



IMPLEMENTATION OF 2015 EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY REVIEW

An overview of EU relations with Southern Mediterranean countries under the ENP (update – January 2020)

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.

Three implementation reports have been published so far:

- Implementing the EU Global Strategy Year 1 (June 2017):
https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy/49750/eu-global-strategy-%E2%80%93-year-1_en
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.

- The European Union's Global Strategy – three years on, looking forward (June 2019):

https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eu_global_strategy_2019.pdf

On the MENA region, the report highlights the exacerbation of fragmentation and the deepening of EU cooperation (1st EU/League of Arab States summit, UfM's ministerial meetings, three Syria Conferences, Quartet for Libya, Middle East Peace Process). Tunisia is presented as a symbol of democratic change. On Turkey, it mentions the cooperation to preserve multilateralism and address common challenges (including migration) and the EU-Turkey high-level political dialogue in relation to Syria, the Middle East Peace Process, Libya, etc. On the progress achieved on the internal-external nexus, migration is taken as an example (new Partnership approach & coordinated work). About the Union's security, the report mentions Operation Sophia, which "disrupted the business model of migrant smugglers" and trained Libyan navy/coastguards. The EU also stepped up its funding support for the UN (example of UNRWA). There is also a reference to the European Commission's proposal to establish a single Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) within the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

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

As of October 2019, 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 **Morocco** are expected to take off in early 2020, and sooner or later with Israel although there is no Single Support Framework (SSF) with that country.

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. The third one took place on 12-14 March 2019.

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

| ALGERIA | |
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| 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> |

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| <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 | |
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| 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> |

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| <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 10 December 2018, covering the period June 2017-May 2018: https://cdn4-eeas.fpfis.tech.ec.europa.eu/cdn/farfuture/IstzDIg90Ntj8GtQZCOd_iflLt9yDEplzUll-Akltrg/mtime:1544438045/sites/eeas/files/report_on_eu-egypt_relations_in_the_framework_of_the_revised_enp.pdf</p> <p>Subcommittees regrouped into three thematic clusters: (1) economy and socio-economic development, Brussels, 6-8 November 2017, (2) Political Matters, Human Rights and Democracy - International and Regional Issues, Cairo, 10-11 January 2018, (3) Stability cluster, covering justice and security, migration, consular and social affairs, Cairo, 15 March 2018.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt's Sustainable Modern Economy and Social Development (9 pages devoted to this priority, out of 15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic modernisation and entrepreneurship:</i> EU-funded Inclusive Economic Growth Programme (since March 2016) supporting the implementation of the national SME and Entrepreneurship Development Strategy; EU’s Facility for Inclusive Growth and Job Creation to support the business enabling environment and promote economic reforms; Egypt's participation in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area – PRIMA (2018-2028) to “improve water availability and sustainable agricultural production in a region distressed by climate change, urbanisation and population growth” (EUR 220 million from the EU); Egypt now a member of the GSO BLUEMED working group to identify joint priorities in marine and maritime research; 8th EU-Egypt Dialogue on Economic and Financial Matters (Cairo, 1 June 2017) focusing on the macroeconomic situation in Egypt and the EU; • <i>Trade and investment:</i> EU as Egypt's main trading partner, for imports and exports alike, accounting for 29.7% of Egypt's trade volume in 2017; EU Member States' investments totalled EUR 42.8 billion; • <i>Social development and social justice:</i> support for the poor and vulnerable with a focus on access to education, school feeding, urban and rural development, inclusive growth, basic services in water/energy; Emergency Employment Investment Project (EEIP) promoting labour-intensive community services and public works, completed in January 2018; EUR 50 million support to reform Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET); EUR 27 million financing agreement to support the National Population Council to address the challenges arising from a rapidly increasing population; 2018 action programme to protect children and persons with disabilities from the potential negative impacts of economic reforms; EU Joint Rural Development programme (EU-JRDP) with a total budget of EUR 22 million; EU's support to Informal |

Areas/Urban housing; EU cooperation in education and higher education with two community primary school programmes totalling EUR 90 million, and through Erasmus+ exchange programme; in 2017, six new grants in the field of cultural heritage for socio-economic development.

- *Energy security, environment and climate action*: Italian company ENI first gas production from the supergiant Zohr field; new MoU on a strategic partnership on energy between the EU and Egypt 2018-2022; EU's EUR 20 million grant for the National Solid Waste Management Programme; EU-funded Technical Assistance under the Water Sector Reform programme and National Rural Sanitation Strategy.
2. Partners in foreign policy: bilateral meeting between President Al-Sisi and President of the European Council in the margins of the September 2017 UNGA; several bilateral meetings between HR/VP Mogherini and Egyptian Foreign Minister Shoukry; visits to Cairo by the Commissioners in charge of ENP, Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship, and of Climate Action and Energy, by the EUSRs for the MEPP, Sahel and Horn of Africa, the Chair of the EU Military Committee, and several European Parliament delegations in the context of the UfM; Egypt invited to the International High Level Conference on the Sahel region (Brussels, February 2018) and to the Brussels II Conference on the Future of Syria.
3. Enhance stability:
- EU assistance on the promotion and protection of human rights, support for CS and democratic governance under the ENI with the government, as well as under EIDHR and thematic programmes under the DCI;
 - "Citizens' Rights" project (EUR 10 million for 2016-2019): support to the National Council for Human Rights (EUR 2.5 million) from July 2017, nine contracts with CSOs working on women's empowerment and VAW (EUR 3.5 million) before end 2017;
 - Support to women's rights via the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights programme (EUR 17 million for 2011-2018);
 - EU-Egypt counterterrorism package: Egypt's priorities are training of prosecutors and digital evidence; Internet Referral Units; exchange of experiences with EU Agencies and EU Member States on counter terrorism; and strategic communications and financing of terrorism;
 - EU-Egypt Migration Dialogue on 16 December 2017 in Cairo: fight against smuggling and trafficking, promotion of legal channels of migration and mobility, prevention of irregular migration, protection of asylum seekers and refugees;
 - EUR 60 million programme under the EU Trust Fund for Africa signed in October 2017 to address the root causes of irregular migration into and from the country, and support Egyptian communities hosting migrants; project on Labour Mobility, with the involvement of the German Development Agency (GIZ), IOM and ILO;
 - Workshop on Labour Migration and Visa Facilitation organised by the European Commission under the Mobility Partnership Facility; potential cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA) explored, with bilateral visits paid by both the Egyptian officials visiting Warsaw and the EBCGA coming to Cairo;
 - Discussions on return held in Cairo on 16 April 2018 with Member States' diplomatic representations, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Security Agency.

| JORDAN | |
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| 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; ○ 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> |

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| | <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 10 October 2019, covering the period June 2018 – April 2019: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/swd_2019_383_f1_joint_staff_working_paper_en_v3_p1_1049498.pdf</p> <p>2019 marks the 40th anniversary of the European Union’s presence in Jordan. Legislative improvements on the independence of the judiciary and on women’s rights, however maintaining stability “took priority over efforts to further human rights.” The presence of Syrian refugees across the country continues to put pressure on Jordan’s economy, scarce natural resources and infrastructure. The EU maintains a firm alignment with Jordan on the need for a two-state solution as the only road to a lasting peace.</p> <p>Key bilateral meetings included: King Abdullah II visit to Brussels (December 2018), high-level EU visits to Jordan (HRVP, Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management); EU-Jordan Association Committee in Amman (December 2018).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening cooperation on regional stability, security including counter-terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in the areas of preventing and countering violent extremism and improving aviation and border security; • In June 2018, the EU Council adopted a decision authorising the Commission to open negotiations with Jordan for an agreement on the exchange of personal data between Europol and Jordanian authorities; exchanges to strengthen Jordan’s anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing regime. • Intensified cooperation on human trafficking and firearms smuggling; • Projects to improve capacity and efficiency at the Karameh-Turaibil border crossing with Iraq and the establishment of a logistical hub in north-eastern Jordan; • Capacity building in different risk mitigation fields, such as bio-safety and bio-security, support for first responders, and medical emergency services, protecting critical water facilities and as export control of dual-use goods. |

2. Promoting economic stability, sustainable and knowledge-based growth, quality education and job creation:
 - Second EU Macro-Financial Assistance programme of EUR 200 million still ongoing in the reference period;
 - Flexibilities to the relaxation of the rules of origin scheme approved at the December 2018 Association Committee: the scheme will apply until December 2030 to the whole of Jordan; companies wishing to benefit from the scheme will have to employ a minimum of 15% of Syrian refugees in the production of their exports to the EU;
 - Focus on increasing the capacity of local companies to export, supporting start-ups and innovation as well as facilitating small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access to credit;
 - EU encouragement to Jordan to effectively implement its contribution under the Paris Agreement and EU has continued to promote Jordan's clean energy transition, e.g. renewable energy sources, water management;
 - Six capacity-building projects involving Jordanian universities were selected under the Erasmus+ programme; 111 mobility projects linking European and Jordanian universities were selected, enabling 711 Jordanian students and staff to travel to Europe, and 470 European persons to travel to Jordan; 396 Jordanian teachers took part in 366 projects with their peers in Europe and other neighbouring countries;
 - EU-supported 'Skills for Employment and Social Inclusion' programme delivered soft skills and English language trainings to a total of 2 500 persons amongst the most disadvantaged groups of society (at least 32% were women and 100 were people with disabilities);
 - First 'Heritage Days', a three-day event implemented by the EU National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC) Jordan, marked the European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018; broad range of EU activities promoted cultural diversity, youth, creativity, freedom of expression, exchanges, fusion, multi-culturalism and the local culture, e.g. EU-funded projects and local initiatives to promote social cohesion and mutual understanding between Syrian refugees and Jordanians;
 - Research and Innovation boosted by Jordan's participation in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA);
 - EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis continued to deliver assistance to support Jordan in coping with the consequences of the Syrian crisis, with EUR 89 million of new actions adopted in 2018.

3. Strengthening democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights:
 - EU Electoral Follow-up Mission (EFM) in September 2018 to assess the implementation of the Election Observation Mission (EOM) recommendations (fielded on the occasion of the 2016 parliamentary elections);
 - EU has continued to engage civil society organisations (CSOs) to identify joint priorities and together with the Member States, has updated an EU roadmap for engagement with civil society in Jordan for 2018-2020;
 - EU called on Jordan to re-instate the *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to its ultimate abolition;
 - EU-funded human rights projects focused on empowering women and youth, building the capacity of CSOs and improving access to justice; joint efforts made to mainstream human rights in justice and security-related projects;
 - EU has funded dedicated projects to help Jordan address the following challenges: access to legal aid, reintegration and rehabilitation measures for adults and minors, the use of mediation as alternative dispute resolution and

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| | <p>alternative measures to detention; the lack of transparency of the State Security Court, efforts for a stronger role of the Judicial Council and the introduction of an automated case management system for Jordan courts.</p> <p>4. Cross-cutting priority: negotiations under the EU-Jordan Mobility Partnership (started in 2016) on visa facilitation and the readmission of third-country nationals have not yet resumed. A project was finalised in the first half of 2019 in the area of trafficking in human beings and contacts with the diaspora. A possible continuation is under consideration.</p> |
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| LEBANON | |
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| 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. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 29 November 2018, covering the period May 2017-May 2018: https://cdn4-eeas.fpfis.tech.ec.europa.eu/cdn/farfuture/7MqGLIALgIL4LaFb0GEbY8r4SrTCPmr1gsE6ixRs8Al/mtime:1543494194/sites/eeas/files/lebanon_country_report_2017-2018_final.pdf</p> <p>HRVP Mogherini, European Commissioner for ENP and the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management visited Lebanon in December 2017, March and April 2018.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security and Countering Terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Joint work towards improving security, i.e. security sector reforms and institutional capacity of security agencies including law enforcement, security management, oversight bodies and justice, “in full respect of human rights and democratic norms”; ● Joint action plan to strengthen the cyber-security capacities of the Internal Security Forces; capacity-building of the Police Academy and contribution to the General Security’s establishment of a secure data system to improve border protection; ● Cooperation on the criminal justice system and the fight against radicalisation in prison; ● EUR 50 million until 2020 to strengthen Lebanon’s aviation security, and about EUR 46 million for technical assistance and training aiming to support all security agencies on rule of law, security and counter-terrorism. 2. Governance and Rule of Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU technical support for the 6 May elections; specific support to enhance the participation and representation of women in the elections; EU Election Observation Mission deployed on 27 March 2018 (preliminary report issued on 8 May); ● EU support to the establishment of a secretariat for the national mechanism to improve reporting to international human rights bodies; EUR 5 million to the State ministries for combating corruption and for women’s affairs; technical assistance in fight against corruption, simplification of procedures, strategic planning; |

- EU-funded programme for juvenile justice; inauguration of an EU-funded Forensic and Psychological Examination Unit at the Palace of Justice in Tripoli; support to various projects to fight against torture and ill-treatment in prisons.

3. Fostering Growth and Job Opportunities:

- EU-Lebanon Economic Subcommittee Cluster meeting, Brussels, 7-9 March 2018, with a focus on the vulnerability of Lebanon's macroeconomic situation; discussions on ways to deepen EU-Lebanon trade and investment relations and to foster Lebanon's economic growth and create job opportunities;
- Discussion in Beirut in February 2018 on ways in which the EU's External Investment Plan could be used to support large-scale projects in Lebanon: EUR 150 million in grants over three years to provide technical assistance and ensure a sufficient level of investment loans on concessional terms;
- EUR 100 million until 2020 to promote growth, job creation and foster local governance and socio-economic development;
- Lebanon's accession to the EU-supported Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area – PRIMA (2018-2028);
- EU assistance programmes to improve local governance, socio-economic development and the local job market focusing on young people; to strengthen the capacities of municipalities in delivering basic services; and to support Lebanon's efforts towards decentralising the Lebanese administrative system;
- EU projects to support Lebanon in upgrading water supply facilities for communities affected by the conflict in Syria and in enhancing basic infrastructure of water supply; support to various initiatives to help the Government reach its 12.1 % Renewable Energy target by 2020; promotion of bioenergy, with the launching of a biomass/biofuel plant and the first 'low-carbon village' in the south of Lebanon; EUR 2 million (2016-2019) to support the Lebanese Petroleum Administration to enhance the protection and sustainable development of maritime resources;
- Bilateral trade roadmap agreed in July 2017 with actions focusing on relevant sectors for Lebanese export potential; EUR 15 million programme on private sector development with support to value chains in the wood and agriculture sectors;
- Supporting to Lebanese capacity in pharmaceutical products and compliance with EU sanitary and phytosanitary standards;
- EU's engagement in the environmental sector, in particular water and wastewater, waste management, sustainable energy, nature protection and pollution mitigation, reforestation and sustainable forest management, and fisheries governance.

4. Migration and mobility: discussions on a mobility partnership started in 2015 have not yet been concluded.

5. Education, Research and Innovation, Culture:

- EUR 47 million support (2017-2018) to Lebanon's 'Reaching All Children in Education' programme'; education of Palestine refugees; access to higher education to both refugees from Syria and vulnerable host communities in Lebanon; EUR 4.2 million EU-funded project on technical and vocational education and training;
- 67 Erasmus+ mobility projects with a budget of around EUR 2.2 million during the reporting period;
- EU support to Jordan's cultural policy reform, promoting the development of cultural operators' business capabilities;
- EUR 62 million health package under the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis.

| TUNISIA | |
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| PP adopted on | 21 September 2018 (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 |

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| | <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 14 May 2019, covering the period March 2018 - March 2019: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/swd_2019_185_f1_joint_staff_working_paper_fr_v3_p1_1023657.pdf (in French).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political and sectoral dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of Tunisian Head of Government in Brussels (24-25 April 2018); visit of the President of the Commission in Tunis (25-26 October 2018); meeting between Tunisian Head of Government and Vice-President of the Commission on 31 March 2019; • Commissioner for ENP led a delegation of eight European and international financial institutions to Tunis (12 July 2018); • Regular parliamentary exchanges: 3rd meeting of the EU-Tunisia Joint Parliamentary Committee in Tunis (September 2018), AFET mission (July 2018) and INTA mission (October 2018); • Negotiations for a DCFTA progressed: meeting between Tunisia, Commission and Member States on mobility of service providers (2018) and possible synergies between DCFTA, the issue of visa facilitation and a readmission agreement; • Mobility Partnership meeting, seven subcommittees, all preceded by tripartite consultations with civil society. There was a debriefing to civil society following the subcommittee on Political matters, Human Rights and Democracy; • Following the launching in May 2018 by the HR/VP and Tunisian MFA of a cooperation and diplomatic exchange programme, a visit and two exchanges of Tunisian diplomats took place in Brussels. 2. Youth Partnership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the "EU4Youth" programme by the Commission (end of 2018) and “#EU4YOUth - Let’s go further together!” event in Tunis (17 November 2018); • Mobility in higher education has tripled thanks to the strengthening of the Erasmus+ programme (1,500 exchanges); • Support for the participation of young people in public life through culture (60+ initiatives funded through the project "Tfanen - Creative Tunisia”). Tunisia benefited from capacity building projects for youth organizations. Six new projects were selected; |

- Launching of an Erasmus+ virtual exchange project with the southern Mediterranean countries (Tunisia is the most active);
- Granting of 80,000 microcredits to support young entrepreneurs (€58 million);
- Encouraging the participation of young people in the 2019 parliamentary and presidential elections as main objective of a project funded under the EIDHR.

3. Inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development:

- Macroeconomic cooperation: EU-Tunisia support programme for competitiveness and exports (€90 million); budget and accounting reform support project; adoption of an tax reform programme (€70 million) in November 2018 and a modernisation of public administration programme (€73.5 million);
- Support for economic reforms: programme planned to improve the business climate (currently examined in the 2019 EU financial programming); "EU4Innovation" programme (€15 million) adopted by the Commission (end of 2018); several programmes to support the agricultural, statistics, tourism, maritime cooperation, research & innovation and energy sectors;
- Trade exchanges: DFCTA negotiations progressed (2nd session in May 2018, 3rd in December 2018) and a 4th session planned for April 2019; EU asked Tunisia to eliminate new import restrictions (November 2018) affecting European products.

4. Democracy, good governance and human rights

- Election Observation Mission sent for the municipal elections of 6 May 2018;
- Various programmes implemented and planned to support to the decentralisation process;
- Reform of the judicial system remains an area of EU support through various programmes;
- Launching of the programme for civil society and independent bodies (€20 million) to support the role of civil society as a development actor and in building the rule of law;
- Will to unify the different aspects of public administration reform into a comprehensive policy agenda. A twinning agreement was signed at the end of 2018 with a particular focus on human resources management;
- TAIEX supported anti-corruption efforts. Tunisia's preparation for accession to the Group of States against Corruption has yet to be finalised.
- Supported the judicial treatment of transitional justice cases for the development of case law protecting fundamental rights;
- Establishment of an ethics commission supported an EU-funded programme. EU also supports, through the World Organisation Against Torture, assistance to victims of torture and ill-treatment;
- EU signed five new cooperation agreements on the protection of human rights in early 2018 with civil society organisations

5. Mobility and migration

- Cf. section on Youth Partnership and Erasmus+ programme.
- Participation in the "Creative Europe" programme since 2018 ("Culture" component);
- High-level meeting of the Joint Committee under the Mobility Partnership (November 2018); 4th negotiating session on visa facilitation and readmission (September 2018) and 5th in January 2019;
- Through the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, support to the operationalisation of the national migration strategy;

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Others regional or bilateral programmes (under the ENI) support the development of the national law on asylum, protection and reintegration of migrants, support for labour migration and fight against trafficking in human beings. <p>6. Security and counter-terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common objective that Tunisia fulfil its commitments under the action plan agreed with the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) and is therefore removed from the FATF list, as well as from the EU list, as soon as possible;• On 4 June 2018, the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement between EU & Tunisia on the exchange of personal data between Europol/Tunisia;• A regional programme for integrated border management, adopted in July 2018, includes a 20 million envelope to Tunisia;• Administrative arrangement signed in March 2018 between the Commission & the Tunisian National Office of Civil Protection. <p>7. Technical and financial cooperation: unprecedented financial commitment for a total amount of €305 million under the ENI.</p> |
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