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HIGH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION FOR  
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## **JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

### **Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Statistics**

*Accompanying the document*

**JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL,  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE  
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

### **Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2014**

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## Section I: Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights

### 1. State of ratification/signature of selected human rights conventions

\* **OP**: Optional Protocol

\* **Date of signature in bold**; date of ratification in standard. Also in bold, where an instrument has been neither signed nor ratified ('NO').

\* **R**: text adopted with reservations

State of ratification/signature of major HR conventions *	ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  OP1*  OP2	ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  OP	CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women  OP	CAT Convention against Torture  OP  Right to Individual Complaint (Art.22)	CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child  OP AC  OP SC
ALGERIA	12/09/1989	12/09/1989	22/05/1996 — R	12/09/1989	16/04/1993
	OP1 – 12/09/1989	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP-AC — 06/05/2009
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			Art. 22 12/09/1989	OP-SC — 27/12/2006
ARMENIA	23/06/1993	13/09/1993	13/09/1993	13/09/1993	23/06/1993
	OP1 – 23/06/1993	<b>OP — 29/09/2009</b>	OP — 14/09/2006	OP 14/09/2006	OP-AC — 30/09/2005
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 — NO</b>	OP-SC — 30/06/2005
AZERBAIJAN	13/08/1992	13/08/1992	10/07/1995	16/08/1996	13/08/1992
	OP1 – 27/11/2001	<b>OP-25/09/2009</b>	OP — 01/06/2001	OP 28/01/2009	OP-AC — 03/07/2002
	OP2 – 22/01/1999			Art. 22 4/02/2002	OP-SC — 03/07/2002
BELARUS	12/11/1973	12/11/1973	04/02/1981	13/03/1987	01/10/1990
	OP1 – 30/09/1992	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP — 03/02/2004	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP-AC — 25/01/2006
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 — NO</b>	OP-SC — 23/01/2002
EGYPT	14/01/1982	14/01/1982	18/09/1981 R	25/06/1986	06/07/1990 R
	<b>OP1 — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP-AC — 06/02/2007
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 — NO</b>	OP-SC — 12/07/2002

\* **OP**: Optional Protocol

\* **Date of signature in bold**; date of ratification in standard. Also in bold, where an instrument has been neither signed nor ratified ('NO').

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<b>GEORGIA</b>	01/05/1994	3/05/1994	26/10/1994	26/10/1994	02/06/1994
	OP1 – 03/05/1994	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP – 01/08/2002	OP – 09/08/2005	OP-AC – 03/08/2010
	OP2 – 22/03/1999			Art. 22 30/06/2005	OP-SC – 28/06/2005
<b>ISRAEL</b>	03/10/1991	03/10/1991	03/10/1991 R	03/10/1991 R	03/10/1991
	<b>OP1 – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP-AC – 18/07/2005
	<b>OP2 – NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 – NO</b>	OP-SC – 23/07/2008
<b>JORDAN</b>	28/05/1975	28/05/1975	01/07/1992 R	13/11/1991	24/05/1991 R
	<b>OP1 – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP-AC – 23/05/2007
	<b>OP2 – NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 – NO</b>	OP-SC – 04/12/2006
<b>LEBANON</b>	3/11/1972	03/11/1972	16/04/1997 R	05/10/2000	14/05/1991
	<b>OP1 – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP – 22/12//2008	<b>OP-AC – 11/02/2002</b>
	<b>OP2 – NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 – NO</b>	OP-SC – 08/11/2004
<b>LIBYA</b>	15/05/1970	15/05/1970	16/05/1989 – R	16/05/1989	15/04/1993
	OP1 – 16/05/1989	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP – 18/06/2004	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP-AC – 29/10/2004
	<b>OP2 – NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 – NO</b>	OP-SC – 18/06/2004
<b>MOROCCO</b>	03/05/1979	03/05/1979	21/06/1993 R	21/06/1993 R	21/06/1993 R
	<b>OP1 – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP – 24/11/2014	OP-AC – 22/05/2002
	<b>OP2 – NO</b>			Art. 22 19/10/2006	OP-SC – 02/10/2001
<b>MOLDOVA</b>	26/01/1993	26/01/1993	01/07/1994	28/11/1995	26/01/1993
	OP1 – 23/01/2008	<b>OP – NO</b>	OP – 28/02/2006	OP – 24/07/2006	OP-AC – 7/04/2004
	OP2 – 20/09/2006			Art. 22 02/09/2011	OP-SC – 12/04/2007

\* **OP**: Optional Protocol

\* **Date of signature in bold**; date of ratification in standard. Also in bold, where an instrument has been neither signed nor ratified ('NO').

\* **R**: text adopted with reservations

SYRIA	21/04/1969	21/04/1969	28/03/2003	19/08/2004	15/07/1993
	<b>OP1 — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP-AC — 17/10/2003
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			<b>Art. 22 — NO</b>	OP-SC — 15/05/2003
TUNISIA	18/03/1969	18/03/1969	20/09/1985 R	23/09/1988 R	30/01/1992
	OP1 – 29/06/11	<b>OP — NO</b>	OP — 23/09/2008	OP — 29/06/2011	OP-AC — 02/01/2003
	<b>OP2 — NO</b>			Art. 22 23/09/1988	OP-SC — 13/09/2002
UKRAINE	12/11/1973	12/11/1973	12/03/1981	24/02/1987	28/08/1991
	OP1 – 25/07/1991	<b>OP — 24/09/09</b>	OP — 26/09/2003	OP — 19/09/2006	OP-AC — 11/07/2005
	OP2 – 25/07/2007			Art. 22 12/09/2003	OP-SC — 03/07/2003

Source: <http://treaties.un.org>.

Art. 22 CAT: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cat/pages/catindex.aspx>.

## 2. Deep Democracy Indicators

### 2.1 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (2013-14)

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 – 100, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index.

	2013		2014	
	Rank (1-177)	Score	Rank (1-175)	Score
Algeria	94	36	100	36
Armenia	94	36	94	37
Azerbaijan	127	28	126	29
Belarus	123	29	119	31
Egypt	114	32	94	37
Georgia	55	49	52	50
Israel	36	61	37	60
Jordan	66	45	55	49
Lebanon	127	28	136	27
Libya	172	15	166	18
Moldova	102	35	103	35
Morocco	91	37	80	39
Palestine <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syria	168	17	159	20
Tunisia	77	41	79	40
Ukraine	144	25	142	26

Source:

2013 report: <http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/>.

2014 report: <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results>.

<sup>1</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the EU Member States on this issue.

## 2.2 Freedom House: Freedom in the World (2013-14)\*

The Freedom in the World report assesses the real-world human rights and fundamental freedoms enjoyed by individuals. The 2014 Freedom House assessment is based on data from 1 January 2013, through 31 December 2013. The freedom rating is graded using a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the maximum freedom. The 2014 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 14 territories.

	2013		2014	
	<i>Freedom rating</i>	<i>Freedom status</i>	<i>Freedom rating</i>	<i>Freedom status</i>
Algeria	5.5	Not Free	5.5	Not Free
Armenia	4.5	Partly Free	4.5	Partly Free
Azerbaijan	5.5	Not Free	6 ▼	Not Free
Belarus	6.5	Not Free	6.5	Not Free
Egypt	5	Partly Free	5.5 ▼	Not Free
Georgia	3	Partly Free	3	Partly Free
Israel	1.5	Free	1.5	Free
Jordan	5.5	Not Free	5.5	Not Free
Lebanon	4.5	Partly Free	4.5	Partly Free
Libya	4.5	Partly Free	4.5	Partly Free
Moldova	3	Partly Free	3	Partly Free
Morocco	4.5	Partly Free	4.5	Partly Free
Palestine	5.5 West Bank 6 Gaza Strip	Not Free	5.5 West Bank 6.5 Gaza Strip ▼	Not Free
Syria	7	Not Free	7	Not Free
Tunisia	3.5	Partly Free	3▲	Partly Free
Ukraine	3.5	Partly Free	3.5	Partly Free

*Source:*

Freedom in the World 2013: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2013#.UuIySnevmUk>.

Freedom in the World 2014: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2014#.UuIyCXevmUm>.

\*No figures available for 2014 at the time of writing.

### 2.3 The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy index (2013)\*

The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy index provides a snapshot of the state of democracy worldwide for 165 independent states and two territories — this covers almost the entire population of the world and the vast majority of the world's states (microstates are excluded). The Democracy index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Countries are categorised as one of four types of regime: full democracies; flawed democracies; hybrid regimes; and authoritarian regimes.

	<i>Rank 2013</i>	<i>Type of regime</i>
Algeria	118	Authoritarian
Armenia	116	Hybrid
Azerbaijan	140	Authoritarian
Belarus	142	Authoritarian
Egypt	135	Authoritarian
Georgia	78	Hybrid
Israel	39	Flawed
Jordan	122	Authoritarian
Lebanon	98	Hybrid
Libya	101	Hybrid
Moldova	69	Flawed
Morocco	115	Hybrid
Palestine	103	Hybrid
Syria	158	Authoritarian
Tunisia	90	Hybrid
Ukraine	85	Hybrid

*Source:*

Report 2013: [http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=Democracy\\_Index\\_2013\\_WEB-2.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=Democracy0814](http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=Democracy_Index_2013_WEB-2.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=Democracy0814).

\*No figures available for 2014 at the time of writing.

## 2.4 World Press Freedom Index (2013-14)

The World Press Freedom Index is a reflection of the attitudes and intentions of governments towards media freedom, ranking from 1-179. Many criteria are considered, ranging from legislation to violence against journalists.

	<i>Rank 2013</i>	<i>Rank 2014</i>	<i>Change in rating</i>
Algeria	125	121	+4
Armenia	74	78	-4
Azerbaijan	156	160	-4
Belarus	157	157	=
Egypt	158	159	-1
Georgia	100	84	+16
Israel	112	96	+16
Jordan	134	141	-7
Lebanon	101	106	-5
Libya	131	137	-6
Moldova	55	56	-1
Morocco	136	136	=
Palestine	146	138	+8
Syria	176	177	-1
Tunisia	138	133	+5
Ukraine	126	127	-1

*Source:*

World Press Freedom Index 2013, <http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2013,1054.html>.

World Press Freedom Index 2014, [https://rsf.org/index2014/data/index2014\\_en.pdf](https://rsf.org/index2014/data/index2014_en.pdf).

## 2.5 Freedom House: Freedom on the Net 2014

<i>Country</i>	<i>Freedom on the Net 2014 Status</i>	<i>Total 0-100 points</i>	<i>Subtotal: Obstacles to Access 0-25 points</i>	<i>Subtotal: Limits on Content 0-35 points</i>	<i>Subtotal: Violations of User Rights 0-40 points</i>
<i>Armenia</i>	Free	28	7	9	12
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Partly Free	55	14	17	24
<i>Belarus</i>	Not Free	62	15	20	27
<i>Egypt</i>	Partly Free	60	15	12	33
<i>Georgia</i>	Free	26	8	7	11
<i>Jordan</i>	Partly Free	48	12	15	21
<i>Lebanon</i>	Partly Free	47	14	12	21
<i>Libya</i>	Partly Free	48	18	9	21
<i>Morocco</i>	Partly Free	44	11	10	23
<i>Syria</i>	Not Free	88	25	26	37
<i>Tunisia</i>	Partly Free	39	11	8	20
<i>Ukraine</i>	Partly Free	33	8	8	17

Source: Freedom House, 2014 Global Scores,  
<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net-2014/freedom-net-2014-graphics>.

### 3. Other human rights indicators

#### 3.1 Death penalty (as of 30 June 2014)

*Is death penalty applied?*

<i>Death penalty</i>		<i>UN resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (adopted on 20 December 2012)</i>
Algeria	De facto moratorium since 1993	In favour
Armenia	Abolished by Constitution	In favour
Azerbaijan	Abolished by Constitution	In favour
Belarus	Applied	Abstained
Egypt	Applied	Against
Georgia	Abolished by Constitution	In favour
Israel	Abolished for ordinary crimes by Constitution	In favour
Jordan	Applied (1)	Abstained
Lebanon	Applied	Abstained
Libya	De facto moratorium since 2011	Against
Moldova	Abolished by Constitution	In favour
Morocco	De facto moratorium since 1993	Abstained
Palestine	De facto moratorium in West Bank since 2005 Applied in Gaza Strip	<i>UN non-member state</i>
Syria	Applied	Against
Tunisia	De facto moratorium since 1991	In favour
Ukraine	Abolished by Constitution	In favour

Source: <http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/index.php?tipotema=arg&idtema=19000517>.

(1) In December, Jordan executed 11 individuals and hence cancelled its 8-year de facto moratorium on the death penalty.

### 3.2 LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) rights (2013)

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<i>Is homosexuality legal or illegal?</i>	
Algeria	Illegal
Armenia	Legal
Azerbaijan	Legal
Belarus	Legal
Egypt	Illegal for male to male relationships / Unclear for female to female relationships
Georgia	Legal
Israel	Legal
Jordan	Legal
Lebanon	Illegal
Libya	Illegal
Moldova	Legal
Morocco	Illegal
Palestine	Illegal for male to male relationships / Legal for female to female relationships
Syria	Illegal
Tunisia	Illegal
Ukraine	Legal

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Source: <http://ilga.org>.

### 3.3 Ratification of core labour standards (2013)

Core labour standards are fundamental principles that protect basic human rights in the workforce. As stated in the International Labour Organisation's 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, core labour standards aim to: eliminate all forms of forced or compulsory labour; effectively abolish child labour; eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and ensure the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.

Convention	<i>Elimination of forced and compulsory labour</i>		<i>Abolition of child labour</i>		<i>Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation</i>		<i>Freedom of association and collective bargaining</i>	
	C29	C105	C138	C182	C100	C111	C87	C98
Algeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belarus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X	X	Not ratified	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Libya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X	X	Not ratified	X
Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: ILOLEX, <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newratframeE.htm>.

### 3.4 Gender Inequality Index (2013)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantages in three dimensions: reproductive health; empowerment; and the labour market. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, which indicates that women and men fare equally, to 1, which indicates that women fare as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

	<i>Ranking (1-187)</i>	<i>GII</i>	<i>Human development category</i>
Algeria	81	0.425	High
Armenia	60	0.325	High
Azerbaijan	62	0.340	High
Belarus	28	0.125	High
Egypt	130	0.580	Medium
Georgia	81	0.438	High
Israel	17	0.101	Very high
Jordan	101	0.488	High
Lebanon	80	0.413	High
Libya	40	0.215	High
Moldova	51	0.302	Medium
Morocco	92	0.460	Medium
Palestine	N/A	N/A	Medium
Syria	125	0.556	Medium
Tunisia	48	0.265	High
Ukraine	61	0.326	High

Source: UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-4-gender-inequality-index>.

### 3.5 Global Gender Gap Index 2010-14 Rankings

The Global Gender Gap Report, first published by the World Economic Forum in 2006, provides a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities around the world. The index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparison across regions and income groups and over time. The Global Gender Gap Report 2014 benchmarks national gender gaps of 136 countries.

	<i>Rank 2010</i>	<i>Rank 2011</i>	<i>Rank 2012</i>	<i>Rank 2013</i>	<i>Rank 2014</i>
Algeria	119	121	120	124	126
Armenia	84	84	92	94	103
Azerbaijan	100	91	99	99	94
Belarus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32
Egypt	125	123	126	125	129
Georgia	88	86	85	86	85
Israel	52	55	56	53	65
Jordan	120	117	121	119	134
Lebanon	116	118	122	123	135
Libya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moldova	34	39	45	52	25
Morocco	127	129	129	129	133
Palestine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syria	124	124	132	133	139
Tunisia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	123
Ukraine	63	64	64	64	56

*Source:*

Gender Gap Report 2012, [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GenderGap\\_Report\\_2012.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2012.pdf).

Gender Gap Report 2013, [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GenderGap\\_Report\\_2013.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf).

Gender Gap Report 2014, [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR14/GGGR\\_CompleteReport\\_2014.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GGGR14/GGGR_CompleteReport_2014.pdf).

## 4. Other indicators

### 4.1 UNDP Human Development Index (2013)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living. It ranges from 0 to 1, with the higher-scoring countries being ‘developed’ and the lower ones being ‘developing’ or ‘undeveloped’.

	<i>Ranking (1-187)</i>	<i>HDI</i>	<i>Human development category</i>
Algeria	93	0.717	High
Armenia	87	0.730	High
Azerbaijan	76	0.747	High
Belarus	53	0.786	High
Egypt	110	0.682	Medium
Georgia	72	0.745	High
Israel	19	0.888	Very high
Jordan	77	0.745	High
Lebanon	65	0.765	High
Libya	55	0.641	High
Moldova	114	0.663	Medium
Morocco	129	0.399	Medium
Palestine	107	N/A	Medium
Syria	118	0.658	Medium
Tunisia	90	0.721	High
Ukraine	83	0.734	High

Source: UNDP, Human Development Report 2014: <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr14-report-en-1.pdf>

## 4.2 Global Peace Index Ranking (2013-14)

The Global Peace Index comprises more than 20 indicators of the existence or absence of violence or the fear of violence (focusing on ongoing domestic and international conflict, safety and security in society, militarisation). The indicators were originally selected in 2007 with the assistance of an international panel of independent experts and have been reviewed by the expert panel on an annual basis.

	2013		2014	
	<i>Rank (1-158)</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Rank (1-162)</i>	<i>Score</i>
Algeria	119	2.284	114	2.239
Armenia	98	2.123	97	2.097
Azerbaijan	126	2.350	123	2.365
Belarus	96	2.117	92	2.078
Egypt	113	2.258	143	2.571
Georgia	139	2.511	111	2.225
Israel	150	2.730	149	2.689
Jordan	52	1.858	56	1.861
Lebanon	142	2.575	146	2.62
Libya	145	2.604	133	2.453
Moldova	74	1.984	71	1.971
Morocco	57	1.897	63	1.915
Palestine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syria	160	3.393	162	3.65
Tunisia	77	2.005	79	2.001
Ukraine	111	2.238	141	2.546

*Source:*

2013 report: [http://www.visionofhumanity.org/pdf/gpi/2013\\_Global\\_Peace\\_Index\\_Report.pdf](http://www.visionofhumanity.org/pdf/gpi/2013_Global_Peace_Index_Report.pdf).

2014 report:

<http://www.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2014%20Global%20Peace%20Index%20REPORT.pdf>.

### 4.3 Ranking of Happiness (2010-12)\*

The World Happiness Report assembles the available international happiness data. The data indicates how people rate both their emotions and their lives as a whole, and so aims to measure subjective well-being. The ranking is based on each country's average answers to Gallup World Poll question WP16, where respondents are asked to evaluate the current state of their lives, using the image of a ladder, with the best possible life for them as a 10 and the worst possible life as a zero.

	<i>2010-12</i>	
	<i>Rank</i>	<i>(1-156)</i>
Algeria	73	(5.422)
Armenia	128	(4.316)
Azerbaijan	116	(4.604)
Belarus	66	(5.504)
Egypt	130	(4.273)
Georgia	134	(4.187)
Israel	11	(7.301)
Jordan	74	(5.414)
Lebanon	97	(4.931)
Libya	78	(5.340)
Moldova	53	(5.791)
Morocco	99	(4.885)
Palestine	113	(4.700)
Syria	148	(3.892)
Tunisia	104	(4.826)
Ukraine	87	(5.057)

Source: World Happiness Report 2013: [http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/09/WorldHappinessReport2013\\_online.pdf](http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/09/WorldHappinessReport2013_online.pdf).

\*No data available for 2014 at the time of writing.

#### 4.4 World Bank's Doing Business 2014 Ranking

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1-189 (2013). A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting up and operation of a local firm. This index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The 2014 rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2013.

	<i>Rank 2013 (2014)</i>	<i>Rank 2014 (2015)</i>	<i>Change in rating</i>
Algeria	153	154	-1
Armenia	37	45	-8
Azerbaijan	70	80	-10
Belarus	63	57	+6
Egypt	128	112	+16
Georgia	8	15	-7
Israel	35	40	-5
Jordan	119	117	+2
Lebanon	111	104	+7
Libya	187	188	-1
Moldova	78	63	+15
Morocco	87	71	+16
Palestine	138	143	-5
Syria	165	175	-10
Tunisia	51	60	-9
Ukraine	112	96	+16

Source: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>.

## 4.5 Global Competitiveness Index (2013-15)

The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity.

	<i>Rank 2013-14</i>	<i>Rank 2014-15</i>	<i>Change in rating</i>
Algeria	100	79	+21
Armenia	79	85	-6
Azerbaijan	39	38	+1
Belarus	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egypt	118	119	-1
Georgia	72	69	+3
Israel	27	27	=
Jordan	68	84	-16
Lebanon	103	113	-10
Libya	108	126	-18
Moldova	89	82	+7
Morocco	77	72	+5
Palestine	N/A	N/A	N/A
Syria	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tunisia	83	87	-4
Ukraine	84	76	+8

*Source:*

Global Competitiveness Index 2013-2014, [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2013-14/GCR\\_Rankings\\_2013-14.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/GCR2013-14/GCR_Rankings_2013-14.pdf).

Global Competitiveness Index 2014-2015, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2014-2015/wp-content/blogs.dir/54/mp/files/pages/files/wef-gcr1415-rankings.pdf>.

## Section II: Macroeconomic indicators

### 1. Real GDP growth rate (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Algeria	1.6	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.8	<i>4.0f</i>
Armenia	-14.1	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5	<i>2.6f</i>
Azerbaijan	9.3	5.0p	0.1	2.2	5.8p	<i>2.8f</i>
Belarus	0.2	7.7	5.5	1.7	1.0	<i>1.6f</i>
Egypt (1)	4.7	5.1	1.8	:	2.1	<i>2.2f</i>
Georgia	-3.7	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.3	<i>4.7f</i>
Israel (2)	1.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.2	<i>2.9f</i>
Jordan	5.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	<i>3.2f</i>
Lebanon	10.1	8.0	0.9	2.8	3.0	<i>1.8f</i>
Libya (3)	-2.9	3.7	-67.3	134.3	:	<i>-19.7f</i>
Moldova	-6.0	7.1	6.8	-0.7	9.4	<i>2.0f</i>
Morocco	4.9	3.6	5.0p	3.1	5.5	<i>3.0f</i>
Palestine (4)	8.7	8.1	12.4	6.3	2.2	<i>-3.7f</i>
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	3.1s	2.8	-1.9	3.8	2.5p	<i>2.4e</i>
Ukraine (5)	-15.1	4.1	5.4	0.2	0.0	<i>-7.1f</i>

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries; figures in *italics* are European Commission services forecasts.

Notes: (1) 2009-11: based on constant price data with 2007 as reference year; 2013: based on constant price data with 2012 as reference year. (2) Based on 2008 SNA. (3) Based on constant price data with 2003 as reference year. (4) Calculated from a time series expressed in US dollars. Constant prices with 2004 as reference year. (5) Based on ESA 2010.

: = not available / e=estimate / f=forecast / p=provisional / s = calculated or estimated by Eurostat.

## 2. GDP per capita (EUR)

	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Algeria	2793	3359	3871	4207	4103	<i>4094f</i>
Armenia (1)	1909	2142	2415	2562	2599	<i>2744f</i>
Azerbaijan	3596	4472p	5233	5905	5956p	<i>6510f</i>
Belarus	3721	4388	4877	5231	5820	<i>6162f</i>
Egypt	1803	2085	2060	2459	2283	<i>2503f</i>
Georgia	1760	1978	2321	2740	2710	<i>2712f</i>
Israel (2)	19873	23196	23926	25318	27150	<i>28507f</i>
Jordan	1663	1859	1929	2120	2210	<i>4520f</i>
Lebanon	:	:	:	:	:	<i>7917f</i>
Libya	6463	9060	3953	10963	:	<i>6617f</i>
Moldova	1092	1231	1416	1593	1689	<i>1636f</i>
Morocco	2066	2151	2217	2294	2381	<i>2550f</i>
Palestine	1408	1764	1914	2169	2253	<i>1832f</i>
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	2983	3152	3088	3250	3198p	<i>3277e</i>
Ukraine (3)	1892	2319	2661	3116	3119	<i>2275f</i>

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries; figures in *italics* are European Commission services forecasts.

Notes:

(1) 2010-13: calculated on the basis of 2011 population census results. (2) Based on 2008 SNA. (3) Based on ESA 2010.

: = not available / f = forecast / p = provisional.

### 3. Demographic indicators (1)

	<i>Population (thousands)</i>		<i>Population under 15 (% of total population)</i>		<i>Population aged 65 or over (% of total population)</i>		<i>Population, annual average growth rate (%)</i>
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2000 to 2014</i>
Algeria	30 183	37 894	34.1	28.0	4.6	5.6	1.8
Armenia	3 227	3 017	24.7	19.1	9.0	10.6	-0.5
Azerbaijan (2)	8 033e	9 356e	31.7e	22.3e	5.2e	5.8e	1.2
Belarus	10 003	9 468	19.0	15.7	13.3	13.9	-0.4
Egypt	63 860	86 814	32.7	31.3	3.7	4.3	2.2
Georgia	4 435	4 490	21.3	17.1	12.4	14.0	0.1
Israel (3)	6 369	8 134	28.5	28.2	9.8	10.6	1.9
Jordan (3)	4 738	6 675e	41.4	37.3e	2.6	3.2e	2.5
Lebanon (4)	3 755e	3 780	27.2	23.0	7.5	10.4	0.1
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	3 644	3 558	23.8	16.0	9.4	10.0	-0.2
Morocco (5)	28 275e	33 305	31.0e	25.9	5.5e	6.2	1.2
Palestine (5)	3 053	4 550	43.1	39.7	3.1	2.9	2.9
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia (5)	9 619s	11 015	29.3	25.3	6.4	8.1	1.0
Ukraine	49 115	45 246	17.9	14.8	13.9	15.3	-0.6

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries.

Notes:

(1) Algeria, Azerbaijan, and Israel: 2013 instead of 2014. Tunisia: 2001 instead of 2000. Lebanon: 2004 instead of 2000 and 2012 instead of 2014. Proportion of population under 15 or 65 and over: Morocco, 2004 instead of 2000; Palestine, 2007 instead of 2000.

(2) 2000: data were compiled based on population census data for 2009. (3) Population at the end of the year. (4) Population estimate. Excludes Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Based on survey data rather than registered on 1 January. (5) Mid-year population.

: = not available / e = estimate / s = calculated or estimated by Eurostat.

#### 4. Inflation rate, average (%)

	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Algeria (1)	5.7	4.0	4.5	8.9	3.3	2.9
Armenia	3.4	8.2	7.7	2.6	5.8	<i>2.2f</i>
Azerbaijan	1.5	5.7	7.9	1.1	2.4	<i>1.4f</i>
Belarus	13.0	7.8	53.2	59.2	18.3	<i>18.1f</i>
Egypt	11.8	11.1	10.1	7.1	9.5	<i>10.1f</i>
Georgia	1.7	7.1	8.5	-0.9	-0.5	<i>3.1f</i>
Israel (1)	3.3	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.5	<i>-0.2f</i>
Jordan	-0.7	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.6	<i>3.0f</i>
Lebanon	3.4	4.6	3.1	10.1	1.1	<i>3.5f</i>
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	<i>4.8f</i>
Moldova	0.0	7.4	7.6	4.6	4.6	<i>4.6f</i>
Morocco	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	<i>1.1f</i>
Palestine	2.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	<i>2.0f</i>
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	3.5	4.4	3.5	5.6	6.1	5.5
Ukraine	15.9	9.4	8.0	0.6	-0.3	<i>12.1f</i>

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries; figures in *italics* are European Commission services forecasts.

Notes:

(1) Index value at the end of the year.

: = not available / f = forecast.

## 5. Unemployment rate (% of labour force)

	<i>Unemployment rate (persons aged 15-64)</i>						<i>Unemployment rate, 2013</i>		
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Male (15-64 years)</i>	<i>Female (15-64 years)</i>	<i>Youth (15-24 years)</i>
Algeria (1)	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.8	9.8	8.3	16.3	24.8
Armenia (2)	19.6	19.8	16.6	17.9	16.9	<i>17.2f</i>	14.9	18.8	36.1
Azerbaijan (3)	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	<i>6.1f</i>	4.0	5.9	13.7
Belarus (4)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	<i>0.5f</i>	0.6	0.4	:
Egypt	9.5	9.1	12.1	12.9	13.4	<i>13.4f</i>	10.0	24.4	34.2
Georgia (5)	16.9	16.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	<i>14.1f</i>	16.5	12.3	35.6
Israel (6)	7.7	6.8	5.7	7.0b	6.3	<i>5.7f</i>	6.3	6.4	10.5
Jordan	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.2	12.6	<i>12.6f</i>	10.6	22.2	34.1
Lebanon (7)	6.4	:	:	10.0	:	:	7.8	14.9	18.7
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova (3)	6.4	7.4	6.7	5.6	5.1	<i>6.0f</i>	6.0	4.1	12.2
Morocco	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2	<i>9.9f</i>	9.1	9.6	19.1
Palestine	24.5	23.7	20.9	23.2	23.6	<i>30.0f</i>	20.7	35.4	41.0
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	13.3	13.0	18.3	17.6	15.9	<i>15.3f</i>	13.3	23.0	34.7
Ukraine (8)	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	<i>9.2f</i>	8.0	6.2	17.4

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries; figures in *italics* are European Commission services services forecasts.

### Notes:

(1) An unemployed person is someone of working age (16-59), without employment at the moment of the statistical survey, looking for work and available to work within two weeks. Young unemployed persons are aged 16-24. Data for 2014 refer to April.

(2) Except for the youth unemployment rate, data are related to persons aged 15-75.

(3) Except for the youth unemployment rate, data are related to persons aged 15-74.

- (4) Registered unemployment, annual average. Except for the youth unemployment rate, data are related to persons aged 15-74.
- (5) Except for the youth unemployment rate, data are related to persons aged 15 and more.
- (6) As of 2012, the data refer to the entire labour force (including those who are in compulsory or permanent military service); see explanation in the introduction:  
[http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications13/saka0313q/pdf/intro\\_e\\_e.pdf](http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications13/saka0313q/pdf/intro_e_e.pdf).
- (7) Male, female and youth unemployment rates: 2012.
- (8) Except for the youth unemployment rate, data are related to persons aged 15-70.

: = not available / b = break in series / f = forecast.

## 6. Employment rate (% of persons aged 15-64)

	<i>Employment rate</i>					<i>Employment rate, 2013</i>	
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>female</i>
Algeria	39.8	37.1	38.4	40.2	41.9	68.3	15.0
Armenia	49.6	51.4	53.3	53.7	55.2	63.7	48.2
Azerbaijan	66.0	65.6	65.1	65.6	66.0	69.3	62.9
Belarus (1)	79.2	80.1	80.6	80.0	80.4	75.5	85.6
Egypt	45.8	44.5	45.1	44.6	44.5	69.8	18.5
Georgia	56.2	57.4	59.3	60.4	60.1	67.3	53.6
Israel (2)	59.2	60.2	60.9	66.5b	67.1	71.2	63.0
Jordan	:	:	:	:	32.4	54.0	10.3
Lebanon (3)	47.6	:	:	49.2	:	73.8	26.7
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	44.6	43.0	43.8	42.7	43.6	45.1	42.2
Morocco	43.7	43.4	43.2	42.5	42.3	63.9	22.0
Palestine	32.6	32.6	35.2	34.8	34.7	56.7	11.7
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	43.4	43.8	42.3	42.3	44.0	66.8	21.8
Ukraine	61.0	61.5	61.9	62.4	62.9	68.1	58.2

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries.

Notes:

(1) Proportion of employed persons of all ages in the total population of working age (men aged 16-59, women aged 16-54). (2) As of 2012, the data refer to the entire labour force (including those who are in compulsory or permanent military service); see explanation in the introduction:

[http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications13/saka0313q/pdf/intro\\_e\\_e.pdf](http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications13/saka0313q/pdf/intro_e_e.pdf). (3) Male and female employment rates: 2012.

: = not available / b = break in series.

## 7. Government debt and deficit / surplus (%)

	<i>General government debt relative to GDP</i>				<i>General government deficit / surplus relative to GDP</i>			
	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Algeria (1)	:	:	:	:	-11.6	-16.3	-20.8	-13.4
Armenia	40.0	42.2	44.1	43.6	-5.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.6
Azerbaijan	7.3p	7.6	8.2	8.2	-0.9p	0.6	-0.2	0.6
Belarus (2)	36.9	23.3	22.9	21.8	-2.6	2.1	0.5	0.2
Egypt	:	:	:	:	-10.6	:	:	:
Georgia	33.6	29.7	32.5	33.9	-4.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1p
Israel (3)	69.6	68.4	67.2	66.5	-3.0	-2.0	-3.7	-3.1
Jordan	24.6	21.9	22.5	:	-5.6	-6.8	-8.3	:
Lebanon	121.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Moldova	26.8	25.6	23.8	22.1p	-2.5	-2.4p	-2.1	-1.8
Morocco	12.1	12.3	11.5	11.1	0.2p	-2.5	:	:
Palestine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	40.2	44.3	44.5	45.7p	-0.5	-3.2	-3.7	-4.8p
Ukraine (4)	39.9	36.3	36.5	40.2	-6.9	:	:	:

*Source:* Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries.

Notes: (1) Central administration. (2) General government deficit/surplus calculated as a percentage ratio of deficit/surplus of the consolidated budget of the Republic of Belarus to GDP. (3) Based on 2008 SNA. (4) General government debt: public and publicly guaranteed debt relative to GDP (%).

: = not available / p = provisional.

## 8. Current account balance and trade balance (%)

	<i>Current account balance relative to GDP</i>					<i>Trade balance relative to GDP</i>				
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	-0.6	7.0	10.3	8.5	2.9
Armenia	-17.5	-14.0	-11.2	-12.1	-8.0	-27.5	-24.5	-23.6	-24.8	-21.1
Azerbaijan (1)	23.0	28.4	26.0	21.4	16.7p	28.5	33.6	32.4	27.7	21.8
Belarus (2)	-12.5	-15.0	-7.9	-2.9	-9.9	-11.3	-13.7	-1.1	4.6	-3.3
Egypt	-2.3	-2.0	-2.4	-3.7	-1.9	-6.6	-5.2	-4.2	-8.4	-6.7
Georgia	-10.5	-10.2	-12.7	-11.7	-5.9	-19.2	-17.8	-18.5	-19.6	-13.0
Israel (3)	3.9	3.4	1.5	0.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	-0.5	0.2	1.4
Jordan	-5.2	-7.1	-12.0	-17.3	:	-23.2	-20.8	-26.2	-28.0	-28.8
Lebanon	-19.8	-18.1	-10.9	-8.0	:	-23.0	-24.0	-27.0	-29.0	-28.0
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	31.0	45.0	27.0	58.0	:
Moldova	-8.2	-7.5	-11.0	-7.4	-5.0	-36.6	-39.3	-40.9	-40.5	-37.3
Morocco	-5.4	-4.5	:	:	:	-11.0	-9.9	-13.1	-14.4	-13.2
Palestine	-9.8	-7.7	-21.0	-20.3	-11.7	-52.4	-43.7	-37.5	-39.3	-37.9
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	-2.8	-4.8	-7.4	-8.3	-8.4p	-2.9	-5.2	-7.5	-9.4	-9.5p
Ukraine (4)	-1.4	-2.1	-6.0	-7.8	-8.7	-1.6	-2.8	-6.0	-7.8	-8.2

Source: Eurostat, based on data supplied by the national statistical authorities of the ENP countries.

Notes: (1) Current account balance, 2013: compiled according to the IMF's Balance of Payments manual 6<sup>th</sup> edition. (2) Current account balance: compiled according to the IMF's Balance of Payments manual 6<sup>th</sup> edition. (3) Based on 2008 SNA. (4) Based on ESA 2010.

: = not available / p = provisional.

## Section III: The EU and the Partners

### 1. Main agreements in force with partners

<i>Main Agreements</i>	<i>Association Agreements</i>	<i>Partnership and Cooperation Agreements</i>	<i>Action Plans or Association Agendas</i>
<b>Algeria</b>	2005	-	Under negotiation
<b>Armenia</b>	Scoping exercise for a new legally binding agreement started in November 2014 (to replace the PCA and after the non- signature of the Association Agreement).	1999	Adoption date: 2006
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Negotiations began in 2010 and remain stalled.	1999	Adoption date: 2006
			Expiry date: no date
<b>Egypt</b>	2004	-	Adoption date: 2007
			Expiry date: 06.03.2012 (extended until 06.03.2015)
<b>Georgia</b>	2014: Pending the ratification by all EU Member States, relevant provisions of the Agreement are provisionally applied as of 1 September 2014.	1999	Adoption date: 2014
			Expiry date: 2017
<b>Israel</b>	2000	-	Adoption date: 2005
			Expiry date: 2008 (extended informally until 31.12.2015)
<b>Jordan</b>	2002	-	Adoption date: 2011
			Expiry date: 5 years
<b>Lebanon</b>	2006	-	Adoption date: 2014
			Expiry date: 31.12.2015
<b>Libya</b>	Negotiations of the EU-Libya Framework Agreement (equivalent to an Association Agreement) were suspended in February 2011.	-	-
<b>Moldova</b>	2014: Pending the ratification by all EU Member States, relevant provisions of the Agreement are provisionally applied as of 1 September 2014.	1998	Adoption date: 2014
			Expiry date: 2017

<b>Morocco</b>	2000	-	Adoption date: 2013
			Expiry date: 2017
<b>Palestine</b>	1997: Interim Association Agreement (IAA) on trade and cooperation (negotiations for a new full Association Agreement are foreseen by the 2013 Action Plan); 2005: Agreement on reciprocal liberalisation measures and the replacement of Protocols 1 and 2 to the IAA; 2012: Agreement providing further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products and amending the IAA on trade and cooperation.	-	Adoption date: 2013
			Expiry date: in 3 – 5 years
<b>Syria</b>	-	-	-
<b>Tunisia</b>	1998	-	Action Plans adopted in 2005 and (expected) 2015 for the 'Privileged partnership'.
			Expiry date: 5 years
<b>Ukraine</b>	2014: Pending the ratification by all EU Member States, relevant provisions of the Agreement are provisionally applied as of 1 November 2014 and the DCFTA as of 1 January 2016.	1998	Adoption date: 2009 Latest update: 2013 New version under update.
			Expiry date: n/a

Source: European External Action Service

For a detailed list of the agreements between the EU and its partners on sectoral policies, consult the agreements database of the European Council:

<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/policies/agreements/search-the-agreements-database?command=party&letter=U&doclang=EN&lang=en>.

## 2. Trade flows

### 2.1. EU-28 trade with European Neighbourhood policy (ENP) partner countries (million EUR)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		Trade balance
	EU imports	EU exports							
Algeria	27 850	17 312	32 764	21 125	31 970	22 392	29 357	23 414	-5 943
Armenia	322	645	275	683	261	717	276	716	440
Azerbaijan	15 462	2 883	14 287	2 994	14 370	3 729	13 159	3 495	-9 664
Belarus	4 337	7 229	4 619	7 846	3 412	8 600	3 430	7 473	4 043
Egypt	9 608	14 127	8 516	15 537	7 970	14 944	8 566	16 966	8 400
Georgia	614	1 609	583	2 069	667	2 031	657	1 915	1 259
Israel	12 769	16 892	12 709	17 058	12 481	16 930	13 060	17 024	3 964
Jordan	314	3 266	335	3 448	353	3 714	330	3 695	3 365
Lebanon	412	5 294	376	6 738	342	6 690	328	6 563	6 235
Libya	10 447	2 119	32 830	6 372	23 211	7 845	12 478	5 330	-7 148
Moldova	847	1 862	944	2 038	963	2 280	1 160	2 357	1 197
Morocco	8 876	15 407	9 326	16 943	10 046	17 289	11 004	18 250	7 246
Palestine	12	88	16	103	14	116	14	141	127
Syria	3 216	3 039	274	1 184	128	760	89	688	600
Tunisia	9 913	11 041	9 530	11 208	9 348	11 172	9 343	11 020	1 677
Ukraine	15 152	21 283	14 643	23 865	13 882	23 900	13 758	17 169	3 411
EU trade with ENP countries	120 152	124 095	142 026	139 209	129 418	143 109	117 009	136 218	19 209

Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE)

Based on data reported by EU-28 Member States.

EU Trade balance = EU-28 exports minus EU-28 imports.

## 2.2. Share of EU-28 in ENP trade (%)

	<i>EU-28 share of ENP partner country's total imports</i>				<i>EU-28 share of ENP partner country's total exports</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014 Jan-July</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014 Jan-July</i>
Algeria	52.2	52.4	52.2	53.4	50.8	55.3	65.0	62.2
Armenia	28.3	26.5	26.0	27.2	45.6	39.4	33.5	32.5
Azerbaijan	32.4	27.7	35.1	29.5	60.7	48.2	48.0	54.8
Belarus	19.0	20.1	24.4	24.1	38.0	38.1	28.2	30.5
Egypt	29.3	29.8	32.0	32.1	30.7	26.8	27.9	32.5
Georgia	29.1	31.0	28.8	28.0	19.4	14.9	20.8	20.3
Israel	34.6	34.4	33.9	32.9	27.7	27.2	27.6	28.7
Jordan (1)	20.4	17.5	21.7	18.2	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.6
Lebanon	36.6	39.2	42.8	12.6	12.0	9.9	10.9	12.0
Libya	34.6	34.9	40.1	38.0	72.2	69.1	69.6	73.7
Moldova	43.6	44.6	45.2	36.8	49.0	47.1	46.9	58.1
Morocco	47.2	47.5	50.2	50.3	56.1	55.7	60.6	63.8
Palestine (2)	10.2	10.0	8.8	:	1.9	1.8	1.5	:
Syria	15.7	8.1	5.9	4.8	24.5	2.5	1.0	0.7
Tunisia (1)	58.8	55.0	57.2	63.9	79.3	74.5	74.4	71.6
Ukraine	31.2	31.0	35.1	36.2	26.3	24.9	26.5	32.6

Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE)

Notes:

(1) Comtrade : = not available

### 2.3. Share of mineral fuels and lubricants (SITC 3) in trade, EU-28 (%)

	<i>Exports</i>				<i>Imports</i>			
	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
Algeria	5.3	11.4	10.0	5.3	97.6	97.7	98.2	96.7
Armenia	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	99.5	99.1	98.9	98.8
Belarus	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	50.0	53.7	36.2	33.3
Egypt	11.0	15.3	12.0	10.0	51.3	50.7	45.7	48.9
Georgia	28.9	30.2	32.0	25.4	32.7	37.7	36.0	32.6
Israel	4.4	6.0	4.8	2.4	8.2	7.1	8.3	7.4
Jordan	10.7	4.9	4.9	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Lebanon	25.7	32.9	32.3	31.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
Libya	27.2	34.3	27.1	29.3	98.3	99.7	98.8	98.4
Moldova	14.5	15.7	16.4	19.7	3.0	3.5	1.8	0.7
Morocco	9.4	13.7	14.8	12.3	1.5	1.8	4.1	1.5
Palestine	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syria	8.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	10.5	12.3	12.7	14.0	14.4	16.2	14.2	13.5
Ukraine	6.8	7.5	10.4	11.7	12.3	10.2	8.1	7.6

Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE)

## 2.4. Main trading partner based on the combined value of imports and exports

	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014 Jan-Jul</i>
Algeria	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Armenia	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Azerbaijan	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Belarus (*)	Russia (2)	Russia (2)	Russia (2)	Russia (2)
Egypt	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Georgia	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Israel	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Jordan (*)	Saudi Arabia (2)	Saudi Arabia (2)	EU-28	Saudi Arabia (2)
Lebanon (*)	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	Brazil (2)
Libya	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Moldova	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Morocco	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Palestine (*)	Israel (2)	Israel (2)	Israel (2)	Israel (2)
Syria (*)	EU-28	Iraq (4)	Iraq (7)	Iraq (8)
Tunisia	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28	EU-28
Ukraine (*)	Russia (2)	Russia (2)	EU-28	EU-28

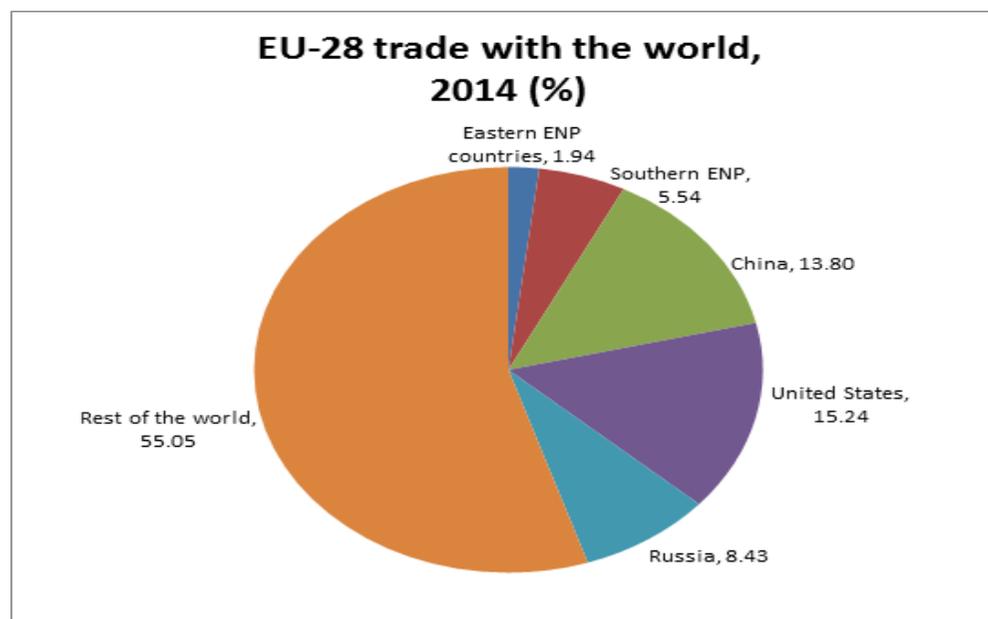
Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE)

Note:

(\*) EU28 ranking in main trading partners

## 2.5. EU-28 trade with the world, 2014

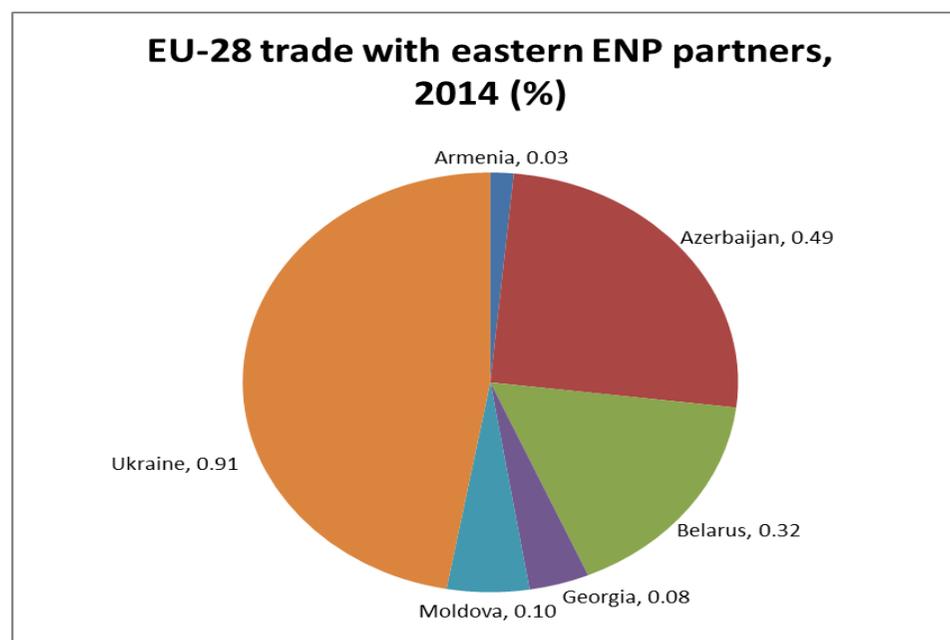
2014	Eastern ENP countries	Southern ENP countries	China	US	Russia	Rest of the world
Trade weight (EUR million) (1)	65 566	187 661	467 404	515 996	285 505	1 864 373
% of total EU trade	1.94	5.54	13.80	15.24	8.43	55.05



*Source:* European Commission Services (DG TRADE)  
 Note: (1) Trade weight is the sum of imports and exports.

## 2.6. EU-28 trade with eastern ENP partners, 2014

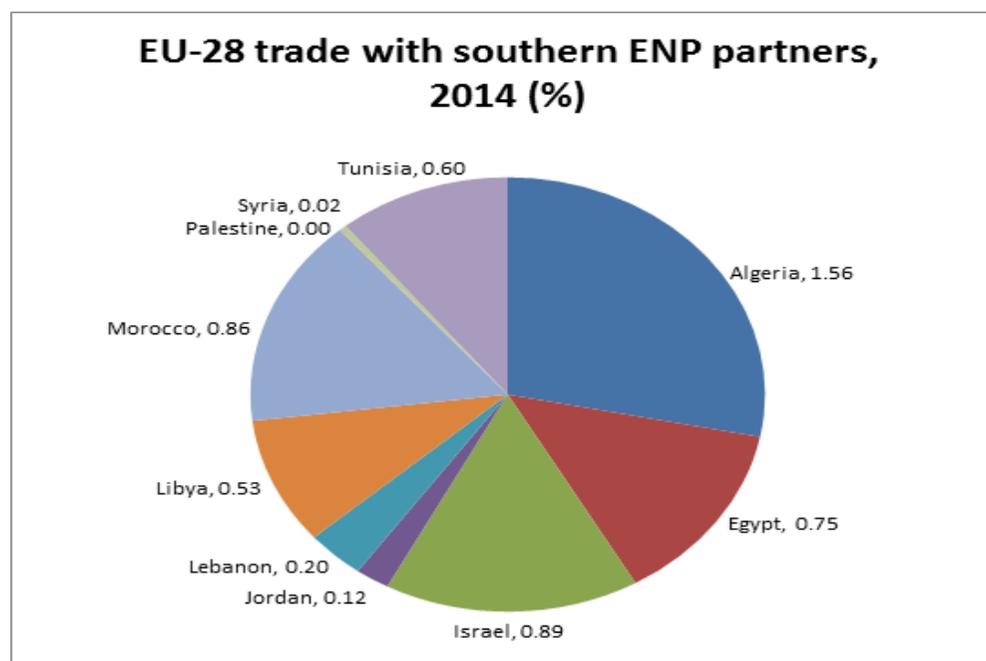
2014	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Moldova	Ukraine
Trade weight ( million EUR) (1)	991	16 655	10 904	2 572	3 517	30 927
Share of EU-28 trade with eastern ENP countries (%)	0.03	0.49	0.32	0.08	0.10	0.91



Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE). Note: (1) Trade weight is the sum of imports and exports.

## 2.7. EU-28 trade with southern ENP partners, 2014

2014	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Palestine	Syria	Tunisia
Trade weight (million EUR) (1)	52 771	25 532	30 084	4 025	6 890	17 808	29 255	155	777	20 363
Share of EU-28 trade with southern ENP countries (%)	1.56	0.75	0.89	0.12	0.20	0.53	0.86	0.00	0.02	0.60



Source: European Commission Services (DG TRADE)

Note: (1) Trade weight is the sum of imports and exports

### 3. Participation of ENP countries in FP7 (2007-13)

FP7 is the EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. This was the EU's main instrument for funding research in Europe for the period from 2007 to 2013. It has been succeeded by Horizon 2020, which runs from 2014 to 2020. FP7 was also designed to respond to Europe's employment needs and competitiveness, and supported research in selected priority areas — the aim being to make, or keep, the EU as a world leader in those sectors. FP7 comprised four main blocks of activities forming four specific programmes, plus a fifth specific programme on nuclear research: *cooperation* (collaborative research); *ideas* (European Research Council); *people* (human potential, Marie Curie actions); *capacities* (research capacities); nuclear research and training. Some of these programmes count significant cooperation with Neighbourhood partners. The table below provides a summary of the participation of Neighbourhood countries throughout the duration of FP7.

<i>FP7 Specific Programme</i>	<i>COOPERATION</i>		<i>CAPACITIES</i>		<i>Signed agreements*</i>
	<i>Proposals</i>	<i>Main listed</i>	<i>Proposals</i>	<i>Main listed</i>	
Algeria	156	26	63	19	32
Armenia	117	14	61	21	34
Azerbaijan	75	10	51	12	21
Belarus	171	23	93	19	39
Egypt	591	80	156	40	95
Georgia	151	23	110	30	48
Israel (1)	5179	895	562	136	823
Jordan	168	16	92	36	37
Lebanon	150	13	53	14	21
Libya	30	3	8	2	2
Moldova (1)	135	16	68	22	35
Morocco	468	92	128	34	93
Palestine	64	7	32	11	21
Syria	56	12	26	5	15
Tunisia	410	65	129	37	87
Ukraine	777	121	249	48	132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8698</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1503</b>

\*Number of signed grant agreements in FP7 with participants from Neighbourhood countries by partner country (1) Israel and the Republic of Moldova were associated to the 7th Research Framework Programme as from 2007 and 2013 respectively.

Source: European Commission

#### 4. Schengen visas issued by the EU Member States in the partner countries in 2013\*

	<i>Short-stay visas (C) issued</i>	<i>Of which multiple entry visas (MEV C)</i>
Algeria	318 146	118 463
Armenia	40 097	7 361
Azerbaijan	60 240	13 346
Belarus	768 323	350 782
Egypt	126 178	39 279
Georgia	72 702	26 002
Israel	11 017	2 877
Jordan	33 808	11 467
Lebanon	97 528	47 924
Libya	68 074	39 788
Moldova	49 913	17 291
Morocco	341 153	150 381
Palestine	3 135	615
Syria	205	141
Tunisia	130 411	49 480
Ukraine	1 587 223	598 364

NB: Citizens of all the ENP partners (except Israel) are required to hold a visa to enter the Schengen area. The data for Israel may include visas issued to Palestinians, as most Schengen consulates dealing with Palestinian applications are located in Israel.

\*No figures available for 2014 at the time of writing.

Source: European Commission

## 5. University cooperation and mobility of students and researchers

### **Participation of ENP partners in Horizon 2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions 2014-20**

Under Horizon 2020, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA) continue to support the career development and training of researchers through international and cross-sector mobility. A total of 242 eligible applications involving organisations located in ENP countries have been submitted to the first 2014 MSCA call for proposals (i.e. Innovative Training Networks for doctoral programmes, and Research and Innovation Staff Exchange fostering international and intersectoral transfer of knowledge).<sup>2</sup> In addition, 26 individual researchers who are nationals of ENP countries submitted proposals for funding under the MSCA Individual Fellowships for post-doctoral researchers.

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<sup>2</sup> ENP countries are eligible to receive funding through Horizon 2020. Israel and the Republic of Moldova have been associated to Horizon 2020 and can participate on an equal footing with EU Member States. Armenia and Ukraine are negotiating their association to the Horizon 2020 framework programme.

## Erasmus+: Youth in Mobility and Cooperation figures in 2014

Statistics refer to the number of participants dealt with at decentralised level by Erasmus+ Youth in Action national agencies.

	Youth exchanges and youth workers' training and networking	European Voluntary Service	Meetings between young people and decision makers in the field of youth
Algeria	74	8	0
Armenia	1358	85	123
Azerbaijan	860	17	27
Belarus	830	48	42
Egypt	323	23	41
Georgia	2007	104	145
Israel	273	10	5
Jordan	332	32	36
Lebanon	116	2	6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	4
Moldova (Republic of)	838	30	96
Morocco	223	10	6
Palestine	515	17	0
Syrian Arab Republic	5	1	4
Tunisia	389	10	33
Ukraine	2149	200	264
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10292</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>832</b>

Source: European Commission

## Student and staff Mobility under Erasmus+/ Erasmus Mundus<sup>3</sup>

### Action 1: Participation of students and staff in joint master and doctoral programmes

<i>ENP Country</i>	<i>Action1 Joint DegreesNumber ofscholarship awarded in 2014*</i>	
	<i>EM masters</i>	<i>EM joint doc.</i>
Algeria	1	1
Armenia	5	0
Azerbaijan	1	1
Belarus	1	0
Egypt	8	5
Georgia	3	0
Israel	4	1
Jordan	2	0
Lebanon	5	1
Libya		0
Republic of Moldova	5	0
Morocco	3	0
Palestine	2	0
Syria	45	0
Tunisia	1	4
Ukraine	27	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>19</b>

<sup>3</sup> Figures are relating to Erasmus Mundus. Joint Master Programmes selected under Erasmus+ in 2014 will lead to mobility of students and staff from 2015 onwards.

The Erasmus+ "Credit mobility" action will begin in 2015 (following the October 2014 call for proposals).

**Action 2: Student and staff mobility in the frame of university consortia\***

Country	Under-graduates	Master Students	Doctoral Candidates	Post-Doctorate	Staff	Total
Algeria	82	67	68	16	7	240
Armenia	90	76	36	16	28	246
Azerbaijan	107	52	34	10	23	226
Belarus	129	61	35	13	30	268
Egypt	109	140	126	53	25	453
Georgia	193	133	88	30	47	491
Israel	151	54	22	14	29	270
Jordan	111	73	57	13	30	284
Lebanon	59	84	37	5	16	201
Libya	3	14	4			21
Moldova	101	93	55	40	25	314
Moroco	59	66	65	18	19	227
Palestine	50	63	63	11	18	205
Russia	148	180	161	43	50	582
Syria	138	95	60	48	18	359
Tunisia	97	81	85	28	24	315
Ukraine	196	253	156	116	65	786
<b>Total</b>	<b>1823</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>5488</b>

\*planned mobility under Erasmus Mundus Action 2 partnerships in 2014. Note that, except Syria, the last Erasmus Munuds Action 2 Call organised in 2013 did not include the ENP countries.

Source: European Commission

#### Tempus IV: projects still running in 2014

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Tempus on-going projects involving universities from this country</b>	<b>Number of projects coordinated by a higher education institution from this country</b>
Armenia	29	8
Azerbaijan	22	5
Egypt	37	7
Georgia	35	5
Israel	13	6
Jordan	23	8
Lebanon	23	3
Moldova	18	0
Morocco	40	4
Palestine	14	5
Tunisia	33	0
Ukraine	60	0

\*These figures can not be added as several countries can be part in one project

*Source:* European Commission

## Erasmus+/ Jean Monnet Activities supporting teaching and research on the European Union

Jean Monnet Activities: projects per applicant selected in 2014 (Grant Holder)

<b>Country</b>	<b><i>Jean Monnet Activities</i></b>
Algeria	0
Armenia	0
Azerbaijan	1
Belarus	4
Egypt	0
Georgia	0
Israel	0
Jordan	0
Lebanon	0
Libya	0
Republic of Moldova	4
Morocco	0
Palestine	0
Syria	0
Tunisia	0
Ukraine	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

## 6. European Integration Index for Eastern Partnership countries, Open Societies Foundations / Renaissance Foundation\*

European integration is assessed through three dimensions:

- Linkage: growing political, economic and social ties between each of the six Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries and the EU;
- Approximation: structures and institutions in EaP countries converging towards EU standards and in line with EU requirements;
- Management: evolving management structures for European integration in EaP countries.

Benchmarks were defined by assigning 1 to the best and 0 to the worst possible performance.

	Linkage		Approximation		Management	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
<i>Armenia</i>	0.48	0.49	0.56	0.59	0.43	0.51
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.34	0.33 ▼
<i>Belarus</i>	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.19	0.24
<i>Georgia</i>	0.54	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.58	0.58
<i>Moldova</i>	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.67	0.57	0.59
<i>Ukraine</i>	0.67	0.65 ▼	0.55	0.58	0.52	0.52

\* The index does not cover the situation in the breakaway territories of Transnistria, Nagorno-Karabakh, Southern Ossetia and Abkhazia.

Source: <http://www.eap-index.eu/>.

\*No figures available for 2014 at the time of writing.

## Section IV: The European Neighbourhood Instrument 2014-20<sup>4</sup>

### 1. The European Neighbourhood Instrument

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) is the **key financial instrument** of the European Neighbourhood Policy. With a planned budget of **€ 15.4 billion** for the period **2014-20**, it provides the bulk of funding for cooperation with the ten Mediterranean countries and the six Eastern Partnership countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy.<sup>5</sup>

The functioning and general objectives of the ENI are laid down in the 2014 [ENI Regulation](#). It includes, for example, differentiation and the incentive-based approach, dedicated funding for cross-border cooperation programmes and for Erasmus+, and engagement with civil society and local authorities. Key priorities and indicative financial allocations for country, regional and other multi-country cooperation programmes are set out in greater detail in [multiannual programming documents \(Single Support Frameworks and Multiannual Indicative Programmes\)](#). A first set of these documents was adopted in the course of 2014 to cover the first part of the ENI period.

Decisions on the concrete allocation of funds to specific actions (programmes and projects) are taken annually, in line with the programming framework and within the ceilings set by the budgetary authority. **In 2014, € 2.3 billion were committed under the ENI.**

The ENI has replaced the predecessor [European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument \(ENPI\) 2007-13](#). Many programmes funded in the last years of the ENPI (2011-13) are currently ongoing and will continue to be implemented over the next 3-4 years. **In 2014, € 1.6 billion were disbursed under the ENI**; this figure includes both ongoing and new programmes.

Other external assistance instruments with a worldwide coverage or a thematic focus — such as the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace — may also fund activities taking place in the 16 partner countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> This section is compiled for information and communication purposes; it does not represent nor replace the official financial reporting of the European Commission.

<sup>5</sup> Under the ENI, Russia no longer benefits from bilateral assistance programmes; however, it may still participate in some multi-country programmes when political conditions so allow.

<sup>6</sup> A global overview is provided every year in the ‘Annual Report on the European Union’s development and external assistance policies and their implementation’.

## 2. Supporting cooperation with Mediterranean countries<sup>7</sup>

1. **Algeria** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Algeria ranges from a minimum of €121 million to a maximum of €148 million.<sup>8</sup> Algeria also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€26.3 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Algeria.<sup>9</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Algeria - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Justice reform and strengthening of citizen participation in public life (indicatively planned 25%)	16.30				16.30
Labour market reform and employment creation (indicatively planned 30%)	10.00				10.00
Support to the management and diversification of the economy (indicatively planned 30%)	-				-
Complementary support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 15%)	-				-
<b>Total Algeria 2014-2017</b>	<b>26.30</b>				<b>26.30</b>

2. **Egypt** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-15 for Egypt ranges from a minimum of €210 million to a maximum of €257 million.<sup>10</sup> Egypt also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€115 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Egypt.<sup>11</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2015

<b>Egypt - Single Support Framework 2014-2015</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Poverty alleviation, local socio-economic development and social protection* (indicatively planned 40%)	47.00		47.00
Governance, transparency and business environment (indicatively planned 20%)	-		-
Quality of life and environment* (indicatively planned 40%)	68.00		68.00
<b>Total Egypt 2014-2015</b>	<b>115.00</b>		<b>115.00</b>

\* Funding in this sector is partly used through the NIF

3. **Israel** — There is no programming document covering bilateral cooperation with Israel under the ENI. The indicative financial allocation 2014-17 for Israel ranges from a minimum of €7 million to a maximum of €9 million. Israel also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, there were **no commitments** for bilateral cooperation with Israel.

<sup>7</sup> The country allocations below exclude possible additional allocations from the ENI 'umbrella programme'.

<sup>8</sup> C(2014)5093 of 23.7.2014.

<sup>9</sup> C(2014)7138 of 8.10.2014.

<sup>10</sup> C(2014)7170 of 8.10.2014.

<sup>11</sup> C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014; C(2014)7615 of 23.10.2014.

4. **Jordan** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Jordan ranges from a minimum of € 312 million to a maximum of € 382 million;<sup>12</sup> this does not include possible from ENI or other instruments to respond to the consequences in Jordan of the **Syrian crisis**. Syria also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€ 174.5 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Jordan.<sup>13</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Jordan - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Reinforcing the rule of law for enhanced accountability and equity in public delivery (indicatively planned 25%)	40.00				40.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	7.50				7.50
Employment and private sector development (indicatively planned 30%)	53.50				53.50
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	3.50				3.50
Renewable energy and energy efficiency (indicatively planned 30%)	-				-
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	4.00				4.00
Complementary support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 15%)	-				-
Additional allocation in the context of the response to the Syria crisis	66.00				66.00
<b>Total Jordan 2014-2017</b>	<b>174.50</b>				<b>174.50</b>

5.

**Lebanon** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-16 for Lebanon ranges from a minimum of € 130 million to a maximum of € 159 million;<sup>14</sup> this does not include possible additional allocations from ENI or other instruments to respond to the consequences in Lebanon of the **Syrian crisis**. Lebanon also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€ 146.3 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Lebanon.<sup>15</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2016

<b>Lebanon - Single Support Framework 2014-2016</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
Justice and security system reform (indicatively planned 15%)	12.00			12.00
Reinforcing social cohesion, promoting sustainable economic development and protecting vulnerable groups (indicatively planned 40%)	21.00			21.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	15.00			15.00
Promotion of sustainable and transparent management of energy and natural resources (indicatively planned 20%)	19.00			19.00
Complementary support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 25%)	-			-
Additional allocation in the context of the response to the Syria crisis	79.08			79.08
<b>Total Lebanon 2014-2016</b>	<b>146.08</b>			<b>146.08</b>

6. **Libya** — The financial allocation of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-15 for Libya ranges from a minimum of € 36 million to a maximum of € 44 million.<sup>16</sup> Libya also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€ 8 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Libya;<sup>17</sup> some programmes were postponed due to the current unstable situation in the country.

<sup>12</sup> C(2014)5130 of 24.7.2014.

<sup>13</sup> C(2014)5983 of 26.8.2014; C(2014)6316 of 11.9.2014; C(2014)7180 of 9.10.2014; C(2014)9136 of 4.12.2014.

<sup>14</sup> C(2014)5132 of 24.7.2014.

<sup>15</sup> C(2014)3750 of 12.6.2014; C(2014)5981 of 26.8.2014; C(2014)7235 of 10.10.2014; C(2014)9115 of 4.12.2014.

<sup>16</sup> C(2014)5699 of 12.8.2014.

<sup>17</sup> C(2014)7274 of 13.10.2014.

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2015

<b>Libya - Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2015</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Democratic governance (indicatively planned 45%)	8.00		8.00
Youth: active citizenship and socio-economic integration (indicatively planned 28%)	-		-
Health (indicatively planned 16%)	-		-
Complementary support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 11%)	-		-
<b>Total Libya 2014-2015</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<b>8.00</b>

7. **Morocco** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Morocco ranges from a minimum of €728 million to a maximum of €890 million<sup>18</sup>. Morocco also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€218 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Morocco.<sup>19</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Morocco - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equitable access to basic social services (indicatively planned 30%)	90.00				90.00
Support to democratic governance, the rule of law and mobility (indicatively planned 25%)	70.00				70.00
Jobs, sustainable and inclusive growth* (indicatively planned 25%)	38.00				38.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme*</i>	20.00				20.00
Complementary support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 20%)	-				-
<b>Total Morocco 2014-2017</b>	<b>218.00</b>				<b>218.00</b>

\* Funding in this sector is partly used through the NIF

8. **Palestine**<sup>20</sup> — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-15 for Palestine ranges from a minimum of €508 million to a maximum of €621 million.<sup>21</sup> Palestine also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€309.5 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Palestine.<sup>22</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2015

<b>Palestine* - Single Support Framework 2014-2015</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Support to governance at local and national levels (indicatively planned 5%)	13.00		13.00
Support to private sector and sustainable economic development (indicatively planned 5%)	14.00		14.00
Support to water and land development (indicatively planned 5%)	15.00		15.00
Temporary measures: PEGASE (Mécanisme Palestino-Européen de Gestion et d'Aide Socio-Economique) (indicatively planned 55%)	170.50		170.50
Temporary measures: East Jerusalem Programme (indicatively planned 5%)	10.00		10.00
Temporary measures: Support to UNRWA (indicatively planned 25%)	87.00		87.00
<b>Total Palestine 2014-2015</b>	<b>309.50</b>		<b>309.50</b>

\*This designation does not entail any recognition of Palestine as a state and is without prejudice to positions on the recognition of Palestine as a state

<sup>18</sup> C(2014)5092 of 23.7.2014.

<sup>19</sup> C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014; C(2014)7204 of 10.10.2014.

<sup>20</sup> This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a state of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Member States on this issue.

<sup>21</sup> C(2014)5128 of 25.7.2014.

<sup>22</sup> C(2014)2692 of 16.4.2014; C(2014)5986 of 26.8.2014; C(2014)8215 of 30.10.2014.

9. **Syria** — Due to the ongoing crisis, bilateral cooperation with Syria was suspended in May 2011. Consequently, there is no programming document for this country. Commitments take the form of annual ‘special measures’ in favour of the Syrian population; they are complemented with additional support to Jordan and Lebanon to help these countries cope with the influx of Syrian refugees. The 2014 special measure budgeted **€41.25 million**<sup>23</sup> for actions to support the Syrian population still inside Syria.

In addition, the EU has established a **Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis**.<sup>24</sup> The overall objective of the Trust Fund is to provide on a regional scale a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis, responding mainly in the first instance to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, and to the needs of communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery. The Trust Fund should therefore focus on current priority needs and may also be adapted to reconstruction needs in a future post-conflict scenario. Assistance inside Syria should be considered taking into account, — but avoiding overlap with — the action of other existing international funding instruments. In 2014, **€20 million** were committed as a first contribution to this Trust Fund.<sup>25</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014

<b>Syria - Special Measures and Contribution to Trust Fund</b>	<b>B2014</b>
Civil society support	15.00
Damage and needs assessment	2.20
Education support	15.00
Support to livelihoods of affected Syrian populations	4.05
Cross-border operations in Syria from Turkey	5.00
Contribution to the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis	20.00
<b>Total Syria 2014</b>	<b>61.25</b>

10. **Tunisia** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-15 for Tunisia ranges from a minimum of €202 million to a maximum of €246 million<sup>26</sup>. Tunisia also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€169 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Tunisia.<sup>27</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2015

<b>Tunisia - Single Support Framework 2014-2015</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>Total</b>
Socio-economic reforms for inclusive growth, competitiveness and integration (indicatively planned 40%)	53.00		53.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	<i>47.00</i>		<i>47.00</i>
Strengthening fundamental elements of democracy (indicatively planned 15%)	38.00		38.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	<i>3.00</i>		<i>3.00</i>
Sustainable regional and local development (indicatively planned 30%)	28.00		28.00
Support for capacity development and civil society (indicatively planned 15%)	-		-
<b>Total Tunisia 2014-2015</b>	<b>169.00</b>		<b>169.00</b>

<sup>23</sup> C(2014)9146 of 4.12.2014.

<sup>24</sup> C(2014)9615 of 10.12.2014.

<sup>25</sup> C(2014)9614 of 10.12.2014.

<sup>26</sup> C(2014)5160 of 25.7.2014.

<sup>27</sup> C(2014)7273 of 13.10.2014.

11. **Regional South programme** — The financial allocation of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-17 for regional cooperation in the Southern Neighbourhood ranges from a minimum of €371 million to a maximum of €453 million.<sup>28</sup> In 2014, **€117.3 million** were committed for the Regional South programme.<sup>29</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Regional South - Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Building a partnership for liberty, democracy and security (indicatively planned 20%)	34.00				34.00
Building a partnership for inclusive and sustainable economic development* (indicatively planned 20%)	56.37				56.37
Building a partnership between the people (indicatively planned 25%)	7.00				7.00
Support regional and sub-regional institutional cooperation (indicatively planned 15%)	4.21				4.21
Complementary support (indicatively planned 20%)	13.00				13.00
European Parliament Preparatory Actions	2.74				2.74
<b>Total Regional South 2014-2017</b>	<b>117.32</b>				<b>117.32</b>

\* Funding in this sector is partly used through the NIF

### 3. Supporting cooperation with Eastern Partnership countries<sup>30</sup>

1. **Armenia** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Armenia ranges from a minimum of €140 million to a maximum of €170 million<sup>31</sup>. Armenia also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€34 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Armenia.<sup>32</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Armenia - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Private sector development* (indicatively planned 35%)	22.00				22.00
Public administration reform (indicatively planned 25%)	-				-
Justice sector reform (indicatively planned 20%)	-				-
Complementary assistance for capacity development and institution building (indicatively planned 15%)	12.00				12.00
Complementary assistance for civil society (indicatively planned 5%)	-				-
<b>Total Armenia 2014-2017</b>	<b>34.00</b>				<b>34.00</b>

\* Funding in this sector is partly used through the NIF

2. **Azerbaijan** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Azerbaijan ranges from a minimum of €77 million to a maximum of €94 million.<sup>33</sup> Azerbaijan also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€21 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Azerbaijan.<sup>34</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Azerbaijan - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Regional and rural development (indicatively planned 40%)	-				-
Justice sector reform (indicatively planned 20%)	-				-
Education and skills development (indicatively planned 20%)	19.00				19.00
Complementary assistance for capacity development and institution building (indicatively planned 15%)	-				-
Complementary assistance for civil society (indicatively planned 5%)	2.00				2.00
<b>Total Azerbaijan 2014-2017</b>	<b>21.00</b>				<b>21.00</b>

<sup>28</sup> C(2014)5242 of 30.7.2014.

<sup>29</sup> C(2014)5206 of 29.7.2014; C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014; C(2014)5984 of 25.8.2014; C(2014)7109 of 7.10.2014; C(2014)7224 of 13.10.2014.

<sup>30</sup> The country allocations below exclude possible additional allocations from the ENI ‘umbrella programme’.

<sup>31</sup> C(2014)5101 of 23.7.2014.

<sup>32</sup> C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014; C(2014)7807 of 29.10.2014.

<sup>33</sup> C(2014)5129 of 25.7.2014.

<sup>34</sup> C(2014)6280 of 3.9.2014.

3. **Belarus** — The financial allocation of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-17 for Belarus ranges from a minimum of €71 million to a maximum of €89 million.<sup>35</sup> Belarus also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€19 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Belarus.<sup>36</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Belarus - Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Social inclusion (indicatively planned 30%)	13.50				13.50
Environment (indicatively planned 25%)	5.50				5.50
Local/regional economic development (indicatively planned 25%)	-				-
Complementary assistance for capacity development and institution building (indicatively planned 10%)	-				-
Complementary assistance for civil society (indicatively planned 10%)	-				-
<b>Total Belarus 2014-2017</b>	<b>19.00</b>				<b>19.00</b>

4. **Georgia** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Georgia ranges from a minimum of €335 million to a maximum of €410 million<sup>37</sup> Georgia also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€131 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Georgia.<sup>38</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Georgia - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public administration reform (indicatively planned 25%)	-				-
Agriculture and rural development (indicatively planned 30%)	-				-
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	12.00				12.00
Justice sector reform (indicatively 25%)	50.00				50.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	10.00				10.00
Complementary assistance for capacity development and institution building (indicatively planned 15%)	51.00				51.00
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	8.00				8.00
Complementary assistance for civil society (indicatively planned 5%)	-				-
<b>Total Georgia 2014-2017</b>	<b>131.00</b>				<b>131.00</b>

5. **Moldova** — The financial allocation of the Single Support Framework 2014-17 for Moldova ranges from a minimum of €335 million to a maximum of €410 million.<sup>39</sup> Moldova also participates in regional and other multi-country programmes funded under the ENI. In 2014, **€131 million** were committed for bilateral assistance to Moldova.<sup>40</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Moldova - Single Support Framework 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public administration reform (indicatively planned 30%)	37.00				37.00
Agriculture and rural development (indicatively planned 30%)	64.00				64.00
Police reform and border management (indicatively planned 20%)	-				-
Complementary assistance for capacity development and institution building (indicatively planned 15%)	-				-
<i>additional allocation from the umbrella programme</i>	30.00				30.00
Complementary assistance for civil society (indicatively planned 5%)	-				-
<b>Total Moldova 2014-2017</b>	<b>131.00</b>				<b>131.00</b>

<sup>35</sup> C(2014)5097 of 23.7.2014.

<sup>36</sup> C(2014)6937 of 2.10.2014.

<sup>37</sup> C(2014)3994 of 11.6.2014.

<sup>38</sup> C(2014)2988 of 2.5.2014; C(2014)5020 of 14.7.2014.

<sup>39</sup> C(2014) 3995 of 11.6.2014.

<sup>40</sup> C(2014)2988 of 2.5.2014; C(2014)5140 of 16.7.2014.

6. **Ukraine** — Due to the current exceptional circumstances, it remains difficult to identify priorities for EU bilateral assistance to Ukraine on a multiannual basis. This is why at this time there is no Single Support Framework and commitments take the form of annual ‘special measures’. The **Special Measure Ukraine 2014** budgeted €365 million to support the country’s transition. This budget combines funds from the 2014 ENI budget (€242 million, including €40 million from the ‘umbrella programme’) and the partial re-orientation of commitments from the 2013 ENPI budget (€123 million).<sup>41</sup> The special measure comprises a major ‘State Building Contract’ (€355 million) and a separate project for direct support to civil society (€10 million).

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014

<b>Ukraine - Special Measure</b>	<b>B2014</b>
Support to civil society	10.00
State-building contract / country allocation 2014	192.00
State-building contract / additional allocation from the umbrella programme	40.00
<i>Sub-total Ukraine 2014 funds</i>	<i>242.00</i>
<i>State-building contract / re-orientation of 2013 country allocation</i>	<i>123.00</i>
<i>Sub-total State-building contract Ukraine</i>	<i>355.00</i>
<b>Total Special Measure Ukraine 2014</b>	<b>365.00</b>

7. **Regional East programme** — The financial allocation of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-17 for regional programmes in the Eastern Partnership ranges from a minimum of €418 million to a maximum of €511 million.<sup>42</sup> In 2014, **€90.2 million** were committed for the Regional East programme.<sup>43</sup>

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Regional East - Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
Eastern Partnership including Flagship Initiatives* (indicatively planned 75%)	60.69				60.69
Regional cooperation frameworks (indicatively planned 10%)	-				-
Energy and transport initiatives involving the wider region (indicatively planned 5%)	8.00				8.00
Horizontal and sectoral support to regional cooperation (indicatively planned 10%)	21.50				21.50
<b>Total Regional East 2014-2017</b>	<b>90.19</b>				<b>90.19</b>

\* Funding in this sector is partly used through the NIF

<sup>41</sup> C(2014)2906 and C(2014)2907 of 29.4.2014.

<sup>42</sup> C(2014)5200 of 28.7.2014.

<sup>43</sup> C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014; C(2014)5792 of 18.8.2014; C(2014)7109 of 7.10.2014; C(2014)9197 of 4.12.2014.

#### 4. Measures open to all Neighbourhood countries (ENI-wide)

The financial allocation of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-17 for **other multi-country programmes open to all Neighbourhood countries** ranges from a minimum of €1.7 billion to a maximum of €1.9 billion — of which €777 million are earmarked for bilateral assistance under the ‘umbrella programme’.<sup>44</sup> In 2014, €161 million were committed as a minimum allocation (baseline) of the [Neighbourhood Investment Facility](#) (NIF), €13 million for the targeted capacity building initiatives [TAIEX](#) (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange) and [Sigma](#) (Support for Improvement in Governance and Management); and €102.9 million as a contribution to the external dimension of [Erasmus+](#).<sup>45</sup> In addition, €200 million were committed for additional country allocations under the **umbrella programme**.

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

ENI-wide measures - Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2017	B2014	B2015	B2016	B2017	Total
Building a partnership for inclusive economic development and integration (indicatively planned 55%)					
<i>NIF East baseline allocation</i>	53.7				53.7
<i>NIF South baseline allocation</i>	107.3				107.3
Building a partnership between people (indicatively planned 40%)					-
<i>contribution to Erasmus+</i>	102.9				
Targeted capacity building (indicatively planned 5%)					
<i>TAIEX East</i>	4.0				4.0
<i>TAIEX South</i>	-				-
<i>Sigma East</i>	4.5				4.5
<i>Sigma South</i>	4.5				4.5
<i>Sub-total ENI-wide measures (excluding umbrella programme)</i>	276.9				276.9
Incentive-based approach (earmarked funding €770 million)					
<i>umbrella programme East</i>	100.0				100.0
<i>umbrella programme South</i>	100.0				100.0
<i>Sub-total umbrella programme</i>	200.0				200.0
<b>Total ENI-wide measures 2014-2017</b>	<b>476.9</b>				<b>476.9</b>

##### 1. The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)

By providing grants either to reduce the cost or to mitigate the risks that investors would incur, the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) aims at mobilising finance that would otherwise not be affordable or available. According to its strategic orientations, the NIF pursues three objectives:

- i. establish better, more sustainable energy and transport interconnections and promote energy efficiency, security and renewability;
- ii. address climate change and other threats to the environment;
- iii. promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, in particular by support to small and medium-sized enterprises.

<sup>44</sup> C(2014)5196 of 28.7.2014.

<sup>45</sup> C(2014)5455 of 5.8.2014; C(2014)5750 of 20.8.2014.

The baseline allocation (or minimum indicative budget) of the NIF is programmed as an ENI-wide measure. However, country and regional programmes can also use the blending capacity through the NIF governance mechanism. Consequently, in 2014, a total of **€ 369.4 million** were committed under the ENI as contribution for operations under the NIF (€ 104 million for Eastern Partnership countries and € 265 million for Southern Mediterranean countries). The NIF Board has approved 16 new projects (10 in Eastern Partnership countries and 6 in Southern Mediterranean countries) funded from the 2014 NIF budget;<sup>46</sup> more projects are in the pipeline.

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2017

<b>Neighbourhood Investment Facility 2014-2017</b>	<b>B2014</b>	<b>B2015</b>	<b>B2016</b>	<b>B2017</b>	<b>Total</b>
NIF East baseline allocation	53.70				53.70
Regional East programme through NIF	35.39				35.39
Armenia bilateral programme through NIF	15.00				15.00
<i>Sub-total NIF East</i>	<i>104.09</i>				<i>104.09</i>
NIF South baseline allocation	107.30				107.30
Regional South programme through NIF	25.00				25.00
Morocco bilateral programme through NIF	38.00				38.00
Morocco bilateral programme through NIF (umbrella programme allocation)	10.00				10.00
Egypt bilateral programme through NIF	85.00				85.00
<i>Sub-total NIF South</i>	<i>265.30</i>				<i>265.30</i>
<b>Total NIF 2014-2017</b>	<b>369.39</b>				<b>369.39</b>

2. In 2014, the ENI budget contributed **€ 102.9 million** to international actions under **Erasmus+** to support student exchanges and capacity building in higher education. This contributes to the development of education systems in partner countries and to contacts between people.

### 3. TAIEX and Sigma

In 2014, 299 TAIEX events took place (164 in the east, 135 in the south), providing short-term specialised technical assistance in the form of assessment missions, workshops and study visits. At the same time, 40 Sigma actions were launched (22 in the east, 18 in the south) to advise partner countries on key issues of public administration and civil service reform, public finance and audit, and public procurement. In addition, 45 new twinning projects were launched in the course of 2014 (16 in the east, 29 in the south), where the public administrations of Member States will work directly with 'twin' institutions in partner countries; this form of targeted institution-building is funded from the country (bilateral) programmes.

### 4. Incentive-based approach: umbrella programme

As detailed in the country tables above, in 2014, the **umbrella programme** channelled **€ 200 million** of additional allocations to: Ukraine (€ 40 million), Georgia (€ 30 million) and Moldova (€ 30 million) in the East; and to Tunisia (€ 50 million), Morocco (€ 20 million), Jordan (€ 15 million) and Lebanon (€ 15 million) in the South. Additional funding was used to launch new programmes or expand the scope and duration of existing programmes, in line with the key priorities for bilateral assistance.

<sup>46</sup> C(2014)9862 of 18.12.2014.

## 5. Cross-border cooperation in the Neighbourhood region

The ENI is accompanied by a renewed legal and programming framework for cross-border cooperation in the Neighbourhood region for the period 2014-20.<sup>47</sup> In total, **17 cross-border cooperation programmes** are planned for co-funding from the ENI and the European Regional Development Fund: **12 land-border programmes** (Kolarctic/Russia; Karelia/Russia; South-east Finland/Russia; Estonia/Russia; Latvia/Russia; Lithuania/Russia; Poland/Russia; Latvia/Lithuania/Belarus; Poland/Belarus/Ukraine; Hungary/Slovakia/Romania/Ukraine; Romania/Ukraine; Romania/Moldova); **one sea-crossing programme** (Italy/Tunisia); and **four sea-basin programmes** (Baltic Sea region; Black Sea; Mediterranean; Mid-Atlantic).

The cross-border cooperation programmes will be designed around three overarching strategic objectives: to promote economic and social development; to address common challenges in environment, public health, safety and security; and to promote the mobility of persons, goods and capital. Promoting contacts between people will be an integral part of all programmes. In 2014, **€6.9 million** were committed from the ENI budget for technical assistance to support the preparation of the new cross-border cooperation programmes.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 897/2014 of 18.8.2014; C(2014)7172 of 8.10.2014.

<sup>48</sup> C(2014)8706 of 24.11.2014.

## 6. Overview of commitments and payments

Decisions on the concrete allocation of funds to specific actions (programmes and projects) are taken annually, in line with the programming framework and within the ceilings set by the budgetary authority. **In 2014, €2.3 billion were committed under the ENI.**

Table 1: ENI 2014-2020 (commitments) - Breakdown by country and regional/multi-country programmes

Commitments in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2020

Country/Programme	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Part 1 - Mediterranean countries</b>								
Algeria	26.3							26.3
Egypt	115.0							115.0
Israel	-							-
Jordan	174.5							174.5
Lebanon	146.1							146.1
Libya	8.0							8.0
Morocco	218.0							218.0
Palestine*	309.5							309.5
Syria	61.3							61.3
Tunisia	169.0							169.0
<i>Sub-total bilateral programmes</i>	<i>1,227.7</i>							<i>1,227.7</i>
Regional and other multi-country programmes	229.1							229.1
<b>TOTAL Mediterranean countries</b>	<b>1,456.8</b>							<b>1,456.8</b>
<b>Part 2 - Eastern Partnership</b>								
Armenia	34.0							34.0
Azerbaijan	21.0							21.0
Belarus	19.0							19.0
Georgia	131.0							131.0
Moldova	131.0							131.0
Ukraine	242.0							242.0
<i>Sub-total bilateral programmes</i>	<i>578.0</i>							<i>578.0</i>
Regional and other multi-country programmes	152.4							152.4
<b>TOTAL Eastern Partnership</b>	<b>730.4</b>							<b>730.4</b>
<b>Part 3 - Cross-border cooperation</b>								
ENI contribution	6.9							6.9
<i>ERDF contribution (pour m émoire)</i>	<i>-</i>							<i>-</i>
<i>Sub-total CBC (pour m émoire)</i>	<i>6.9</i>							<i>6.9</i>
<b>Part 4 - Erasmus+</b>								
ENI contribution	102.9							102.9
<b>GRAND TOTAL ENI**</b>	<b>2,297.0</b>							<b>2,297.0</b>

\* This designation does not entail any recognition of Palestine as a state and is without prejudice to positions on the recognition of Palestine as a state

\*\*Part 1 (Mediterranean countries) + Part 2 (Eastern Partnership) + ENI contribution to CBC + Part 4 (ENI contribution to Erasmus+)

C1+C5+R0 appropriations; administrative costs excluded

The ENI has replaced the predecessor European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) 2007-13. Many programmes funded in the last years of the ENPI (2011-13) are currently ongoing and will continue to be implemented over the next 3-4 years. **In 2014, €1.6 billion were disbursed under the ENI;** this figure includes both ongoing and new programmes.

**Table 2: ENI 2014-2020 (disbursements) - Breakdown by country and regional/multi-country programmes**

Disbursements in € million (rounded figures) - ENI 2014-2020

Country/Programme	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<b>Part 1 - Mediterranean countries</b>								
Algeria	33.0							33.0
Egypt	91.1							91.1
Israel	4.4							4.4
Jordan	56.3							56.3
Lebanon	78.2							78.2
Libya	11.0							11.0
Morocco	76.2							76.2
Palestine*	303.7							303.7
Syria	2.0							2.0
Tunisia	178.5							178.5
<i>Sub-total bilateral programmes</i>	<i>834.5</i>							<i>834.5</i>
Regional and other multi-country programmes	92.8							92.8
<b>TOTAL Mediterranean countries</b>	<b>927.3</b>							<b>927.3</b>
<b>Part 2.a - Eastern Partnership</b>								
Armenia	23.2							23.2
Azerbaijan	6.8							6.8
Belarus	22.3							22.3
Georgia	41.1							41.1
Moldova	93.7							93.7
Ukraine	314.1							314.1
<i>Sub-total bilateral programmes</i>	<i>501.1</i>							<i>501.1</i>
Regional and other multi-country programmes	47.0							47.0
<b>TOTAL Eastern Partnership</b>	<b>548.1</b>							<b>548.1</b>
<b>Part 2.b - Russia (completion of ENPI projects)</b>								
Russia	3.4							3.4
<b>Part 3 - Cross-border cooperation</b>								
ENI contribution	45.0							45.0
<i>ERDF contribution (pour m émoire)</i>	<i>68.0</i>							<i>68.0</i>
<i>Sub-total CBC (pour m émoire)</i>	<i>113.0</i>							<i>113.0</i>
<b>Part 4 - Erasmus+</b>								
ENI contribution to Erasmus+	1.6							1.6
Completion of Erasmus Mundus / Tempus Actions funded from ENPI	98.3							98.3
<b>GRAND TOTAL ENI**</b>	<b>1,623.7</b>							<b>1,623.7</b>

\* This designation does not entail any recognition of Palestine as a state and is without prejudice to positions on the recognition of Palestine as a state

\*\*Part 1 (Mediterranean countries) + Part 2 (Eastern Partnership and Russia) + ENPI/ENI contribution to CBC + Part 4 (ENI contribution to Erasmus+ and completion of Erasmus Mundus and Tempus Actions)

C1+C4+C5+R0 appropriations; administrative costs excluded