



IMPLEMENTATION OF 2015 EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY REVIEW

An overview of EU relations with Southern Mediterranean countries under the ENP

Regional and global reports

Report on ENP implementation: Since the publication of the ENP Communication on 18 November 2015, only one 'regional' report on the ENP implementation has been released, on 18 May 2017: https://eeas.europa.eu/diplomatic-network/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp/26371/report-implementation-european-neighbourhood-policy-review_en. The report presents an overview of the steps made in terms of political (Partnership Priorities, revision of Association Agendas) and financial engagements (Single Support Frameworks, regional instruments, Trust Funds). It reminds that the "overall objective of the reviewed ENP is to support the stabilisation of Europe's Neighbourhood," through actions reflecting EU priority areas of interest as mentioned in the Review: (1) good governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights; (2) economic development for stabilisation; (3) security; and (4) migration and mobility.

In June 2016, EU High Representative Federica Mogherini presented a **new Global Strategy for the EU's foreign and security policy** entitled "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe": https://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/top_stories/pdf/eugs_review_web.pdf. The Global Strategy aims at guiding the EU's external action, and the reviewed ENP is embedded into it as an important instrument to attain its objectives, particularly answering the need to enhance the resilience of states and societies to the East and to the South of the EU. Resilience, with 30 occurrences in the Global Strategy, seems to have replaced the concept of 'stabilisation' mentioned in the 2015 ENP Review. That concept of resilience has been stretched by the EU to encapsulate all areas, including support to states outside humanitarian crisis or development contexts.

Two implementation reports have been published so far:

- Implementing the EU Global Strategy Year 1 (June 2017):
http://europa.eu/globalstrategy/sites/globalstrategy/files/full_brochure_year_1.pdf
As regards the South Mediterranean, the report mentions the training of the Libyan coastguards; support to Syrian refugees and their host communities; support to Tunisia's civil administration reform; work on a political solution for Syria in the framework of the Geneva process. The report reads that implementing the 2015 ENP Review is a major part of EU's work on strengthening resilience in the region, and that it was closely coordinated with the work on the Global Strategy. The EU also claims that it has reviewed its Early Warning System to shift the emphasis from early warning to early action.
- Implementing the EU Global Strategy Year 2 (June 2018):
https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eugs_annual_report_year_2.pdf
This second report focuses on steps to increase internal cooperation in the field of security and defence, on an integrated approach to conflicts and crises with prevention at its core. The focus regarding the

South Mediterranean is on the need for more stability through reforms to strengthen governance, respect for human rights, democracy and rule of law; economic development; education; jobs and opportunities, in particular in countries suffering the repercussions of the Syria crisis like Lebanon and Jordan. References are made to unprecedented flows of irregular migrants through Africa, and to investments in reforms in countries like Tunisia and Morocco presented as investments in stability and Europe's security. A section is devoted to migration management focused on "cooperation, protection, opportunities and investments, fight against smuggling, and return and readmission." Counterterrorism and preventing/countering violent extremism is mentioned as being part of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Finally, the report refers to the proposal of the new, single Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) for the programming period 2021-2027.

Bilateral relations under the ENP - Partnership Priorities, financial support, and reporting

As of November 2018, Partnership Priorities (PP) have been agreed between the EU and five South Mediterranean countries: **Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia** – *see the tables below for more details.*

The discussions on future Partnership Priorities with **Israel, Palestine and Morocco** are expected to take off in early 2019. There is no Single Support Framework (SSF) with Israel. In Morocco, the discussions will focus on a revised SSF for 2019-2020. A high-level brainstorming meeting with the Moroccan authorities should take place beginning of 2019.

For **Libya**, the EU provides bilateral support through the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) and the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP); humanitarian aid through UN agencies and other international organisations; and support to migration-related projects, mainly under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) implemented by UN agencies, EU Member States and NGOs. The EU is also engaged in providing focused support to Libya through its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, namely EUNAVFOR Med Operation Sophia (fight against human trafficking and smuggling, rescue operations, training of the Libyan Navy and Coastguard), EUBAM Libya (advice and capacity building on border management, law enforcement and criminal justice) and the EU Liaison and Planning Cell (EULPC - military planning and intelligence capacity).

See https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/19163/EU-Libya%20relations for more details.

No support is provided to **Syria's** authorities. Six strategic objectives laid down in the 2017 EU Strategy for Syria guide EU action: (1) an end to the war negotiated by the parties to the conflict under the auspices of the UN Special Envoy for Syria, (2) meaningful and inclusive transition in Syria, through support for the strengthening of the political opposition, (3) saving lives by addressing the humanitarian needs, (4) promote democracy, human rights and freedom of speech by strengthening Syrian civil society organisations, (5) accountability for war crimes with a view to facilitating a national reconciliation process and transitional justice, (6) resilience of the Syrian population and Syrian society. In 2017 the EU hosted the first Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the region. A second such event took place, again in Brussels, on 24-25 April 2018, co-chaired with the UN.

See https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/22664/eu-and-crisis-syria_en for more details.

ALGERIA	
PP adopted on	13 March 2017
By means of	Association Council, 13 March 2017 http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2017/03/st03101-ad01_fr17_pdf/
Timeframe	2016-2020
Partnership priorities as adopted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political dialogue, Governance, rule of law and the promotion of fundamental rights: new provisions of the 2016 Constitution, governance, participatory democracy, fundamental rights, including those of workers, role of women in society, decentralisation, strengthening the judicial system, including prison administration, and enhancing the role of civil society; 2. Cooperation, inclusive socio-economic development, trade and access to the European single market: facilitating private economic activities, improving the business climate in Algeria so as to encourage the development of small and medium-sized enterprises; 3. Energy, environment and sustainable development partnership: exchanging information on supply and demand forecasts for energy, including renewable forms of energy; increased cooperation on mitigating, and adapting to, climate change; 4. Strategy and security dialogue: joint actions to develop the ability to resist and counter the threats of terrorism and tackle its connections with organised cross-border crime, in particular drug trafficking; management of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risks, fight against illicit trafficking in arms, including small arms; 5. Human dimension, migration and mobility: cultural and inter-religious dialogue; regular dialogues covering mobility, migration and the right to asylum, e.g. readmission; preventing illegal migration by addressing the root causes in regions with high migratory pressure; facilitating procedures for issuing visas, on border control, on combating document fraud and migrant smuggling.
Info on financial commitments	<p>Single Support Framework 2018-2020: indicative allocation is EUR 108 million – EUR 132 million:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic governance and support for the diversification of the economy: transition to a "post-hydrocarbon economy" e.g. green and circular economy; support for improving public financial management and the business climate; employability and integration of young people in this new economic model (indicative 40% of total budget); 2. Dynamisation of territories - Local development and participatory democracy: territorial approach to development and participatory democracy to which the EU can contribute with its long experience of regional policies focused on social cohesion. This approach will also seek to bring local people closer to the administration (indicative 25%); 3. Energy, environment and climate action: energy transition; emergence of new production and consumption patterns; energy efficiency and development of renewable energy sectors (indicative 15%); 4. Cross-cutting envelopes: (1) institutional capacity building (up to 15%), (2) citizen engagement and social inclusion of young people (up to 5%). Actions financed to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and the EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. <p>Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and other initiatives such as the European External Investment Plan will contribute to the implementation of the migration and mobility projects agreed by both parties.</p>

<p>Most recent report on implementation</p>	<p>Report on the state of EU-Algeria relations in the framework of the reviewed ENP, published on 6 April 2018 (covering the period from March 2017): https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/rapport_sur_l27etat_des_relations_ue-algerie_2018.pdf (in French)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political dialogue, Governance, rule of law and the promotion of fundamental rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level visits, HR/VP Mogherini, Commissioner Hahn, in Algeria; Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brussels; • Association Council in December 2017; first high-level meeting on security and counter-terrorism; third informal dialogue on migration and mobility; 14 sectorial meetings including sub-committee meetings foreseen in the Association Agreement, e.g. on human rights; • Decision of the European Parliament of 11 January 2018, establishing the EU-Algeria Joint Parliamentary Committee; • EU Justice Sector Support Programme supporting the reform of the judiciary as well as the recasting of Prison Service; • Electoral Expertise Mission at 4 May 2017 legislative elections, support to citizen participation in public affairs at the level of the Wilayas and communes; • May 2017 UN Universal Periodic Review (UPR): the OHCHR mentioned restrictions on CSOs following the adoption of the law no 12-06 of 2012 on associations. Law revision announced to ensure compliance with international standards; • Setting-up of a working group to advance the lifting of the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and another one to analyse changes to the Algerian Family Code. 2. Cooperation, inclusive socio-economic development, trade and access to the European single market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU interventions to support Algerian employment policies, including youth employment, and sustainable local development in North-West Algeria; • Technical and financial cooperation for diversifying the economy and promoting business environment; • EU underlines that Algeria's protectionist measures are contrary to Association Agreement clauses; • New EU programme to support the Ministry of Finance (EUR 10 million); • Research and innovation: in October 2017, Algeria joined the Partnership on Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA); in late 2016, Algeria unveiled a new roadmap for reforming higher education and research, which aims to build a knowledge-based economy, improving the quality of education and employability of graduates, and revitalising research. 3. Energy, environment and sustainable development partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU-Algeria dialogue on security of energy supply, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and investment: in the first half of 2017, expert meetings on gas and renewable energy, and annual energy dialogue meeting; • EUR 10 million EU programme supports national policies for the development of renewable energies and the promotion of energy efficiency; • EU support to the preparation of Algeria's first National Integrated Waste Management Strategy.
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	<p>4. Strategy and security dialogue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level political consultations in the field of security and the fight against terrorism, with a first informal dialogue held on 19 October 2017 in Brussels; • Algerian representatives participated in the conference organised by the European Commission on 27 February 2018 on radicalisation in prisons. <p>5. Human dimension, migration and mobility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017, significant increase in irregular arrivals in the EU from Algeria, as well as irregular migrants with Algerian nationality. From 1 January to 15 November 2017, increase by 85% compared to the same period in 2016; • Nearly 21% of migrants arriving irregularly in Europe by the Western Mediterranean route are Algerian nationals; • EU has a mandate to negotiate a readmission agreement since 2000, but Algeria has so far not confirmed its agreement to start negotiations on the matter; • To improve cooperation on migration and mobility issues, four informal dialogues took place, the last one on 28 February 2018 in Brussels; • Mobility programmes for researchers, students, teachers and young people under the Horizon 2020 Framework Program for Research and the Erasmus+ Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport.
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EGYPT	
PP adopted on	Draft approved by both sides in December 2016, formal adoption on 25 July 2017
By means of	Association Council, 25 July 2017 http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/07/pdf/EU-Egypt_pdf/
Timeframe	2017-2020
Partnership priorities as adopted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable modern economy and social development: (a) economic modernisation and entrepreneurship; (b) trade and investment; (c) social development and social justice; (d) energy security, environment and climate action. 2. Partners in foreign policy: stabilising the common neighbourhood and beyond; cooperating in crisis management and humanitarian assistance. 3. Enhance stability: civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are a common value and “constitute the cornerstone of a democratic modern state”. (a) a modern, democratic state; (b) security and terrorism; (c) managing migration flows for mutual benefit. <p>Cross-cutting issues: youth and women/gender equality “in line with the Egyptian government’s priorities”. The EU and Egypt “will work with civil society in contributing effectively in the economic, political and social development process in line with the Egyptian Constitution and respective national laws”.</p>

<p>Info on financial commitments</p>	<p>Single Support Framework 2017-2020: indicative allocation is EUR 432 million – EUR 528 million:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic modernisation, energy sustainability and environment (indicative 40% of total budget); 2. Social development and social protection: protection of marginalised groups from potential negative impacts of economic reforms through social development and social protection (indicative 40%); 3. Governance, enhancing stability and modern democratic state: socioeconomic challenges, regarding governance, poverty, social and economic inequality, and lack of opportunity for the young; more efficiency and transparency, in particular as regards the public administration system; gender equality and women empowerment are fostered. (indicative 10%); 4. Complementary support for capacity development and civil society: as regards CSOs, their engagement will be “systematically facilitated, among others, in the policy/sector-wide dialogues in all sectors, capacity building and service delivery” (10%).
<p>Most recent report on implementation</p>	<p>Latest report available on EU-Egypt relations in the framework of the revised ENP was published on 13 July 2017, covering the period January 2015-May 2017: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2017_report_on_eu-egypt_relations_2015-2017.pdf</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt's Sustainable Modern Economy and Social Development: EUR 15 million bilateral programme aiming at improving the business environment and capitalising on Egypt's rich cultural heritage (2015); support to private sector development through a EUR 60 million grant (2016); support to Trade and Industrial Development Strategy, launched in November 2016; EU aid programmes for rural areas; trainings and workshops on quality of Egyptian agricultural products for export; urban development; primary healthcare reform, as it provides most of the basic care to the poor; primary community schooling programmes; participation in the Euro-Mediterranean Group of Senior Officials in Research and Innovation; Erasmus+ youth; projects on energy; reform of the Egyptian water and sanitation sector; de-pollution of the Mediterranean. 2. Partners in foreign policy: high-level visits by HR/VP Mogherini, Commissioners, Special Representatives and senior officials; Subcommittee on Political Matters (November 2015); 3. Enhance stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU concerns about increased pressure on journalists and CSOs, e.g. closure of the al-Nadeem Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence, in February 2017; HRDs and organisations at risk (assets frozen, travel bans) in the framework of “Foreign funding case”; new NGO law was ratified in May 2017; antiterrorism law leading to military trials for civilians; considerable number of death sentences; torture and ill-treatment; • Concerns about women in Egypt who continue to face political, economic, social, and cultural barriers; violence against women widespread, both in the private and public sphere; • Support to civil society as a priority in EU bilateral assistance to Egypt, with a focus on women and young people; support to the Administration Reform and Local Development bilateral project (performance of administration, decentralisation; support to Political Development and Good Governance (mechanism to combat corruption and money laundering); • Subcommittee on Political Matters in Cairo (November 2015): detailed exchange on human rights policies as well as on specific cases;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level discussions on potential areas of cooperation in the fields of security and counterterrorism; subcommittee on Justice and Security (January 2016) on potential areas of cooperation in the field of justice; • Migration: regional programmes mainly implemented by international organisations, through grants provided to CSO; EU-Egypt Working Group on Migration, Social and Consular Affairs (January 2016); launch of formal migration dialogue (January 2017).
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JORDAN	
PP adopted on	20 December 2016
By means of	(written procedure) Decision No 1/2016 of the EU-Jordan Association Council
Timeframe	2016-2018, with a review by the end of 2018 to look into extending it for another two years in view of political, security and economic developments
Partnership priorities as adopted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening cooperation on regional stability, security including counter-terrorism, fight against Dae'sh and other terrorist groups, 'bridge building' in other conflict contexts including the MEPP 2. Promoting economic stability, sustainable and knowledge-based growth, quality education and job creation: economic dialogue and cooperation on macro-economic issues; employment and employability in particular of young Jordanians; renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource management, including water and waste management 3. Strengthening democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights: regular dialogue on democracy and good governance, justice, the rule of law and human rights. As regards human rights specifically, regular dialogue will address amongst other: freedom of expression; freedom of association including the working environment for civil society; women's rights and women's empowerment in political and public life <p>Mechanisms for dialogue and mutual coordination: rethinking of the dialogues and sub-committees; e.g. grouping the sub-committees into a few thematic dialogues according to the PP and complementing the political dialogues.</p>
Info on financial commitments	<p>Single Support Framework 2017-2020: indicative allocation is EUR 335.5 million - EUR 410.1 million:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Jordan's social and economic development (60% of total budget) 2. Strengthening the rule of law with human rights streamlined (20%) 3. Upgrading border management and preventing violent extremism (10%) 4. Complementary support for capacity development (5%) 5. Complementary support for civil society including social partners (5%): targeted support to the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan and the EU Civil Society Roadmap for Jordan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing women economic empowerment;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contributing to an active, vibrant and pluralistic civil society in rural areas by strengthening community-based organisations including access to culture. <p>Ref. to European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the European Endowment for Democracy to contribute to the implementation of the EU Jordan Human Rights and Democracy Strategy 2016-2020. Ref. to Civil Society Organisations / Local Authorities in Development programme under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI).</p> <p>Compact annexed on EU-Jordan cooperation in response to the Syrian refugee crisis, with commitment of at least EUR 747 million for 2016-2017 including EUR 108 million in humanitarian aid and EUR 200 million in macro-financial assistance.</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EU-Jordan trade facilitation in view of enhancing investments, export, job opportunities including for Syrian refugees; 2. Promoting macro-economic stability, smart and sustainable growth; 3. Improving an environment conducive to private sector development, innovation and job creation; 4. Quality Education for Social Inclusion and Development; 5. Sustainable use and management of natural resources; 6. Stability and Security, including countering terrorism, preventing radicalisation and violent extremism; 7. Mobility and Migration (2014 Mobility Partnership); 8. Justice and political reform, democratic elections and human rights.
<p>Most recent report on implementation</p>	<p>Latest report available on EU-Jordan relations in the framework of the revised ENP was published on 13 June 2017, covering the period March 2015-April 2017: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2017_report_on_eu-jordan_relations_2015-2017.pdf</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening cooperation on regional stability, security including counter-terrorism: EU-Jordan Counter-Terrorism/Enhanced Security workshop (March 2016); intensified cooperation to tackle the challenges of human trafficking, foreign terrorist fighters; support through bilateral and regional programmes to security departments and agencies, including the Jordanian Armed Forces; capacity-building efforts in the field of Integrated Border Management and counter-terrorism and firearms smuggling; 2. Promoting economic stability, sustainable and knowledge-based growth, quality education and job creation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second EU Macro-Financial Assistance programme of EUR 200 million approved (December 2016), in line with the pledge made by the EU at the ‘Supporting Syria and the Region’ conference, London, February 2016; • Meeting of the EU-Jordan Subcommittee on Industry, Trade and Services (December 2015); agreement to simplify the Rules of Origin (RoO) for 52 industrial categories (July 2016); transparency and predictability of the regulatory framework for business; • Increase income and employment, promote women and youth's social economic inclusion, and facilitate economic development in disadvantaged regions;

- Support to enhance energy efficiency within major electricity consuming sectors including water pumping and transport; development and implementation of sustainable energy policies; EU-Jordan Subcommittee on Transport, Energy and Environment (March 2015);
- Support to basic education, technical and vocational education and training; Erasmus+ programme; education for Syrian refugees; promoting applied research conducted by academia and private sector;
- EU regional programmes to support Jordan's cultural policy reform;
- Enhancing Jordan's resilience and sustainable economic growth in light of the impact of the Syria's crisis; Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region (April 2017);

3. Strengthening democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights:

- EU Election Observation Mission: September 2016 Parliamentary elections “well-administered and inclusive” although “Parliament plays a limited role in policy formulation, which remains mainly in the hand of the directly appointed executive”;
- EU's comprehensive democratic governance programme initiated in 2016 to consolidate democracy and promote inclusiveness in policy and decision-making processes, with strong focus on women and youth;
- Freedoms of expression and association challenged by the use of counterterrorism provisions; *de facto* moratorium on death penalty eroded in March 2017 when 15 people (of which 10 convicted of terrorism) were executed by hanging; reported torture and ill-treatment in police and state security facilities; lack of a comprehensive legislation on gender equality; legislative and bureaucratic obstacles faced by CSOs; EU-Jordan subcommittee on Human Rights, Democracy and Governance held in October 2016;
- Improving the performance and integrity of the judiciary; use of the State Security Courts as well as the informal use of tribal law system alongside the formal legal system raises human rights concerns.

4. Cross-cutting priority, Mobility partnership implementation: addressing trafficking of human beings and engaging with Jordanian expatriate communities abroad; formal discussions on Visa Facilitation and Readmission of persons residing without authorization, from November 2016 onwards.

LEBANON	
PP adopted on	11 November 2016
By means of	Decision No 1/2016 of the EU-Lebanon Association Council
Timeframe	2016-2020 with mid-term review
Partnership priorities as adopted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security and Countering Terrorism: “in full respect of human rights and democratic norms”: security sector reform includes developing the capacity of security and law enforcements agencies as well as a justice system in full respect of human rights. 2. Governance and Rule of Law: institutional capacity building, effectiveness and the independence of the justice system, fight against corruption, reform of the electoral law, promotion of human rights including protection of marginalised groups; 3. Fostering Growth and Job Opportunities: (a) municipalities, (b) private investment, (c) infrastructure, (d) Trade/Agriculture/Industry, (e) Energy security, climate action and conservation of natural resources; 4. Migration and mobility: Mobility Partnership in the pipeline. Ensuring a positive impact of migration on Lebanon's development such as harnessing the potential of its expatriate community. <p>Mechanisms for dialogue and mutual coordination: rethinking of the dialogues and sub-committees, e.g. grouping the sub-committees into fewer thematic meetings, broader formats including civil society and non-state actors.</p>
Info on financial commitments	<p>Single Support Framework 2017-2020: indicative allocation is EUR 186.5 million - EUR 227.9 million:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting growth and job creation (indicative 30% of total budget) 2. Fostering local governance and socio-economic development (indicative 30%) 3. Promoting the Rule of Law, enhancing security and countering terrorism: promoting adherence to the rule of law and human rights, gender equality, and civilian oversight (indicative 25%) 4. Complementary support for capacity development and institution building (5%) 5. Complementary support in favour of civil society including social partners (10%): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Specific support to strengthen the capacities to contribute to the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes, including for the promotion of human rights, especially gender equality, women’s rights and labour rights, as well as rights of vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, elderly people, migrant workers and other marginalised groups of society. ○ Building capacities of CSOs to effectively exercise their watchdog on (1) skills development, social protection, labour rights, decent job agenda and equal opportunities for all, environmental policies, corporate social responsibility; (2) decentralisation process, fight against corruption, social accountability, social cohesion, conflict prevention and resolution; (3) protection of vulnerable groups; enforcing application of law (e.g. family violence law); peace building and reconciliation initiatives; effective participation of CSOs in the newly established National Human Rights' Commission and similar mechanism.

	<p>Migration and mobility mainstreamed into the other areas of assistance. Ref. to many other instruments including the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).</p> <p>Compact annexed on EU-Lebanon cooperation in response to the Syrian refugee crisis, with commitment of at least EUR 400 million to be allocated in 2016-2017 and additional funds that the EU may make available in the remaining years.</p>
<p>Most recent report on implementation</p>	<p>Latest report available on EU-Lebanon relations in the framework of the revised ENP was published on 23 June 2017, covering the period March 2015-April 2017: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/joint_staff_working_paper_en.pdf</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security and Countering Terrorism: effectiveness and legitimacy of the Lebanese Security Sector; civilian capability of the Lebanese Armed Forces as “the sole security provider for the country”; comprehensive Integrated Border Management (IBM) programme – second phase in 2016); roadmap for cooperation in countering terrorist groups; Subcommittee on Justice and Security matters (March 2016); revision of national legislation on export control systems of dual-use items; 2. Governance and Rule of Law: Subcommittee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights (May 2016); reference to the adoption of a law establishing a National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) and a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) in October 2016 to monitor and investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment; measures to improve women's representation and advocate for introducing a women quota system in the electoral law; minors and juvenile prisoners, alleged mistreatment of prisoners; Subcommittee on Justice and Security (March 2016); 3. Fostering Growth and Job Opportunities: Sub-Committee on Economic and Financial Matters (October 2015); EU assistance programmes to improve local socio-economic development and the local job market with a focus on young people; Sub-committee on Trade and Investment (October 2016); competitiveness of value chains in the wood and agriculture sectors; upgrade water supply facilities for communities affected by the consequences of the conflict in Syria; development of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures; decentralised approach to solid waste management with municipalities; development of a regional transport network; Sub-committee on Trade and Investment (October 2016) with the aim of facilitating market access to the EU; investments in renewable sources of energy and infrastructures; protection and sustainable development of maritime resources; 4. Migration and mobility: highest number of refugees both per capita and per square kilometre worldwide; Palestinian refugees still face limitations to their right to employment, property and social services; discussions on a mobility partnership started in 2015, progress assessed during Subcommittee on Migration, Health and Social Affairs (April 2016). 5. Education, Research and Innovation, Culture: prevention of student underachievement and early school leaving; Lebanon's higher education alignment with the Bologna standards; access to formal and non-formal education for Syrian and Palestinian refugees from Syria; Erasmus+ programme; EU regional programmes to supported cultural policy reform; health sector, EU assistance delivered through primary health centres.

TUNISIA	
PP adopted on	21 September (by written procedure)
By means of	Decision No 1/2018 of the EU-Tunisia Association Council (15 May 2018)
Timeframe	2018-2020
Partnership priorities as adopted (called Strategic Priorities)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development: improvement of the business climate; competitiveness of traditional sectors in the industrial and agricultural sectors, diversifying export markets; energy sector and the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency; tax reform; development of the regions; equitable access to quality education and vocational training; effective social protection; social dialogue; negotiation of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA); innovation and research; 2. Democracy, good governance and human rights: strengthening of parliamentary institution; creation of effective implementation independent bodies; democratic, transparent and independent electoral process; fight against corruption; reform of the judicial system; support to the decentralisation process; strengthening of civil society organizations, their role, and their contribution to the decision-making process; support to combat all forms of discrimination, fight against torture, protection and promotion of the rights of minorities, women, children and migrants; action to combat violence against women; full equality between men and women; freedom of expression, protection of personal data, freedom of association; respect for human rights in the field of security; 3. Peoples, mobility and migration: strengthening of exchanges between peoples, societies and cultures; dialogue and cooperation, in particular by implementing a Partnership for Mobility and fighting against the root causes of irregular migration; conclusion of negotiations on readmission agreements and visa facilitation; support for prevention activities and the fight against smuggling and human trafficking; consolidation of cooperation on return and readmission; 4. Security and fight against terrorism, in accordance with the shared values of democracy and respect for human rights: national counter-terrorism strategy, through reform and modernisation of security institutions, including the accountability of security forces; fight against money laundering and financing of organised crime and terrorism; prevention of radicalisation; implementation of the national border security strategy in cooperation with relevant European agencies. <p>Reference to a Tunisian National Youth Strategy; employment and employability of young people; promotion of mobility; and increased participation of young people in public and political life, especially in local initiatives.</p> <p>Reference to a roadmap proposed by Tunisia and agreed with the EU, with most urgent measures (legislative, strategic and operational) necessary for the socio-economic recovery of the country. This roadmap is presented as a flexible and operational mechanism for regular monitoring, every six months.</p>
Info on financial commitments	<p>Single Support Framework 2017-2020: indicative allocation is EUR 504 million - EUR 616 million:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote good governance and the rule of law: legislative harmonisation to ensure full respect for human rights guaranteed by the Constitution; modernisation of the administration, fight against corruption; decentralisation process; promotion of citizen

	<p>participation in political life and decision-making; independence of the judiciary; migration management; security sector reform and fight against terrorism and radicalisation (indicative 20% of total budget);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Investing in the future: sustainable economic growth and generating jobs: boosting public and private investment; development of a modern, green, circular economy resilient to climate change; more effective public action and modern private initiatives that can generate sustainable and better-adapted jobs, especially for young people (indicative 38.5%); 3. Strengthen social cohesion between generations and regions: improving employment, policy-making and social dialogue as well as public services at local level; employment policy, especially for young people, through better management of skills and qualifications (indicative 38.5%); 4. Complementary support for capacity development and institution building (1%) and measures in favour of civil society (2%). <p>Cross-cutting issues: support for youth, protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, gender, the environment and climate action, are “essential elements in the implementation of the actions of the various sectors of intervention and will be taken into account in all actions and priority sectors. Additional support could also be provided on these issues.”</p>
<p>Reporting & implementation</p>	<p>Report on the state of EU-Tunisia relations in the framework of the reviewed ENP, published on 8 May 2018 (covering the period March 2017 – March 2018): https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/st08737.fr18.pdf (in French). The report does not exactly follow the Strategic Priorities since these were adopted at the 15 May 2018 Association Council.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political and sectoral dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Tunisian authorities at highest level, including three visits to Tunisia (September and November 2017, March 2018) of the Commissioner responsible for the European Neighbourhood Policy; • Visit of the President of the European Parliament in Tunis in October 2017; second meeting of the EU-Tunisia Joint Parliamentary Committee in Strasbourg on 13 December 2017; • Meetings between chief negotiators for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA); discussion of possible synergies between DCFTA and the issue of visa facilitation; • Five subcommittees, all preceded by tripartite consultation with civil society. 2. Democratic transition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Election Observation Mission starting in April 2018 before the municipal elections of 6 May 6 2018, at the invitation of the Tunisian authorities; • EU technical advice to Ministry of Local Affairs and the Environment, to support the decentralisation process; • Joint financing agreement signed in September 2017 for a programme to modernise public administration; • Tunisia listed in December 2017 on the list of EU non-cooperative tax jurisdictions, in the area of cooperation on tax transparency; Tunisia withdrawn from the list on 23 January 2018; • Support to Tunisian democratic transition (justice support programme with a cumulative commitment envelope of EUR 100 million since 2011);

- European Commission's Justice Reform Support Programme (PARJ) aims to ensure the proper functioning of the judicial bodies, as well as to improve the status of judges and Inspectorate-General services;
- Support to judicial treatment of transitional justice cases for the development of a case law protecting fundamental rights;
- Assistance to victims of torture and ill-treatment and awareness raising on the prevention of torture and the fight against impunity;
- Support programme for the media sector to promote access to quality information throughout the country.

3. Socio-economic transition and trade & investment promotion:

- Projects targeting the employability of young people; support and accompaniment of those working in the informal economy and creation of employment opportunities for the most affected categories and regions;
- New support programme for the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency;
- Cooperation in the field of fisheries, Tunisia working with the EU and other countries to improve the situation of fishermen and their communities, as well as marine resources;
- Tunisia, first African country associated with the Horizon 2020 European Research and Innovation Programme; new capacity building projects involving Tunisian universities under the Erasmus+ program: development of new curricula, modernisation of university governance;
- Co-financing for the program of revival of the investment and modernisation of the farms;
- DCFTA negotiations: support to the negotiation coordinating bodies, funding to diagnostic and impact studies, support to the approximation of technical/industrial, sanitary and phytosanitary standards between Tunisia and the EU.

4. Migration, mobility and rapprochement between peoples

- As part of the Mobility Partnership, second negotiating session on visa facilitation and readmission agreement in Brussels on 28 November 2017. Further discussions on visa facilitation in Brussels in January 2018, and on readmission in Tunis in February 2018;
- Notably through the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: focus on the operationalisation of the national migration strategy, employment and investment opportunities through the mobilisation of the diaspora, return and social and economic reintegration of Tunisian migrants, and economic and social development in the areas affected by migration.
- Prevention and fight against migrant smuggling: call for projects for the creation of joint teams between Tunisia and EU Member States launched in December 2017.

5. Cooperation on security and fight against terrorism:

- Integrated border management; prevention of violent radicalisation; fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism; the fight against illicit arms trafficking; training carried out by the European Gendarmerie Force;
- Recommendation to the Council for the negotiation of an international agreement allowing the exchange of personal data between Europol and Tunisia;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for security sector reform and modernisation, transparency and accountability, as a key tool to restore trust between the internal security forces and the citizen;• Disaster Risk Management: bringing the Tunisian system closer to the European Civil Protection Mechanism. <p>6. Technical and financial cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roadmap developed jointly with Tunisia, with the most urgent legislative, strategic and operational measures necessary for the socio-economic recovery of the country. Semi-annual monitoring: roadmap to be regularly updated and re-evaluated;• Reference to several existing programmes on tax reform, energy transition; civil society and independent bodies; competitiveness and export; justice reform; education, mobility, research and innovation; Erasmus+; investments and modernisation of farms; support to policy for cities;• EU's macro-financial assistance: in July 2017, final tranche of 100 million euros; in October 2017, first tranche under second macro-financial assistance program of EUR 200 million.
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