urban regeneration projects in Limassol. The projects have significantly improved the quality of life in the city and made the historic centre and the seafront more attractive.



Engino is a Cypriot start-up exporting toys to more than 50 countries. Its products range from simple mechanisms to solar energy sets and wireless robotics. They are all environmentally-friendly, using recyclable plastic, sustainable beech wood and motors powered by solar panels instead of batteries. An EU loan helped the company build new facilities and upgrade its equipment.



## BUILDING EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Cyprus received €150.8 million under the EU research and innovation programme **Horizon 2020**. Within Horizon 2020, a programme called 'Spreading Excellence and Widening' is dedicated to capacity building in universities and research organisations. All Member States that joined the EU after 2004 can get financial support, create partnerships across Europe and build research centres under this programme. Cyprus received €40.4 million in this context.

Enlargement benefits all. By extending the Single Market, it opens new markets to companies in the EU and in the incoming countries. With higher income in these Member States thanks to EU investments, trade and investment opportunities increase everywhere in the EU. EU investments in these countries can contribute to jobs and growth in other Member States even more directly, when a company works as a subcontractor in an EU-funded project across the border.

For example, it is estimated that almost a third of the impact of Cohesion Policy on Germany's GDP comes from the funding programmes implemented in other Member States.

Finally, a larger Single Market is more attractive to investors worldwide: Foreign Direct Investment to the EU has more than doubled as a percentage of GDP since accession – from 15.2% of GDP in 2004 to 40.9% of GDP in 2017.