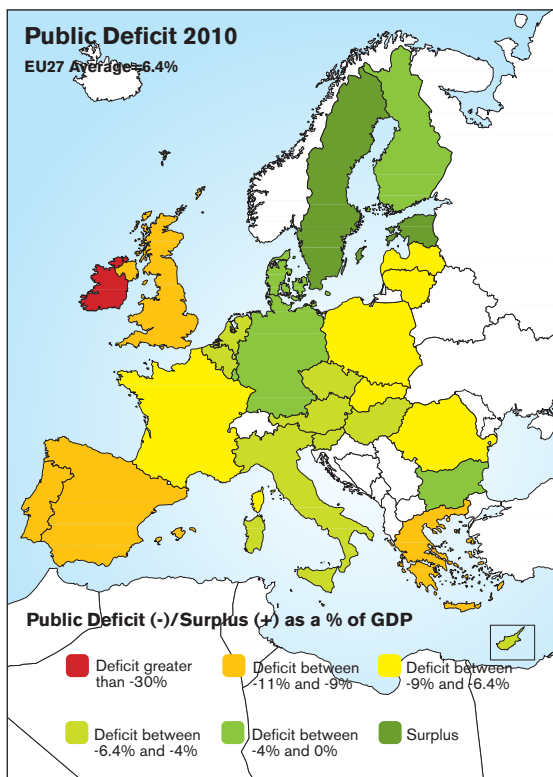
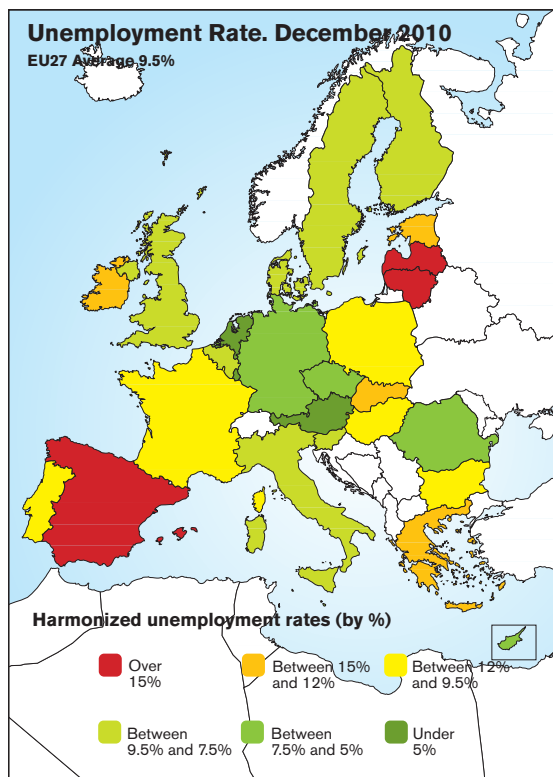
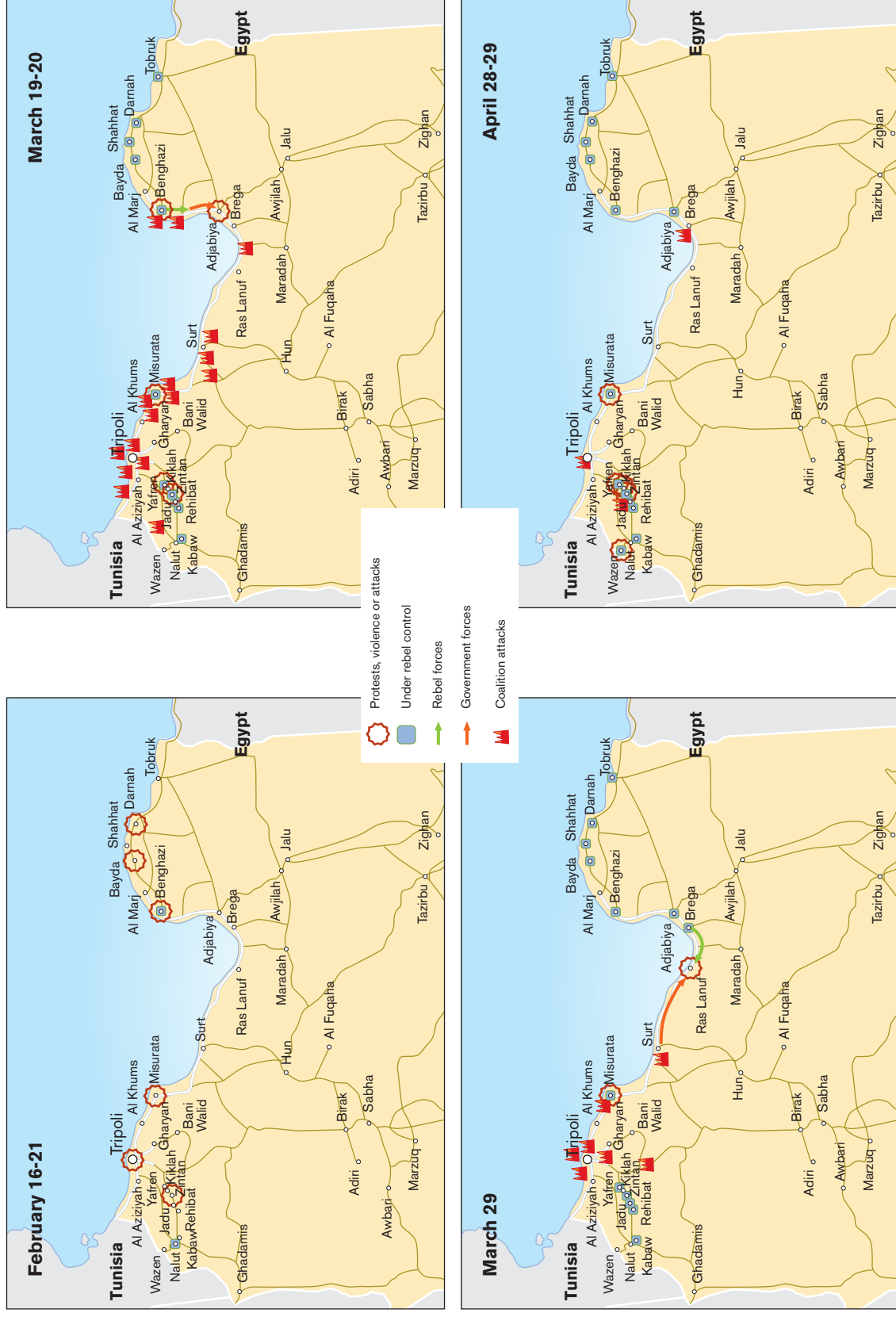
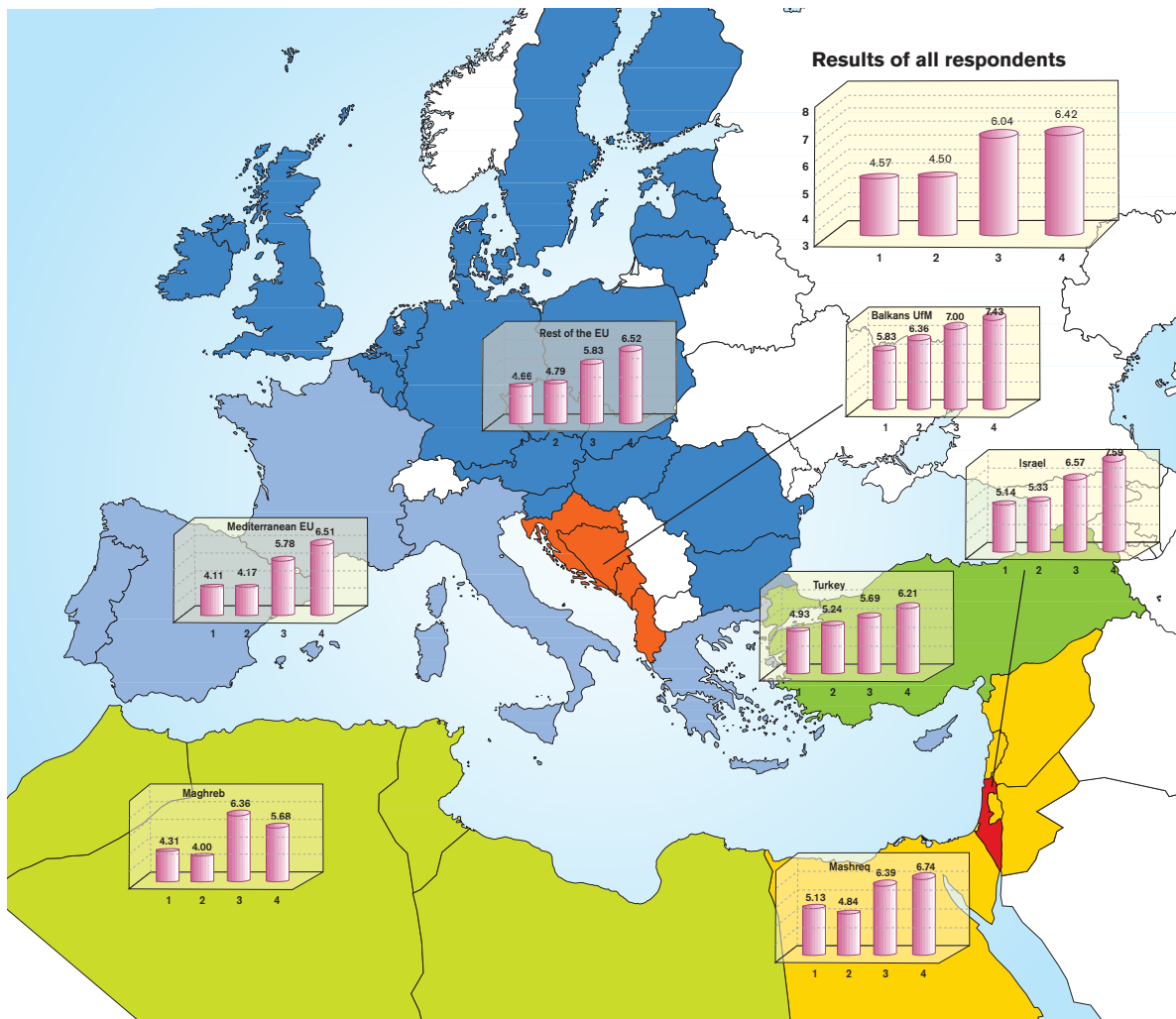


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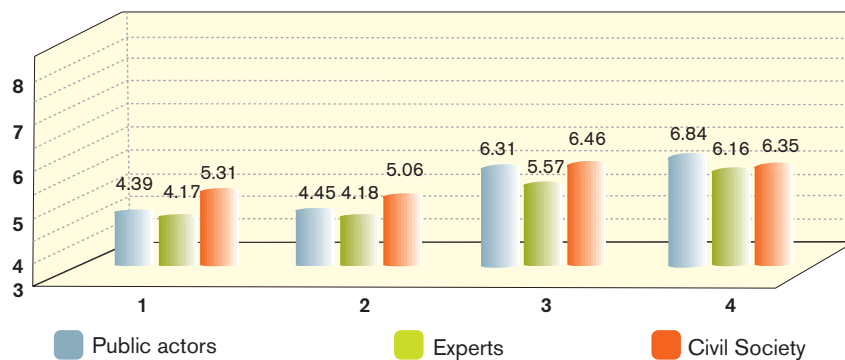


Map A.2 | Civil War in Libya (February 16 - April 29)





Results by type of institution

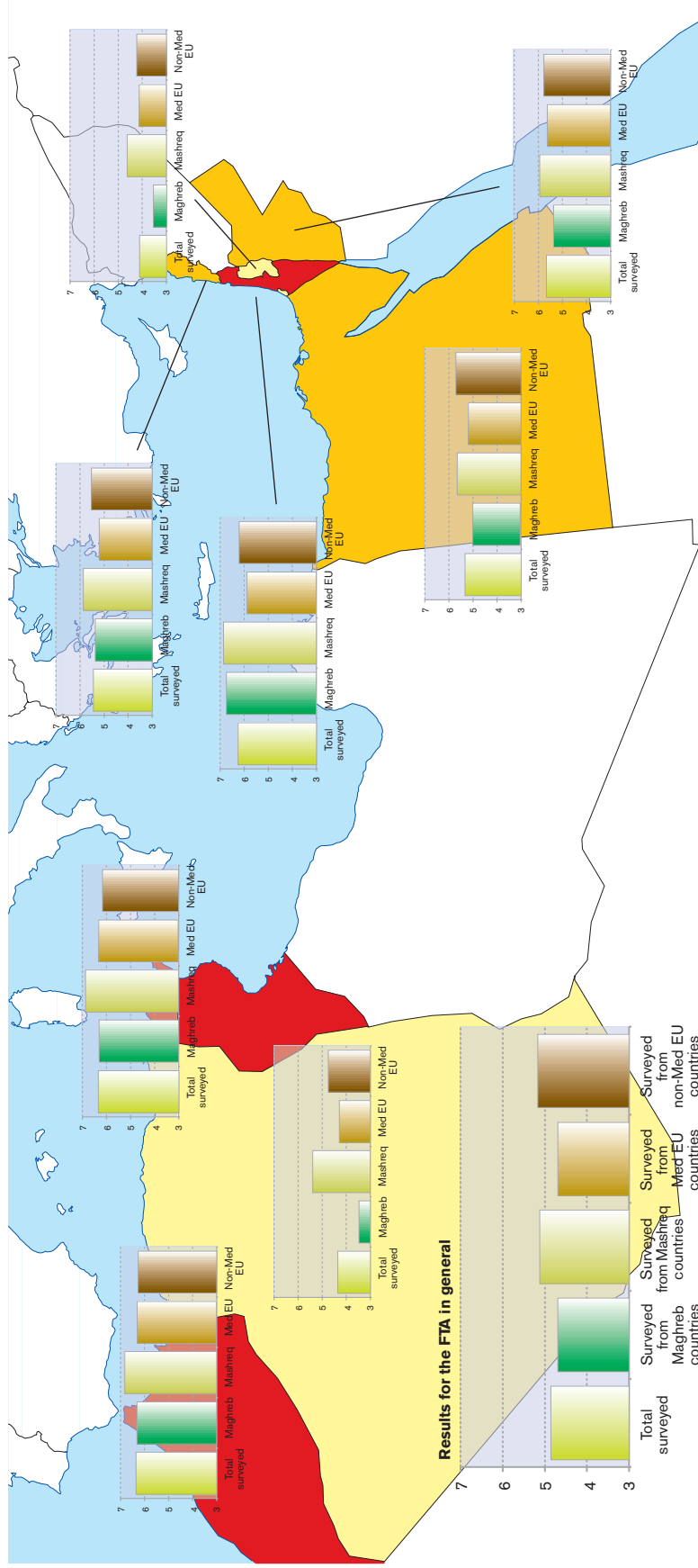


Questions.

Results are the average on a scale of 0-10. (0 Very disappointing – 10 Very positive)

- 1 B.1 What is your global assessment of the results of the Euromediterranean Partnership/Union for the Mediterranean in the from July 2008-September 2010 period?
- 2 B.3 How would you asses progress made regarding the setting up of the UfM Secretariat between November 2008 and September 2010?
- 3 B.4 Do you expect the Secretariat to play a key, moderate or negligible role in the new Euromediterranean institutional architecture in the near future?
- 4 B.5 How do you asses the importance of the Summits of Heads of State or Government for the advancement of the Union for the Mediterranean?

Map A. 4 | Euromed Survey: Experts and actors in the Euro-Mediterranean Zone 2010. Evaluation of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area

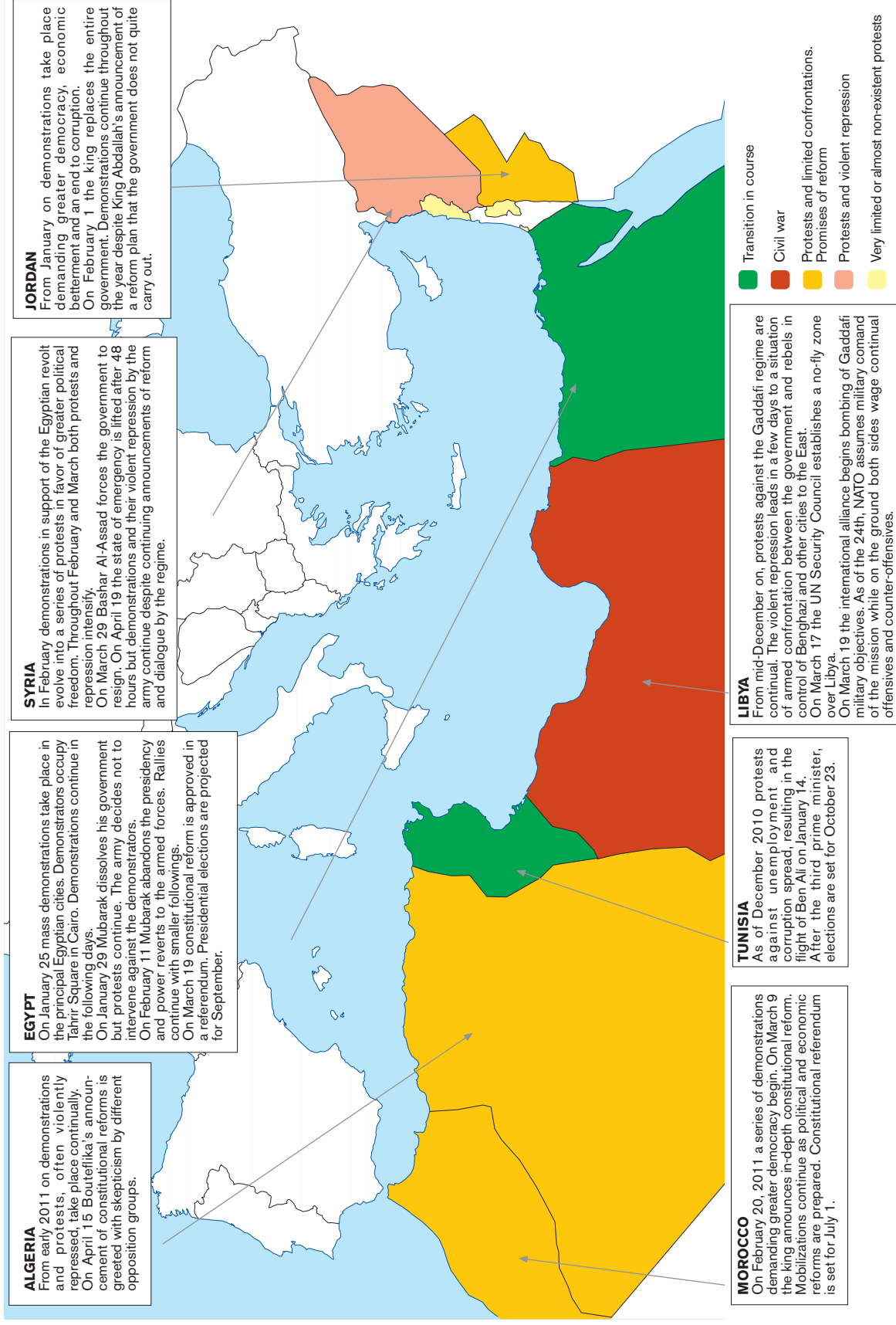


C.5.1.a How would you assess the Impact of the Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Areas on the economies of the Mediterranean Partner Countries in terms of growth and competitiveness, social impact, impact on Small- and Medium-sized enterprises and fiscal impact?

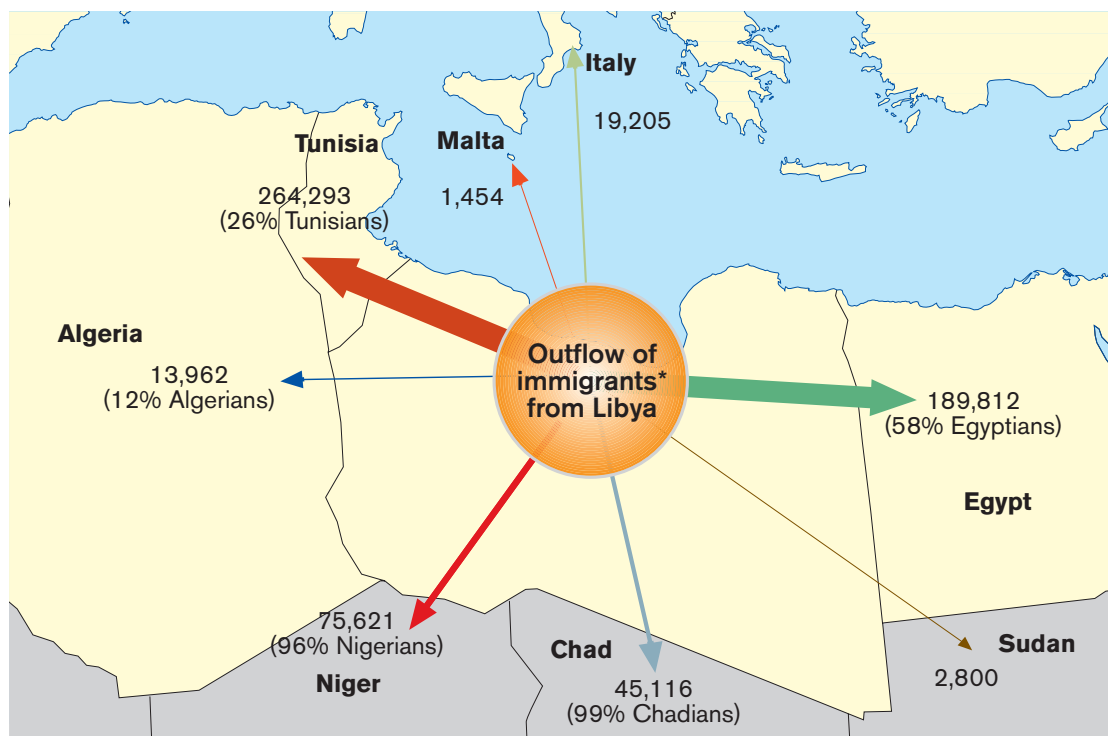
	Regional Groupings					Med countries in the EU		Rest of EU countries
	Total surveyed	Maghreb	Mashreq	Turkey	Israel	Med	EU	
Impact on growth, competitiveness, and foreign direct investment	6.07	5.65	6.00	6.25	7.00	6.30	6.19	
Impact on employment and social impact	5.55	5.31	5.43	6.33	6.33	5.68	5.19	
Impact on Small- and Medium-sized enterprises	5.82	5.43	5.64	6.38	6.00	6.11	5.67	
Fiscal impact (impact on State revenues)	5.26	4.97	5.23	5.56	6.67	5.30	5.25	

C.5.2 How would you assess the impact of the EU-Turkey Customs Union (established in 1996) on the Turkish economy?

	Total surveyed	Maghreb	Mashreq	Turkey	Israel	Med	EU	
Impact on growth, competitiveness, and foreign direct investment	6.96	6.57	6.36	7.23	8.00	7.09	7.14	
Impact on employment and social impact	6.43	6.33	6.55	6.14	7.67	6.62	6.14	
Impact on Small- and Medium-sized enterprises	6.61	6.67	6.09	6.64	7.00	6.83	6.32	
Fiscal impact (impact on State revenues)	6.20	6.19	5.90	5.95	7.67	6.27	6.28	



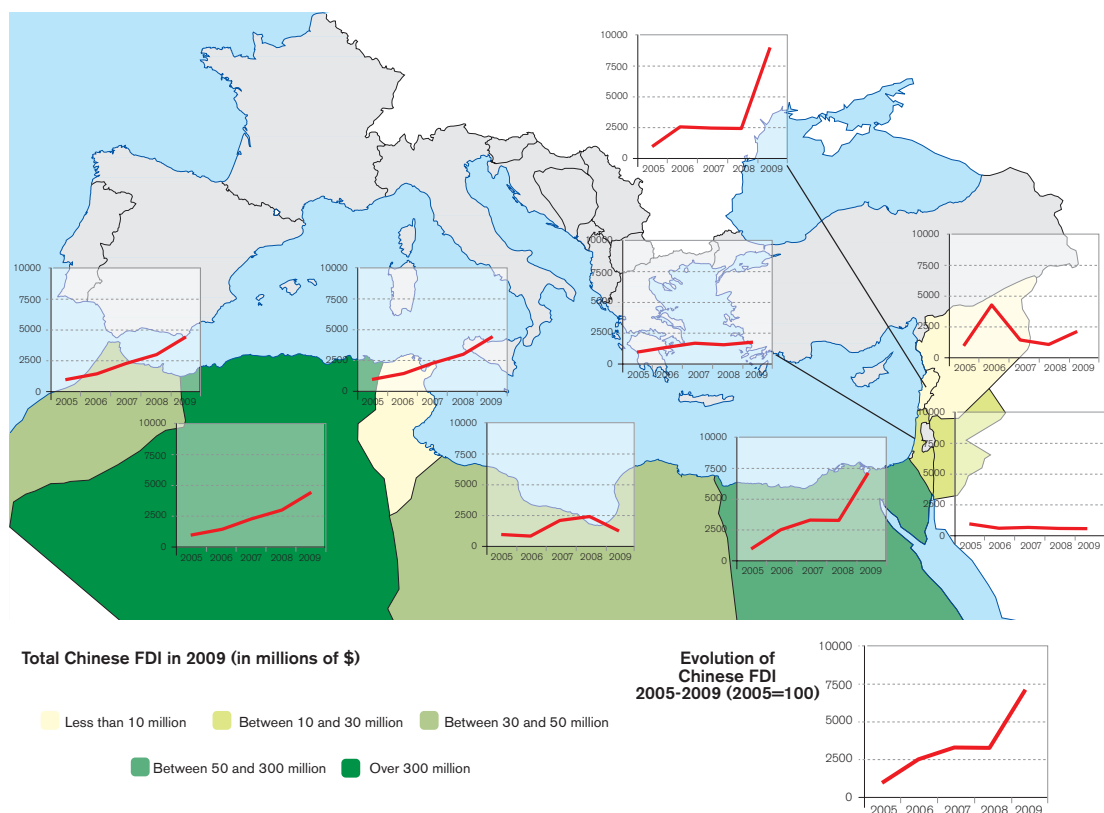
Map A.6 | Border Movements of the Libyan Population During the Conflict



*Does not include border movements of Libyans. According to the IOM, 194,000 Libyans crossed the border with Egypt, of whom 180,000 have returned to Libya. The border with Tunisia was crossed by 400,000 Libyans of whom 281,000 have returned. Data Status 5 July 2011.

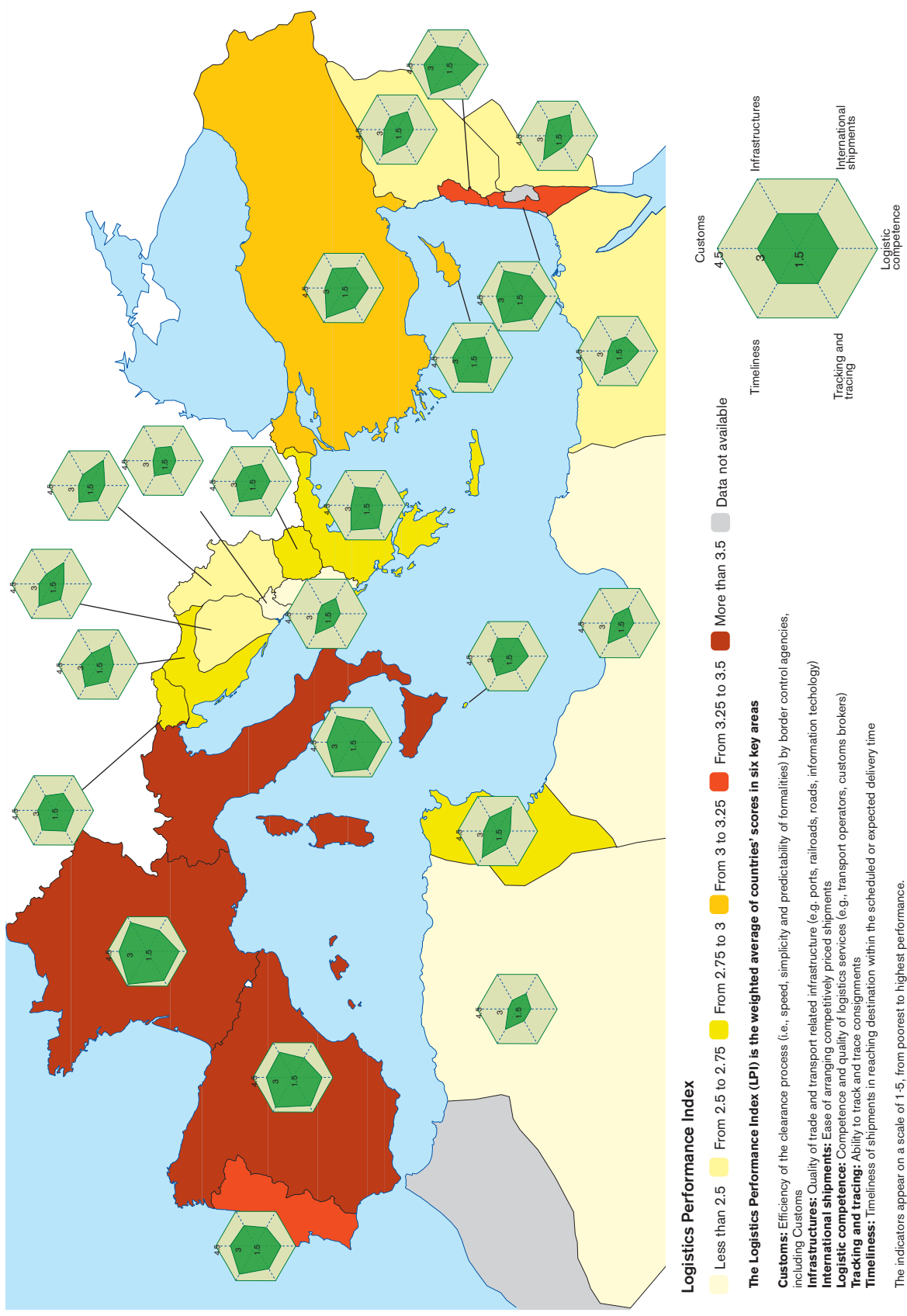
Own production. Source: IOM.

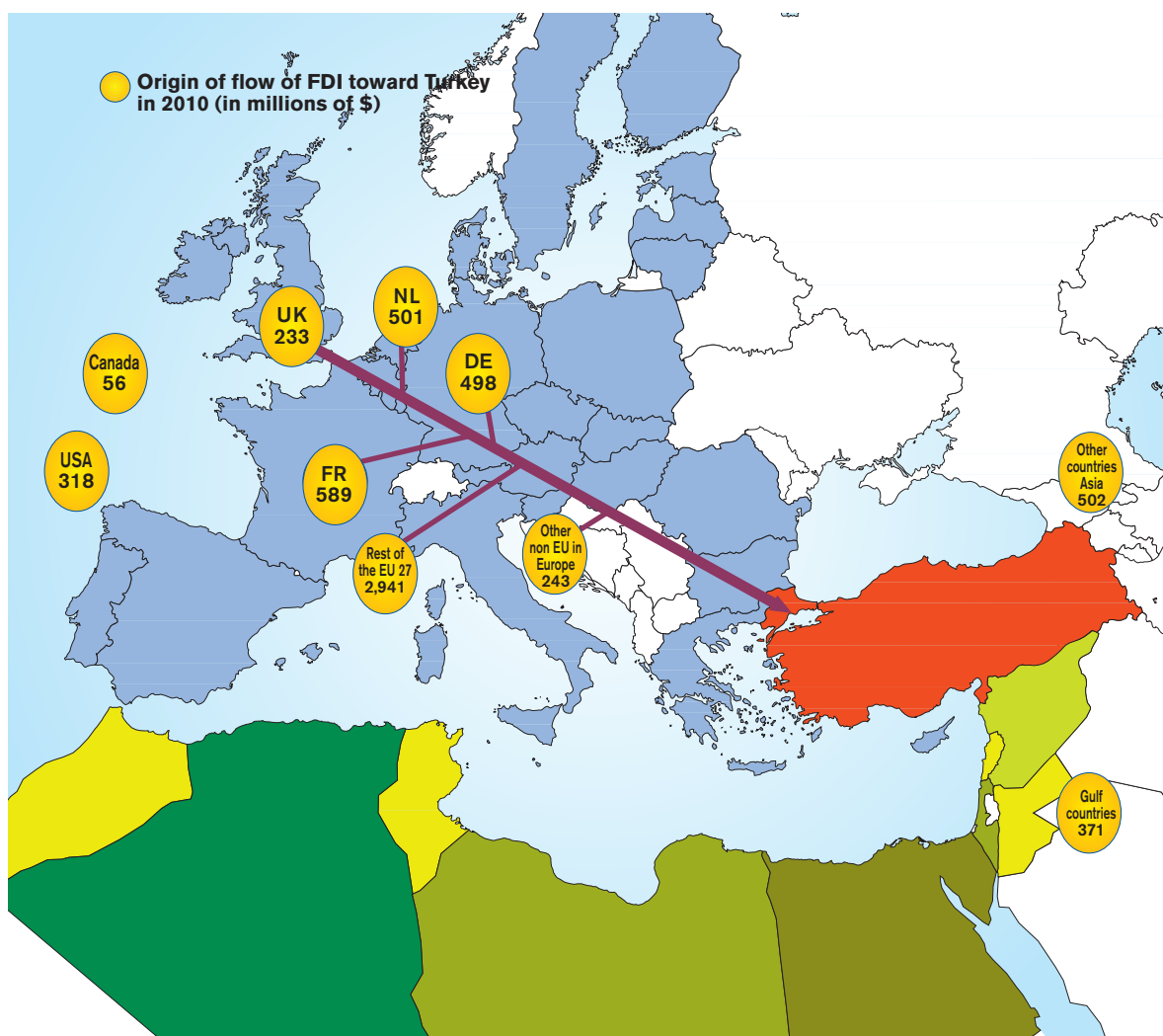
Map A.7 | Direct Investment by China in Southern Mediterranean Countries



Own production. Source: MOFCOM.

Map A.8 | Logistics in the Mediterranean

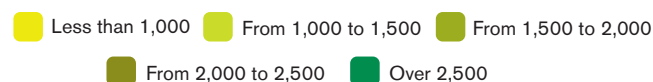




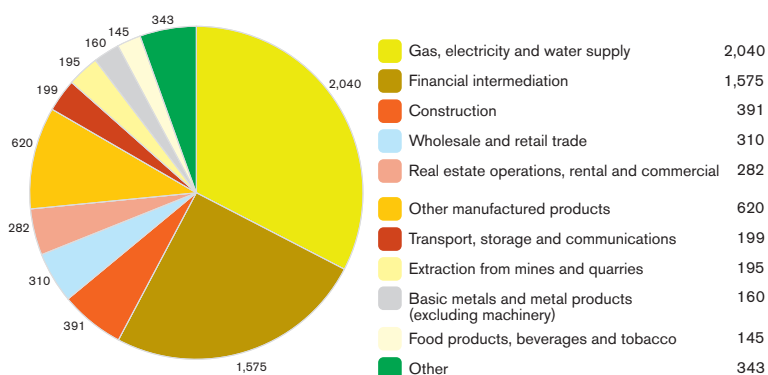
Main trading partners of Turkey

Countries	Millions of euros	Percentage
1- EU (27)	74,016.9	42.8
2- Russia	16,205.4	9.4
3- China	10,184.9	5.9
4- US	8,601.2	5.0
5- Switzerland	4,374.1	2.5
6- Iraq	4,362.8	2.5
7- Iran	3,879.7	2.2
8- Ukraine	3,004.5	1.7
9- Algeria	2,753.5	1.6
10- UAE	2,559.7	1.5

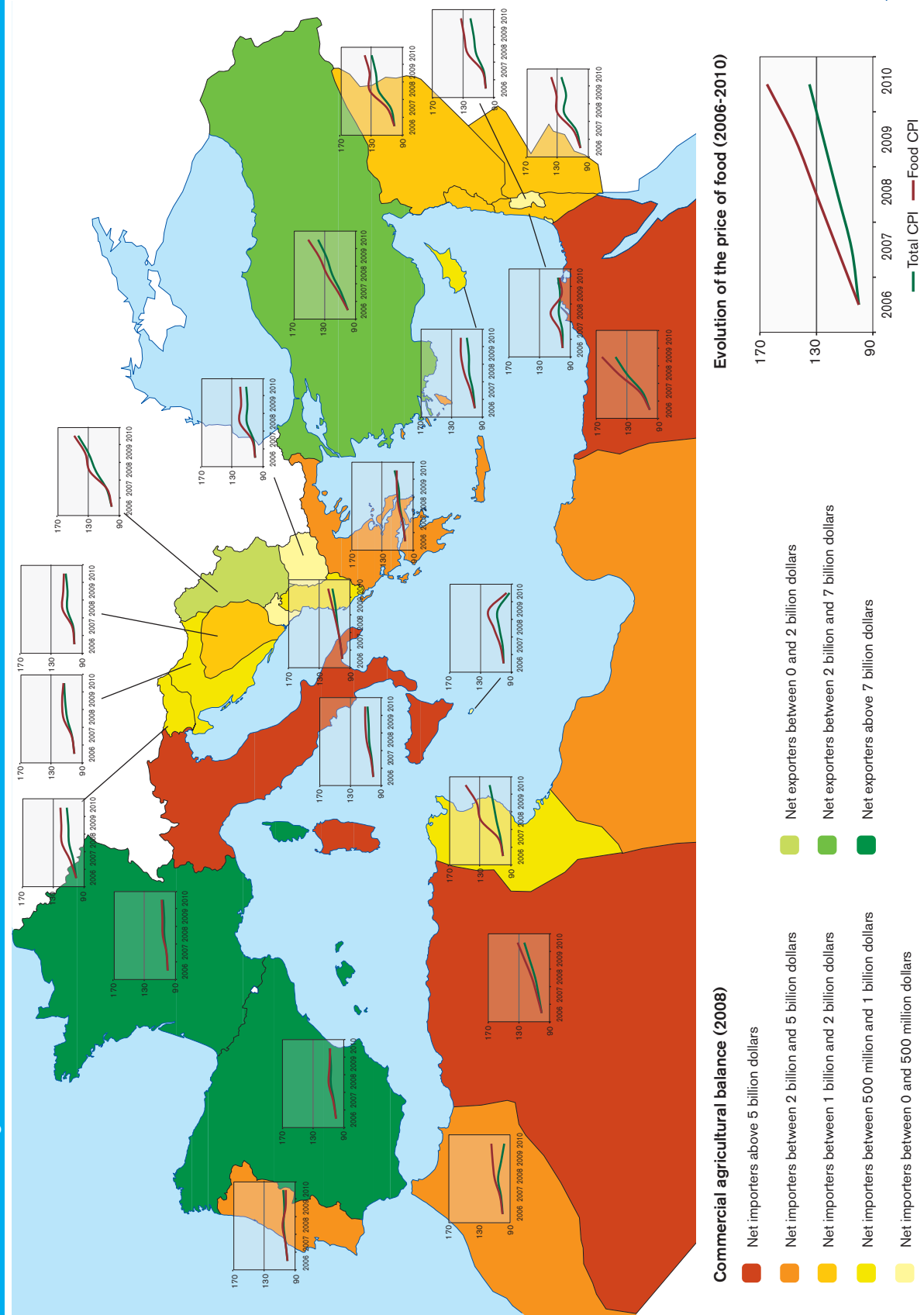
Volume of trade in millions of euros (2009)



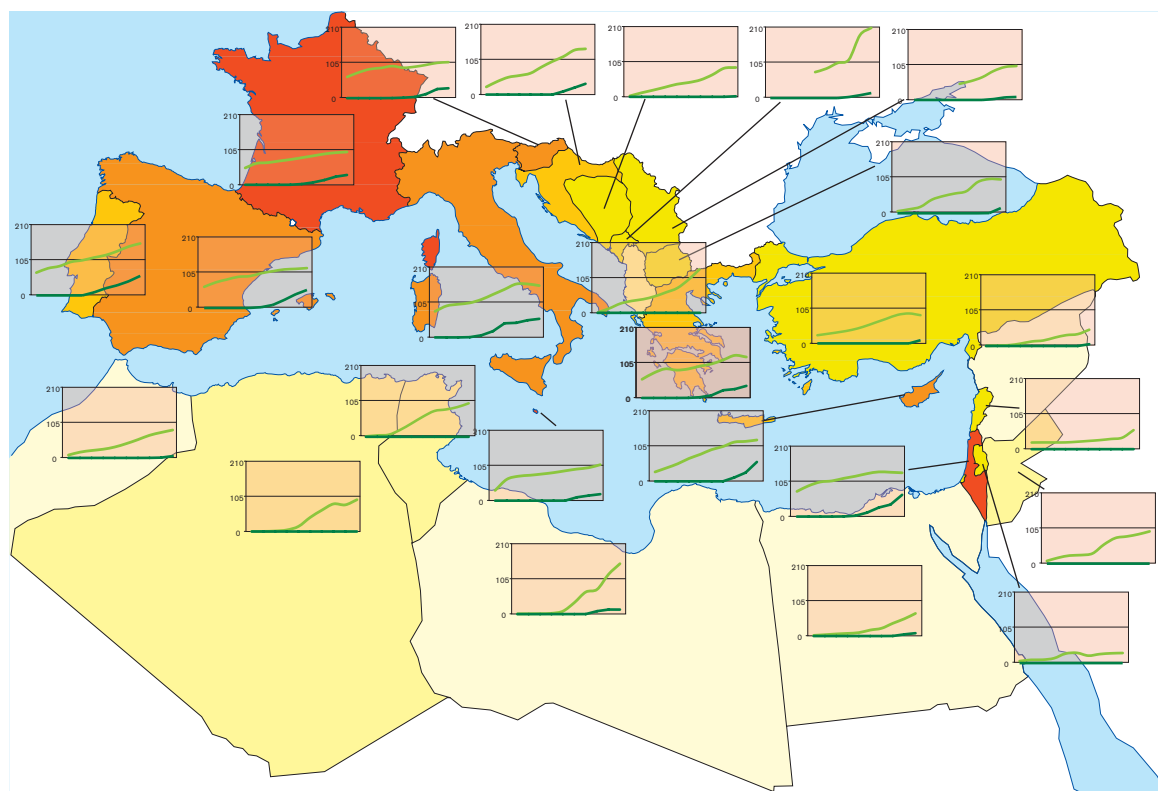
Direct foreign investment in Turkey by sector (millions of \$)



Map A.10 | Commercial Agricultural Balance and Evolution of the Price of Food



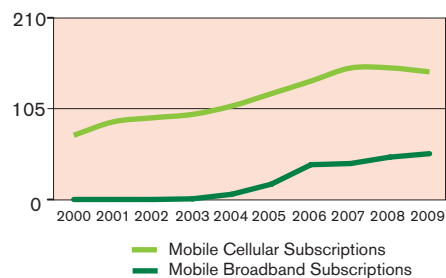
Own production. Source: FAO and ILO.



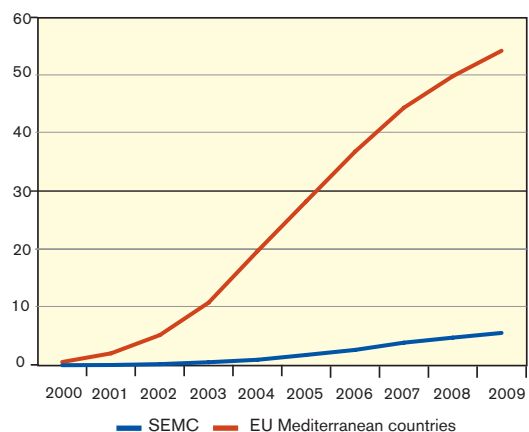
Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2009)

- Less than 2%
- Between 2% and 5%
- Between 5% and 15%
- Between 15% and 20%
- Between 20% and 25%
- Over 25%

**Evolution in cell phone use (2002-2009)
per 100 inhabitants**

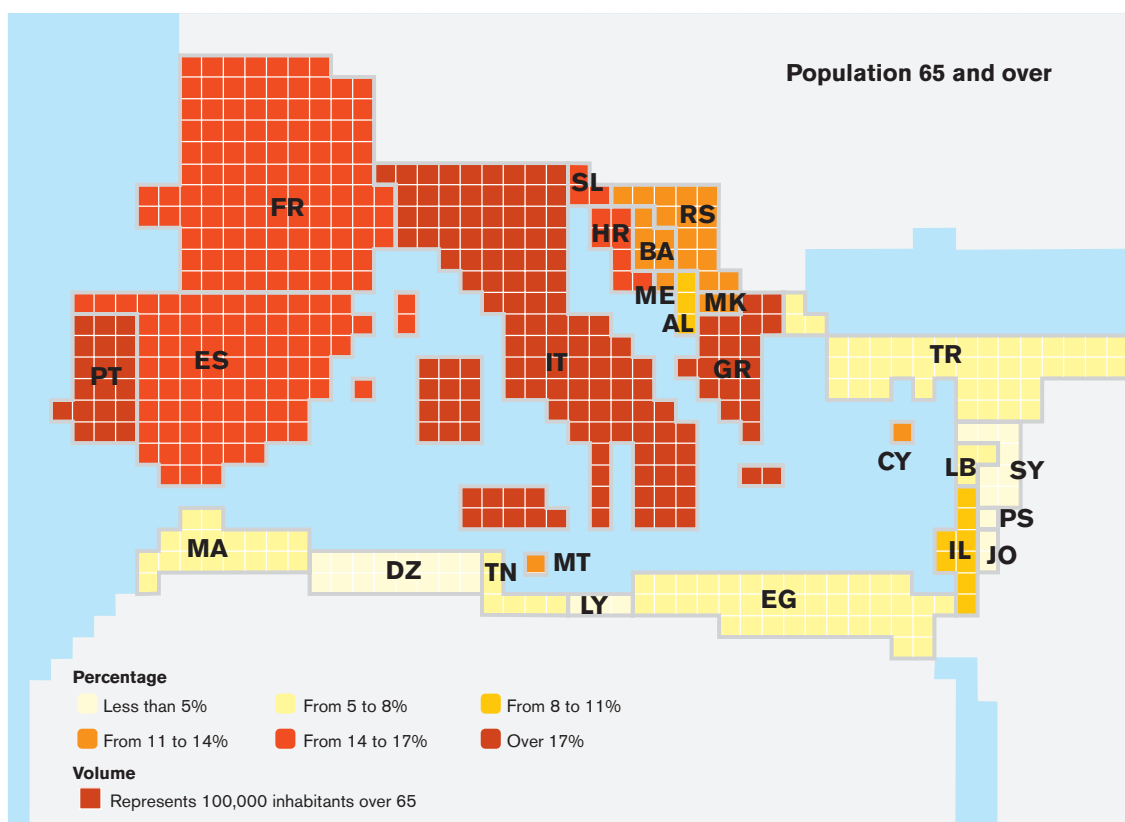
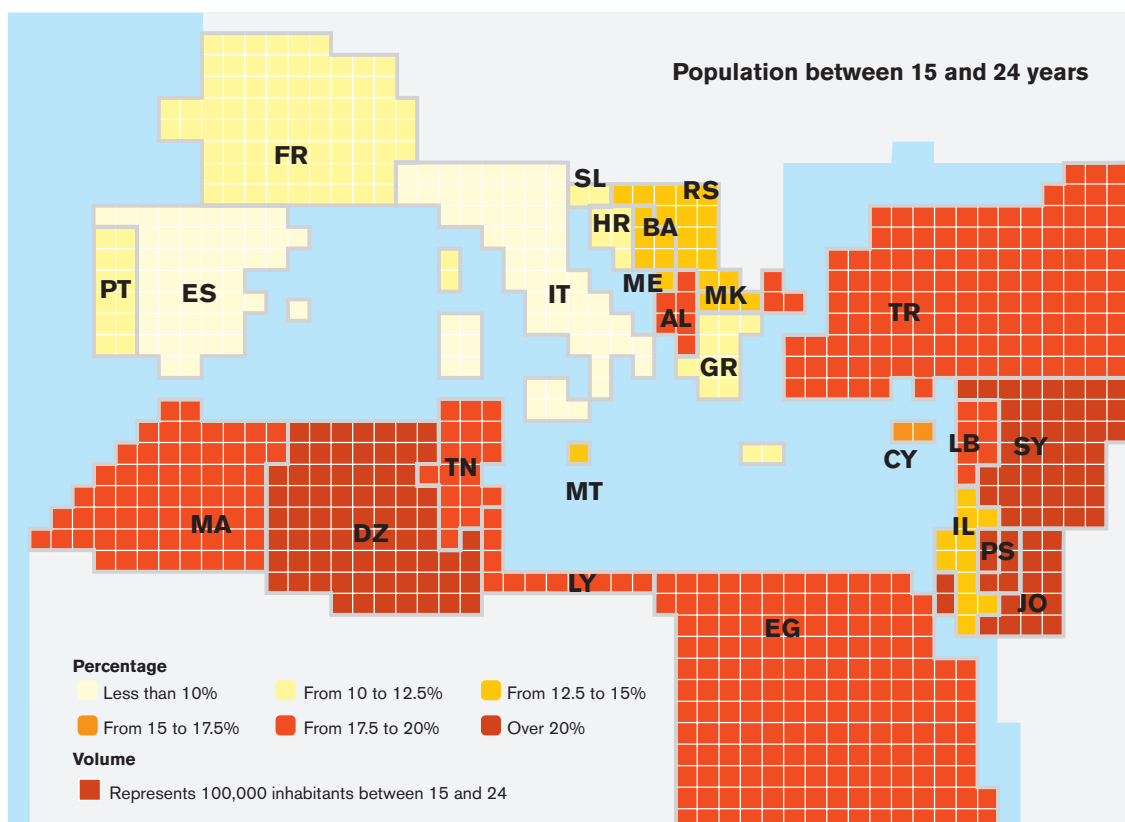


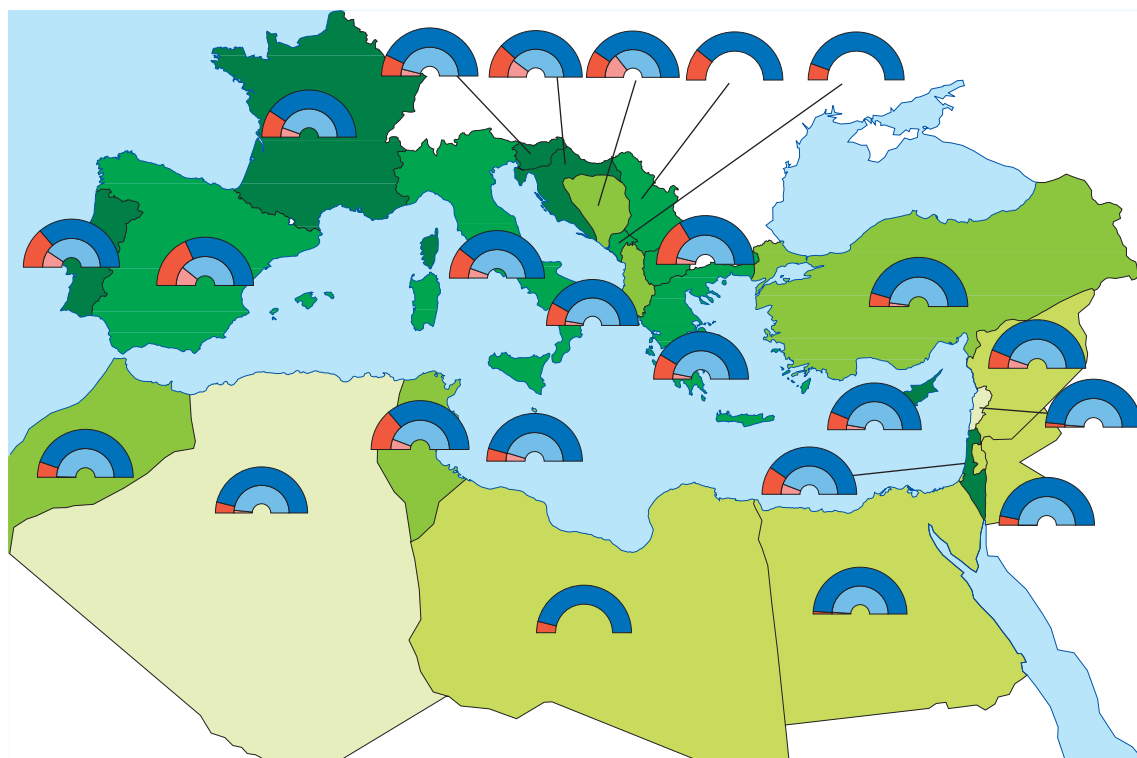
**Digital gap
Fixed Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**



Fixed Broadband Internet Access Tariff

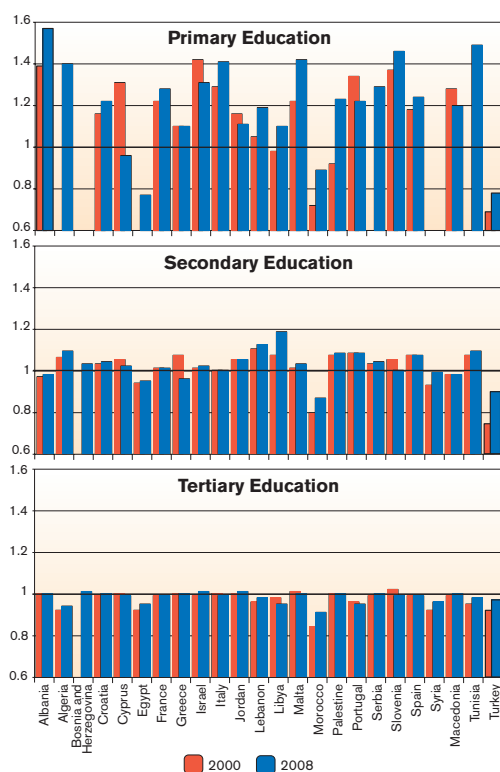
Country	\$ per month
Syria	51
France	38
Albania	31
Jordan	31
Portugal	30
Spain	29
Slovenia	27
Italy	26
Greece	25
Lebanon	23
Croatia	21
Morocco	20
Algeria	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15
FYROM	15
Tunisia	13
Serbia	9
Egypt	8



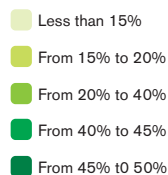


Objective (3A) of Millennium Development Goal 3 is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015. It is measured by the following indicators.

- Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

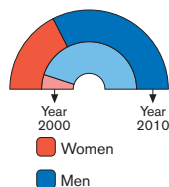


Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector



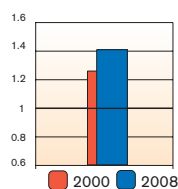
The indicator shows the extent to which women have access to paid employment, which will affect their integration into the monetary economy. It also indicates the degree to which labour markets are open to women in industry and service sectors which affects not only equal employment opportunities for women but also economic efficiency through flexibility of the labour market and the economy's capacity to adapt to changes over time.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament



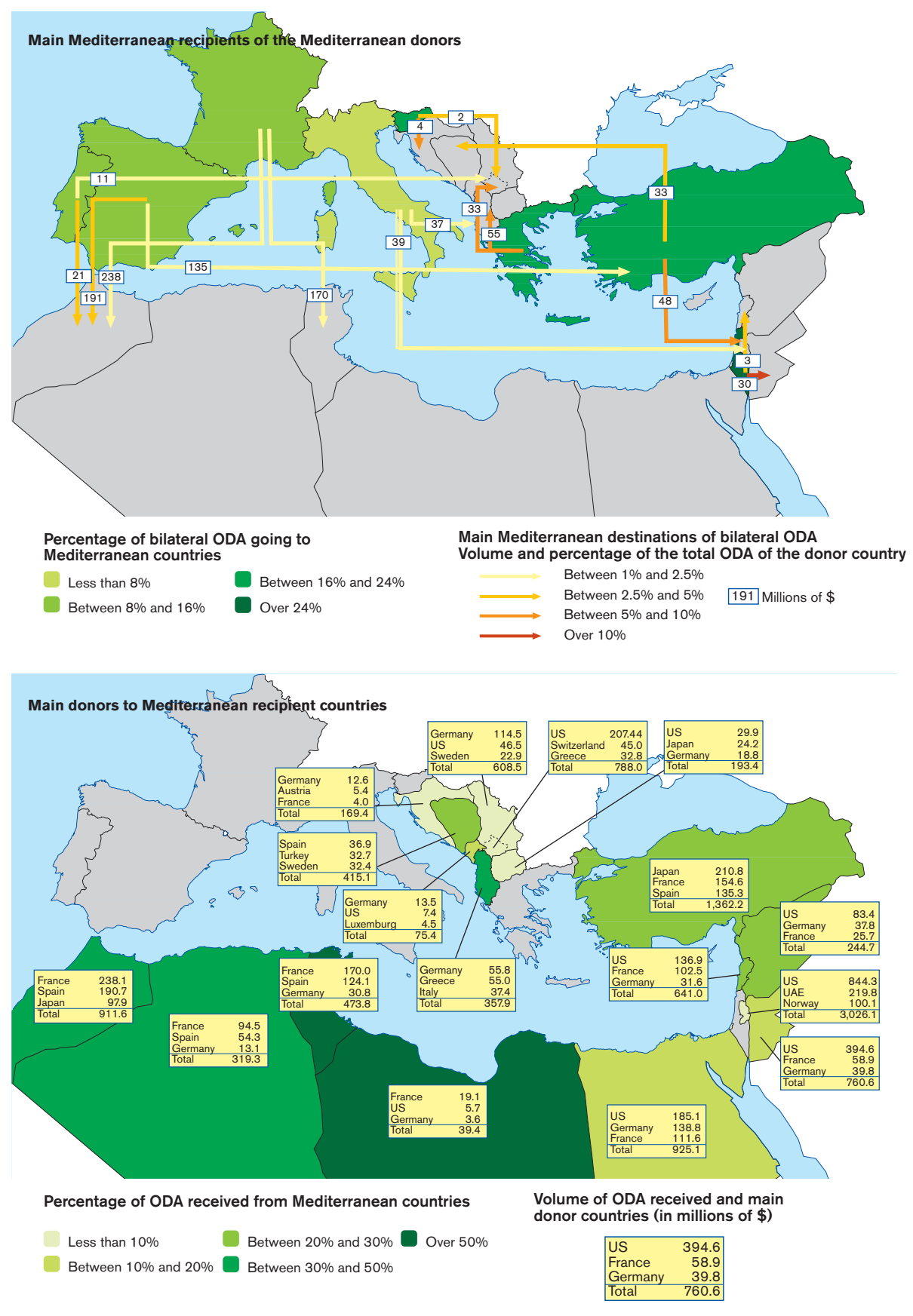
The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is the number of seats occupied by women in the single chamber or lower chamber in national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all the seats. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments.

Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

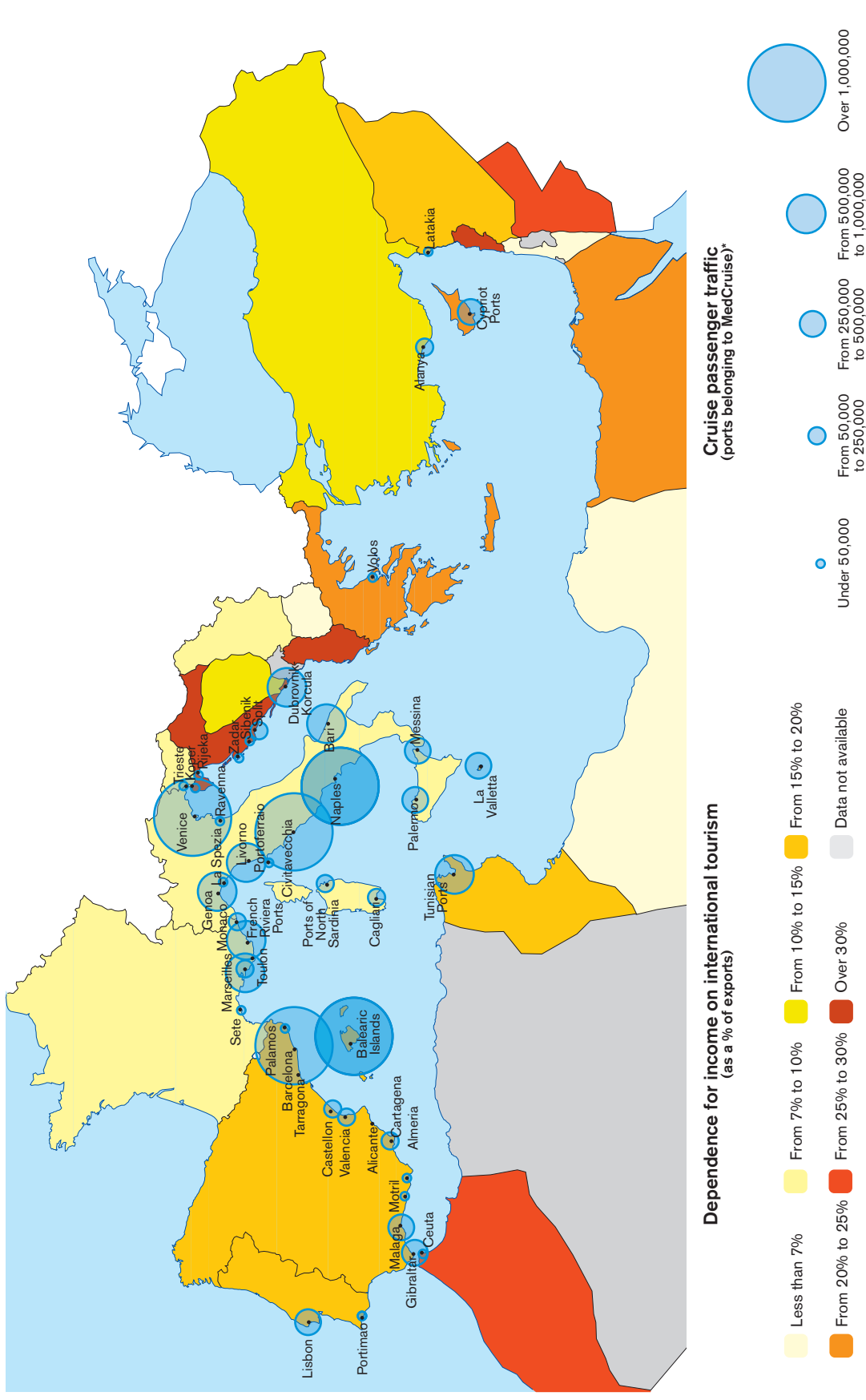


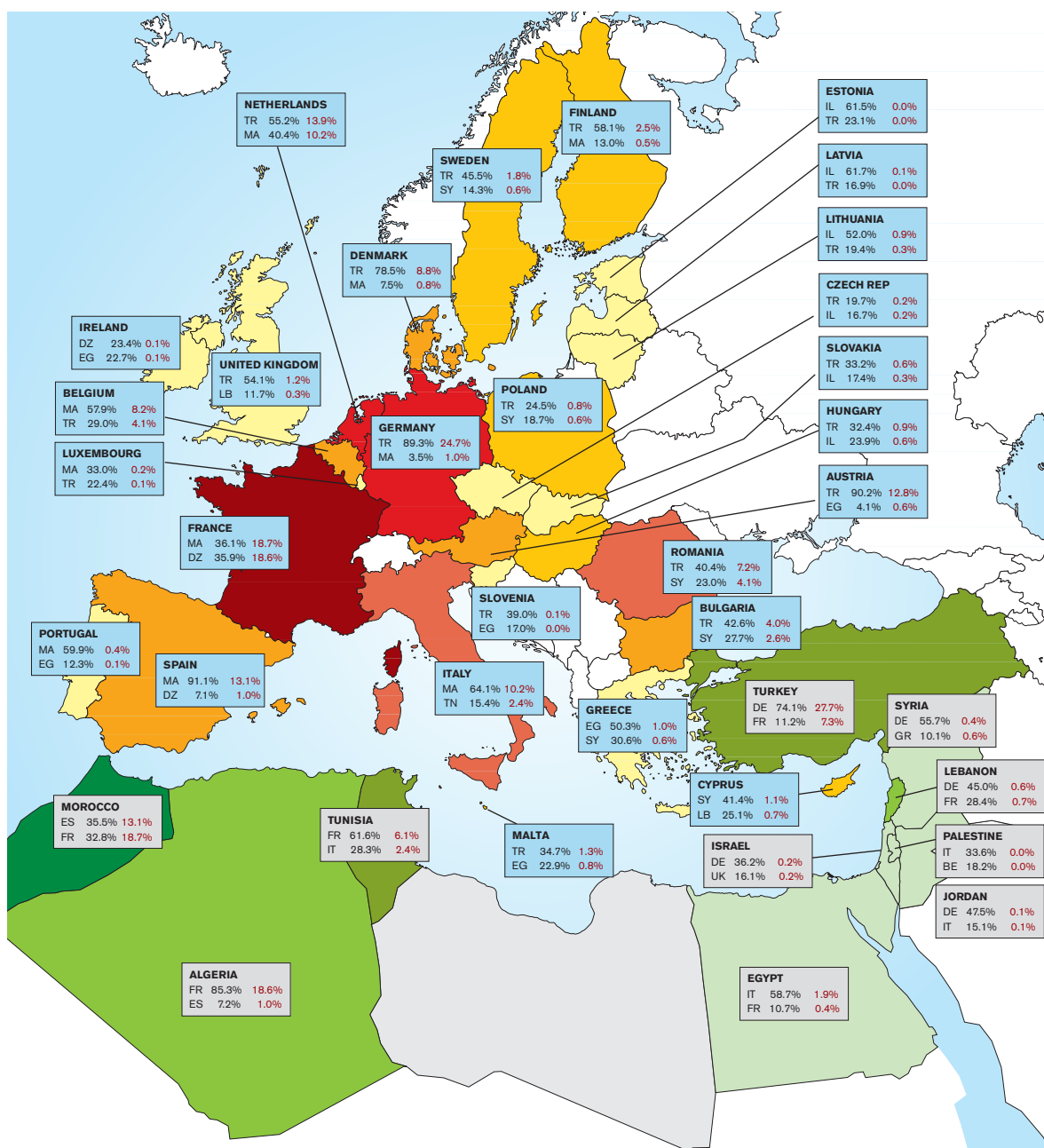
Ratio of girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. The data from each country for the years 2000 and 2010 have been used (or the closest available data).

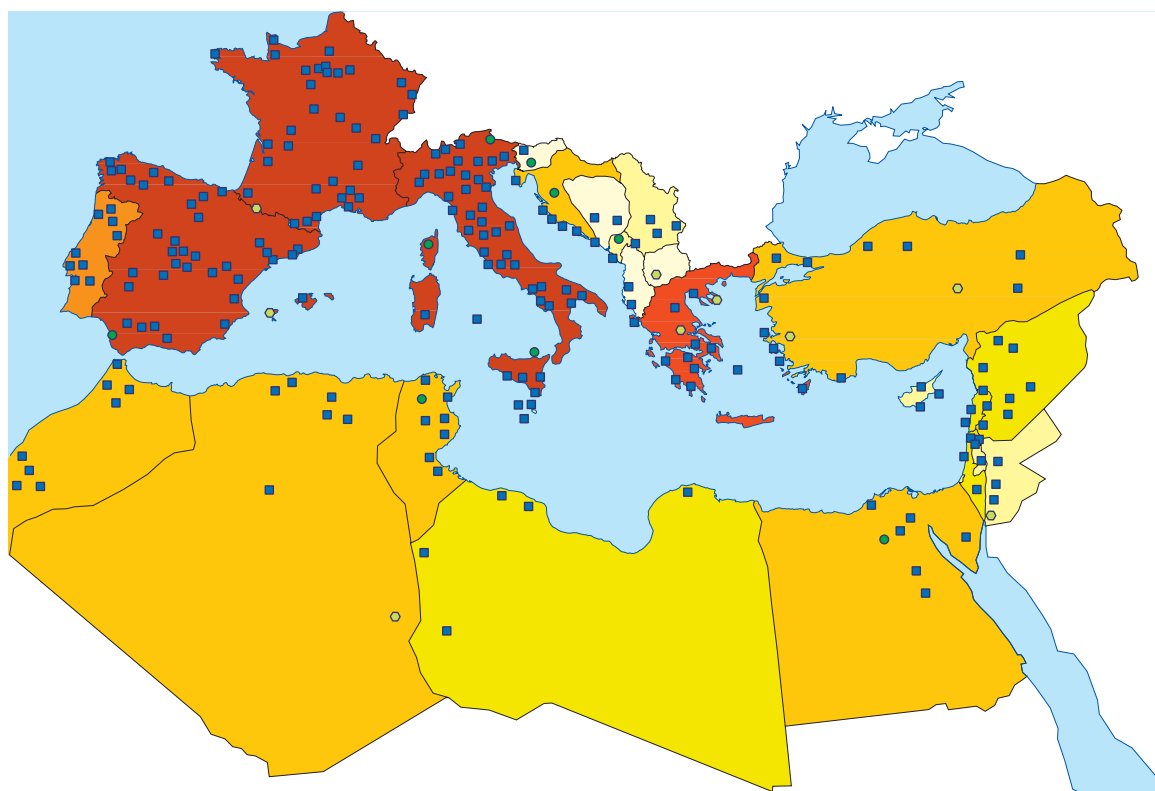
1=Gender parity in education



Map A.15 | Dependence for Income on International Tourism and Cruise Traffic in the Mediterranean





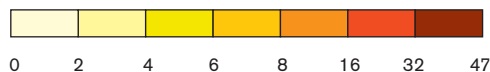


UNESCO World Heritage in the Mediterranean

- Cultural heritage
- Natural heritage
- Cultural and natural heritage

UNESCO World Heritage in the Mediterranean

Number of World Heritage sites in the Mediterranean countries



UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean

MOROCCO

Falconry, a living human heritage
The Mediterranean diet
The cultural space of Jemaa el-Fna Square
The *Moussem de Tan-Tan*

SPAIN

The *castells*, human towers
The *Cant de la Sibil·la* (Song of the Sybil) in Mallorca
Falconry, a living human heritage
The Mediterranean diet
Flamenco
The *Silbo Gomero* (Whistled language of La Gomera, Canary Islands)
Irrigators' Tribunals of the Spanish Mediterranean Coast
The Mystery of Elx
The *Patum* of Berga

FRANCE

The art of needlework lace of Alençon
Falconry, a living human heritage
The gastronomic meal of the French
Compagnonnage, network for on-the-job transmission of knowledge and identities
Cantu in paghjella secular and liturgical oral tradition of Corsica
Maloya
Aubusson tapestry
Scribing tradition in French timber framing
Processional giants and dragons of Belgium and France

ALGERIA

The *Ahellil* of Gourara

ITALY

The Mediterranean diet
The *canto a tenore*, traditional Sardinian pastoral songs
Opera dei Pupi, Sicilian puppet theatre

JORDAN

The cultural space of the *Bedu* in Petra and Wadi Rum

CROATIA

Ojkanje singing
Gingerbread craft from northern Croatia
The *Sinjska Alka*, a knights' tournament in Sinj
Two-part singing and playing in the Istrian scale
Lacemaking
Traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys in Hrvatsko Zagorje
The Festivity of Saint Blaise, patron of Dubrovnik
Annual carnival bell ringers' pageant from the Kastav area
Spring procession of the *Ljelje/Kraljice* (queens) of Gorjani
The procession of *Za Krizen* (following the cross) on the island of Hvar

ALBANIA

Albanian folk iso-polyphony

GREECE

The Mediterranean diet

TURKEY

Oil-wrestling festival of Kirkpinar
Semah, the Alevi-Bektasis ritual
Traditional *Sohbet* meetings
The *Asiklik* tradition (minstrelsy)
The *karagoz*
The arts of the *Meddah*, public storytellers
The *Mevlevi Sema* Ceremony

EGYPT

The Al-Sirah Al-Hilaliyyah Epic

CYPRUS

Lefkara laces or *Lefkaritika*

PALESTINE

The Palestinian *hikaye*, women storytellers

SYRIA

Falconry, a living human heritage

Chronology of Major Conflicts and Political Events

January 2010

The year begins with Spain's semester in the Presidency of the EU. In France, sentencing in the Clearstream case exonerates Dominique de Villepin of conspiracy charges. In Croatia, Social Democrat Ivo Josipovic wins the presidential elections in the same month that Zagreb and Ljubljana agree to renew negotiations on the accession of Croatia to the EU. In Bosnia, tensions among the three communities in the country flare up again, as they do in Kosovo, where the Serbian enclaves do not accept the new institutional framework established with the 2009 Kosovo elections. In Tunisia, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali announces cabinet changes. Morocco also announces changes in the government, while in the same month Mohammed VI announces the creation of a consultative committee to lay the foundations of the decentralisation process.

Portugal

- On 9 January Garikoitz Garcia Arrieta and Iratxe Yañez Ortiz de Barrón, members of ETA, are arrested in Portugal near the Fermoselle border crossing.

Spain

- On 4 January the prisoners' collective of the Euskadi ta Askatasuna (ETA) terrorist group announces the expulsion of five prisoners from ETA for advocating for the abandonment of armed struggle. On 29 January seven ETA prisoners announce their decision to abandon the group.
- On 26 January the recently created anti-terrorist unit of the Ertzaintza (police force of the Basque autonomous community) arrests five people suspected of

being members of ETA in several Basque localities. On 28 January two more people are arrested and three caches containing 40 kilos of explosives are located.

- On 29 January Spain presents its plan to reduce the deficit to the maximum 3% permitted by Brussels. The plan considers measures to reduce the alarming increase in unemployment and a proposal for pension reform that increases the retirement age to 67.

France

- On 21 January the National Assembly (Parliament) adopts the polemical reform of the electoral law proposed by the government, which will take effect in the 2012 presidential elections and which provides for the elimination of 33 election districts and guarantees 11 seats for representatives of French nationals residing abroad.
- On 21 January 124 Kurds disembark from a ship in Corsica, in the first massive disembarkation of immigrants on this island.
- On 28 January the court that rules on the Clearstream case absolves the former prime minister, Dominique de Villepin, of the accusations of conspiracy against the then Minister of the Interior and current President Sarkozy.

Italy

- On 9 January more than 1,100 immigrants are transferred from the Calabrian city of Rosarno to shelters in Bari and Crotona following a wave of attacks by the local population.
- On 28 January the Council of Ministers adopts an extraordinary plan to combat organised crime, which includes the creation of an agency for the management of seized property and a bill that

will allow for the grouping of all anti-Mafia legislation. On the same day, the capo of the Contini clan of the Camorra, Paolo di Maura, is captured in Barcelona. During the month of January security forces detain 85 members of the Camorra and 50 of the 'Ndrangheta.

Slovenia

- On 13 January Prime Minister Borut Pahor and his Croatian counterpart, Jadranka Kosor, agree to allow the resumption of negotiations for the admission of Croatia to the EU.
- On 27 January the opposition parties submit a proposal of impeachment against Danilo Turk, the President of Slovenia, considering unconstitutional the concession of an order of merit to Tomaz Ertl, former chief of the UDBA, the political police of Communist Yugoslavia.

Croatia

- On 3 January Ivo Sanader, implicated in a number of corruption scandals and expelled from the ranks of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ, conservatives), announces his return to politics three months after his resignation as Prime Minister, which placed Jadranka Kosor at the head of the government.
- On 10 January Ivo Josipovic of the Social Democrats wins the presidential elections on the second round with 60.3% of the votes. The independent candidate, Milan Bandic, who had the support of the conservatives, obtained 39.7%.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 12 January the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) renews the process against Vo-

jjislav Seselj, the Bosnian Serb leader, after almost a year of inactivity.

- On 21 January the Bosnian federal Parliament rejects the Bosnian Serb bill to establish an electoral census for 2011 owing to the block of the Bosnio-Croatian and Muslim representatives, who are opposed to the inclusion in the census of questions about ethnic and religious identification.
- On 25 January the EU Council of Foreign Ministers extends the mandate of the Althea Mission of the EU General Staff (EUFOR) beyond 2010 if the situation requires.

Serbia

- On 4 January Serbia files a lawsuit against Croatia with the ICTY for acts of genocide committed by the Croatian Army against Serbo-Croatians during and after the disintegration of Yugoslavia.
- On 5 January Rasim Ljajic, president of the Serbian National Council for Co-operation with the ICTY, presents his resignation having failed to arrest Ratko Mladic, former Bosnian Serb army commander during the war in Bosnia.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 6 January Fatmir Sejdiu, the President of Kosovo, requests the aid of the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the International Civilian Office (ICO) to dissolve the government structures that continue to function in the Serbian enclaves parallel to the local governments chosen in the November 2009 elections.
- On 12 January the Kosovo police do not allow Goran Bogdanovic, the Serbian minister for Kosovo, to visit the Strpce enclave. On 26 January the Kosovo police expel Branislav Ristic, the Vice-minister for Kosovo, on the grounds that his presence in Kosovo territory was unauthorised. Both incidents lead to the presentation of a formal protest by Serbia to the US, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 27 January the press reports on the decision of the government to dismiss the Director of the Agency for Education and Mobility, following allega-

tions of his involvement in an EU funds fraud.

- On 28 January the Presidents of Macedonia and Greece meet in London to continue negotiations on the name issue.

Albania

- On 27 January the Constitutional Court annuls the agreement reached by the Albanian and former Greek governments establishing the limits of the continental shelf in the Ionic Sea, claiming that the concession to Greece of 224 square kilometres of territorial waters is unconstitutional.
- On 27 January the agreement on the lifting of visas between Albania and Turkey goes into effect.

Greece

- On 9 January a bomb goes off in front of Parliament. On 16 January another device explodes in the vicinity of the Press Ministry.
- On 19 January, the European Commission (EC) announces measures against Greece for the falsification of statistics on the public deficit, over and above the sanctions levelled regarding the alarming public debt in the country.
- On 22 January the trial of two police officers accused of the killing of Alexandros Grigoropoulos during a 28 December demonstration in Athens begins in Anfisa.
- On 22 January Greek farmers protest the austerity measures and the delay in payment of farm subsidies by blocking the borders.

Turkey

- On 5 January 20 Kurds are arrested for ties to the terrorist organisation the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). On 23 January 60 more Kurds are detained in Diyarbakir and Istanbul on the same day that sympathisers of the banned Democratic Society Party (DTP) confront the police in Dogubeyazit and Yuksekova.
- On 16 January Istanbul begins its tenure as European Capital of Culture.
- On 18 January the Turkish police arrest 21 members of al-Qaeda in the Adana Province, 16 of whom are imprisoned. On 21 January 120 suspects are detained in a new raid carried out in 16

provinces, the largest operation carried out against al-Qaeda by Turkey.

- On 21 January the Constitutional Court invalidates a reform of the judicial system adopted by Parliament in June 2009, which required the military to be tried for crimes by a civil court. The annulment of this reform sets off a new crisis between the government and the army.

Cyprus

- On 13 January Greek Cypriot leader Demetris Christofias the and Turkish Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat end a two-day meeting in the framework of the new round of negotiations on reunification of the island without concrete agreements.

Syria

- On 20 January George Mitchell, the US Middle East envoy, meets with Bashar al-Assad, the Syrian President, and assures that relations with Syria are progressing positively and that Syria "should play a leading role in the peace process."

Lebanon

- On 11 January the Lebanese army opens fire on an Israeli military plane that entered Lebanese air space without authorisation. This is the second incident of this kind in under a month. Agreement to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), there has been an alarming increase in violations of Resolution 1701 of the United Nations Security Council during the month of January.
- On 28 January Spain relieves Italy of command of the UNIFIL.

Jordan

- On 14 January a bomb explodes beside two Israeli Embassy vehicles travelling between Amman and Jerusalem. The Jordan police arrest a person suspected of having planted the device and of having ties to al-Qaeda.

Egypt

- On 6 January Orthodox Christmas Eve, seven members of the Coptic Na-

gaa Hammady community are shot to death. On 7 January confrontations take place between the police and 2,000 Coptic protesters who deplore the discrimination and harassment they are subject to.

- On 12 January the Muslim Brotherhood (Islamists) elect Mohammed Badi the new Supreme Guide in place of Mohammed Mahdi Akef, thus confirming the increasing influence of the conservative faction of the party.
- On 20 January the Supreme Administrative Tribunal of Egypt temporarily suspends the sentence handed down by an Egyptian court on 3 January prohibiting the wearing of the *niqab* in universities during exams.

Libya

- On 31 January Muammar Gaddafi loses the presidency of the African Union (AU) to the President of Malawi, Bingu wa Mutharika, whose priority is the eradication of hunger in Africa, in contrast with the programme of the Libyan leader, who sought the creation of a United States of Africa with a common currency and army.

Tunisia

- On 15 January Zine El Abidine Ben Ali announces an important restructuring of the government affecting 11 ministries. The reform seeks modernisation and opening of the economy and the reduction of unemployment.

Algeria

- On 7 January workers in the industrial zone of Rouiba demonstrate demanding a raise in salary and government investment in the country of the increasing profits from gas and oil exports. The protest joins those being held by education and health professionals.
- On 9 January 10 soldiers die in a confrontation with Islamist extremists in M'sila. On January 29, three terrorists from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) die during a military operation in Djerrah, Kabylia.
- On 12 January demonstrations take place in Tizi Ouzou y Bejaia provinces to demand Kabyle autonomy and end in violent confrontations with the police.

Morocco

- On 3 January Mohammed VI announces the creation of an Advisory Commission on Regionalisation.
- On 4 January Mohammed VI carries out a governmental restructuring that affects the principal ministries. The Ministries of the Interior and Justice are filled by Taieb Cherkaoui and Mohammed Naciri, respectively.
- On 28 January a Moroccan court sentences Mohammed Belhadj to eight years of prison for his implication in the 11 March 2004 attacks in Madrid.

Mauritania

- On 25 January the EU normalises its development cooperation with Mauritania considering that the country has returned to a constitutional order.

European Union

- On 1 January Spain assumes the presidency of the EU debuting the new system of presidential trios in conjunction with Belgium and Hungary, and facing the challenges of alleviating the economic crisis, advancing in the Balkan enlargement, and activating the new institutional framework of the Lisbon Treaty.
- On 19 January Rumiana Jeleva, the Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister and candidate to be the Commissioner of Cooperation and Development, withdraws her candidacy one week after a parliamentary hearing in which she was accused of insufficient competence in her ministerial portfolio and incongruities in the declaration of her financial interests.
- On 28 January the EU formally confirms its decision to join the Copenhagen Agreement and its objective of achieving a 20% reduction in emissions with regard to 1990 levels.

February 2010

In France, François Fillon, the Prime Minister, introduces the first measures to strengthen national identity. In Italy, tension between the government and the opposition increases with the passing of a law to reduce procedural deadlines. Serbia boycotts the inauguration of the

Croatian President in protest over the attendance of the President of Kosovo. The International Steering Group for Kosovo (ISG) approves the polemical plan for the integration of North Kosovo in the Kosovo administrative structure. The Greek crisis leads to approval of a bailout plan without precedent in the euro zone. In Cyprus, the Movement of Social Democrats (EDEK) quits the government coalition. In Turkey, a new plot to overthrow the government of the Justice and Development Party (AKP, conservatives) is uncovered. Libya suspends all visas to citizens of the Schengen Zone. The European Parliament rejects the "SWIFT Agreement" between the EU and the US.

Spain

- On 15 February the National Court orders Judge Baltasar Garzón to reopen the investigation of an alleged 2006 leak that obstructed development of an operation against the ETA extortion arm known as the "Faisán case".
- On 28 February the Ministry of the Interior announces the arrest in Normandy of Ibon Gogeaskoetxea, one of the senior officers of the military arm of ETA. Since the start of the year, a total of 30 members of ETA have been arrested in France, Portugal and Spain.

France

- On 2 February a 36-hour French railroad strike begins protesting the plan to cut back on employment.
- On 7 February the French police evacuate a Calais hangar of the NGO No Borders where a hundred illegal immigrants are housed.
- On 8 February French Prime Minister Fillon announces the first measures to strengthen national identity, including a charter of rights and duties for applicants for citizenry, courses for immigrants on the values of the republic, an emphasis on civics education and a "citizenship card" for youth.

Italy

- On 3 February the Chamber of Deputies approves the polemical bill of "legitimate impediment" which allows members of the government to declare before a judge alleging institutional commitments for a maximum period of 18

months, the time it takes to pass a constitutional immunity law.

- On 10 February the government approves a bill reintroducing nuclear energy in Italy.
- On 11 February Silvio Berlusconi announces the polemical prohibition of electoral debates on public television on the threshold of imminent regional and local elections.
- On 19 February the government presents a bill reinforcing sanctions for corruption in public administration, in response to a report from the Court of Accounts revealing a 229% increase in accusations in 2009.

Slovenia

- On 4 February the government adopts an austerity plan following an EU warning to Ljubljana that it must reduce its public deficit to below 3% of the GDP by 2013.
- On 12 February Roko Zarnic is appointed Minister of the Environment replacing Karel Erjavec, whose management is under investigation by the Court of Audit.

Croatia

- On 10 February Croatia and Bosnia sign an extradition agreement.
- On 18 February Ivo Josipovic is inaugurated President of Croatia succeeding Stipe Mesic. Serbia does not attend the ceremony in protest against the attendance of the President of Kosovo.
- On 19 February the EU-Croatia Intergovernmental Conference approves the start of the chapters on fishing and environment in the accession negotiations.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 1 February Zulfikar Alispago, the former Bosnian military commander, is arrested for war crimes during the Bosnian war. On March 22, Hasan Hakavlovic, also a former commander, is arrested on the same charges.
- On 9 February Valentin Inzko, the High Representative, starts a new round of conversations to reach an agreement on the distribution of state property among the Federation, the entities, and the district of Brcko. On 22 February the European Council on Foreign Relations

renews Valentin Inzko's term for six months.

- On February 10, the Parliament of the Republika Srpska adopts a law for the organisation of a referendum on secession. On 23 February the Muslim members of the Parliament veto the law alleging that it goes against their national interests.
- On 26 February the ICTY begins a trial against Zdravko Tolimir, the Bosnian Serb general accused of the arrest and execution of thousands of Bosnians in Srebrenica.

Montenegro

- On 22 February the press reports on the six-day strike carried out by the Niksic miners to protest their precarious working conditions and low salaries.

Serbia

- On 9 February Serbia approves the appointment of Boris Arnaut as the new Bosnian ambassador in Belgrade at the 5th Trilateral Summit Meeting between Serbia, Bosnia and Turkey held in Ankara. Bosnia had not had diplomatic representation in Serbia since June 2007.
- On 14 February a police officer dies as a result of the explosion of a device planted by Albanian separatists in Bijanovac.
- On February 18, the Serbian Court of Accounts accuses 19 senior officials, among them six ministers and five former ministers, of violating the laws of public accounting, public debt and civil service.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On February 1, the provisional government of Mitrovica calls for a boycott of the new Kosovo institutional framework. On February 9 the ISG approves the plan presented by Pieter Feith, head of the ICO to integrate the Serbian enclaves into the Kosovo public administration. Serbia – which does not recognize the legitimacy of the ISG – and Russia reject the integration plan before the UN.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 1 February 12 opposition parties form the Block coalition to defeat the ruling Internal Macedonian Revolutionary

Organisation – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE), which they accuse of worsening the economic and political crisis.

- On 5 February the Macedonian Parliament adopts the Srebrenica Declaration.
- On 6 February a demonstration takes place in the Macedonian capital in protest against the Skopje 2014 plan for the reform of the historic city centre. An important segment of public opinion, particularly among the Albanians, fears that the plan will reinforce inter-ethnic division in the country.

Albania

- On 3 February US and European diplomats in Tirana meet with Sali Berisha, the Prime Minister, and Edi Rama, the head of opposition, to try to put an end to the situation of institutional paralysis that has been in place since the 2009 elections, whose results are considered fraudulent by the opposition, and which is obstructing crucial decision-making. On 13 February Bamir Topi, the President, meets with Berisha and Rama to find common ground. On 25 February after six months of boycott, the Socialist members of Parliament return to Parliament only to abandon it the following day in response to Berisha's refusal to open the urns for a recount.
- On 3 February the State Accounting Office publishes irregularities in the public accounts of the government to a total of 52.2 million euros between 2007 and September 2009, in particular in the months before and after the elections of June 2009.

Greece

- On 3 February the European Commission approves the austerity programme presented by the Greek government to reduce its public deficit. On 10 February the countries of the euro zone hold an urgent meeting to approve an unprecedented bailout plan, while strikes take place day after day all month long. On 15 February the euro zone gives Greece three months to present the initial results of the stabilisation plan.
- On 3 February the Vouli (Parliament) reelects Karolos Papoulias, the Socialist candidate, for a second term as the President of the Republic.

- On 4 February the Greek government presents a bill before Parliament for the nationalisation of more than 250,000 second generation immigrants giving them the right to vote in municipal elections.

- On 16 February an explosive device set by the Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire organisation goes off in a bank branch in Athens.

Turkey

- On 2 February the Peace and Democracy Party (BDP), the new Kurdish party created following the banning of the DTP, holds its first conference electing Selahattin Demirtas, a former member of the DTP, as its leader.

- On 4 February a mass demonstration takes place in Ankara against the privatisation of public sector companies undertaken by the government under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with which Ankara is negotiating a new agreement.

- On 4 February a military tribunal judging the Ergenekon case condemns Colonel Mustafa Donmez to four years of prison for illegal possession of arms.

- On 10 February Ozan Kilinc, owner of the Kurdish newspaper *Azadiya Welat*, is condemned by a Diyarbakir tribunal to 21 years of prison for publishing propaganda favourable to the PKK terrorist organisation.

- On 22 February some fifty high –ranking officers are arrested in relation to a coup-d’etat plot known as Balyoz (Sledgehammer). On 24 February seven of them are charged. On the same day, the army calls an urgent meeting of senior military staff to evaluate the situation. On 26 February the release of three generals reduces tensions between the government and the army.

Cyprus

- On 1 February Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary General of the UN, meets with Demetris Christofias, the Cypriot President, and with Mehmet Ali Talat, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in his first visit to the country. On 24 February Christofias and Talat meet again to discuss the economic and financial chapter of the negotiations.

- On 8 February the Movement of Social Democrats (EDEK) abandons the

coalition government after two years of tense relations with the Progressive Party for the Working People (AKEL), which it accuses of making too many concessions to the Turkish Cypriots.

Syria

- On 17 February Barack Obama announces the candidacy of Robert Ford as the first ambassador to Syria in five years. Despite this sign of rapprochement and against Washington’s warnings, on 25 February Iran receives explicit support from Damascus for its nuclear programme.

Lebanon

- On 14 February the army shoots at Israeli planes violating Lebanese air space. The raid coincides with the movement of patrols along the length of the border, between Metula and the farms of Shebaa, the Lebanese sector of which has been occupied by Israel since 2006.

- On 27 February the Lebanese Council of Ministers gives the green light to a reform of the electoral law contemplating the adoption of a proportional system in all districts, election by direct vote of city council presidents and the establishment of a 20% quota for women.

Egypt

- On 2 February Yasser Barakat, editor-in-chief of the *al-Mougaz* weekly, is sentenced by a Cairo court to a year in prison and a fine of 10,800 dollars for defamation of the government.

- On 8 February Egyptian security forces arrest 14 leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood, among them Essam el-Erian, the Vice-President, and Mahmoud Ezzat, a member of the party’s leadership council.

- On 23 February Mohammed ElBaradei, the former director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), announces the creation of an organisation to promote constitutional reform in Egypt.

Libya

- On 15 February the press reports on Libya’s decision to stop issuing visas for citizens from the Schengen zone, in retaliation for Switzerland’s decision to

publish a list of 180 Libyans who cannot enter Swiss territory. The Swiss measure was also a reaction to the arrest of Max Göldi and Rachid Hamdani, two Swiss businessmen accused of violating Libyan immigration laws and carrying out illegal activities. This detention occurred in response to the arrest (Geneva, 2008) of one of Gaddafi’s sons for assaulting two female hotel employees. On 25 February tensions between Libya and Switzerland increase when Gaddafi calls for a “holy war” against Switzerland for having approved in a referendum (2009) the prohibition on the construction of minarets in Swiss territory.

Algeria

- On 22 February the army kills Guri Abdelmalek, head of the Al-Arqam cell of AQIM and principal aide to Abdelmalek Droukdel, the leader of the terrorist organisation, during an operation in Bejaia, Kabylia.

Mauritania

- On 4 February 60 Islamist prisoners announce their abandonment of armed struggle following the conclusion of the process of religious dialogue promoted by the government during the month of January to check growing religious radicalisation.

- On 26 February an exchange of fire takes place in Chegga, near the Algerian border, between the army and a convoy suspected of transporting drugs. Three members of the convoy die and 18 are arrested.

European Union

- On 9 February the European Parliament (EP) approves the new Barroso Commission by 488 votes in favour, 137 opposed, and 72 abstentions, after accepting Kristalina Georgieva as the new Commissioner of International Cooperation.

- On 11 February the EP rejects the SWIFT Agreement, reached between the European Commission and the US, which foresees giving Washington access to millions of European bank accounts in the framework of the fight against terrorism. On 25 February the Council approves the negotiation of a new agreement.

- On 25 February the European Commission extends Western Balkans trade preferences until 2015.

March 2010

Portugal presents its programme of reforms against the crisis. In Spain, the fight against ETA intensifies and the number of arrests rises. In France, the regional election results give the Socialist Party a victory over the governing Union for a Popular Movement (UMP, liberal-conservative). In Italy, two controversial laws are approved. In Kosovo, the tasks to implement the incorporation of the northern sector into the Kosovo public administration begin. Greece presents its first report on the results of its plan for economic recovery and the EU approves a new financial bailout device in the heart of the Union. In Egypt, Mohammed ElBaradei calls on the citizenry to join the National Front for Change. Catherine Ashton, the High Representative of the EU, presents the proposal for the creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS). The Arab League approves the start of conversations between Palestinians and Israelis.

Portugal

- On 4 March civil servants call for a daylong strike against the government's stabilisation plan, which calls for the freezing of their salaries.

Spain

- On 2 March the National Court sentences Arnaldo Otegi, former spokesman for Batasuna, to 16 years of disqualification for public office and two of prison for glorifying terrorism. Otegi is already in prison for his attempt to reconstruct the illegal Batasuna.
- On 10 March Alicia Gámez, one of the three Spanish aid workers captured by AQIM in the north of Mali, is freed upon payment of 2 million euros.

France

- On 1 March 50 deaths are registered in France as a result of Windstorm Xynthia.
- On 8 March legal professionals stage protests in Paris against the lack of fund-

ing for the French justice system and against judicial reforms.

- On 21 March the second round of regional elections takes place, in which the opposition alliance headed by the Socialist Party (PS) obtains 54% of the vote, while the UMP obtains 35% and is only able to hold on Alsace. On 22 March Sarkozy and Fillon agree to a reorganisation of the executive branch. At the same time, Dominique de Villepin announces his intention to create a new party as an alternative to the UMP.
- On 23 March another interprofessional public sector protest strike takes place against the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the executive branch against unemployment and wage insecurity.

Italy

- On 5 March the Council of Ministers enacts a polemical decree-law to take effect immediately to assure that the governing party, People of Freedom (PDL, centre-right), is able to take part in the regional elections in Lazio and Lombardy, despite late registration.
- On 10 March amid strong opposition protest, the Italian Senate definitively approves the "legitimate impediment" law.
- On 28 and 29 March 13 of the 20 regions of Italy hold regional elections marked by the highest abstention in Italian history. The PDL retains Lombardy and the Veneto and snatches Campania, Calabria, and Piedmont from the centre left, as well as Lazio, via the Independent Civic List.

Slovenia

- On 9 March after 18 years, Parliament approves an amendment that will allow 18,000 Yugoslav citizens residing in Slovenia to apply for permanent residency or nationalisation. These individuals were struck from the civil registry in 1992 and stripped of their nationality for not having applied in time for the new Slovenian citizenship following independence.
- On 20 March the International Conference on the Western Balkans came to a close in Brdo after adopting a joint declaration of commitment to join the EU. Serbia boycotts the summit in protest over the presence of Kosovo.

- On 23 March the Constitutional Court rules that the border agreement between Slovenia and Croatia does not contradict the constitution. On 26 March the political parties agree to submit the agreement to a popular referendum.

Croatia

- On 8 March Petar Cobankovic, the Minister of Agriculture, reaches an agreement with Slovenian farmers who were protesting in Zagreb against the cutbacks in farm subsidies, which left them with 60% of expected aid.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 2 March Veselin Vlahovic, the Monster of Grbavica, sought on two international arrest warrants for more than 100 crimes committed during the Bosnian War, is arrested in the Spanish town of Altea.
- On 13 March the Bosnian War Crimes Tribunal accuses Nedjo Ikonc, the former Bosnian Serb commander, of the murder of more than a thousand Muslims in Srebrenica.
- On 17 March the Parliament of the Republika Srpska approves, with the opposition of the Bosnian deputies, the population census law including questions on nationality and religion.

Montenegro

- On 25 March Montenegro announces to Thailand that it will not extradite Thaksin Shinawatra, the former Prime Minister of Thailand, as he is a citizen of Montenegro.

Serbia

- On 1 March Ejup Ganic, former member of the Bosnian government, wanted by Serbia and Bosnia for the killing of 40 Yugoslav soldiers in 1992, is arrested in London. On 5 March thousands protest in London and Sarajevo against the extradition of Ganic.
- On 30 March the Parliament approves a resolution whereby Serbia apologises for the Srebrenica massacre though without considering it "genocide," to the indignation of the Muslim parliamentarians. The Serbian nationalists also reject the resolution for making no ex-

press reference to crimes committed by Bosnians and Croats.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 29 March NATO signs over to the Kosovo police control of the border with Macedonia.
- On 31 March Prime Minister Hashim Thaci announces changes in the government affecting six of the principal ministries. The opposition condemns the measure as a face-saving manoeuvre following accusations of high-level corruption.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 25 March the Prime Ministers of Greece and Macedonia meet in Brussels but make no progress, after restarting negotiations over the dispute over the name of Macedonia, having received the respective proposals of Athens and Skopje from Matthew Nimetz, the mediator, in February.
- On 6 March the attack on an Albanian by fans of the local soccer club in Skopje revives the tensions between the government and the opposition, which accuses the Executive of not taking action against such incidents and of hostility toward the Albanian population.

Albania

- On 23 March the opposition rejects the proposal of Sali Berisha to name 100 prosecutors to investigate the suspicions of electoral fraud, insisting on its demand for a total recount of the votes.

Greece

- On 3 March the European Commission and the IMF accept the third package of austerity measures from Athens, which include a cut of 2.4 billion euros in public expenditure. On 16 March the euro zone approves a bailout plan for Greece. On 26 March the European Council establishes a new bailout plan for Greece with IMF involvement.
- On 4 March the Ministry of the Treasury presents the reform bill of the Greek Statistical Authority (ELSTA), which is responsible for the repeated provision of false data to Brussels on the part of previous governments.

- On 8 and 11 March two new days of general strike against the austerity plan once again paralyse the country.

- On 20 March two bombs set by the Conspiracy Nuclei of Fire go off in Athens. On 28 March another explosion in Athens causes one death.

Turkey

- On 4 March Parliament ratifies the intergovernmental agreement to build the Nabucco pipeline.
- On 6 March Turkey recalls its ambassador in Washington before the decision of the United States Congress to consider the massacre of Armenians during World War I genocide.
- On 9 and 14 March two soldiers die in PKK assaults in Hakkari.
- On 16 March Erdogan increases tension with Armenia by declaring that 100,000 Armenians who reside in Turkey illegally could be expelled. In addition, he warns that Turkey will not ratify the agreements for normalisation of relations with Armenia until Yerevan withdraws from Karabakh.
- On 18 and 22 March a total of 30 high-ranking military officers are arrested, accused of participating in the Ergenekon plot.
- On 29 March 22 people suspected of belonging to al-Qaeda are arrested in Central Anatolia.

Cyprus

- On 16 and 30 March Greek and Turkish Cypriot Presidents hold two new reunification meetings, making advances in governance, European policy, energy and the distribution of powers among the communities.

Syria

- On 9 March during the International Conference on Access to Civilian Nuclear Energy, Syria announces its wish to develop its own civilian nuclear programme. The resolution, accepted not without reservations, corresponds to a similar proposal by Israel along the same lines.
- On 21 March a Kurdish citizen dies in Raqqa during a confrontation with security forces during the celebration of the Kurdish New Year.

Lebanon

- On 9 March the Lebanese parties renew the national reconciliation dialogue initiated with the 2008 Doha Agreement. The possibility of integrating the arsenal under Hezbollah's control, the only group that did not lay down its arms following the civil war, in a national defence strategy, continues to be the biggest obstacle to agreement between the pro-Western and pro-Syrian blocks.
- On 10 March the Council of Ministers manages to name three judges to the Court of Justice despite the reservations of six ministers, who abstain. The appointment is needed to overcome the paralysis of the high court.

Jordan

- On 1 March Jordan denies the accusations made in a video by the double agent known as Abu Dujana, regarding the implication of Jordanian intelligence in the death of Imad Mughniyeh, Hezbollah leader, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, al-Qaeda leader in Iraq, and Abdallah Az-zam, Osama Bin Laden's lieutenant.

Egypt

- On 12 and 23 March a total of 83 members of the Muslim Brotherhood are arrested in several Egyptian cities.
- On 13 March serious confrontations take place between Coptic Christians and Muslims in Marsa Matrouh after a group of Copts built a wall that blocked passage on a country road.

Libya

- On 23 March the leader of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Abdel-Hakim Belhaj, and another 214 militants are released, upon which the government considers that its programme for dialogue and reconciliation has come to an end.
- On 25 March the Swiss government communicates its intention to suspend the restrictions on the entry of Libyan citizens into Switzerland. On 27 March Libya once again allows citizens from the Schengen area to entry the country.

Tunisia

- On 25 March President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali asks the political bureau of

the governing Rassemblement Constitutionnel Démocratique (RCD) to increase the number of women parliamentarians to 30%. The Ben Ali measure is taken up by the leaders of the principal progressive parties assuring quotas of between 15 and 50%

Algeria

- On 16 March in Bordj Menaiel the Algerian police arrest six people suspected of belonging to a terrorist cell.
- On 25 March two Algerian soldiers die in a terrorist attack in Kadiria. On March 26 the army takes down three terrorists in Ait Yahia Moussa.

Morocco

- On 2 March Morocco announces the breaking up of a Takfiri network of six people accused of terrorist acts.
- On 7 March the police arrest and expel an Egyptian Franciscan monk on accusations of proselytising. During the month of March 70 Christian foreign nationals are expelled on the same accusation.
- On 9 March security forces thwart the attempted escape from the Kenitra prison of 10 militants from the Takfiri group Salafia Jihadia.

Mauritania

- On 4 March the Constitutional Council of Mauritania rejects 10 articles of the anti-terrorist law adopted by Parliament in January as unconstitutional.
- On 15 March local unions begin a three-day general strike in protest over working conditions.
- On 20 March Mauritania announces the suspension of relations with Israel over the West Bank settlements.

European Union

- On 25 March Catherine Ashton presents, following consultation with Parliament, her proposal for the creation of the EEAS (European External Action Service). Ashton's proposal is an attempt to overcome the differences among the European Parliament, Council and Commission regarding budgetary control and hiring practices.
- On 31 March the Western European Union (WEU) formalises its dissolution

to make way in June 2011 to the EU Defence policy provided for in the Lisbon Treaty.

Arab League

- On 3 March the Arab League gives the green light for Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to begin US-backed indirect talks with Israel after a 15-month paralysis of the peace process.
- On 27 March the Arab League summit takes place in Sirte, centring its attention primarily on the situation of the Palestinians in Jerusalem. This is in response to the Israeli refusal to halt the settlements. The Arab ministers agree to a 500 million dollar aid package for the Jerusalem Palestinians.

April 2010

Spain approves the reform of its Criminal Code. In Italy, Gianfranco Fini announces his intention of withdrawing from the governing coalition. The Slovenian Parliament ratifies its border agreement with Croatia. In Greece, the public debt breaks historic records and the government formally requests the first loan from the aid plan set up by the EU and the IMF. Relations between Turkey and Armenia continue to worsen. The National Unity Party (UBP, conservatives) of Dervis Eroglu wins in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. In Egypt Mohammed ElBaradei's opposition movement to Mubarak grows stronger. European air traffic is interrupted by the eruption of a volcano in Iceland that causes multi-million-euro losses.

Spain

- On 14 April the Civil Guard arrests 10 people with ties to ETA in Bilbao and Hernani. Among them are three lawyers for the terrorist group. On 18 April thousands demonstrate against the arrests in Bilbao and San Sebastián. On 19 April Judge Fernando Grande-Marlaska issues an order of imprisonment for five of the 10 detainees.
- On 29 April the Congress of Deputies approves a bill to reform the Penal Code. The reform provides for tighter sentencing in cases of terrorism and sexual abuse.

France

- On 6 April France begins the third railroad strike of the year in protest over low wages and lack of personnel.
- On 27 April thousands of French grain growers demonstrate in Paris in protest over their drop in income and to express their concern about the reform in the Common Agricultural Policy.
- On 30 April Charles Pasqua, the former Minister of the Interior, receives a one-year suspended sentence for one of the three cases of corruption for which he was on trial, agreeing to which he took kickbacks from Sofremi, a state arms export enterprise that was under his jurisdiction.

Italy

- On 16 April AQIM frees Sergio Cicala and Philomène Kabore, the Italian couple who were kidnapped in Mauritania in December 2009 and who were kept in confinement in Mali.
- On 17 April Gianfranco Fini, President of the Chamber of Deputies and co-founder with Silvio Berlusconi of the PDL, announces his intention to form his own group in Parliament. On 22 April Berlusconi and Fini engage in a bitter discussion in a televised debate during the convention of the PDL.

Malta

- On 18 April Pope Benedict XVI meets in La Valletta with victims of sexual abuse by Catholic clergy during the 1980s and 1990s; he promises that the Church will investigate every case. This is the first official visit of the Pontiff since the wave of sexual scandals affecting the Catholic Church in several countries has come to light.

Slovenia

- On 20 April the Slovenian Parliament ratifies the international arbitration agreement signed with Croatia to settle the border dispute between the two countries.

Croatia

- On 15 April Ivo Josipovic, the Croatian President, makes a speech in Sarajevo in which he apologises for Croatia's role

in the conflict. Josipovic's declarations open up a confrontation with Jadranka Kosor, the current Prime Minister, and with former prime ministers who consider Serbia, and not Croatia, to have been the aggressor in Bosnia.

- On 19 April Croatia closes the chapter on the free movement of goods in the negotiations on EU accession.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 7 April the federal Parliament is unable to approve a resolution condemning the Srebrenica massacre owing to the refusal of the Bosnian Serb deputies.
- On 10 April the Bosnian Court of Justice announces that Gojko Kllickovic, the former Prime Minister of the Republika Srpska, accused of war crimes between 1992 and 1995, has been freed on bail.
- On 13 April the ICTY once again resumes the trial of Radovan Karadzic.
- On 20 April the Constitutional Court of the Republika Srpska declares that the law approved by the Bosnian Serb Parliament in March allowing for the calling of a referendum on independence, is not anti-constitutional and does not violate the rights and interests of Bosnian Serbs.

Montenegro

- On 13 April Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic is able to survive a no-confidence vote brought against him by the opposition bloc.

Serbia

- On 12 April the leaders of the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS, conservatives) and New Serbia (NS, populists) hand over to President Cvetkovic a petition for early elections signed by a million citizens.
- On 24 April Tomislav Nikolic is reelected Secretary General of the SNS, the main opposition party.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 28 April EULEX police search the offices of the Ministry of Transport seeking evidence for a corruption investigation regarding Fatmir Limaj, the Minister of Transport.

- On 29 April the KFOR cedes control of the Albanian border to the Kosovo police force.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 15 April 17 policemen are wounded in incidents provoked in the Suto Orizari district, the largest Roma settlement in the country, when hundreds of vendors in a market throw rocks at police inspecting the legality of the merchandise.

Albania

- On 30 April a mass demonstration called for by the opposition takes place in the streets of Tirana to demand that the government carry out a recount of the votes from the June 2009 elections. On the same day, 22 Socialist members of Parliament begin a hunger strike to demand the reopening of the ballots.

Greece

- On 8 April the Athens Stock Exchange plunges and the Greek public debt premium reaches historic highs. On 21 April negotiations begin for the concession of a first EU and IMF loan in a climate of new strikes called against the austerity measures. On 22 April a new record is reached in the value of Greek debt when it is revealed that at the close of 2009 the public deficit was 13.6%.
- On 23 April Greece formalises its request for a first loan for the amount of 45 billion euros.
- On 10 April six members of the Revolutionary Struggle are arrested for their role in several attacks since 2003, including the 2007 attack on the US embassy.
- On 13 April 15 individuals attack a squadron of riot police by the seat of the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in Athens. On 14 April four explosions take place in Thessaloniki and another in Athens in front of the office of a Socialist deputy.
- On April 14 the Parliament approves a new fiscal law raising taxes on the wealthy, Church property and offshore businesses.

Turkey

- On 7 April Sergei Sarkissian, the President of Armenia, receives Feridun

Sinirlioglu, the representative of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, to try to normalise relations between the two countries; on the same day, the Turkish Ambassador to Washington returns to his post after having been recalled in March. On 22 April in light of the lack of progress, the Armenian President confirms the suspension of the ratification of the agreements concluded in October 2009.

- On 22, 28, and 30 April eight soldiers die in confrontations with the PKK in southeast Turkey.
- On 24 April a trilateral summit between Turkey, Serbia, and Bosnia takes place in Istanbul culminating in a joint declaration establishing common guidelines for their EU accession strategies.

Cyprus

- On 13 April the government announces a rise in the oil tax of nearly 10%. On 14 April the Democratic Labour Federation (DEOK) calls on the people to mobilize against new tax hikes on basic consumer goods.
- On 18 April Dervis Eroglu, the UBP candidate who is contrary to reunification, is proclaimed the winner in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) elections, winning over the current President, Ahmet Talat.

Syria

- On 6 April Syrian authorities deny permission for inspectors from the IAEA to inspect the military installations at Al-Kibar where, based on a 2007 Israeli air raid, it is suspected that a nuclear facility might be under construction.
- On 13 April Shimon Peres, the Israeli President, accuses Syria of supplying missiles to Hezbollah. The Syrian ambassador to the US claims that this false accusation seeks to undermine the reconciliation between Damascus and Washington. On 27 April Robert Gates and Ehud Barak, the respective heads of US and Israeli Defence once again accuse Syria of arming Hezbollah. Damascus, Beirut and Hezbollah deny the accusation.

Lebanon

- On 25 April an unprecedented mass demonstration takes place on the streets of Beirut in favour of the secu-

larisation of politics as the only path to stability.

Egypt

- On 2 April Mohammed ElBaradei leads a mass demonstration in Mansoura in favour of democratic reform in Egypt. In parallel, Mahmoud Hussein, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, announces in an interview by Al-Jazeera that "he will attempt to coordinate and cooperate with ElBaradei" in a show of clear agreement between the reform and Islamist sectors to remove Mubarak from power. On 6 April the police detain 90 people during a demonstration in Cairo demanding democratic reform.
- On 26 and 28 April the Egyptian Security Court condemns 26 people of different nationalities with ties to Hezbollah to sentences of between six months and 25 years for planning assaults in Egypt.

Tunisia

- On 9 April the secretary general of the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP, Socialists), Maya Jribi, announces that she will boycott the 9 May municipal elections because the electoral system establishes the sole dominance of the governing party.

Algeria

- On 7 April a bomb attack on a military convoy that was transporting explosives kills two gendarmes and wounds three civilians in Tidjelabine. On 13 April the army begins Operation Ennasr (Victory), the largest antiterrorist offensive since 2005, with 300 targets in all of Algeria.
- On 16 April the al-Qaeda cell Katibat El Farouk frees hostage Ali Hassani without ransom, as a result of intensive mobilisations taking place in Aït Koufi and Boghni since 22 March the date of his kidnapping.
- On 25 April in Tamanrasset the high commands of the armies of the countries of the Sahara and the Sahel approve the expansion of antiterrorist forces to 75,000 members.

Morocco

- On 9 April Abdelwahad Radi, of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) is reelected President of the Chamber of

Representatives (lower chamber) for a third term.

- On 10 April the Assembly for the Freedom of Press and Expression, made up of journalists, academics, and activists, is constituted in protest over the attacks on these rights in Morocco.
- On 26 April the Ministry of the Interior issues a report on the detention of 24 members of a Salafist terrorist cell that was planning assaults on foreign interests in Morocco.

Mauritania

- On 6 April the non-Arab students of Nouakchott University stage a protest against the government decision to make Arabic the only official language at the university. On 15 April confrontations are reported that result in dozens of arrests.
- On 17 April the Mauritanian authorities open 10 new border crossings in addition to the 35 already in place as part of the package of anti-contraband measures.

European Union

- On 15 April the eruption of a volcano under the Eyjafjalla glacier in Iceland sets off a great cloud of ash that paralyses the air space over the European continent for days, causing more than 63,000 flights to be cancelled.
- On 20 April the EC presents to the EP its plan of action for the creation of a sole European Area of Freedom, Security and Justice developed by the Stockholm Programme adopted in December 2009 by the European Council.
- On 22 April the principal European parliamentary groups threaten to veto the launch of the current EEAS project owing to the excessive influence of Member States in detriment to the common interest. On 26 April the European Council reaches a political agreement, based on Ashton's proposal, which included observing of geographical and gender balance in appointments.

May 2010

In Spain, the General Council of the Judicial Power (CGPJ) suspends Judge Baltasar Garzón. France prohibits the use of the veil in public. In Italy, the Minister of Economic Development an-

nounces his resignation. In Bosnia, tension increases between the Republika Srpska and the Office of the High Representative. Montenegro becomes an Associate Member of the EU. The Serbian enclaves in Kosovo hold parallel elections in defiance of Pristina. In Greece, days of protest continue as Parliament approves new cutbacks. In Turkey, the opposition submits a motion to the Constitutional Court against the government's reform package. Syria is newly accused of developing a secret nuclear programme. In Egypt, Hosni Mubarak extends the Emergency Laws for two more years. In Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika carries out changes in the cabinet. The EU approves a bailout plan for failing economies.

Portugal

- On 13 May Prime Minister José Sócrates announces the economic adjustment plan agreed upon by the governing Socialist Party (PS) and the Social Democratic Party (PSD, conservatives). The plan envisages a tax increase and a spending cut to reduce the deficit to 7% of the GNP. On 29 May 300,000 workers demonstrate in Lisbon against the austerity plan.
- On 17 May President Aníbal Cavaco Silva signs into law the act that gives the green light to gay marriage, as approved by the Parliament in February.

Spain

- On 6 May a boat with 49 immigrants aboard is rescued in Tarifa, Cadiz. On 24 May another craft with 44 sub-Saharan Africans aboard is intercepted in Motril, Granada.
- On 12 May President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero presents the new package of measures aimed at reducing the deficit from the current 11.2% of GDP to 4.7% by the end of 2011. On 27 May Parliament approves the austerity measures.
- On 12 May Supreme Court Justice Luciano Varela orders the opening of the trial against Judge Baltasar Garzón for prevarication in his investigation of the crimes of Francoism. On 14 May the CGPJ suspends Garzón by unanimous decision.
- On May 21 the National Court condemns Martin Sarasola, Igor Portu, and

Mikel San Sebastián to 1,040 years of prison for the 2006 attack on the Madrid-Barajas Airport.

France

- On 11 May the National Assembly unanimously approves a resolution declaring the Islamic veil to be contrary to the values of the Republic, prior to the adoption of the law being prepared by the government to prohibit its use in public.
- On 20 May the police detain four members of ETA close to the Spanish border. Among them is Mikel Kabikoitz Carrera Sarobe, considered to be the number-one man in the military branch of ETA.

Italy

- On 4 May the Minister of Economic Development, Claudio Scajola, resigns in response to his investigation for taking bribes, having acquired a centrally located apartment in Rome in 2004.
- On 25 May the Council of Ministers approves a budget cut of 24 billion euros, 30% to be contributed by the regions, over the next two fiscal years, in compliance with the objectives set forth by Brussels.
- On 29 May after 21 years on the wanted list, Pasquale Claudio Locatelli, considered to be the liaison between the Camorra and the Colombian narcotics trade, is arrested in the Madrid-Barajas airport.

Slovenia

- On 25 May the police arrest 15 people with connections to Darko Saric, the narcotics trafficking capo, who remains at large.

Croatia

- On 30 May President Ivo Josipovic makes his first official visit to the Republika Srpska, for the purpose of continuing the process of reconciliation between Croatia and its neighbours.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 21 and 25 May the authorities report on one of the broadest operations against organised crime, carried out in

100 different locations, and resulting in 105 arrests.

- On 23 May the Bosnian press reports on the letter sent by Prime Minister Nikola Spiric to the Secretary General of the United Nations, urging him to recall its High Representative, whose actions are seen as contributing to the destabilisation of Bosnia.

Montenegro

- On 1 May the EU-Montenegro Stabilisation and Association Agreement takes effect.
- On 15 May the Podgorica High Court sentences six former members of the National Yugoslav army to 18 months and four years of prison for crimes against humanity during the attacks on Dubrovnik. It is the first sentence of its kind handed down by Montenegro since its independence.
- On 23 May 14 of the 21 municipalities hold elections. The governing Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) is a clear winner in seven of them, while the opposition coalition, A Better Montenegro, is able to prevail in three.

Serbia

- On 11 May Ivica Dacic, the Minister of the Interior, announces the arrest of nine people with connections to a network of smugglers of Kosovo Albanian immigrants to the EU.
- On 28 May Serbia eliminates visa requirements for citizens of the European Economic Area.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 25 May the EULEX announces the prohibition on unannounced visits to Kosovo from Serbian representatives in light of the imminent parallel elections in the Kosovo Serbian enclaves. On 30 May the date of the elections, which are considered "illegal" by Pristina and the EU, the Democratic Party (DS, centre-right) prevails in Novo Brdo and the SNS in Kosovska Mitrovica, where confrontations take place between Serbs and Kosovo Albanians requiring the intervention of the KFOR.
- On 28 May the IMF and Kosovo agree to an aid package of 110 million euros to provide fiscal stability to the country.

This is the first aid granted to Kosovo by an international monetary organisation.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 10 May a demonstration of 2,000 Albanians takes place in Skopje to demand freedom for prisoners accused of terrorism and an end to "ethnic and religious discrimination."
- On 11 May four Kosovo Albanian terrorists die in an altercation with the police close to Radusa in the most serious armed incident since the 2001 conflict.
- On 11 May FYROM inaugurates its semester-long presidency of the European Council, despite Greek protests rejecting the name "Macedonian Presidency 2010", chosen by Skopje.
- On 24 May the ICTY appeals chamber confirms the 12 years' prison sentence for Johan Tarculovski, a former official of the security forces, for the 2001 attack on Ljuboten (a primarily Albanian population), though it absolves former Minister Ljube Boskoski of the same charges.

Albania

- On 14 May thousands of Albanians demonstrate in Tirana to demand accountability with regard to the electoral results of 2009. On 19 May the hunger strike begun in April by several Socialist deputies comes to an end when a compromise is reached between Berisha and Rama to resume negotiations. On 25 May the SP returns to its parliamentary duties and negotiations continue.

Greece

- On 1 May thousands demonstrate against the austerity plan, with violent confrontations with the police in the principal cities of Greece. Protests continue throughout the month. On 2 May the EU and the IMF agree to a 110 billion dollar aid package for Greece. On 19 May Greece is able to make the first payment on its debt thanks to the freeing-up of 20 billion euros by the EU and the FMI. On 27 May the Parliament approves a law reducing the number of city councils from 1,034 to 355; the savings amounts to 1,185 billion euros per year.
- On 14 May Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan arrives in Greece on an official visit to sign some twenty

cooperation agreements, smooth over rough spots on the territorial disputes in the Aegean, and seek agreement on the situation of Cyprus.

Turkey

- On 6 May Parliament approves the constitutional reform that will restructure the Supreme Court of Judges and Prosecutors. The AKP asserts that the reforms are necessary to draw closer to the EU norms, while the opposition and the justices feel that it will have a negative effect on the independence of the Judiciary. On 14 May the Republican People's Party (CHP, Socialists) files a motion before the Constitutional Court against the constitutional reform package presented on March 22 by the government.
- On 7 May the air force kills five members of the PKK in the course of an incursion into northern Iraq in response to an attack on a military post in Hakkari in which two soldiers were killed. On 20 May the air force bombs PKK positions in Hakurk and Zap. On 26 May four members of the PKK die in confrontations with the army in Tunceli and Bingol. On 31 May six soldiers die in a PKK attack on a naval base in Iskenderun.
- On 17 May Turkey signs an agreement with Iran and Brazil to swap enriched uranium and to lift sanctions on the Iranian nuclear programme.

Cyprus

- On 11 May Chrysostomos II, the Archbishop of Nicosia fans tensions between the government and the Church on declaring before Parliament that the Cypriot Orthodox Church will not pay "a single cent" of the back taxes the government is claiming.

Syria

- On 27 May a United Nations report reveals that Syria, Iran, and Burma are receiving nuclear and ballistic missile equipment from North Korea, an extreme step denied by both Damascus and Pyongyang.
- On 28 May Ehud Barak, the Israeli Defence Minister, and Robert Gates, the North American Defence Secretary, assert that "Syria and Iran are providing Hezbollah with rockets and missiles of

ever-increasing capability" and warn Damascus and Teheran that they will keep a close eye on the situation to avert a new destabilisation in Lebanon.

Lebanon

- Throughout the month of May municipal and regional elections are held in four phases. Among the noteworthy results are the victory of Saad Hariri's coalition in Beirut, Saida and Jbeil, the triumph of Michel Aoun's candidacy in Hadath or Jezzine, or the appearance of Hezbollah in Bekaa municipalities where it had not previously been represented..

Jordan

- On 18 May Abdullah II endorses the new election law maintaining the "one person, one vote" system rejected by the majority of parties, unions and reform groups, which consider it to favour tribal leaders. The new law increases the number of seats in the lower chamber from 110 to 120 and the number of seats reserved for women from six to twelve.

Egypt

- On 3 May the police repress a Cairo demonstration against the Emergency Laws, approved in 1981 following the assassination of Anwar Sadat. On 11 May Hosni Mubarak announces a two-year extension of the Laws.
- On 14 May tension breaks out again between Egypt and Sudan and the rest of the Nile Basin countries, when the latter sign an agreement modifying the use of the Nile waters and derogating the privileges enjoyed since the colonial period by Cairo and Khartoum.

Libya

- On 10 May a trial begins against 490 people accused of belonging to an immigrant trafficking ring in the first case heard in Libya on these charges.
- On 13 May Libya is elected to be a member of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations, in the face of protests from 37 human rights advocacy organisations.
- On 26 May the government announces the lifting of visa restrictions for US citizens after reaching a trade

and investment agreement with the US on May 20.

Tunisia

- On 9 May the governing RCD prevails in municipal elections with 90% of the vote. Agreeing to the Ministry of the Interior, participation reaches 83.47%
- On 23 May a Tunisian appellate court upholds the 2001 sentence barring activity in the country by the Tunisian League for Human Rights.

Algeria

- On 4 May a woman is wounded in the explosion of a terrorist device in Kabylia. On the same day, security forces manage to deactivate three other bombs and kill three terrorists near Tizi Ouzou. On 18 May two soldiers die and 18 civilians are wounded in an attack in Boumerdes. On 31 May the authorities arrest Othmane Touati, co-founder of the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC).
- On 28 May President Abdelaziz Bouteflika announces changes in his cabinet. Chakib Khelil, the Minister of Energy, is replaced with Youcef Yousfi. Noureddine Yazid Zerhouni leaves Interior to take up the new post of Vice-Prime Minister, and Dahou Ould Kablia takes on the Interior Ministry. The heads of Fishing and Civil Engineering hold on to their posts despite the corruption scandals that have plagued their Ministries. The opposition blasts the reforms as "window dressing."

Morocco

- On 6 May the Sale Court sentences the 12 members of a terrorist cell that operated in Morocco and Spain and was disbanded in June 2009 to 5 to 12 years of prison.
- On 26 May in Rabat, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania sign a cooperation agreement to tackle common economic challenges such as youth unemployment, industrial restructuring, or pension reform.

Mauritania

- On 25 May the Nouakchott Criminal Court sentences three Mauritians who belonged to AQIM to death for the killing of four French tourists in 2005.

European Union

- On 4 May the European Transport Council calls an extraordinary meeting to urge the implementation of a "single European sky" in response to the air crisis caused by the Icelandic volcanic ash clouds.
- On 9 May the EU Finance Ministers agree on the design for a rescue plan with the support of France and Germany, for the euro zone economies undergoing difficulties. Aid will reach a total of 600 bn euros, 100 bn of which will be disbursed by the IMF.

June 2010

Reform of the pension system continues to be one of the principal problems for France and Greece in terms of reducing the deficit. In both countries new day-long protests take place. The summit in Sarajevo between the EU and the Western Balkans manages to seat Serbs and Kosovars at the same table and renews the region's commitment to the enlargement process. In the same month that Croatia opens the three last phases of its accession process, Turkey opens a new phase, the Slovenes ratify the border mediation agreement between Ljubljana and Zagreb by popular referendum, and the first meeting of the Montenegro-EU Association Council takes place. In Lebanon, attacks on UNIFIL forces by the civilian population take place. In Egypt, the National Democratic Party (NDP, Socialists) wins the elections to the Council of the Shura (upper chamber) by immense majority in the same month that the growing protest movement against the Mubarak government organises a massive protest in Alexandria. Libya and Switzerland resume bilateral relations.

Spain

- On 1 June in Hendaye, the French police arrest ETA member Juan Carlos Iriarte Pérez. Throughout the month arrests of members of ETA or their associates take place in France, Italy and Ireland.
- On 8 June civil servants strike in protest over the salary cuts for public employees. In Madrid, some 1,500 civil servants demonstrate before the Ministry of Economy.

- On 22 June the Congress of Deputies (lower chamber) approves urgent measures for reform of the labour market.
- On 29 June after four years of deliberation, the Constitutional Court affirms the constitutionality of the Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia, though it nullifies 14 articles and declares that the references to Catalonia as a nation have no interpretative juridical effect.

France

- On 16 June the government presents a pension reform proposal that raises the retirement age to 62. On June 24 a day-long strike against this measure paralyzes most public services.
- On 19 June Dominique de Villepin launches his new conservative political movement, République Solidaire, before 2,500 followers in Paris.

Monaco

- On 23 June in Paris, Monaco signs tax information exchange agreements with seven Northern countries, exceeding the number of agreements required by the OECD to be struck from the "grey list" of uncooperative tax havens.

Italy

- On 10 June the Italian Senate approves the polemical Gag Law limiting wiretaps and prohibiting the publication of wiretap information in the media.
- On 23 June Italian mayors stage a demonstration before the Senate to protest that local governments will be responsible for 90% of the 24 billion euro cuts approved by the Executive.

Malta

- On 3 June the Socialist Party demands the resignation of the Minister of Education, Dolores Cristina, owing to an EU investigation into irregularities in the management of EU funds. On 4 June three senior officials of the Ministry resign in relation to the case.

Slovenia

- On 6 June the Slovenes ratify the border mediation agreement with Croatia with 51.5% of the vote.

Croatia

- On 16 June Parliament adopts the amendments necessary to adapt the Constitution to EU legislation. These changes make possible the approval of 14 laws needed to complete the accession negotiations.
- On 30 June Croatia begins the final chapters of accession negotiations: Fundamental Rights, Competence, and Foreign, Security and Defence Policy.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 2 June ten years after the Zagreb Summit, Sarajevo hosts the EU-Balkans summit that reaffirms the Western Balkans' commitment to European integration.
- On 10 June the ICTY publishes its verdicts against six former high-ranking army officers and one Bosnian Serb police officer for the Srebrenica massacre. The accused receive sentences that fluctuate between 5 years in prison and life for Lieutenant Colonel Vujadin Popovic and the former Colonel Ljubisa Beara, a close collaborator of Ratko Mladic.
- On 27 June one policeman dies and 6 more are wounded in an explosion in a police station in Bugojno. Five Wahhabis are arrested in relation to the attack.

Montenegro

- On 3 June the press reports the arrest on the northern border of 21 smugglers, including nine customs agents.
- On 5 June the police detain Marin Krivosic, wanted by Croatia and suspected of having been involved in the 1991 death of 56 civilians in Hrvatska Dubrica.

Serbia

- On 6 June for the first time, members of the 19 national minorities elect their representative in the National Councils.
- On 14 June the European Council agrees to initiate ratification of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Serbia on verifying in the report presented by Serge Brammertz, the Chief Prosecutor of the ICTY, that Belgrade is cooperating with the Court.

- On 28 June in Belgrade, Serbia and Croatia sign an extradition agreement that allows for the extradition to Croatia of Sretko Kalinic, a member of the Zemun clan and co-author of the 2003 assassination of the Serbian Prime Minister, Zoran Djindjic.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 8 June the EU Council approves the extension for two more years of the rule of law mission of the EULEX.
- On 12 June Albin Kurti, head of the Vetevendosje! (Self-determination) separatist movement, is arrested after announcing that the movement will run in the upcoming elections. The Pristina Court will try Kurti for the February 2007 altercations against the UNMIK.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 10 June the government approves a 76 million euro cut in public expenditure to aid in debt reduction.
- On 27 June thousands of people called up by the SDSM, the main opposition party, demonstrate to demand early elections accusing the government of a lack of solutions for the crisis and of delays in the accession negotiations with the EU and NATO, which are conditioned by the dispute with Greece over the name.

Albania

- On 1 June the European Parliament postpones the planned resolution on Albanian accession because of the stalling of the political crisis in the country. On June 10, the Albanian Parliament resumes activity. Nevertheless, the failure of parallel negotiations between the government and the opposition causes the SP to renew the boycott on June 30.
- On 21 June the Constitutional Court declares unconstitutional two articles of the electoral code that require political parties without parliamentary representation to gather 10,000 signatures in order to run candidates in the elections.

Greece

- On 23 June Greece experiences a new strike to demand the suppression of the June 16 bill that would abolish col-

lective bargaining, reduce the minimum wage and lower the cost of dismissal.

- On 24 June a letter bomb goes off at the headquarters of the Ministry of Civil Protection, causing the death of an assistant to Minister to whom it was addressed.
- On 29 June a new 24-hour strike paralyses Greece in reaction to the approval of a pension reform that extends the retirement age to 65 and requires a minimum of 40 years of tax contributions in order to receive a full pension. The strike ends with confrontations with the police.

Turkey

- On 1 June the police arrest Seyfi Oktay, the former Minister of Justice, along with six others in relation to the Ergenekon case. On 18 June the court trying the case sets three generals free without charges. In parallel, a court in Ankara frees the chief prosecutor of Erzinçan, along with nine other suspects.
- On 8 June 15 people are wounded when a bomb explodes as a police vehicle goes by in Istanbul. On June 15 a soldier and three PKK terrorists die in a confrontation in the province of Sirnak. On June 16, the army crosses the Iraqi border to capture PKK members, killing four militants. On 10 June new confrontations leave a total of 22 dead in Hakkarî. On 22 June five die and 14 are wounded in an attack in Istanbul on a military vehicle. On June 20 four soldiers die in new confrontations in Siirt Province.
- On 28 June the government announces it has decided to refuse to allow Israeli airplanes to fly over Turkish air space in response to the attack on the Freedom Flotilla in which nine Turkish activists died.
- On 30 June the 9th Meeting of the Turkey-EU Accession Conference approves the opening of Chapter 12 on food and animal safety.

Cyprus

- On 2 June Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary General of the UN, appoints American Lisa Bittenheim the new special representative for Cyprus.
- On 4 June Benedict XVI begins a three-day visit to Cyprus with a broad security detail. The visit starts a day after the assassination in Turkey of Luigi

Padovese, the Bishop of Anatolia, who had intended to meet with the Pope in Cyprus.

- On 15 June the UN Security Council decides to extend for six months the mandate of the UNFICYP, its peace mission on the island.

Syria

- On 15 June President Bashar al-Assad receives Michel Sleiman, his Lebanese counterpart, in Damascus. Both leaders agree on the need to establish the definitive borders between the two states.
- On 23 June lawyer Muhannad al-Hassani is sentenced to three years of prison, accused of "weakening national sentiment."
- On 23 June Kamal Hussein Cheikho, the Kurdish blogger and activist, is arrested by the police on unknown charges on the Syria-Lebanese border.
- On 30 June the UN Security Council decides to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force for withdrawal from the Golan Heights (UNDOF), present since 1974.

Lebanon

- On 1 June the permanent military court condemns two Palestinian citizens and twelve others *in absentia* to sentences of between one year and life in prison for planning 2008 attacks on the UNIFIL.
- On 20 June two UNIFIL officers are retained by a group of civilians near Naqoura, accused of photographing "Hezbollah positions." On 29 June residents block the Adeisseh-Kfar Kila road to prevent the passage of several UNIFIL vehicles, resulting in their withdrawal.

Egypt

- On 1 June Egypt opens the Rafah passage for the entrance of humanitarian aid to Gaza in response to the attack on the Freedom Flotilla.
- On 5 June the Supreme Administrative Court confirms the sentence establishing that Egyptians married to Israelis lose their Egyptian citizenship.
- On 8 June the governing NDP obtains 80% of the 88 seats in the Shura Council in the second round of elections to

the chamber, characterised by low voter turnout.

- On 25 June thousands of demonstrators led by Mohamed ElBaradei march in Alexandria to protest against police brutality in the framework of a series of protests organised following the June 10 death of young Khaled Said in a confrontation with two police officers.

Libya

- On 8 June Melissa Fleming, the UNHCR spokeswoman, announces that Libya has ordered the organisation to cease its activities in the country, where it has been providing humanitarian aid since 1991.
- On 13 June Libya frees Max Göldi, the Swiss citizen who has been in custody since July 2008. On the same day, the Swiss and Libyan Foreign Ministers agree in Tripoli to restore diplomatic relations.

Tunisia

- On 10 June several opposition groups announce the creation of an Alliance for Citizenship and Equality, a coalition with which they seek to put an end to the "hegemony of the governing party."
- On 15 June the press reports on parliamentary approval of the reform of the article of the Criminal Code regarding attacks on security abroad, making it illegal to contact foreign organisations in order to "prejudice the vital interests of Tunisia."

Algeria

- Throughout the month of June confrontations take place between security forces and terrorists leaving more than thirty dead. On 22 June the arrest of eight farmers in M'sila puts an end to the Djebel Boukahil network of terrorist support. Among the arrested are members of the family of Mokhtar Taibaoui, one of the most wanted terrorists in Algeria.

Morocco

- On 2 June striking university students demonstrate before Parliament to demand that the government keep its promises to increase public employment.
- On 21 June the Ministry of the Interior announces the dismantling of a Tak-

fist network that was planning attacks on Jewish interests in Morocco.

- On 27 June the Gendarmerie intercepts a boat in Saidia with 36 sub-Saharan immigrants aboard. On 28 June Morocco and Spain hold conversations to intensify coordinated control of illegal immigration.

European Union

- On 7 June the 16 Finance Ministers of the euro zone agree on the creation of an emergency fund of 440 billion euros that would be complemented with loans from the EU and the IMF for a total of 750 billion dollars. In addition, the 27 Finance Ministers agree to give Eurostat greater powers to investigate the reliability of the data submitted by the states.
- On 21 June the Commission, the Parliament, and the Council reach an agreement in Madrid for the fall launch of the EEAS.

Arab League

- On 2 June the League demands an end to the Gaza embargo and announces that it will ask the UN Security Council for a meeting with the Arab countries and Turkey to evaluate the situation following the attack on the Freedom Flo-tilla. Nevertheless, the meeting does not adopt the Syrian proposal to suspend negotiations with Israel on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

July 2010

During the month of July a number of Ministry-level resignations take place in France and Italy. Bosnia commemorates the fifteenth anniversary of the massacre at Srebrenica. The International Court of Justice establishes the legality of Kosovo's independence, which motivates Belgrade to submit a draft resolution to the UN that sparks a crisis between Serbia and the EU. In Greece, protests over the worsening of the economic crisis and the measures adopted by the government continue to intensify. The reform process undertaken by the Turkish government gets a strong boost when the Constitutional Court hands down its agreement on the Constitution. In Jordan, the Muslim Brotherhood threatens

to boycott the November elections in protest over the reform of the Electoral Law. In Morocco, the Salé Appeals Court sentences Adelkhader Belliraj to life in prison. In the same month in which Belgium assumes the 6-month presidency of the EU, the European Parliament gives the green light to the anti-terrorism agreement with the US, and the Commission urges the Member States to reform their pension systems. The Arab League approves the reactivation of the negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis.

Spain

- On 22 July José Blanco, the Minister of Public Works, announces a freeze on nearly two hundred major infrastructure projects in order to achieve a 6.4 billion euro reduction in the budget in response to the austerity measures adopted by the Executive.
- On 30 July the Commission on Work and Immigration in the Congress of Deputies approves the labour law reform; the Party of the Spanish Socialist Workers (PSOE) votes in favour, Catalan and Basque nationalists abstain, and the rest of the parliamentary groups vote against it.

France

- On 4 July Alain Joyandet, the State Secretary for Cooperation, and Christian Blanc, State Secretary for Greater Paris area, announce their resignations due to their respective involvement in scandals of corruption and waste of public funds.
- On 16 July a series of grave incidents occur in Grenoble between the police and inhabitants of the Villeneuve district after a robber was shot by police.

Italy

- On 7 July 5,000 residents of L'Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo which was destroyed by an earthquake in April 2009, demonstrate in Rome to protest over the government's reconstruction plan. The demonstration ends with violent confrontations with the police.
- On 8 July the Italian police arrest Cesare Pagano, considered to be the head of the "splinter group" of the Camorra and the right hand of Raffaele Amato, arrested in Spain in May.

- On 9 July the media strike for a day against the approval of the “gag law.”
- On 14 July Nicola Cosentino, the Under Secretary of Economy, resigns after appearing on the list of people being investigated for influence-trafficking in the judiciary.
- On 15 July the Senate approves the economic adjustment plan, which aims to achieve savings of 25 billion euros in the next two years. On July 29, the Chamber of Deputies definitively adopts the austerity plan.

Malta

- On 17 July in collaboration with Libyan boats, Maltese vessels rescue 55 sub-Saharan immigrants on a raft 44 miles south of Malta.

Croatia

- On 5 July Jadranka Kosor proposes Drazen Bosnjakovic, advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations for Human Rights, as the new Minister of Justice in place of Ivan Simonovic.
- On 9 and 10 July Dubrovnik hosts the 5th International Congress on Southeast Europe. Serbia boycotts the meeting in protest over the presence of ministerial officials from Kosovo.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 11 July 60,000 people commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre. On the occasion, 775 of the identified victims are buried in the memorial cemetery of Potocari.
- On 19 July Marko Boskic, a member of the army of the Republika Srpska, is sentenced to 10 years in prison by a Bosnian court, becoming the first Bosnian Croat citizen to be sentenced for crimes against humanity.

Serbia

- On 12 July Serbia and Turkey sign an agreement to eliminate visa requirements during the official visit of the Turkish Prime Minister in which Belgrade and Ankara undertake to intensify bilateral relations.
- On 18 July Boris Tadic receives Ivo Josipovic, the Croatian President, on his first official visit to Serbia, with which

both countries hope to put an end to past divisions.

- On 22 July after nearly two years of deliberations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) rules that the independence of Kosovo violates neither international law nor UN Resolution 1244. On July 28, Serbia submits a draft resolution to the UN General Assembly insisting that unilateral secession is not an acceptable solution. The document, which does not have EU consensus, opens a crisis between Belgrade and Brussels.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 6 July the first meeting of the Stabilisation and Association Process Dialogue between the EU and Kosovo takes place. The Commission urges Kosovo to adopt stronger measures against corruption, embark on judicial and administrative reform and ensure the transparency of public sector contracts.
- On 13 July Ilir Tolaj, advisor to the Minister of Health, is arrested in a raid for money laundering, tax evasion, abuse of power, fraud, organised crime, and accepting bribes.
- On 21 July the ICTY orders a retrial of Ramush Haradinaj, the former Prime Minister and former Commander of the Kosovo Albanian militias during the Kosovo conflict, accused of ethnic cleansing and previously absolved for lack of evidence. The court finds that the process was marred by witness intimidation.
- On 23 July the governor of the Central Bank of Kosovo, Hashim Rexhepi, is arrested for accepting bribes and for abuse of power.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 1 July members of the opposition SDSM attack a cameraman of the Ministry of the Interior who was filming a meeting in Parliament between members of the party and a group of public employees who were protesting over the loss of their jobs. On July 15 the Parliament agrees to create an investigation committee.

Albania

- On 5 July the SP demands the resignation of Ilir Meta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, after learning of the arrest of a

Ministry employee for narcotics trafficking. Meta responds that he will resign in three years, when his term ends.

Greece

- On 8 July public workers call for a new general strike against pension reform. On 13 July a strike by the workers in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism takes place. On 15 July another civil servant strike disrupts air traffic, public administration and hospital service.
- On 26 July Greek truckers begin a work stoppage to protest government plans to open the sector to competition, affecting the petrol supply throughout the country. On 31 July the government turns to the army to guarantee the supply.

Turkey

- On 2 July the air force bombs PKK positions in the Qandil Mountains, one day after 12 Kurd militants and five soldiers died in several confrontations. On 3 July an explosion destroys a segment of the Kirkuk-Ceyhan oil pipeline, originating in Iraq. On 5 July 12 members of the PKK and three army soldiers die in combat in Hakkari and Elazig. On 11 July over 5,000 people confront the police in a demonstration in Diyarbakir in support of the PKK.
- On 7 July the Constitutional Court rules in favour of the constitutionality of the government reform programme, thus annulling an appeal by the opposition CHP. The approval of the measures will be submitted to popular referendum in September.

Cyprus

- On 13 July the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council opens proceedings against Cyprus for the existence of an excessive deficit.
- On 28 July reunification negotiations proceed with a new meeting to advance in questions of property rights.

Syria

- On 1 July the authorities arrest 400 members of the PKK in a series of raids carried out in a number of Syrian cities.
- On 4 July a military tribunal sentenced lawyer Haitham Maleh to three years in prison for campaigning for an end to

emergency law and “weakening the country’s morale.” On 23 July the EU requests the release of Maleh, Muhannad al-Hassani, and Ali Saleh Al-Abdullah, two more lawyers arrested for “threatening State security.”

- On July 18, the Minister of Education, Ali Saad, announces the prohibition of the face veil in Syrian universities.

Lebanon

- On 13 July two employees of a telecommunications firm are arrested, accused of spying for Israel.
- On 30 July Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and the King of Saudi Arabia make a joint trip to Lebanon, a clear sign of the normalisation of relations between the two countries. It is al-Assad’s first visit to Lebanon since the 2005 assassination of Rafiq Hariri.

Jordan

- On 30 July the Muslim Brotherhood announces that it will boycott the November elections in protest over the reform of the electoral law, which it considers prejudicial to the party, which has come to control almost half the seats in Parliament over the last decade.

Egypt

- On 13 July the freighter sent by Libya with humanitarian aid for Gaza sets anchor in el-Arish after changing its route in response to Israel’s warning not to break the blockade. The boat’s cargo finally reaches Gaza through the Rafah Crossing.

Libya

- On 1 July the decision of the Sudanese Supreme Committee to close its border with Libya because the security of the zone is threatened by rebel groups in Khartoum goes into effect. The decision comes about after Sudan petitions Libya to expel from its territory Khalil Ibrahim, leader of the insurgent Movement for Justice and Equality.

Algeria

- On 1 July a soldier is wounded when a device explodes in Draa el-Mizan, in Tizi-Ouzou. Throughout the month at-

tacks and confrontations take place in different areas of the country, leaving more than 10 victims between civilians and security forces.

- On 5 July the inhabitants of Tizi-Ouzou demonstrate in the town of Freha to protest the 3 July kidnapping of a businessman and request his immediate and unconditional release.

Morocco

- On 16 July the Salé Court of Appeals confirms the life sentence of Abdelkader Belliraj. The terrorist, with ties to AQIM, was responsible for one of the largest support cells of AQIM, dismantled in February 2008.

Mauritania

- On 25 July AQIM announces the execution of French hostage, Michel Germaineau, in retaliation for the failed attempt by French-Mauritanian troops to free him in Mali on 22 July in the course of which six terrorists died.

European Union

- On 1 July Belgium assumes the Presidency of the EU setting as its priorities support for sustainable economic growth, reduction of pollution, achieving greater relevance for the EU in the international arena and advancing in the construction of a European social agenda and strengthening the rule of law.
- On 7 July the Commission presents a report to the Council recommending that the Member States gradually raise their retirement ages to prevent the collapse of their pension systems.
- On 8 July the EP approves a resolution in favour of maintaining the budget assigned to the CAP at its current level, at least until 2010.
- On 8 July the European Parliament approves a new version of the anti-terrorist agreement with the US, an earlier version of which had been rejected in February.

- On 26 July the European Council adopts the decision to create the EEAS, following approval on the 8th in the European Parliament, and authorises the start of accession negotiations with Iceland, approved by the Parliament on the 7th.

Arab League

- On 29 July the Arab League reaches an agreement to support the renewal of direct talks with Israel as soon as Mahmoud Abbas, the President of the Palestinian Authority, considers that the necessary requirements have been met.

August 2010

In the month of August, the Spanish city of Ceuta is the scene of a crisis between Spain and Morocco. In Italy, the government of Silvio Berlusconi is able to win a vote of confidence. In Bosnia, the EU Council approves a year’s extension of the mandate of Valentin Inzko. In Greece, the IMF and EU audit of the Greek accounts clears the way to the concession of a second stage of international aid to the Greek economy. In Turkey, the agreement between the government and the army to appoint two high-ranking military officers contrasts with the arrest of a hundred people with ties to the “Sledgehammer” plot. In Syria, pressure from the US and the IAEA to allow full access to Al-Kibar increases. The tension in the Middle East increases in Lebanon, as well, with a border confrontation with Israel, the conviction of former General Fayez Karam for spying for Tel Aviv and the proof that Hezbollah claims to have of Israeli’s involvement in the death of Rafiq Hariri. Libya demands 5 billion euros a year from the EU to “contain illegal immigration.”

Portugal

- On 31 August, the number of hectares consumed by the forest fires that have been devastating Portugal throughout the month of August reaches 88,383 – 77% of the 106,000 hectares burned since January– according to the National Forestry Authority.

Spain

- On 8 August, the government Delegation in the city of Melilla responds to Morocco’s accusations regarding alleged cases of police brutality by Spanish police on the Spanish-Moroccan border. In addition, police unions report aggressions by Moroccan citizens toward female police officers, as well as a

lack of resources to control the border. On 12 and 18 August, Moroccan organisations block the border between Melilla and Morocco. On 23 August, Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, travels to Morocco and after meeting with his counterpart, Taieb Cherqaoui, and with the Alawite monarch, announces the “resolution of the incidents.”

- On 12 August, there is a massive influx of immigrants to Spain. In a series of operations more than 180 immigrants are rescued off the coasts of Alicante, Murcia, Almeria, Melilla, and Cadiz.
- On August 22, liberation of the two aid workers who were being held by AQIM in Mali after their kidnapping in Mauritania in November 2009 is announced. They are released upon payment of five to ten million euros and the extradition of the kidnapper from Mauritania to Mali, where he is released. Both the payment and the release of the kidnapper produce discomfort in Algeria.

France

- On 2 August, dairy workers demonstrate in several prefectures across the country to warn of their alarming loss of income and to demand that the State enforce the agreement reached in 2009 regulating the price of milk. On August 20 the dairy workers and the industry agree to a 10% raise in the base price.

Italy

- On 4 August, the government survives a no-confidence vote presented by the opposition by simple majority. The motion was presented against Giacomo Caliendo, the Under Secretary for Justice, on learning of his possible implication in a political plot that sought to influence the Justice Department. This is the first test of the stability of the Presidency after the split with the LDP.
- On 26 August, an 'Ndrangheta bomb explodes in the doorway of the house of Salvatore di Landro, the chief prosecutor of Reggio Calabria.

Croatia

- On 4 August, the Supreme Court finds Branimir Glavas, the ultra-right-wing deputy who fled to Bosnia, guilty of war crimes committed in Osijek in

1991, He is sentenced to eight years in prison.

- On 5 August, the police arrest Dragomir Casic, accused of war crimes against Croatian officers in August 1991, when he attempts to cross from Serbia into Croatia.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 9 August, the discovery of a mass grave in Lake Perucac holding at least 200 victims of the Bosnian war is announced. The remains could be a fraction of the 840 who disappeared in Visegrad during the conflict.
- On 11 August, the EU Council extends for a year the mandate of Valentin Inzko, the High Representative of the International Community for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- On 19 August, the Federal Council of Ministers adopts rules on coordination among the different law enforcement agencies in the country, an essential requirement for the lifting of visa restrictions with the EU.

Montenegro

- On 5 August, the government presents to the EU its plan against corruption and organised crime, one of the main tasks left to advance in the accession process.

Serbia

- On 19 August, the Constitutional Court rules that the governmental decision adopted in 2003 to give aid to some 45,000 workers in the parallel institutions in the Serbian majority enclaves in Kosovo is unconstitutional, prompting the indignation of Kosovo Serbs.
- On 27 August, the German and British Foreign Ministers, Guido Westerwelle and William Hague, embark on an official visit to Belgrade to study the possibility of presenting a joint resolution to the United Nations regarding the decision of the ICJ on the independence of Kosovo.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 4 August, Foreign Minister Skender Hyseni formally requests that the UN substitute a new document for

Resolution 1244 following the ICJ decree on the independence of Kosovo.

- On 14 August, on a visit to Mitrovica, Prime Minister Hashim Thaci rejects any possibility of autonomy as a solution for Northern Kosovo. Thaci defends a strategy based on the integration of the Serb population.
- On 31 August, excavations begin in a grave found in Zilivoda with the remains of some twenty Kosovo Serb citizens assassinated during the Kosovo conflict.

Albania

- On 16 August, a member of the Greek community is murdered by seven Albanians whom the young man had addressed in Greek. Both Tirana and Athens express their concern about the increase in August of expressions of xenophobia towards the Greek community.
- On 16 August, President Bamir Topi sends back the Property Law bill that Parliament has approved, regulating the return of lands confiscated during the dictatorship, considering it unconstitutional for the National Agency for Property Return rather than the courts to be responsible for settling on possible disputes.

Greece

- On 5 August, the findings of the first audit of Greek public accounts carried out by the EU and the IMF are made public, revealing “considerable progress.” On 19 August, the European Commission recommends payment of the second of the approved aid packages.

Turkey

- On 5 August, a soldier dies during a confrontation between the army and Kurd militiamen near Dogubayazit, Agri. On the same day, an officer is wounded in an attack by the PKK terrorist organisation on a police station in Dicle and three members of the PKK die in another skirmish in Hakkari. On 10 August, a bomb attributed to the PKK goes off in Mardin Province in an oil pipeline originating in Kirkuk, killing two people.
- On 8 August, President Abdullah Gul approves an agreement reached between the government and the army, following intense negotiations, to name

General Erdal Ceylanoglu head of land forces and General Isik Kosaner Chief of the General Staff.

- On 13 August, the PKK announces a unilateral ceasefire for the duration of Ramadan. At the end of September the organisation extends the ceasefire for an additional month.
- On 31 August, Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu declares that he expects Athens to withdraw its territorial claims on the Aegean in response to the Turkish decision to remove Greece from its list of threats to national security, a decision adopted by the National Security Council in October 2009.

Cyprus

- On 4 and 10 August, the Greek and Turkish Cypriot Presidents hold new reunification meetings without any progress on the right to property in northern Cyprus.

Syria

- On 2 August, numerous media sources report the July election in Istanbul of Mohammad Riad al-Shaqfa, who led the armed sector of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood in the 1980s, as the new party guide in exile, succeeding to Ali al-Bayanouni.
- On 3 August, the US envoy to the IAEA announces that the US is thinking of requesting a special inspection regarding the existence of nuclear installations with military objectives in Syria. In May the Reuters news agency published a confidential report revealing that Syria continues to block the access of inspectors to the Al Kibar installations and pointing to suspicions that Syria could be developing a nuclear reactor with North Korean technology.

Lebanon

- On 3 August, a border confrontation takes place between Lebanese and Israeli soldiers. In the course of the clash one Israel soldier, two Lebanese soldiers and one Lebanese journalist die. As a result of the incident, on August 7 President Michel Sleiman of Lebanon announces a new national rearmament plan to "protect the nation with dignity".
- On 9 August, the secretary general of Hezbollah, Hassan Nasrallah, shows

aerial photographs that implicate Israel in the assassination of Lebanese President Rafiq Hariri in 2005. On August 24, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon decrees that the evidence submitted is not complete and requests more information.

- On 11 August, Elias al-Murr, the Minister of Defence, criticises the US decision to freeze aid to the Lebanese army because of the suspicion of possible ties to Hezbollah.
- On 20 August, in light of the growing tension, the UN Security Council agrees to extend the UNIFIL mandate for another year.
- On 24 August, the central Beirut neighbourhood Burj Abu Haidar, inhabited by Shiites and Sunnis, is the scene of an armed confrontation between followers of Hezbollah and Al-Ahbash. The conflict leaves three dead and 20 wounded, and reopens the question of compliance with the Al Taef disarmament by all the Lebanese militias except Hezbollah.

Jordan

- On 1 August, the general assembly of the Front for Islamic Action, the Jordanian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, decides to boycott the November elections, alleging suspicions of electoral fraud.
- On 2 August, a rocket launched on the Israeli city of Eliat by fundamentalist militiamen in the Sinai goes off course and lands in the neighbouring Jordanian city of Aqaba; one person dies and five are wounded.

Egypt

- On 2 August, Madi Al-Kurdi, former member of the opposition to the Mubarak regime, and former member of the leftist group Al-Tagammu, announces the creation of a popular alliance in support of Gamal Mubarak, son of the current leaders, as the next President.
- On 21 August, Hosni Mubarak confirms that he will attend the renewal in Washington of negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis. The announcement takes place a week after his meeting with Abdullah II of Jordan and Mahmoud Abbas to agree on common positions.

Libya

- On 30 August, Muammar Gaddafi ends a polemical official visit to Italy during which he demands EU aid in the amount of 5 billion euros annually in order to contain illegal immigration; he asserts that "Islam should become the religion of all Europe."

Algeria

- On 6 August, Mohamed Idir, mayor of Baghliia, is assassinated in Boumerdes after deciding in late May to allow citizens to demonstrate against the attacks perpetrated in the region by AQIM.
- On 9 August, *Liberté* reports that Hassan Hattab, the founder of GSPC, has been removed from the UN blacklist of terrorists, on which he had appeared since 2001.

Morocco

- On 11 August, the Ministry of the Interior announces the dismantling of a terrorist cell with the arrest of its 18 members, who were preparing acts of sabotage against foreign interests in Morocco.

Mauritania

- On 13 August, Mauritania releases without charges two Malian nationals suspected of belonging to the AQIM terrorist network who were captured during the failed Franco-Mauritanian attempt to free hostage Michel Germaneau.
- On 25 August, three soldiers are wounded in a suicide attack in Nema, near the Mali border, when a jeep loaded with explosives bursts into an army barracks.

September 2010

The economic crisis continues to be the backdrop for the diverse European agendas. In this regard, strikes in France, Greece, Spain and before the EU institutions themselves, take place alongside the measures adopted in September to approve a true EU economic governance that will avert future bankruptcies. In Greece, the need to intensify efforts to save the economy leads to the first changes in the Papan-

dreou cabinet in the same month the country receives the second installment of aid from the EU and the IMF. France maintains a bitter dispute with the EU with regard to the expulsion of undocumented Roma. Substantial changes in the Kosovo question take place, as a joint resolution on Kosovo is submitted to the UN General Assembly by the EU and a Serbian government subject to increasing pressure by the ICTY, the opposition and the Kosovo Serbs. In Kosovo, President Fatmir Sejdiu resigns in response to the Constitutional Court. In Turkey, the governing AKP celebrates its victory in the popular referendum to obtain approval of 26 amendments to the Constitution. In the Middle East, the announcement of Russia's intention to sell arms to Syria contributes to Israel's fears. In Egypt, Omar Suleiman, head of the secret service, decides to run for office.

Portugal

- On 3 September following eight years of trial and 980 witnesses, a Lisbon court hands down a sentence in the Casa Pia pederasty trial, the longest and most closely-watched case in Portuguese history, condemning six of the seven accused to sentences of between six and 18 years of prison.
- On 30 September the euro zone ministers of Finance urge Portugal to undertake structural reforms carrying out the cutback plan to reduce the deficit.

Spain

- On 4 September a boat holding 34 sub-Saharan immigrants reaches the Port of Almeria. On the 16, 17, and 20 of September boats containing more than 160 immigrants are intercepted.
- On 5 September in a video released by the BBC, ETA announces its intention not to carry out "offensive armed actions." The announcement, which does not mention laying down arms, is met with scepticism on the part of the government and most parties.
- On 29 September a general strike is called by the main unions in protest over the government's plan for cutbacks, rising unemployment and pension reform. Demonstrations take place in the main cities, and in Barcelona they end in violent confrontations.

France

- On 4 September thousands demonstrate in the main cities against the government's decision to expel some 100 undocumented Roma after the police took down several illegal encampments during the month of August. On 9 September the European Parliament warns France that the expulsions violate treaties underwritten by the EU and European Community legislation. On 14 September Viviane Reding, the European Justice Commissioner, threatens legal action and compares the deportations with those carried out by the Nazis during World War II, arousing the indignation of the French government and the censure of a majority of European chancelleries. On 29 September the Commission begins infringement proceedings against France, requiring the submission by 15 October of a plan to bring the legislation into line with the 2004 European directive on freedom of movement.
- On 7 September France undergoes the fourth general strike of the year against government cutbacks and the increase in the retirement age from 60 to 62. On 10 September the National Assembly adopts the pension reform bill. On 23 September France is faced with yet another general strike.
- On 14 September the Senate ratifies the law approved by the National Assembly prohibiting the use of the veil in public spaces by 246 votes in favour to 1 against.

Italy

- On 5 September the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Fini, announces the definitive end of the PdL, though he proposes a pact to finish out the term. On 29 September Berlusconi survives a vote of no-confidence with the support of the 34 deputies who split from the PdL coalition with Gianfranco Fini.
- On 6 September Angelo Vassallo, Mayor of Pollica, is assassinated. Vassallo had been carrying out a policy of resistance to the interests of the Camorra clans.
- On 14 September a major police operation seizes Mafia goods valued at more than 1 billion euros, largely belonging to businessman Vito Nicastrì, nicknamed "Lord of the Wind" for his substantial investment in wind energy

using money obtained through criminal activity.

- On 22 September in the Gioia Tauro port of Calabria, the Italian authorities seize tons of RDX explosives. The authorities tie the discovery to an operation of the 'Ndrangheta to supply explosives to Hamas and Hezbollah by way of Syria.

Malta

- On 5 September a fireworks factory explodes in Xaghra, Gozo. Six people die.

Slovenia

- On 9 September the government presents its bill on pension reform which anticipates a progressive rise in the retirement age from 63 to 65.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 14 September the Bosnian Serb Parliament approves a new Law on State Property, stipulating that the Republika Srpska will have the authority to manage and sell all public properties in its territory. The law is criticised by the Bosnian members of Parliament, the High Representative, Valentin Inzko, and the Peace Implementation Council on the grounds that it violates the Dayton Agreements.

Montenegro

- On 14 September Montenegro and the EU sign a confidential information exchange agreement on questions of security, defence and foreign policy.

Serbia

- On 4 September several people are wounded in Novi Pazar, in the Raska district, in violent incidents between the police and demonstrators from the Islamic community in response to the expropriation of a parcel of land ceded for the construction of a school.
- On 8 September Serbia and the EU present before the General Assembly of the United Nations a joint resolution on Kosovo advocating for dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina, though it does not explicitly recognise the independence of Kosovo. On 13 September the Foreign Ministers of the EU consider Serbia's

evolution positive and agree to include the Serbian candidacy for accession in their October meeting. The Prime Minister of Kosovo, Hashim Thaci, warns that Kosovo will only agree to conversations on an equal footing.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 26 September 18,000 Kosovo Serbs are left without telephone service when the Kosovo Telephone Agency and Kosovo police agents shut down the Telekom Srbija installations, a Serbian operator that supplies lines to the Serb enclaves of Kosovo.
- On 27 September Fatmir Sejdiu resigns the Presidency on the handing down of the Constitutional Court's decision finding him guilty of having violated the Constitution by simultaneously serving as President of the country and leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK).

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 22 September the police announce that they will increase monitoring of radical Islamism in the country, in response to the call by Sulejman Rexhepi, the head of the Islamic Religious Community of Macedonia (IVZ), for aid from the State and Western embassies to counter the worrisome increase in activity by radical Islamist groups.

Albania

- On 6 September President Bamir Topi signs a decree setting 8 May 2011 as the date for the next local elections, two days before the deadline to issue the document and in the context of parliamentary obstruction blocking reform of the electoral code.
- On 13 September the Social Movement for Integration (LSI), a member of the governing coalition, announces changes in the cabinet. The current Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ilir Meta, moves on to the Ministry of Economy, and Edmond Haxhinasto takes over Foreign Affairs.

Greece

- On 3 September the Coast Guard responds to an SOS sent from a ship off

the coast of Chios flying the Italian flag; 115 immigrants are saved and a Turk and a Georgian suspected of human trafficking are arrested.

- On 7 September Georgios Papanдреου announces his first major cabinet shuffle almost a year after he was elected. Georgios Papakonstantinou, the Minister of Finance and person responsible for the country's economic recovery of the country, remains in place.
- On 14 September Greek truckers begin new protests in the principal Greek cities against the expansion of the trucking sector.
- On 14 September Greece receives the second aid installment stipulated in the bailout plan approved by the EU and the IMF.

Turkey

- On 1 September Turkey assumes the rotating Presidency of the UN Security Council.
- On 7 September security forces kill nine members of the PKK terrorist organisation during a confrontation in Hakkari, following a PKK rocket attack on a military installation. On September 16, 10 bus passengers die in Gecitli when a landmine explodes.
- On 10 September riot police confront a demonstration called by the BDP in Istanbul to denounce the "repression of the Kurdish people by the government" and call for a boycott of the constitutional referendum on the 12th.
- On 12 September 58% of the voters in the Constitutional referendum come out in favour of the package of 26 amendments presented by the government with the support of the EU.

Cyprus

- On 3, 7, and 10 September new meetings take place between Demetris Christofias and Dervis Eroglu to reach an agreement on property rights in the north of the island. On 14 September the meeting of the National Council (Parliament) agrees to the creation of a parliamentary subcommittee to debate the proposals tabled during the negotiations. The agreement comes about following accusations by several political parties of excessive government concessions to the Turkish Cypriots.

Syria

- On 17 September the Russian Minister of Defence, Anatoly Serdyukov, declares to *RIA Novosti* Russia's intention to fulfil a contract signed with Syria in 2007 for the sale of arms including P-800 Yakhont supersonic cruise missiles, in the face of objections from the US and Israel, which consider that they represent a threat to the security of the Israeli navy and could be transferred to Hezbollah.

Lebanon

- On 6 September Prime Minister Saad Hariri declares to the *Asharq al-Awsat* daily that it was "a mistake" to accuse Syria of being behind the assassination of his father, Rafiq Hariri.

Egypt

- On 2 September the streets of Cairo awaken plastered with posters bearing a photograph of Omar Suleiman, the Egyptian intelligence chief, with the slogan "Omar Suleiman is the true alternative to the President of the Republic."
- On 6 September at a crowded *iftar* meal in Sayeda Zeinab, Mohamed ElBaradei calls for a boycott of the November presidential elections if Mubarak fails to introduce democratic reforms.
- On 20 September *Al-Ahram* reports the arrest of Mohammed Khamis Dababesh, a top Hamas security official, on his arrival at the Cairo airport on a flight originating in Damascus. Dababesh is accused of "implication in activities designed to compromise national security."
- On 21 September hundreds demonstrate in Cairo before Abidine's presidential palace in protest over the attempts by President Hosni Mubarak to install his son Gamal in power. The demonstration ends in a confrontation with the riot police and ten arrests.

Libya

- On 1 September the government releases 37 Islamists who had finished the Gaddafi Foundation programme of rehabilitation and religious dialogue, whose director is Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, son of the Libyan President.

Algeria

- On 3 September in Bordj Bou Arreridj the police arrest three Tunisians and four Algerians accused of ties to AQIM and of having taken part in a June ambush in which more than 20 gendarmes died.
- On 6 September four local police die in a terrorist ambush in the province of Skikda. On September 11 a soldier dies in a bomb explosion near Bejaya. On 14 September fifteen gunmen attack a police barricade near Dhehira and kill a local policeman. On 21 September a new bomb attack in the centre of Bordj Menaïel kills two policemen and leaves ten wounded.
- On 8 September Hassan Hattab, founder of the GSPC, makes a call on public radio for AQIM to lay down its arms. On September 9, Algeria frees Samir Saoud, a member of the GSPC, after three years in prison. On 28 August, in an interview for Radio Quran, Sayoud and Othmane Touati had urged AQIM followers to join the reconciliation process.

Mauritania

- On 14 September security forces detain a person suspected of belonging to AQIM and of having participated in the El Ghallaouiya and Aket Tourine attacks in 2007 and 2008 respectively, in which a total of 14 soldiers died.
- On 17 September the army begins an offensive against positions of the AQIM on the eastern border and in the north of Mali. On September 19 confrontations take a toll of 12 terrorists and six soldiers.

European Union

- On 2 September the European Commission, Council and Parliament agree to the creation of a new European Council on Systematic Risk and three European Supervision Authorities to monitor the solvency of banks, markets and financial securities. On 22 September the EP approves the new system of financial supervision presented by the Commission, which will become effective on 1 January 2011.
- On 7 September in his first State of the Union speech, the President of the European Commission, José Manuel Durao Barroso, defines five priorities for

Europe: reinforcing economic governance; affirming the Europe 2020 strategy of stimulating growth to create employment; building an area of freedom, justice and security; and proposing a European tax for the purpose of guaranteeing resources, modernising the EU budget and promoting a homogeneous Europe on the international level.

- On 29 September more than 80,000 demonstrators from workers' organisations in 30 countries rally in Brussels during the "European Day of Action" in protest over the austerity plans adopted in recent months by European governments.

October 2010

In Spain, a significant cabinet reshuffle is announced, and in France protests against pension reform increase. In Italy, Gianfranco Fini launches his new party, split off from the government coalition. Another government coalition is broken in Kosovo, threatening to advance the elections scheduled for February 2011. Bosnia holds crucial parliamentary and presidential elections for the future of the country. In Albania, parliamentary activity continues to be eternally blocked when the socialist deputies once again abandon the chamber. In Turkey, the PKK terrorist organisation announces an extension of the cease-fire. In Lebanon, Hezbollah calls into question the international court judging the assassination of Rafiq Hariri. After months of uncertainty, Hosni Mubarak announces that he will run for re-election in the October 2011 presidential elections. The Moroccan government orders a Western Sahara tent city near El Ayoun to be dismantled, seriously increasing the tensions between Rabat and the Polisario Front. The EU accepts the French-German proposal to modify the Lisbon Treaty to allow preventive sanctions for excessive deficits of the Member States.

Portugal

- On 12 October Portugal is elected to be a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.
- On 30 October the government and the opposition reach an agreement that guarantees the adoption of the 2011 general budgets following weeks of un-

certainty and a temporary break in negotiations that led to fears of a financial and political crisis.

Spain

- On 1 October eight rafts bearing a total of 164 sub-Saharan immigrants are intercepted in waters off Granada, Almeria and Murcia. On 3 October 43 more are intercepted off the coasts of Ceuta, Almeria and Murcia.
- On 4 October three members of ETA arrested on September 29 declare before the National Court that they received terrorist training in Venezuela in 2008 under the tutelage of ETA member Arturo Cubillas, who has a position of responsibility in the Hugo Chavez government. On 13 October Miguel Moratinos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, insists that Venezuela give a "definitive response" with regard to the presence of ETA terrorists in its territory.
- On 12 October in Hendaye (France), French and Spanish security forces arrest Urbeka Bravo Corral, presumed director of the international network of Segi (terrorist organisation).
- On 20 October José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero announces significant changes in his cabinet to face the last stage of his term of office. The Minister of the Interior, Alfredo Pérez Rubalcaba, takes on the Vice-Presidency and Miguel Ángel Moratinos is replaced in Foreign Affairs by Trinidad Jiménez, who in turn hands the Ministry of Health over to Leire Pajin.

France

- On 5 October the police arrest 12 suspected members radical Islamist cells. The operation takes place in a context of widespread unease in Europe and the US raised by suspicions of a possible attack on European cities.
- On 5 October the Correctional Court of Paris condemns Jerome Kerviel, former broker for the Société Générale, whose actions caused losses of 4.9 billion euros in 2008 in the greatest stock fraud in French history.
- On 12 October a march of over one million people takes place in Paris in protest over the increase in the retirement age proposed by the government. The march coincides with a new strike that paralyses classrooms, transport, and re-

fineries for over a week. On 20 October the government orders police intervention to reopen the refineries as protests continue to unfold. On October 27 French deputies definitively approve the rise in the retirement age.

Italy

- On 2 October tens of thousands of people demonstrate in Rome against the Head of Government in the second No Berlusconi Day, a call to mobilisation by the Purple People civic group.
- On 5 October Gianfranco Fini officially introduces the Future and Liberty for Italy Party (FLI, conservative), which he announced in July following his expulsion from the government coalition.
- On 12 October in Genoa, a soccer match between Italy and Serbia is suspended as a result of violent altercations provoked by ultra-right-wing Serbian fans.
- On 14 October the government adopts the "2011-13 Stability Law" to reduce the public deficit, the day after the Bank of Italy announces that the Italian public debt had reached a new historic record of 1.843 billion euros in August.
- On 15 October the Public Prosecutor in Rome opens one investigation into the Prime Minister for alleged tax evasion and another for tax infractions in 2003 and 2004, in the framework of the Mediaset case.
- On 25 October the government and the provincial authorities of Naples reach an agreement to end the garbage crisis, which arose following the discovery of government plans to open the largest European garbage dump in Terzigno, producing violent confrontations between residents and the police. The government agrees to suspend until further notice the opening of the new dump and to do health and environmental studies in the existing one.

Slovenia

- On 10 October the Democratic Party (SDS, conservatives) prevails in the first round of local elections with 18.73% of the votes, followed by the Social Democratic Party with 12.05%. In the mayoral elections in Ljubljana, independent Zoran Jankovic obtains re-election by absolute majority, and in Piran victory

goes to Peter Bossman, a Social Democrat of Ghanaian descent.

Croatia

- On 14 October Ivo Sanader announces his intention to recover his seat after his sudden abandonment of politics in July 2009 which lead to the appointment of Jadranka Kosor as Prime Minister. The opposition and Kosor herself suggest that it is an attempt by the former Premier, under investigation for a case of corruption, to ensure parliamentary immunity for himself. On 20 October Sanader is readmitted to Parliament.
- On 15 October the former Minister of Economy, Damir Polancec, is sentenced to 15 months in prison for his implication in a case of corruption involving Podravka, a major Croatian food company.
- On 28 October Jadranka Kosor survives a no-confidence vote brought by the Social Democratic Party (SDP), which blamed the government for the loss of purchasing power and the rise in unemployment. The outcome is 79 votes in favour and 62 against.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 3 October Bosnia holds general elections. Bakir Izetbegovic, from the Party for Democratic Action (SDA) for Bosnians, is elected to the three -party Presidential College, prevailing over the current co-President, the Muslim nationalist Haris Silajdzic. The Bosnian Serb co-President Nebojsa Radmanovic, of the Party of the Independent Social Democrats (SNSD), and the Croatian co-President, Social Democrat Zeljko Komsic, are elected to new terms. In the Republika Srpska, the SNSD is the winner. In the Croatian Muslim Federation, the multiethnic Social Democratic Party prevails. In the Croatian cantons the party with the most votes is the HDZ.

Montenegro

- On 27 October Deputy Prime Minister Svetozar Marovic announces that Montenegro will declassify all the documents related with the 1992 deportation of Bosnian refugees. Nine former police officers are on trial for this illegal deportation that led to the surrender and subsequent murder of 79 Bosnians by the Bosnian Serb militias.

Serbia

- On 10 October at least 122 people were wounded in confrontation between the police and homophobic groups during the gay pride march held in Belgrade.
- On 11 October the Appeals Court releases Ilija Jurisic, the Bosnian war criminal, ordering a new trial after his defence team appeals the sentence of 12 years in prison handed down by a Belgrade court in 2009.
- On 25 October during the meeting of the European Council, the Dutch government lifts its veto on starting conversations on accession with Serbia once Belgrade agrees to continue fully cooperating with the ICTY and to accept negotiations to establish the definitive status of Kosovo.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 15 October Xavier Bout de Marnhac of France succeeds Yves de Kermabon as head of EULEX.
- On 16 October the LDK, a minority partner in the governing coalition, announces it will leave the government one day after Jakup Krasniqi, the acting President, announced early elections on February 13, following the resignation of Fatmir Sejdiu.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 11 October the opposition SDSM organises a mass demonstration in Pilep against the government's economic and security policies.

Albania

- On 28 October the SP once again abandons Parliament demanding as the condition of their return the demolition of the Enver Hoxha Pyramid, the clarification of the recent murders of two socialist militants, the end of parliamentary immunity in cases of corruption, in addition to a recount of the June 2009 election results.

Greece

- On 11 October the Anfisa Court of Justice hands down a life sentence to the police officer who killed the young Alexis Grigoriopoulos during a December

2008 demonstration in Athens, unleashing a wave of riots that paralysed Greece for weeks.

- On 24 October the European Commissioner for Home Affairs, Cecilia Malmstrom, announces that Greece will have a special deployment of border patrols from the European FRONTEX, after Athens asked for aid in the face of the alarming increase in irregular immigrants to Greece through Turkey, amounting to 90% of the total illegal entries into the EU thus far this year.

Turkey

- On 22 and 27 October 17 people are detained in Smyrna, Istanbul and Van, accused of giving financial and technical support to Al Qaeda.
- On 26 October the European Court for Human Rights sentences Turkey to pay 15 million euros to a group whose property rights were violated in Cyprus during the 1974 occupation of the island.
- On 31 October security forces detain 81 irregular immigrants in the provinces of Hakkari, Mardin, Van, Sirnak, and Edirne.

Cyprus

- On 9 October the Minister of Defence announces that for the third year running and to contribute to the advance of the reunification talks, Cyprus will suspend its annual military manoeuvres, planned for October and requests that the TRNC do the same with the joint manoeuvre it carries out each year with the Turkish army.
- On 11 October Demetris Christofias announces that Cyprus would allow the opening of the Famagusta port for commerce with the EU if the TRNC returns the Greek Cypriot occupied district of Varosha to the United Nations for its restitution.
- On 14 October the new Limnitis-Pyrgos border crossing in the northeast of the island comes into service.

Syria

- On 4 October Syria issues 33 orders of arrest against Lebanese nationals and citizens of other nationalities following an accusation of false testimony in the case of the assassination of Rafiq Hariri given by the former Lebanese Head of Security,

former General Jamil Sayyed, imprisoned in Lebanon for four years as a result of said testimonies.

- On 13 October the Presidents of Syria and Iraq hold a meeting in Damascus in the course of which they seal the reconciliation of the two countries, whose relations have cooled since the 2009 terrorist attacks in Baghdad following which Iraq accused Syria of not preventing the entry of terrorists through their border.

Lebanon

- On 13 October President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran is acclaimed by thousands of Lebanese citizens during an official visit that Israel considers a "provocation" but which reaffirms the good relation between Teheran and Beirut. During the visit, Ahmadinejad meets with Hassan Nasrallah, head of Hezbollah.
- On 20 October Hillary Clinton informs Prime Minister Saad Hariri that the US will not tolerate any attempt to discredit the work of the UN tribunal investigating the assassination of Rafiq Hariri after learning that the court will also judge Members of Hezbollah. On 28 October the head of Hezbollah calls on the Lebanese to boycott the tribunal. That same day, the US accuses Hezbollah, Syria and Iran of attempting to destabilise Lebanon.

Jordan

- On 26 October the 9th Meeting of the EU-Jordan Association Council approves the advanced status of the partnership and relations with the Hashemite Kingdom.

Egypt

- On 13 October the authorities order the closing of four Salafi satellite television channels belonging to the Saudi company Al-Bahrain, for "spreading false religious and scientific ideas."
- On 21 October the press chief of the National Democratic Party, Ali El Din Hillal, confirms that Hosni Mubarak will be the candidate of his party in the October 2011 presidential elections.

Tunisia

- On 30 October Tunisia and Libya agree to eliminate barriers to the free

movement of goods and people between the two countries.

Algeria

- On 4 October a confrontation between the army and AQIM terrorists claims 15 victims near Zekri, in Tizi-Ouzou. On 12 October a bomb goes off in Tebessa killing five civilians. On 25 October a soldier dies when an AQIM bomb explodes in the province of Boumerdes. On 20 October security forces arrest four in Seraidi frustrating a terrorist attack planned for November 1.

Morocco

- On 22 October Benrabeh Benattou, an Algerian terrorist with ties to the AQIM cell of Abdelkader Belliraj, is sentenced to 10 years in prison.
- On 29 October the Ministry of Communications announces the suspension of Al-Jazeera operations in Morocco for "failure to follow the rules of responsible journalism."

Mauritania

- On 17 October on the Mauritanian border, Malian authorities arrest Sanda Ould Boumama, an AQIM accomplice wanted in Mauritania for his involvement in a 2005 attack in Lemgheity in which 15 soldiers died.
- On 20 October three terrorists are sentenced to death for the 2007 murder of a French family in Aleg and for an attack on the police carried out in 2008.

European Union

- On 19 October the EC proposes a series of options to create new resources aimed at reinforcing the EU budget and reducing national contributions. One of these proposals is to create a European VAT.
- On 20 October the EP approves by a broad majority the staffing and financing for the EEAS as a result of which the new organisation, responsible coordinating of European diplomacy, is ready to begin functioning. Pierre Vimont, the current French ambassador in Washington, is appointed Executive Secretary general of the EEAS.
- On 29 October France and Germany receive European Council support for

their proposal to revise the Lisbon Treaty, including the possibility of preventive sanctions on countries with a deficit above 3% that do not take measures to lower it upon receiving a warning.

Arab League

- On 8 October the Arab League Peace Initiative Follow-Up Committee meets. The meeting gives Israel one month to freeze the settlements in the West Bank and thus renew direct negotiations.

November 2010

In Spain, the government gets Parliamentary approval of the 2011 budgets. In France, November brings cabinet changes and the approval of pension reform. In Italy, the increasing tension between the LDP and the FLI puts the Berlusconi government on the spot. Croatia closes three new chapters in its accession negotiations in the same month its border agreement with Slovenia goes into effect. Visa restrictions are lifted by the EU for Bosnia and Albania. In contrast, the passage of a no-confidence vote against Hashim Thaci's government in Kosovo forces him to call for early elections on 12 December. In Greece, the victory of the governing PASOK in the municipal and regional elections contrasts with the persistence of social unrest and a wave of letter bombs in several diplomatic delegations. Tension also rises between the partners in the Lebanese coalition government with regard to the investigations of the International Tribunal into the assassination of Rafiq Hariri. In Jordan, the monarchic candidates win in parliamentary elections marked by boycotts, high abstention and several outbreaks of violence. In Egypt, the hostility between Muslims and Coptic Christians increases. Tension also increases between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The EU confirms the activation of the Ireland bail-out plan.

Portugal

- On 24 November a general strike against government austerity measures paralyses public services.

Spain

- On 7 November 40 sub-Saharan immigrants are intercepted off the coast of Tarifa. On 13 November a raft with 38 sub-Saharans is intercepted and escorted to the port of Almeria.
- On 20 November the government is able to pass the 2011 budgets, the most restrictive ever in the Spanish democratic period, thanks to the support of Basque and Canary Islands nationalists, who receive the transfer of active employment policies in exchange.
- On 28 November elections in Catalonia give the victory to Convergència i Unió (CiU, nationalists) who go from 48 to 62 of the 135 seats.

France

- On 2 November a new general strike begins that will affect public transport and last until the 6th, when a demonstration of 140,000 takes place in Paris against Nicolas Sarkozy's decision to continue with pension reform. On November 9 the pension reform law is finally promulgated. On 23 November a new daylong strike called by unions brings together 23,000 demonstrators all over France.
- On 4 November the police arrest two people suspected of being tied to Islamic terrorist groups. Brice Hortefeux, the Minister of the Interior, confirms that since the beginning of the year 86 people have been arrested on such charges.
- On 15 November Nicolas Sarkozy renews François Fillon's appointment as Prime Minister, in the context of a cabinet reshuffle, criticised by the opposition Socialists as a clear "shift to the right," in an attempt to raise his popularity rating. Alain Juppé returns to the government as Minister of Defence in place of Michèle Alliot-Marie who replaces Bernard Kouchner of the Socialists in Foreign Affairs.

Italy

- On 3 November 47 people with ties to three Mafia clans in Catania and 50 with ties to the Camorra are arrested, including four local police officers. On 5 November 92 people linked to two clans of the Sacra Corona Unita, in conflict over control of drug traffic in the Bari Province, are arrested. On 17 No-

vember Antonio Iovine, the head of the Camorra, is arrested after spending 15 years at large. On 30 November the police arrest 23 presumed members of the Cosa Nostra, including Giovanni Vitale.

- On 7 November Gianfranco Fini demands the resignation of Silvio Berlusconi as Prime Minister under threat of withdrawing from the government the four Ministers and the Under Secretaries of State who belong to the FLI, his new party, which split off from the LDP. On November 9 the FLI MPs join the opposition to vote on three amendments to the Italy-Libya friendship treaty supported by the Berlusconi government.
- On 30 November thousands of students demonstrate against approval by the parliament of the bill on university reform. In Rome riots take place outside of Parliament.

Malta

- On 17 November the European Commission announces the opening of an investigation into state aid conceded by Malta to the Delimara power station on the grounds that Malta could be violating single market legislation.

Slovenia

- On 15 November the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) rejects the petition of Slovenia and Croatia to arbitrate in the dispute over non-payments by the failed Ljubljanska Banka (LB) to Croatian citizens. This dispute constitutes the only obstacle to Croatian accession to the EU, when Zagreb refuses to open its market to the largest Slovenian bank, which emerged from the bankruptcy of LB, until the 172 million euros deposited in it by Croatian citizens before the collapse of Yugoslavia are returned.
- On 23 November the Parliament names Branko Maslesa the new president of the Constitutional Court, a polemical appointment as Maslesa is accused by certain sectors of having been an active communist and opposed to Slovenian independence from Yugoslavia.
- On 29 November the border mediation treaty between Slovenia and Croatia goes into effect.

Croatia

- On 3 November six people are sentenced by a Zagreb tribunal to a total of 150 years in prison for the 2008 assassination of editor Ivo Pukanic, when he was investigating ties between Balkan mafias.
- On 5 November Croatia closes the chapters in the accession negotiations having to do with free circulation of people, transportation and institutional policy.
- On 24 November in Zagreb, the Presidents of Croatia and Serbia undertake to resolve the issue of the disappeared in the 1991-1995 conflict, taking a new step in the reconciliation process.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 18 November the UN Security Council approves a year's extension of the EUFOR mandate and reminds the Bosnian authorities that it is responsible for ensuring continuing compliance with the Dayton Agreements.
- On 23 November Aleksandar Džombić is appointed Prime Minister of the Republika Srpska following Milorad Dodik, the new President of the Bosnian Serb Parliament.

Montenegro

- On 7 November the government suspends its controversial programme of "economic citizenship," which offers Montenegrin citizenship to any investor who invests more than 500,000 euros in the country, owing to the lack of harmonisation with EU policy.
- On 30 November Ranko Krivokapić, President of the Parliament, wins a confidence vote presented by the Movement for Change (PzP, conservative) and New Serbian Democracy (NOVA, conservative, unionist), which accuse him of abuses of power.

Serbia

- On 2 November an earthquake measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale shakes the city of Kraljevo causing the death of two people and wounding fifty more.
- On 4 November Boris Tadić, the Serbian President, makes an official visit to the Croatian locality of Vukovar in homage to the 200 Croatian citizens who were executed there by the Serbian army.

- On 15 November the chief prosecutor of the ICTY declares that Serbia is not being helpful to the court in capturing the fugitives Ratko Mladic and Goran Hadzic. On 17 November Serbia requests the help of Interpol to find them.
- On 29 November the European Investment Bank opens its new office of representation for the Western Balkans in Belgrade.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 2 November the Kosovo Parliament votes in favour of the no-confidence vote against the minority government of Hashim Thaci, forcing President Jakup Krasniqi to call for early elections on December 12.
- On 12 November the EULEX presents a formal accusation against seven individuals, among them a senior official from the Health Ministry, suspected of belonging to an international network of trafficking in the organs of citizens in situations of extreme poverty.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 12 November in application of the Lustration Law, approved in 2008, the Administrative Court finds Trendafil Ivanovski, former president and current justice of the Constitutional Court, guilty of having spied for the UDBA, the secret services of Socialist Yugoslavia. Ivanovski denies the accusation and announces that he will appeal before the Supreme Court.

Albania

- On 1 November the government rejects an opposition petition to carry out a "limited" investigation of the electoral results of June 2009. On November 26 the opposition renews its protests with a demonstration in Elbasan.

Greece

- On 1 November the police announce the interception of a letter bomb sent to the French embassy addressed to Nicolas Sarkozy, hours after intercepting two others addressed to the embassies of Belgium and the Netherlands, and after a package addressed to the Mexican embassy exploded in an Athenian post

office. On 2 November letter bombs go off in the Swiss and Russian embassies. Other suspicious packages are intercepted and detonated. The same day another letter bomb originating in Greece and addressed to Silvio Berlusconi is intercepted in the Bologna airport. On 3 November Greece suspends all postal service abroad for 48 hours, shortly after the German police deactivate an artefact sent from Greece addressed to Angela Merkel. The police intercept suspicious packages sent to Europol, the European Court of Justice, and the French embassy. The Conspiracy Cells of Fire takes credit for all these acts.

- On 14 November Greece holds the second round of municipal and regional elections in which the governing PASOK is victorious, winning in the municipalities of Athens and Thessaloniki, and in eight of the thirteen regions.
- On 15 November protests take place in Athens and Thessaloniki against the EU and IMF bailout plan for the Greek economy, which end in a confrontation with the police.
- On 27 November Greek sailors decide to prolong the strike they began on 23 November unless they get a new collective bargaining agreement. On 29 November the government issues an emergency order to oblige ferries to offer minimal services to those islands that depend exclusively on maritime transportation.

Turkey

- On 2 November the governor of Istanbul declares that Vedat Acar, the author of an October 31 suicide bombing in Istanbul in which 32 people were wounded, belonged to the Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, a splinter group of the PKK. The attack was planned to coincide with the end of the unilateral two-month ceasefire declared by the PKK, which denied any implication in the crime and announced an extension of the truce till the end of the 2011 elections.
- On 7 November General Zek Es is arrested for the attack that took the lives of six soldiers in Hakkari in May 2009, initially attributed to the PKK, after a recording of a telephone conversation between Es and General Gurbuz Kaya is leaked in which Es confesses his part in ordering the placing of the landmines "for reasons of security".

- On 24 November Vecdi Gonul, the Minister of Defence, announces the suspension of duties of three high-ranking army officers due to their alleged participation in the planning of coups. For the first time in the history of modern Turkey a civil authority suspends military commanders.

Cyprus

- On 1 November the Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders decide to establish a joint committee to study the possibility of opening more border crossings between the two communities.
- On 18 November the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities meet with the UN Secretary General; they agree to intensify their efforts toward reunification under the formula of a bi-communal federation on an equal basis.

Syria

- On 19 November Syria adopts its eleventh five-year plan, aimed at fostering a transition toward a market-based social economic model, slowing demographic growth, increasing policies of educational development and social programmes, and doubling investment vis-à-vis the previous plan.

Lebanon

- On 2 November the Lebanese press reports on death sentences handed down by a Lebanese court to three people, two of whom had fled the country, for collaborating with Israel.
- On 7 November the UN tribunal investigating the assassination of Rafiq Hariri accuses Imad Mugniyah, a leading member of Hezbollah killed in a bomb attack in Damascus in 2008, of being responsible for the assassination of the Lebanese Prime Minister. On 11 November the head of Hezbollah, Hassan Nasrallah, threatens anyone who attempts to arrest members of his party. On the same day Prime Minister Saad Hariri affirms that he will not allow Hezbollah's threats to muddle Lebanon's stability nor its excellent relations with Syria.
- On 21 November the Canadian Broadcasting Company, CBC, reveals data from a report carried out by a UN investigation, offering proof of ties between Hezbollah and the assassination

of Rafiq Hariri. The United Nations recognises the existence of the report, while in Beirut there is fear of a definitive crisis of the coalition executive branch, which has not been able to meet for fifteen days, and a return to violence in Lebanon.

- On 14 November Omar Bakri Muhammad, the Syrian-Lebanese Muslim cleric, sentenced *in absentia* two days before to life in prison by a military court together with 53 other people on different terrorism charges.

Jordan

- On 9 November Jordan celebrates parliamentary elections that are boycotted by the Islamist opposition. Despite the broad police detail outbreaks of violence occur, causing one death. The elections give the victory to candidates close to the king or to tribes closely tied to the royal family, though of the high abstention denotes a growing discontent among the citizens.
- On 24 November the Foreign Minister, Nasser Judeh, calls in the Israeli ambassador to demand explanations and condemn the assault of the police the day before on two employees of the Jordanian embassy in Israel after they refused to identify themselves in a routine check.

Egypt

- On 9 November in Alexandria, the police open fire on demonstrators in favour of Mahmoud Attiya, the candidate of the Muslim Brotherhood. On 13 November new confrontations take place.
- On 17 November blogger Abdul Karim Nabeel Suleiman, in prison since February 2007 for "insulting Islam, inciting sedition and insulting the Egyptian President," is released.
- On 24 November a demonstrator dies during altercations in Giza, Cairo, between the police and Coptic Christians who were protesting over the freezing of construction on a church. On 25 November the Attorney General asks for preventive prison sentences for 156 people arrested during the disturbances.
- On 28 November Egypt holds the first round of parliamentary elections in which 95% of the seats on the Shura Council (Parliament) are distributed; the governing NDP obtains 209 of the 221 seats. The results bring forth opposition accu-

sations of electoral fraud and riots in several cities leaving 16 dead and one hundred wounded.

Libya

- On 4 November Libyan authorities shut down the print edition of the newspaper *Oea*, property of Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, son of the Libyan President. On 8 November Libya announces the release of 20 foreign journalists following three days in jail. They all worked for the agency Libya Press, also the property of Gaddafi's son. In the eyes of several international analysts, the arrests are part of a power struggle between the conservative and reformist sectors.
- On 29 and 30 November Tripoli hosts the EU-Africa summit, with migration and commerce as the central topics. Gaddafi renews his call to Europe to increase the funds devoted to Libya to struggle against illegal immigration if "white, Christian Europe doesn't want to become black," and criticises the UN's linking its aid to the fulfilling of objectives in questions of good governance and human rights.

Algeria

- On 7 November three members of the AQIM die in an altercation with Algerian troops between M'Sila and Djelfa. Throughout the month attacks and confrontations between terrorists and security forces and the army take place, with more than 15 mortal victims and numerous wounded. On 20 November there is a general strike in Freha to protest against the increase in terrorist actions in the province of Tizi-Ouzou and demand the liberation of Oman Slimane, a citizen kidnapped on 15 November in Aghribs. He is ultimately freed without payment of a ransom.

Morocco

- On 5 November two Spanish journalists who were covering a trial of Western Sahara activists, are victims of aggression by supporters of Sahara as Moroccan territory. The resulting altercations oblige the court to postpone the trial until December. On 6 November Morocco retains three Spanish deputies who had gone to Morocco to visit the protest camp situated 15 kilometres from El Ay-

oun. On the 7th and 8th the same situation occurs with another Spanish MP and a French MP, respectively.

- On 7 November Mohammed VI speaks to the nation with regard to the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Green March in which he assures that Morocco will not allow any violation or doubt of the Moroccanness of the Western Sahara region which is located to the east of the more than 2,700 kilometres of military wall, an area with military presence of the Polisario Front.
- On 9 November the press considers the young people's demonstrations before Parliament to be a reaction to the announcement in the month of October of a cutback in some 6,000 public sector jobs as part of the plan to combat the crisis.

Mauritania

- On 6 November the Mauritanian News Agency reports on the initiation of the first joint patrols between Mauritania and Mali in order to monitor the activity of AQIM on the border between the two countries.
- On 21 November France-Press reports on the surrender to the Mauritanian authorities of 28 young recruits who had fled from AQIM training camps, joining six members who had surrendered earlier in November.

European Union

- On 8 November the Council of Ministers of the Interior approves the lifting of visa requirements for Bosnia and Albania despite the reservations of France and the Netherlands. This liberalisation does not take place with Kosovo owing to the insufficiency of its readmission commitments.
- On 16 November the European Ministers of Economy meet in Brussels to debate a possible bailout for the Irish economy, on the verge of a bankruptcy that could spread to Portugal, Spain, Italy and even the United Kingdom. Despite these fears, the European Council does not require Dublin to accept the aid, which Ireland wishes to avoid for fear of a loss of sovereignty or of being obligated to raise corporate taxes. Nevertheless, a joint technical mission from the IMF and the European Central Bank is sent to intensify the preparations for an

eventual bailout of the Irish banking sector. On 21 November the European Council accepts Ireland's petition to obtain a line of credit of 85 billion euros from the EU and the IMF to restructure its financial system and pay down its foreign debt.

Arab League

- On 24 November the Secretary General of the Arab League, Amr Moussa, threatens to take negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis before the UN Security Council in protest over the continuation of the settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem and the adoption by the Israeli Parliament of a law conditioning the withdrawal from the Occupied Territories to prior approval in a popular referendum or by parliamentary majority of two thirds.
- On 28 November the Arab League announces its intention of mediating among the countries on the shores of the Nile Basin and states its concern about the declarations of the Ethiopian Premier, Meles Zenawi, who threatens to break off relations with Egypt if a more equitable agreement on the use of the river's waters is not reached.

December 2010

Spain faces a strike by air traffic controllers that paralyses the country's airports, and declares of a state of emergency, the first under Spanish democracy. In Italy, the government barely wins a no-confidence vote as riots take place in the major cities. Croatia closes three more chapters in its accession negotiations. In Montenegro, Igor Luksic succeeds Milo Djukanovic after the latter resigns; in the same month the country becomes an official candidate for EU accession. Kosovo is having a problematic month, holding elections seen to be irregular, and with the publication of a report by the Council of Europe in which the Prime Minister, Hashim Thaci, is accused of being involved in network that traffics in organs, narcotics and weapons. Albania suffers its worst floods in a hundred years, while the government and the opposition end the year without having reached an agreement on the results of the 2009 elections. In Greece, social tension increases with numerous

demonstrations against economic cutbacks and the eighth general strike of the year, in the same month that the IMF approves the release of 2.5 billion euros more from the bailout plan. In Turkey, the Balyoz case gives rise to the biggest trial to date of members of the army. The National Democratic Party (PND) wins in the Egyptian parliamentary elections, which are boycotted by the Muslim Brotherhood and considered fraudulent. Tunisia finishes out the year with the beginnings of a wave of protests against the Ben Ali regime.

Spain

- On 1 December the government announces a new package of measures to reduce the public deficit in 2011 from 45 billion to 31 billion euros.
- On 3 December the Council of Ministers approves a new decree regulating the new airport model, including the regulation of the workdays of air traffic controllers, which obliges them to make up sick days and personal days. Hours later, AENA, the organisation that manages airports and air space, announces the close of Spanish air space following a massive walkout of air traffic controllers. Faced with sudden chaos, the President of the government signs a royal decree whereby control of air space is transferred to the Ministry of Defence and air traffic control is militarised. In parallel, the controllers' union, USCA, reiterates its call for workers to return to their posts. In Madrid and the Balearic Islands, the controllers refuse to submit to the government, which responds by decreeing a state of emergency for the first time in the history of Spanish democracy. Gradually the air traffic controllers return to their posts allowing for the reopening of the air space. The crisis leaves 600,000 affected by the cancellations in Spain and close to four million all across Europe. On 5 December the government announces the opening of 442 disciplinary cases and the possibility of requesting prison sentences for sedition. On December 14 the government prolongs the state of emergency for 15 more days. On December 29 the Madrid public prosecutor's office brings sedition charges against the air traffic controllers.
- On 9 December the National Court absolves Arnaldo Otegi, the former

spokesman of Batasuna, and other leaders of the illegal organisation of the crime of glorifying terrorism considering that there was insufficient proof that the accused were responsible for the display of images and distribution of propaganda in favour of ETA in the course of a political rally.

- On 21 December the Congress of Deputies definitively approves the 2011 budgets, the most austere of the past few decades in Spain, providing a reduction of 7.9% in public spending with regard to 2010, a freeze in civil servant pensions and salaries, an increase in taxes on the highest incomes and the elimination of tax deductions for home purchases.
- On 28 December the National Court sentences Aitor Cotano and Arkaitz Goikotxea, members of ETA, to 515 years in prison for the May 2008 attack on the Guardia Civil barracks in Legutiano, Álava.
- On 29, 30 and 31 December four rafts bearing a total of 97 sub-Saharan and Algerian immigrants are intercepted off the coasts of Alboran, Almeria and Murcia.

France

- On 16 December the National Assembly definitively adopts the 2011 finance bill that seeks to reduce the public deficit from 7.7% to 6% of the GDP by the end of 2011 and to 3% by the end of 2013.
- On 21 December a vehicle from the Électricité de France company is damaged in an unattributed bomb attack in Ghisonaccia, Upper Corsica. Other devices explode in Upper Corsica on 22 and 29 December causing significant damage.
- On 21 December the National Assembly adopts the new law on internal security, known as Loppsi-2, affecting areas as diverse and polemical as cyber-crime, police files, video surveillance and evictions. The law is criticised by the left, which considers it one of the most repressive in recent decades.

Italy

- On 1 December with the votes of the LDP and the Northern League (Padano nationalism, conservatives), Parliament agrees to suspend activity until the no-

confidence vote the opposition has brought against the government can take place. On 14 December the government survives the no-confidence vote in a tense session by 314 to 311 votes, thanks to the support of the deputies of the FLI, while in the street protests turns into skirmishes with the police in several cities, resulting in 41 arrests and over 100 wounded in Rome.

- On 15 December the leaders of the three main centre-right parties, Gianfranco Fini (FLI), Pier Casini (Christian Democratic International and Union of the Centre, UDC) and Francesco Rutelli (Democratic Party, DP), agree to form a new coalition, the Pole of the Nation, as an alternative to the PdL.
- On 21 December the police arrest 12 in the province of Reggio Calabria for alleged electoral corruption in association with the 'Ndrangheta in the March regional and municipal elections.
- On 22 December mass student demonstrations take place against university reform in the main Italian cities. The reforms entail the fusion of small universities, the reduction in majors, a greater presence of the private sector in higher education and cuts in funding for research. On 23 December the Senate definitively approves the reforms.
- On 23 December two letter bombs from the group Informal Anarchist Federation go off in the Swiss and Chilean embassies in Rome wounding two. On December 27 another letter bomb is deactivated in the Greek embassy.
- On 26 December the army removes 1,200 tons of garbage from the streets of Naples, half of the material accumulated since residents first refused, in September to allow it to be picked up in protest over the attempt to reopen the largest garbage dump in Europe there.

Malta

- On 2 December a letter bomb explodes in Pietà, outside a Transport Malta office, wounding two company workers.

Croatia

- On 10 December former Prime Minister Ivo Sanader is detained in Salzburg a day after he flees Croatia, shortly after the Prosecution requests that he be stripped of immunity by Parliament and

arrested by the police on charges of corruption.

- On 22 December Croatia closes three chapters in its accession negotiations, corresponding to Justice, Freedom and Security; Environment; and Foreign Security and Defence Policy.
- On 28 December Jadranka Kosor announces changes in the cabinet that affect the Ministries of Defence, Finance, Culture, and Environment, in order to face the final stage in the EU accession talks.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- On 12 December having gathered 4,000 signatures, the families of the victims at Srebrenica announce that they will file a claim against Carla del Ponte, the chief prosecutor of the ICTY, for having permitted the destruction of nearly one thousand personal effects of the victims.
- On 15 December two members of the State Investigation and Protection Agency, Nedjo Trifkovic and Mitar Milinkovic, are arrested, accused of having participated in the assassination of 11 Bosnian civilians in Sanski Most during the Bosnian war.
- On 21 December four former Bosnian Serb policemen are sentenced to between 22 and 27 years in prison for the death of more than 150 Bosnians and Croats, whom they threw into a ravine near Banja Luka at the beginning of the Bosnian war.

Montenegro

- On 17 December the European Council grants Montenegro the status of candidate for accession.
- On 21 December Milo Djukanovic, the Prime Minister, announces his resignation for personal reasons. Igor Luksic (DPS) is elected to be the new prime minister. On 29 December the Parliament approves the new cabinet presented by Luksic. One of the biggest changes is the merging of the Foreign Ministry with the Ministry of European Integration, both now in the hands of Gordana Djurovic.
- On 28 December at Serbia's request, the police arrest Milojko Nikolic, a former member of a Serbian paramilitary group, accused of having taken part in the assassination of 44 Kosovo Alba-

nian civilians in Cuska during the Kosovo conflict.

Serbia

- On 1 December Serbia's decision to abolish visa requirements for Albanian citizens becomes official.
- On 15 December the Parliament votes in favour of the abolition of obligatory military service.
- On 27 December Mihalj Kertes, former chief of the Yugoslav Customs Agency and right hand of Slobodan Milosevic, is sentenced to six years and eight months of prison for abuse of power and embezzlement of 60 million euros in public funds for private purposes and illegal financing of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia. To this sentence the Belgrade court adds another of a year and a half for having abetted the perpetrators of the 1999 assassination of four figures from the opposition to Milosevic.

Kosovo under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244

- On 8 December Sefko Salkovic, the political head of the Bosnian minority in northern Kosovo and a member of the Vakrat party and the Central Electoral Commission, is assassinated in Leposavic. Salkovic was a firm defender of loyalty toward the Kosovar institutions.
- On 12 December Kosovo holds early elections in which the governing Democratic Party of Kosovo (DPK) prevails with 33.5% of the vote, trailed by its former coalition partner, the LDK, with 23.6%. The separatist movement, Vetevendosje! manages to enter Parliament in third place with 12% of the vote. The elections are held in the shadow of suspicions of electoral fraud. On 16 December before the evidence of irregularities, the Central Electoral Commission decides to repeat the vote in five municipalities on 9 January 2011.
- On 16 December the European Council unanimously adopts the report presented by Dick Marty, a Swiss deputy, who accuses Prime Minister Hashim Thaci of having led a mafia group responsible for trafficking in arms, drugs, and human organs in Eastern Europe during the Kosovo conflict; Pristina and Tirana deny the accusations. On December 20, Thaci announces that he will take legal action against Marty for "defamation." On

26 December Rasim Ljajic, Serbian Minister of Cooperation with the ICTY, formalises a petition to begin an investigation into the possible suppression of evidence by Soren Jessen-Petersen, chief of the UNMIK between 2004 and 2006.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

- On 5 December thousands demonstrate in Skopje against the government and to call for early elections.
- On 14 December the Macedonian government survives a no-confidence vote with 64 against and 29 in favour of the motion of censure brought by the Social Democrats and the Liberals.
- On 23 December the Ministry of the Interior announces the arrest of 98 people with ties to an international network trafficking in heroin in a joint operation with Austria.

Albania

- On 4 December Albania requests aid from NATO to fight against the grave floods the country is experiencing. On December 6, 13,000 people are evacuated in northern Albania due to the overflowing of the Scutari Lake in the worst floods of the past century in the Balkans.
- On December 27 the parliamentary majority of the PDS rejects a proposal of the SP to establish an investigation commission on the June 2009 election results during the final parliamentary session of 2010. Before the persistence of the political block, Sali Berisha warns that the May 8th municipal elections will be held "with or without the opposition."

Greece

- On 2 December confrontations take place between the police and university students during a demonstration in Athens against the reform of the educational sector.
- On 6 December 44 people are arrested in Athens following riots produced during a demonstration commemorating the 2008 death of a young man under police fire, which unleashed a wave of violence in the country. The demonstration also condemns the government's austerity measures.
- On 9 December the Council of Ministers approves a series of measures to cut expenses in public enterprises, in-

cluding a reduction in salaries of up to 25% and a limit of one new contract for every five retirees. In protest, the unions call for several days of work stoppages and the eighth general strike in a year. In Athens and Thessaloniki a total of 23,000 people demonstrate provoking violent confrontations with the police. Journalists join the protest during the month with a news blackout against recent firings. On 17 December the IMF approves the release of another 2.5 billion euros more within the aid plan for Greece. On 18 December the government announces a privatisation plan to generate some 7 billion euros intended to reduce the public deficit.

- On 22 December the main unions call for a three-hour work stoppage in Athens and a demonstration before Parliament to protest the approval of the restrictive 2011 budgets.
- On 29 December the police announce the detention in Patras of 75 illegal immigrants hidden in a convoy of vehicles as they wait to take off for Italy. Two of the vehicles' drivers are arrested under suspicion of belonging to an international human trafficking ring.
- On 30 December a major explosion, attributed to the Conspiracy of Nuclei of Fire, takes place in a parking lot across from the courts for administrative affairs in Athens.

Turkey

- On 11 December a member of the PKK terrorist organisation dies in a confrontation with the police in Batman province. The incident occurs in the context of the unilateral truce declared by the PKK until the June 2011 elections. On 29 December three PKK militants die in the course of an anti-terrorist operation in Mardin province.
- On 16 December the trial begins for the Balyoz case against 192 members of the army accused of conspiring in the failed 2003 coup d'état plot. Among the accused are the former commander of the Armed Forces, the Navy, and the First Land army; this is the most important Turkish trial to date of members of the armed forces.

Cyprus

- On 6 and 15 December the Greek and Turkish Cypriot heads, Dimitris

Christofias and Dervis Eroglu, meet for the reunification conversation without reporting any noteworthy achievements. Nevertheless, on 19 December the UN special envoy, Alexander Downer, declares that the negotiations are accelerating and he expects important progress before the meeting planned in Geneva for 26 January 2011.

- On 14 December the Security Council votes in favour of extending until 15 June 2011 the mandate of the UN peace mission on the island, the UNFICYP. Turkey registers the only unfavorable vote.
- On 16 December after intense debate, Parliament approves the most severe budgets in the country's history, with major reductions in public spending that will allow reduction of the public deficit to below 4.5% of the GDP.
- On 17 December Cyprus signs an agreement with Israel establishing the border between the territorial waters of both States, an important step toward exploitation of oil and gas deposits in the region. On 19 December Turkey criticises the agreement and affirms that it could endanger reunification conversations.

Syria

- On 2 December the IAEA reiterates its call to Syria and Iran to cooperate with the task of the inspectors.

Lebanon

- On 1 December Saleh Ben Abdallah Al-Qaraawi, supreme commander of the Abdallah Azzam Brigades, with ties to al-Qaeda, calls on Lebanese Sunnis to rise up against both the government and Hezbollah.
- On 4 December 120 fires start in Lebanon, one of which requires evacuation of the town of Fitri, 45 kilometres north of Beirut. The Ministry of Defence suspects arson.

Jordan

- On 10 December 150 are wounded in Amman during riots between fans following a football match between two of the main teams in the country, the Wihdat and the Faisali. The majority of fans of the latter are of Palestinian origin.
- On December 21, two Egyptians and a Jordanian are shot by the Jordanian

border guard when they attempt to enter illegally in Syria. Ten more are arrested.

Egypt

- On 5 December Egypt holds the second round of Parliamentary elections, boycotted by the Muslim Brotherhood and by the Al-Wafd party, both of which make accusations of electoral fraud. The NDP wins in a day marked by high abstention and 19 arrests in disturbances in several areas of the country.
- On 7 December the Muslim Brotherhood announces its intention of forming a common opposition to the government together with Mohammed ElBaradei's National Assembly for Change.
- On 10 December HRW condemns the existence in Sinai of a network devoted to facilitating the illegal entry of sub-Saharan immigrants into Israel through Egypt, which could be holding hundreds of sub-Saharan emigrants, and requests the intervention of the Egyptian government.
- On December 14, the Ministry of Transportation and Egyptian truckers reach an agreement to call off the strike that began on December 10 in protest over the increase in highway transport taxes.
- On December 20, some twenty former MPs stage a protest before the Court of the Council of the State, calling for the creation of a "people's parliament," parallel to the one that emerged from the recent elections.

Libya

- On 28 December Libya approves the lifting of entry restrictions on Tunisian citizens in Libyan territory.

Tunisia

- On 17 December confrontations begin between the police and occupiers of the Governor's office in Sidi Bouzid when the latter attempt to force their way into the governor's headquarters during a protest over unemployment and corruption, which began after a young man whose wares were confiscated by the authorities set himself on fire outside the government headquarters. On 24 December confrontations with the police continue, and one demonstrator is killed. On 25 December the protests spread to

the capital and new confrontations take place in Al-Ragab and Maknasi. On 27 December thousands of demonstrators march on the capital in a protest that ends in clashes with the police. On 29 December the police suppress a new demonstration in Gafsa on the same day the President, Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali, appears before the media to urge an end to the complaints, which "gravely harm the Tunisian economy".

- On 22 and 23 December public health workers go on strike to criticise the low salaries of the sector with regard to their private counterparts.

Algeria

- On 5 December Habib Mourad and Abdeslam Samir, two leaders of the El-Arkam Brigade with ties to AQIM, are shot by security forces in Bordj Menaiel. On 9 December an antiterrorist operation with more than 7,000 operatives begins in Kabylia in the course of which an AQIM logistical support cell is dismantled and at least 16 militants of the terrorist network die. On 25 December one soldier is killed and another five are wounded in another antiterrorist operation.
- On 22 December two members of AQIM give themselves up to the authorities in Tamanrasset, in response to the 2009 call issued by Abderrazak El Para, ex-director of the GSPC, in favour of national reconciliation.
- On 29 December 52 police and one civilian are wounded and 29 arrests are made during confrontations between the police and the inhabitants of Les Palmiers, Algiers, who denounce the insufficient living conditions in the neighbourhood. The riots are the consequence of an escalation in the violence that began seven days before when it was learned that not everyone in the neighbourhood would be relocated to the "new" housing, whose construction had begun in 1984.

Morocco

- On 2 December Morocco threatens to "reevaluate the totality of its relations with Spain in all areas," hours after the Spanish Parliament requests that the government condemn "the violent incidents" that took place during the November dismantling of the Western Sahara protest camp, Gdeim Isik.

- On 10 December a terrorist cell is dismantled and its six members are arrested in Casablanca, Nador and Oujda. According to the authorities, the cell was also planning car bomb assaults in Morocco.

- On 27 December the Minister of the Interior informs of the arrest of six experts in the manufacture of explosives who are suspected of planning attacks in Morocco and abroad.

Mauritania

- On 22 December Mauritania announces the dismantling of one of the largest networks of narcotics trafficking destined for Europe in a joint operation with Mali in which two traffickers are killed and seven more are arrested.

European Union

- On 1 December Klaus Regling, head of the European Financial Stability Facility, announces the first operation of the bailout fund created in May by the Eurozone to aid the member countries, through which the Fund will emit its own debt bonds from January 2011 on.

- On 7 December the Ministers of Economy and Finance approve 85 billion euros in aid to Ireland. The measure carries with it a restructuring of the Irish banking system and a commitment to correct the budget deficit by 2015.

- On 10 December the EU Council finally approves the new 2011 budget proposal presented by the Commission. On 15 December the EP gives the budget the green light, accepting a moderate rise in the budget of 2.91%, but obtaining a greater role for Parliament in the negotiation of future financial perspectives for the 2014-2020 period and the holding of a debate in 2011 on the need to create new internal resources.

- On 16 December faced with the increased volatility of exchange rates, interest rates and the price of the euro, as well as of credit risks, the European Central Bank (ECB) approves a capital increase of 5 billion euros for the first time since its 1998 creation.

- On 16 December the ECB announces the beginning of operations of the European Systemic Risk Board, an independent organisation with headquarters in Frankfurt and headed up by Jean-

Claude Trichet, President of the ECB, which who will be responsible for the macroeconomic supervision of the EU financial system.

Arab League

- On 16 December the Arab League decides to subject renewal of Israeli-Palestinian dialogue to obtaining "a serious response" that will guarantee advances in the peace process, in light of the "failure of US mediation."

- On 21 December the Arab Ministers of Justice and the Interior approve the restarting of the plans to create the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, signing five cooperation agreements.

Western Sahara

- On 10 February Morocco and the Polisario Front hold an informal meeting in New York, under the umbrella of the UN, to renew negotiations on the Western Sahara. The meeting concludes without notable progress, but with a commitment to proceed with the conversations. It is the first meeting of the parties since August 2009.

- On 7 March Mohammed VI sends a letter to the European leaders who participated in the EU-Morocco summit held in Granada, in the course of which the EU asked Morocco to show greater respect for human rights in Western Sahara. In it the monarch declares that he is taking a stand for a "political solution" that will give the Sahara "autonomy", as long as it remains within the Kingdom of Morocco.

- On 9 March the Moroccan police shoot at several people from the Matala neighbourhood, in ElAyoune, as they celebrate the return, authorised by Morocco, of a group of Sahrawi activists from the Tindouf camps.

- On 30 April the Security Council approves the extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 April 2011, considering that its presence is indispensable to maintaining the ceasefire.

- On 5 May the Moroccan government receives with satisfaction UN Security Council Resolution 1920, as it confirms that negotiations on the Western Sahara

should focus more on autonomy than independence.

- On 13 September Western Sahara activists Ali Salem Tamek, Brahim Dahan and Hamadi Naciri, imprisoned in the Sale jail as they await trial, begin a 48-hour hunger strike to demand their release or a fair trial. The activists were arrested in October 2009 in the Casablanca airport on their return from a visit to the Tindouf camps.

- On 6 October the Polisario Front frees Mustapha Ould Sidi Mouloud, former high-ranking police official in the Tindouf camps, arrested on 21 September accused of spying for Morocco. On 9 August Mouloud had publicly spoken out in favour of the Rabat autonomy plan.

- On 24 October one Sahrawi dies and seven more are wounded by shots fired by Moroccan police controlling access to Gdaim Izik, a camp 13 kilometers from El Ayoune, in the largest protest demonstrations since the decolonisation of the Western Sahara. On 28 October Interior Minister Taieb Cherqaoui meets with the principal Sahrawi leaders to seek solutions to the socioeconomic demands of the thousands of demonstrators. On 8 November the Moroccan army dismantles the camp producing violent confrontations between the Sahrawis and the army and Moroccan settlers who reach as far as El Ayoune, initiating a revolt. The incidents leave five Moroccan agents and one Polisario member dead, dozens wounded and more than 130 in jail and result in the imposition of a curfew. The President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Mohammed Abdelaziz, requests the presence of UN troops while several NGOs denounce a situation of "genocide." On 24 November the EP approves a resolution in which it asks Morocco to accept a UN international investigation. On 29 November the confrontations, which have spread to all of the Western Sahara, spark a new outbreak of violence in Smara, between Sahrawi and Moroccan students. On 16 December the EP approves a report that "condemns the repression and arrest of defenders of the human rights of the Sahrawis in the territories of Western Sahara controlled by Morocco" and urges the UN to extend MINURSO's mandate to include the monitoring of human rights.
- On 8 November new conversations between Morocco and the Polisario Front begin in Manhasset, New York, under the

auspices of the United Nations amidst a tense atmosphere produced by the confrontations in the Western Sahara.

- On 16 December further conversations between Morocco and the Polisario Front take place in Manhasset, ending on December 18 without any concrete agreements but agreeing on common ground to continue the negotiations in January 2011.

Gibraltar

- On 2 June a Spanish Civil Guard patrol is corralled by one British Navy boat and two from the Gibraltar police in the Spanish territorial waters of the Bay of Algeciras. The Spanish boat is obliged to leave the zone.
- On 28 September a Civil Guard patrol is intercepted by a Gibraltar police patrol as it pursues a narcotics trafficker in the Spanish territorial waters of the Bay of Algeciras. The incident triggers a complaint from the Spanish government before the United Kingdom. Owing to this incident, on 13 October the Prime Minister of the colony, Peter Caruana, affirms that sovereignty over the waters surrounding Gibraltar is a priority for his government, urges London to defend their sovereignty, and challenges Madrid to take the affair before The Hague Court. On 14 October the press reports on Caruana's decision to suspend the technical meetings of the Tripartite Forum programmed in Algeciras and Madrid.

On 15 October the Spanish Vice-President, Maria Fernandez de la Vega, responds to Caruana's actions by affirming that any question of sovereignty "is dealt with exclusively in the bilateral environment" between Spain and the United Kingdom. On 21 October Spain, the United Kingdom and Gibraltar agree to reinstate the technical meetings of the Tripartite Forum, though they exclude the police, judicial, and customs areas from the talks.

- On 2 November, Daniel Feetham, the Minister of Justice of Gibraltar, is stabbed in the middle of the street by an individual who is detained a short time later by the police.

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Chronology of Events in Israel and Palestine

2010 begins with efforts led by the US in Israel and Palestine to reactivate peace talks between the two countries and with advances made by the Egyptian mediation to reconcile the different Palestinian factions. Direct negotiations are resumed between the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Israeli government on 2 September, after seven months of indirect talks. The reactivation of the peace process, however, is hindered and threatened primarily by: the irreconcilable differences over the status of East Jerusalem; Israel's refusal to freeze settlement construction in this part of the capital and in the West Bank; and a new crisis that erupts on 1 June when the Israeli army opens fire on a flotilla of ships carrying activists and humanitarian aid attempting to break Israel's unilateral blockade around Gaza. The death of Turkish activists in the incident adds tension to relations between Israel and Turkey, which have been under strain since Operation Cast Lead. Also, on 29 September, the UN Human Rights Council votes in favour of the independent commission's report, which describes the attack as disproportionate and claims that Israel concealed evidence. With regard to the thorny issue of East Jerusalem and the Jewish settlements, worsened by the announcement at the beginning of March of the demolition of a series of Palestinian homes in the Silwan neighbourhood and the publication of major settlement expansion projects, Israel complicates life for the US mediation by refusing to extend the 10-month moratorium on settlement construction after it expired on 26 September. The situation is further intensified by Benjamin Netanyahu's declaration that "Jerusalem is Israel's eternal and indivisible capital." Israel's negative

stance on this issue forces the Palestinian withdrawal from the negotiations in October, backed by the Arab League. On 8 November Israel's announcement of the construction of 1,300 homes in East Jerusalem dashes any possibility of reaching an agreement and seriously endangers the peace talks. In a fresh attempt to save the process, the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton makes Benjamin Netanyahu a new offer in November, which includes major concessions in areas of security, defence and the integrity of the State of Israel. The year ends, therefore, with uncertainty regarding the future of the peace process, despite efforts made by the US; the increasing likelihood of the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state; and the announcement, on 29 October, by Palestine's chief negotiator Saeb Erekat of a resolution to be presented before the United Nations that, if approved, would require an immediate freeze on Israeli settlements.

January 2010

Israel

- On 4 January the press announces Israel's decision to reduce the Gaza border crossings from four to three, closing the crossing into Nahal Oz "for security reasons."
- On 22 January the UN reports Israel's payment to the international organisation of \$10.5 million for the damage caused to UN properties during Operation Cast Lead, in virtue of an agreement reached at the beginning of the month.
- On 10 January Israel approves the construction of a security fence along the border with Egypt to prevent the entry of terrorists and illegal immigrants.

- On 13 January Israel issues an official apology to Turkey for the treatment of the Turkish ambassador to Israel Ahmet Oguz Celikkol. The Israeli deputy Foreign Affairs Minister refused to shake hands with the ambassador two days previously in front of the press, in protest against Turkey's broadcasting of a television series branded by Israel as anti-Semitic. Ankara accepts the Israeli apology, putting an end to a new period of tension for bilateral relations.
- On 18 January Israel and Germany hold their second bilateral summit in Berlin. Chancellor Angela Merkel shows her support for the Israeli position regarding the Iranian nuclear programme.

Palestine

- On 11 January two people are killed in an explosion in Beit Hanoun, north of Gaza. According to the Ezzedein al-Qassam Brigades, the military wing of Hamas, the deaths were due to an accident whilst the men were on a "mission of Jihad." The Israeli Defence Minister Ehud Barak urges Hamas to control terrorist activity in Gaza.
- On 25 January Mahmoud Abbas appoints the first female governor of Ramallah. Laila Ghannam previously held the position of Director-General of the Ministry of Social Affairs and headed the Watan Centre for Women's Leadership.

Peace Negotiations

- On 4 January, after a meeting with the Egyptian President Mubarak, the Palestinian President Abbas says he is willing to resume peace talks without preconditions, which were interrupted in December 2008 when Operation Cast Lead broke out, but demands that Israel comply with what was set out in

the Road Map and freeze settlements in the West Bank.

- On 20 January the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu speaks at a press conference about the prospects for a Palestinian state, but with an Israeli presence to guarantee the security of the Jewish State. On 21 and 22 January the US Envoy to the Middle East George Mitchell holds talks with both Netanyahu and the President of the PNA Abbas in an attempt to re-launch peace talks. The main dispute is focussed around East Jerusalem, whose status Israel refuses to include at the negotiating table. On 24 January, at a political act in the Jewish settlements in the West Bank, Netanyahu declares that Israel will never leave the settlement areas. The statement comes hours after meeting with the US Special Envoy George Mitchell.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 8 January the Tsahal (Israeli army) bombs rocket factories and supply tunnels in Gaza leaving 14 casualties, in response to rocket launches from the Strip, which took place during the previous days. On 10 January the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu issues the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and the Hamas government in Gaza an ultimatum to cease attacks on Israeli territory.
- On 20 January Mahmoud al-Mabhouh the man behind the kidnappings of Jewish soldiers at the hands of the al-Qassam Brigades in the eighties, is assassinated in Dubai. Hamas accuses Mossad of al-Mabhouh's death.

February 2010

Israel

- On 1 February the Israeli newspaper *Haaretz* reports that the Israeli army sanctioned two high-ranking officers to authorise the use of white phosphorous on civilian targets during Operation Cast Lead.
- On 1 February the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appoints the Philippine General Natalio Ecarma as the new Head of Mission of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in the Golan Heights, to take over from the Austrian Wolfgang Jilke.

- On 10 February the press reports that Israeli pacifists are concerned about a campaign described by some as a "witch-hunt," led by the Zionist movement Im Tirtzu against the New Israel Fund and other human rights defence organisations accused of treachery and damaging Israel's image following their collaboration with the Goldstone Commission.
- On 14 February Benjamin Netanyahu makes an official visit to Moscow. The meetings with the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and the President Dimitri Medvedev are primarily aimed at gaining Russian support for adopting sanctions against Iran over its decision to enrich uranium to 20%. The visit takes place at a time when Moscow is toughening its stance towards Tehran.

Palestine

- On 2 February a Hamas leader in Khan Younis, Youssef Sarsour, escapes unharmful after a bomb is detonated beneath his vehicle.
- On 8 January the PNA announces local elections in the West Bank for the 17 July 2010.
- On 14 February Mahmoud Abbas fires his cabinet chief Rafiq al-Husseini after a video is broadcast on Israel's Channel 10, in which al-Husseini proposes sexual favours to a woman in exchange for work.
- On 14 February representatives of the 13 Palestinian factions, including Fatah and Hamas, meet in the city of Gaza for the first time since 2007 in a move towards signing the Egyptian proposal for inter-Palestinian reconciliation.

Peace Negotiations

- On 7 February Benjamin Netanyahu announces that Israel is "willing to negotiate with the Palestinians and Syria without preconditions" but adds that any agreement will have to respect the fundamental interests of Israel. On 8 February Fatah's presidential candidate to the Palestinian elections in July 2010 Nasser al-Kidwa asks the US to clarify whether or not its proposal to resume peace talks includes the status of East Jerusalem, the settlements in the West Bank and the definition of the borders. While the President of the PNA Mahmoud Abbas accepts the US proposal,

he demands a guarantee that priority issues for the Palestinians are on the negotiating table.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 February Israel launches an air strike on Gaza hitting some of the supply tunnels at the Egyptian border. The attack comes in response to the two explosive devices found the previous day on the beaches of Ashkelon and Ashdod and to the rocket launched into southern Israel on 2 February.
- On 7 and 8 February two rockets launched from Gaza land in the north-east of the Negev. Israel responds in the early hours of 10 February with an attack in the south of the Strip and blames Hamas for being incapable of controlling its territories.
- On 10 February an Israeli soldier is stabbed and killed by a Palestinian police officer near Nablus, shortly after Palestinians report the attack on an adolescent Palestinian by a settler in the same city.
- On 11 February an Israeli air strike on Gaza kills a militant from the Islamic Jihad and injures two other people, after an Israeli border patrol was shot at from the Strip.
- On 12 February Israel initiates construction work to modify the line of the separation barrier in the Palestinian town of Bilin in compliance with a ruling by the Israeli Supreme Court.
- On 15-17 February the authorities in Dubai release the identities of 17 people accused of murdering the Hamas leader Mahmoud al-Mabhouh. According to their passports, some of the suspects are German, English, Irish and French citizens. London and Dublin claim that the passports are false. Among the arrested is a former head of security services of the PNA, giving Hamas reason to accuse Fatah of orchestrating the assassination. The PNA security forces spokesman Adnan al-Dmiri assures that the Israeli secret services carried out the assassination having infiltrated the Hamas security apparatus.
- On 22 February violent clashes are reported in Hebron between Palestinians and Israeli settlers in response to the Israeli government's decision on 21 February to declare Rachel's Tomb, near Bethlehem, and the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron as national herit-

age. On 24 February the head of the Hamas government in Gaza Ismail Haniyeh, calls the population of the West Bank to a third intifada.

- On 26 February the General Assembly of the United Nations agrees on a resolution, by 98 votes in favour, seven against and 31 abstentions, to give Israel and the Palestinians a further 5 months in which to present their investigations into the war crimes committed during Operation Cast Lead.
- On 28 February six Palestinian demonstrators are injured in clashes with the Israeli police at the al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, after a group of Muslims throw stones at Jewish tourists entering the compound.

March 2010

Israel

- On 2 March the Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman urges the US to impose unilateral sanctions on Iran in response to the development of its nuclear programme. Lieberman suggests an embargo that follows the model applied to Cuba since 1959.
- On 8 March the Israeli government announces that it will allow the EU High Representative Ashton and the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to enter Gaza through Israeli territory, allowing both to visit the region on 17 and 27 March respectively.
- On 28 March Israel closes the Gaza borders for 48 hours for the celebration of Passover (Jewish Holiday) which begins on the night of 29 March.

Palestine

- On 11 March Hamas releases the British journalist Paul Martin, held since 14 February on suspicion of threatening Palestinian security.

Peace Negotiations

- On 2 March the Mayor of Jerusalem Nir Barkat's announcement to demolish a group of 44 illegally constructed Palestinian homes in the Silwan district in order to build an archaeological park provokes protests from residents suspicious of Barkat's promises to relocate them and who see the measure as a way

to expel them from East Jerusalem. The plan arouses concern in the United Nations and the US, which expresses further unease over a construction project for between 900 and 1,100 new homes in the Pisgat Zeev neighbourhood, also in East Jerusalem.

- On 7 March, despite Israeli announcements to expand the settlements, the Fatah Palestinian government gives the green light to the proposal to resume indirect negotiations with Israel, launched by the US Special Envoy George Mitchell, who is currently touring the region.
- On 8 March the Israeli government approves the construction of 112 new homes in the West Bank settlement of Beitar Illit, hours after the PLO announces its readiness to resume peace talks. On 9 March Israel announces the approval of 1,600 more homes in the Ramat Shlomo neighbourhood in East Jerusalem, causing the US Vice President Joe Biden to condemn the move during his official visit to the region. The EU, United Nations and the PLO also express their disapproval, accusing Israel of jeopardising attempts to relaunch peace talks. On 10 March the Israeli Interior Minister Eli Yishai apologises for the "distress caused both inside the country and internationally." On the same day in an emergency meeting, the Arab League withdraws its support for talks to resume.
- On 11 March the Palestinian negotiator in the peace process Saeb Erekat announces the Palestinian government's decision to cancel indirect talks. Joe Biden accepts Yishai's apology and calls for dialogue to resume. On the same day, the Jerusalem Council confirms the news published by the newspaper *Haaretz* regarding a plan for the construction of 50,000 more homes in East Jerusalem. The Israeli Defence Minister Ehud Barak orders the closure of the West Bank borders for 48 hours following a warning from Israeli police of possible unrest due to the announcements.
- On 15 March Netanyahu declares that Israel will not suspend the construction of homes in East Jerusalem and asks the PNA and US to remain calm, assuring that the construction plans do not pose a threat for Palestinians. On the same day, the US Special Envoy George Mitchell cancels his tour

planned for the region, in a period of crisis in US-Israeli relations described as the worst in 35 years, since the Henry Kissinger and Yitzhak Rabin confrontation in 1975 over the Israeli presence in Sinai. On 23 March, in a speech before the annual meeting of AIPAC, the largest Jewish lobby in the US, Netanyahu defies Washington's request affirming that the "Jewish people were building Jerusalem 3,000 years ago and the Jewish people are building Jerusalem today. Jerusalem is not a settlement. It is our capital." After a closed-door meeting with Barack Obama, Netanyahu announces that the peace negotiations "may be delayed."

- On 24 March the Jerusalem Council confirms new plans for the construction of between 20 and 100 homes in Sheikh Jarrah, in East Jerusalem.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 14 March the Israeli government reports the capture in Ramallah of Mahhar Uda, a Hamas leader and founder of the al-Qassam Brigades, who has been wanted for over 10 years. Hamas accuses Fatah of collaborating in the arrest.
- On 15 March the Beis Yaakov, or Hurva (ruin) Synagogue, located in the Jewish quarter of the old city of Jerusalem and one of the holiest sites in Judaism, opens its doors after being closed for 62 years. The reopening provokes violent clashes on 16 March between Israeli police and Palestinian demonstrators, after Hamas and other radical factions call for a "day of rage."
- On 18 March a missile launched from Gaza hits southern Israel killing a Thai kibbutz worker, while Catherine Ashton is visiting the Strip. The Salafi militant group Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility for the attack, arousing suspicions that al-Qaeda is attempting to wrest control of the Strip from Hamas. On 19 March Israel responds by bombing a secret tunnel at the Egyptian border, a metal foundry and two areas in Khan Younis. On 22 March Israel launches a fresh attack, bombing another secret tunnel in Rafah, a day after Ban Ki-moon visits the Strip. On 24 March the Israeli air force bombs a hangar close to Jabalia, north of Gaza, from where the Israeli authorities believe the attack on 18 March was launched.

- On 20 March the Israeli army enters the West Bank village of Burin, near Nablus, to quell clashes between Palestinians and Jewish settlers in the Bracha settlement, killing two Palestinian protestors. On 21 March Israeli troops shoot two more Palestinians, who were attempting to stab an Israeli soldier in Hawara.

- On 22 March the Israeli Ambassador to the United Kingdom Ron Prosor is summoned by the British Foreign Ministry to be informed of the decision in London to expel an Israeli diplomat due to his connection with the false British passports used in the assassination of Hamas leader Mahmoud al-Mabhouh.

- On 25 March the UN Human Rights Council establishes an independent committee that, following recommendations set out in the Goldstone report, will evaluate the Israeli and Palestinian investigations into the alleged war crimes and other violations committed during Operation Cast Lead.

- On 26 March two Israeli soldiers are killed in an explosion in Khan-Younis. Two Palestinian soldiers are killed in the ensuing cross fire with the Israeli army. On 27 March Israel responds with a Tsahal raid on the town of Abbassan that leaves one dead and seven injured.

- On 28 March the Israeli police arrest Abbas Zaki, a longstanding Fatah member, together with 12 party militants, at a demonstration in Bethlehem on Palm Sunday. On 31 March Zaki and the other detainees refuse to appear before an Israeli military court refusing to recognise its legitimacy. Outside the court clashes erupt between the police and Palestinian demonstrators who demand the release of the arrested men.

April 2010

Israel

- On 4 April, for the first time since Hamas took power three years ago, Israel allows ten trucks to enter Gaza carrying clothing and footwear through the Kerem Shalom border crossing.

- On 6 April the Petah Tikva District Court sentences Rawi Sultani to five years and eight months in prison. The young Palestinian with Israeli citizenship was arrested in August 2009 for provid-

ing an agent of Hezbollah (identified as Salman Hareb) with information about the Israeli army's Chief of General Staff Gabi Ashkenazi.

- On 7 April the press reports Benjamin Netanyahu's decision not to attend the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, which begins on 12 April, after discovering that certain countries, led by Egypt and Turkey, intend to issue a formal request that Israel sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

- On 7 April the Israeli Foreign Minister Lieberman warns that if Ramallah goes ahead with plans to unilaterally declare a Palestinian state in 2011, Israel may annul past agreements with the PLO and annex parts of the West Bank.

- On 13 April a new law comes into force that gives the army authority to deport residents of the West Bank without a permit to their countries of origin, as well as transfer Palestinian citizens in the West Bank to the Gaza Strip. The law, which punishes illegal residence in Israeli-controlled territory with up to seven years in prison, is an amendment to the Prevention of Infiltration Law passed in 1969 to avoid illegal entry from Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt.

- On 15 April Israel's former Prime Minister Olmert is charged as the prime suspect in a bribery case for authorising the construction project for the Holyland property development, for which he received nearly a million dollars between 1993 and 2003, while he was the mayor of Jerusalem. The news comes a day after the arrest of another former mayor of Jerusalem, Uri Lupolianski, for his possible involvement in the scandal.

- On 22 April the US Special Envoy to the Middle East Mitchell arrives in the country on his first tour since the diplomatic crisis between Israel and the US began in March, as a consequence of the settlement expansion in East Jerusalem. On the same day Netanyahu states that he remains firmly opposed to a construction freeze.

Palestine

- On 15 April Hamas confirms the execution of two Palestinians charged with collaborating with Israel. This is the first execution carried out by Hamas since it took power in the Gaza Strip ten years ago. On 16 April the UN Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay

urges the authorities in Gaza to abolish the death penalty. On 19 April Hamas declares that it will continue to execute collaborators with Israel.

- On 20 April the Palestinian factions meet to discuss Israel's latest measure to authorise the deportation of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank and agree to call a protest march on 21 April, between Gaza and the Erez border crossing.

- On 29 April Hamas accuses Egypt of killing five Palestinians by pumping gas into a smuggling tunnel in Rafah on the night of 28 April.

Peace Negotiations

- On 23 April Benjamin Netanyahu launches a proposal to establish a Palestinian state that would not have East Jerusalem as its capital and with temporary borders on 60% of the West Bank as a step towards independence. On 24 April, in a speech before the Fatah Revolutionary Council, Mahmoud Abbas rejects the proposal.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 April Israel launches an air strike on Gaza in response to a rocket launch from the Strip into southern Israel.

- On 13 April four Palestinian militants are killed in a gunfight with Israeli soldiers at the border between Gaza and Israel, whilst defending against an Israeli attack. The terrorist group Islamic Jihad confirms the involvement of some of its members in clashes that take place hours after the Israel air force bombs various Hamas targets in Gaza. On 16 April a gunfight on the border between Gaza and Israel leaves one Palestinian dead.

- On 21 April clashes break out in the West Bank between the Israeli army and Palestinian citizens who are denied entry into a village near Nablus.

- On 25 April several television stations broadcast a short animation made by the Ezzedeen al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas, concerning the kidnapping of the Israeli Sergeant Gilad Shalit. The ambiguous language of the video in relation to the possible death of Shalit, captured by Hamas in June 2006, causes Hamas to denounce the cartoon. The party's leader Mahmoud Zahar assures the *Jerusalem Post*

on 27 April that Hamas “would never kill an Israeli soldier in captivity” and that the video “does not reflect the official position of Hamas.”

- On 26 April Israeli soldiers kill Ali Sweiti, a senior Hamas militant, on a raid in the West Bank. Sweiti was wanted for killing a police officer on the Israeli border six years ago.
- On 28 April a Palestinian man dies after suffering injuries from Israeli gunfire during a protest in Gaza against the “buffer zone,” a 150-metre security area around the border.

May 2010

Israel

- On 10 May Israel is formally invited to enter the OCDE together with Slovenia, Estonia and Chile, despite Palestinian objections.
- On 24 May the British media publishes a secret report declassified by the WikiLeaks web portal for *The Guardian*, according to which South Africa expressed interest during the mid seventies in an Israeli system for developing nuclear missiles. The Israeli President Shimon Peres, assures that the information has “no basis in reality.”
- On 27 May an unauthorised visit to Gaza from Israeli territory by a delegation of the European Parliament, in the region since 24 May, leads to the cancellation of meetings with leading Israeli dignitaries.
- On 28 May, in line with a ruling by the Supreme Court, Israel opens the connecting highway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Route 443, to Palestinian traffic for the first time since 2002. “For reasons of security” Palestinian users will have two entry points and four exit points and will not be able to use it to go directly to Ramallah.
- On 28 May Israel announces that it is preparing to arrest the 800 activists aboard nine vessels carrying 10,000 tons of humanitarian aid, which form the so-called “Freedom Flotilla.” The flotilla set sail the previous day from Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, with the intention of breaking the Israeli blockade on Gaza. On 31 May the Israeli army opens fire on the flotilla, killing at least 15 activists, and intercepts its cargo in international waters, 65 km from the Gaza coastline.

Turkey and Greece recall their ambassadors for consultations and Syria requests that the Arab League call an emergency meeting. In Istanbul hundreds of demonstrators try to storm the Israeli consulate.

Palestine

- On 9 May the press announces Hamas’s confirmation of two letters sent to Barack Obama in recent weeks asking him to end the siege around the Gaza Strip and to respect Gaza’s 2006 elections, won by Hamas.
- On 24 May Fathi Hamad, Interior Minister in the Gaza Strip, announces the arrest and deportation of a high-ranking Egyptian officer accused of spying.
- On 24 May Hamas announces that it will boycott local elections in the West Bank planned for 17 July 2010, demanding that the elections in the West Bank and Gaza take place simultaneously and only after achieving national reconciliation in Palestine. The Islamic Jihad also announces its refusal to participate in the elections, claiming they have been imposed by Fatah without consensus.
- On 29 May six Palestinians are killed after a gas cylinder explodes in one of the Rafah smuggling tunnels.

Peace Negotiations

- On 7 May, after a meeting between Mahmoud Abbas and the US Envoy George Mitchell, the chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat tells the media that fresh indirect peace talks have officially started. Erekat adds that direct talks can begin as soon as Israel freezes its settlement programme.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 13 May in Mazre al-Sharqiya in the West Bank, Israeli settlers open fire on a group of young Palestinians, who were throwing stones at their car, leaving one dead.
- On 21 May the Israeli army bombs two tunnels in southern Gaza and another in the north, without causing any casualties.
- On 21 May the Israeli army kills two armed Palestinians who had illegally crossed the border between Gaza and Israel at the Kissufim border crossing.

- On 23 May Israel approves a law known as the “Shalit Law” aimed at toughening conditions for Hamas and Islamic Jihad prisoners, in response to the continued kidnapping of the soldier Gilad Shalit. Hamas assures that it will not give in and its prisoners threaten to mutiny.
- On 26 May the Israeli air force bombs the abandoned Rafah airport and a Hamas training camp in Beit Hanoun in response to shots fired from the Strip at Israeli patrols.

June 2010

Israel

- On 1 June Israel arrests around 600 activists on the “Freedom Flotilla” on their arrival in Ashod, 16 hours after the Israel army’s attack on the convoy. The same day, after an emergency meeting, the UN Security Council calls for an impartial investigation into the attack and demands the release of the ships that have been held, although it does not issue a resolution of condemnation against Jerusalem. The Israeli Deputy Ambassador to the UN Daniel Carmon defends the Gaza blockade and describes the attack as a “preventative measure.” Israel announces the start of the deportation of the arrested activists and says it will prevent the Irish ship *Rachel Corrie*, which was delayed for technical reasons from arriving in Gaza. On 6 June the UN Secretary-General calls for an investigation into the attack to be carried out by a commission including representatives from Turkey – where most of the flotilla’s crew members are from– Israel and the US. On 7 June Israel announces that it will launch its own investigation. On 16 June the UN announces that it will accept the responsibility of distributing the aid transported by the “Freedom Flotilla.” On 20 June the Israeli government bows to international pressure and announces plans to ease the Gaza blockade. On 21 June the Israeli Defence Minister urges Ban Ki-moon to withdraw his call for an independent investigation under UN auspices, on hearing that a new flotilla composed of two ships, the *Julia* and the *Mariam*, is currently preparing to set sail from Lebanon.
- On 17 June around 100,000 Orthodox Jews protest in Jerusalem against

the Israeli Supreme Court's interference in their affairs and to declare the supremacy of the Torah over secular law. The protests come as a reaction to a Supreme Court ruling that prohibits discrimination between Ashkenazi and Sephardi children in a religious school in the West Bank settlement of Immanuel.

- On 21 June, despite pressure from the US and Netanyahu himself, the Jerusalem Municipal Planning Committee re-launches the "King's Garden" development plan for the construction of 1,000 new homes in Silwan, East Jerusalem, which involves the demolition of 20 illegally constructed Palestinian homes.

- On 22 June Israel launches a new satellite from the Palmachim base, manufactured by Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) and equipped with sophisticated imaging systems. The Ofek 9 belongs to a series of low-altitude rockets that Israel began to use at the end of the eighties to improve information on the Middle East.

- On 27 June the family of Sergeant Gilad Shalit, held by Hamas since 2006, begins a protest march towards Jerusalem to demand that the Israeli government negotiate his release.

- On 30 June several Israeli and Turkish media sources reveal that a secret meeting has been held between the Israeli Industry, Trade and Labour Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer and the Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu to deal with the crisis that has opened between the two countries following the attack on the "Freedom Flotilla." The meeting had been authorised by the Prime Minister Netanyahu without the knowledge of Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman, who says that the decision is humiliating for his party Yisrael Beiteinu and for Israeli diplomacy.

Palestine

- On 1 June Egypt opens the Rafah crossing to allow humanitarian aid to be taken into Gaza and Palestinian citizens to enter Egypt, in response to the Israeli attack on the "Freedom Flotilla."

- On 9 June the PNA President Mahmoud Abbas meets in Washington with Barack Obama to discuss how to re-launch indirect talks between Arabs and Israelis, following the attack on the humanitarian flotilla in Gaza. Obama announces aid for the Palestinian territories to the value of 320 million euros.

- On 10 June the Palestinian Council of Ministers indefinitely postpones the municipal elections set for 17 July in the West Bank, claiming the move is necessary for Palestinian unity. Hamas spokesman Fawzi Barhoum says that Fatah's internal conflicts are the sole reason for the cancellation.

- On 13 June an Iranian ship carrying volunteers and humanitarian aid leaves the port of Bandar Abbas destined for Gaza, despite Israeli warnings. On 18 June a second ship named *Toward Gaza* leaves Iran. On 28 June the Iranian Red Crescent Society announces its decision to cancel plans to deliver the aid, claiming it was denied access to pass through the Suez Canal by the canal's managing authority.

- On 28 June a group of 25 armed extremists sets fire to the installations of a UN children's summer camp in Nuseirat, in the south of the Gaza Strip. This is the second incident of this kind, the first of which took place on 23 May.

Peace Negotiations

- On 30 June the US Special Envoy to the Middle East Mitchell begins his fourth round of proximity talks between Israelis and Palestinians in Jerusalem.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 June three Hamas sympathisers, suspected of firing two rockets at Ashkelon, are killed in a bomb attack on Beit Lahia carried out by the Israeli air force. On 4 June at least four Qassam rockets launched from Gaza land in southern Israel.

- On 7 June five members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, the armed wing of Fatah, are killed in Nuseirat, Gaza, by an Israeli navy patrol. The men were carrying out underwater manoeuvres aimed, according to the Israeli army, at perpetrating an attack.

- On 14 June a Palestinian citizen kills an Israeli police officer and injures two more near Hebron.

July 2010

Israel

- On 1 July Benjamin Netanyahu declares in a televised speech that he is

willing to conditionally release 1,000 Palestinians in exchange for the Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit.

- On 7 July the government declassifies aerial photographs of various towns in south Lebanon, which show evidence of Hezbollah weapons storage.

- On 10 July a Moldovan-flagged ship, chartered by a Libyan charity run by the son of Muammar Gaddafi, leaves Greece heading for Gaza. The Israeli government warns that it will intercept the *Amalthea*, renamed the *al-Amal* (hope in Arabic), which is carrying 2,000 tons of food and medical supplies. On 13 July the *al-Amal* leaves for the port of el-Arish, in Sinai, monitored by Israeli patrol ships, after Egypt offers to accommodate the ship. On 14 July Egypt says it will collaborate in transporting the humanitarian aid by land.

- On 13 July the Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan expresses Armenia's interest in improving ties with Israel. Sargsyan's announcement represents a new phase in relations between the two countries, neither of which maintains an embassy in the other country. The worsening of relations between Israel and Turkey, which historically does not have friendly relations with Armenia, would be the key to a change in Jerusalem's priorities in the Caucasus and Yerevan's in the Middle East.

- On 23 July the UN Human Rights Council, despite Israeli opposition, appoints an independent committee to investigate the attack on the "Freedom Flotilla."

Palestine

- On 14 July representatives of Fatah and Hamas hold a meeting in Beirut to advance the Palestinian reconciliation process. The talks, led by Azzam Al-Ahmad, head of the Fatah bloc at the Palestinian Legislative Council (Parliament) and Osama Hamdan, the Hamas leader exiled in Lebanon, conclude with both sides pledging to hold regular talks in order to ratify the Egyptian proposal for reconciliation and set a definitive date for the Palestinian elections.

Peace Negotiations

- On 5 July the Israeli Defence Minister Ehud Barak meets with the Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad for the first

US-mediated peace talks since February. On 6 July Benjamin Netanyahu and Barack Obama meet in Washington after which Netanyahu states that "this is the moment to hold direct talks" with the Palestinians.

- On 18 July in Cairo the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak holds separate meetings with Mahmoud Abbas, Benjamin Netanyahu and George Mitchell, in an attempt to push forward direct peace talks between the Palestinians and Israelis.
- On 19 July, on an official visit to Israel and Palestine, the High Representative of the EU Catherine Ashton asks Jerusalem to put an end to the Gaza blockade and Hamas to release Sergeant Shalit, in an attempt to restart the peace process.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 12 July the Israeli army releases a report recognising that the attack on the "Freedom Flotilla" was marked by poor planning and operational mistakes, although it does not find enough evidence to proceed with trials against the military leaders involved.
- On 13 July one person is killed and five injured by shots fired by Tsahal at the border with Gaza.
- On 21 July an Islamic Jihad militant is killed and seven people are injured by shots fired by Israelis at the Gaza border.
- On 22 July the Israeli army shoots and kills a Palestinian attempting to enter a Jewish settlement in the West Bank without authorisation.
- On 30 July an air strike on Gaza, in response to a rocket launched at Ashkelon, kills a Hamas militant and injures 11 people.

August 2010

Israel

- On 2 August the UN Secretary-General announces his decision to establish an independent commission to investigate the Israeli attack on the "Freedom Flotilla," led by New Zealand former Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer. On 3 August Israel says it will cooperate with the commission, which will include one Turkish and one Israeli member.

- On 3 August four people are killed in fighting between Israeli and Lebanese soldiers when an Israeli border patrol attempts to uproot a tree in no man's land.
- On 5 August Israel returns three ships from the "Freedom Flotilla" to Turkey.
- On 5 August a court in Nazareth hands prison sentences to an Arab-Israeli citizen and two Druze citizens residing in the Golan Heights for spying for Syria. They are also accused of planning the kidnapping of a Syrian pilot who deserted to Israel in 1989.
- On 7 August the Israeli navy opens fire on a Lebanese fishing boat for invading restricted waters.

Palestine

- On 7 August Gaza's only power plant, which provides a third of the Strip's electricity, shuts down. The closure is due to an administrative dispute between the PNA and Hamas governments, who accuse one another of failing to pay for the fuel needed to operate the plant.

Peace Negotiations

- On 20 August Benjamin Netanyahu and Mahmoud Abbas agree to initiate the first direct peace talks in two years, which will take place in Washington in September. The head of the Palestinian delegation for the negotiations Saeb Erekat warns that the Palestinians will withdraw from the negotiating table if settlement construction is renewed after 26 September, when the moratorium decreed by Israel in 2009 expires.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 17 August two Israeli soldiers are injured by mortar shells fired from Gaza. On 18 August the Israeli air force bombs three secret tunnels in Rafah and an alleged weapons factory.
- On 31 August four Israelis are shot and killed while driving on Highway 60 in Kiryat Arba, in the West Bank by the al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas.

September 2010

Israel

- On 6 September the Russian De-

fence Minister Anatoliy Serdyukov and his Israeli counterpart Ehud Barak sign a military cooperation agreement in Moscow. Both countries agree to try to improve relations, damaged years before by Moscow's decision to sell arms to Syria and Iran.

- On 19 September the Israeli army announces its decision to authorise private vehicle imports into Gaza.
- On 22 September the report by the independent committee appointed by the UN Human Rights Council to investigate the attack on the "Freedom Flotilla" alongside the committee appointed in August by the Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, concludes that the attack constituted "grave violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law" and accuses Israel of failing to cooperate with the investigation and concealing evidence. The Israeli representative to the UN claims that the report lacks impartiality. On 29 September the Human Rights Council approves the report by 30 votes in favour, 15 abstentions and one vote against from the US.
- On 24 September the International Atomic Energy Agency votes against the Arab-sponsored resolution to force Israel to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), by 51 votes to 46.
- On 29 September the Israeli navy reports the detention of *Irene*, a Gaza-bound catamaran that set sail from Famagusta with nine Jewish activists aboard.

Palestine

- On 6 September Hamas declares that the PNA has arrested 35 of its members in the West Bank, following the attack in Kiryat Arba in the West Bank on 31 August.
- On 24 September in Gaza three days after a meeting called by the Islamic Jihad with all the Palestinian factions, representatives from Fatah and Hamas meet in Damascus in talks between Palestinian factions. After the meeting, both parties report a rapprochement in positions.

Peace Negotiations

- On 2 September Israelis and Palestinians begin their first direct peace talks for two years in Washington. Benjamin Netanyahu and Mahmoud Abbas

agree to hold regular meetings every two weeks. On the same day, Hamas, who have been excluded from the talks, along with 12 other groups in Gaza, threaten with attacks on Israel. On 14 September Netanyahu and Abbas hold a second meeting with Hillary Clinton in Sharm el-Sheikh.

- On 16 September Clinton's tour of the Middle East comes to an end without any changes regarding stances on Jewish settlement construction in the West Bank.

- On 26 September the 10-month moratorium on settlement construction in the West Bank expires with no sign of an Israeli renewal. Netanyahu asks Abbas not to withdraw from the negotiating table. Abbas insists on the need to extend the moratorium and delays a definitive response until hearing from the Arab League. On 29 September George Mitchell meets with Netanyahu and his Defence Minister Ehud Barak to offer Israel "guarantees" in exchange for a two month extension of the moratorium. Mitchell says the US will support Israel's military presence in Jordan Valley following a peace agreement with the Palestinians and will satisfy the country's security needs. The meeting ends without any advances being made. On 30 September the High Representative of the EU Catherine Ashton arrives in Tel Aviv to support Mitchell's efforts after meeting Hillary Clinton in Washington. On 30 September Mitchell holds a meeting with Mahmoud Abbas in which he is unable to persuade the Palestinian President to remain at the negotiating table, despite his offer to push for a definitive border demarcation and an economic and political umbrella for the PNA.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 10 September Israel bombs the Rafah tunnels injuring two Hamas militants in response to an attack launched from Gaza.

- On 12 September an air strike on Gaza kills three Palestinians in Beit Hanoun after the Israeli army reports a rocket launched from Gaza into southern Israel in the early hours of the morning.

- On 15 September one Palestinian is killed and six injured in an attack on the Rafah tunnels, in response to a

rocket and mortar attack launched from Gaza at Ashkelon.

- On 17 September in the West Bank the Israeli army kills Iyad Shilbayeh, one of the leaders of Hamas's armed wing, during a military operation in the Nur Shams refugee camp, near Tulkarm. On 21 September a rocket launched from Gaza lands in the Sha'ar Hanegev region in response to the attack.

- On 21 September the committee of experts appointed by the UN Human Rights Council, at the request of the Goldstone Report, to monitor the Israeli- and Hamas-led investigations into crimes against humanity committed during Operation Cast Lead concludes that neither of the parties has led a satisfactory investigation.

- On 22 September clashes break out between the Israeli police and Palestinian citizens in Silwan, East Jerusalem, after an Arab citizen with Israeli nationality is shot dead by a security guard. The incident arose after a group of Palestinians blocked and stoned the car in which the guard was patrolling. Later, in response to the young man's death, crowds throw stones at the Wailing Wall. The Israeli police responds by entering the nearby Temple Mount.

October 2010

Israel

- On 3 October an Israeli military court sentences three soldiers to three years' imprisonment for using a Palestinian child as a human shield during Operation Cast Lead.

- On 10 October the Council of Ministers approves a controversial amendment to the Law of Citizenship that requires non-Jewish applicants applying for Israeli nationality to swear their loyalty to Israel as a "Jewish and democratic state." 6,000 Israelis protest in Tel Aviv against the action. On 18 October Benjamin Netanyahu orders the law to be reformed to also include Jewish applicants.

- On 15 October Israel launches tenders for the construction of 238 homes in Ramot and in Pisgat Zeev, in East Jerusalem, beyond the 1967 Green Line.

- On 22 October the *Jerusalem Post* reports the Israeli government's refusal to respond to the United Nations' request to build new schools in Tel al-

Hawa, in the south of Gaza, maintaining that they would be located on Hamas-controlled territory and in the vicinity of Hamas military installations.

- On 27 October the Arab-Israeli writer Amir Makhoul pleads guilty before a court in Haifa of spying for Hezbollah. Makhoul was arrested in May by the Shabak, Israel's internal secret service.

Palestine

- On 13 October Egypt grants permission for the humanitarian aid convoy *Viva Palestina* to dock at the al-Arish port, thus allowing it to reach Gaza.

- On 29 October thousands of Islamic Jihad supporters rally in Gaza to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the movement chanting "Death to America and Israel" and defending armed struggle and the destruction of the State of Israel. Abdullah Shallah, the movement's leader, addresses the crowd from Damascus over the telephone and attacks the PNA and the peace talks.

Peace Negotiations

- On 1 October Mitchell and Ashton meet respectively with Mahmoud Abbas and Benjamin Netanyahu in a last-ditch effort to keep the peace process alive. Parallel to this, Netanyahu's refusal, under pressure from sectors of Likud and its coalition associates, to extend the moratorium on the settlements, causes Barack Obama to issue a warning that the US may raise its veto in the United Nations Security Council on a resolution for the unilateral creation of a Palestinian State.

- On 9 October the Arab League, at a meeting in Sirte, backs Abbas' proposal to ask the US to support the unilateral creation of a Palestinian State that includes all of the West Bank. It also supports Palestine's withdrawal from the negotiating table, although it gives the US a month to persuade Israel to halt the settlements.

- On 13 October Yasser Abed Rabbo, Secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, tells *Haaretz* that the organisation would be prepared to recognise a Jewish State if the US mediation proposes a map based on the 1967 borders. This offer would comply with one of the demands made by Benjamin Netanyahu for the extension of the moratorium on the Jewish

settlements, but contradicts statements made by the chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat, who declared the previous day that the Palestinians "would never recognise a Jewish State."

- On 17 October Benjamin Netanyahu announces he will resume negotiations with Hamas to work towards Gilad Shalit's release.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 4 October a group of Israeli settlers set fire to a mosque in Beit Fajjar, south of Bethlehem.
- On 8 October David Be'eri, leader of an Israeli extreme rightwing organisation, runs over and injures several youths in the Silwan district in East Jerusalem, who were throwing stones at his car.
- On 17 October two Palestinian militants are killed in Gaza during an Israeli air strike targeting terrorists preparing to launch rockets from as-Sudaniya.
- On 27 October clashes erupt between the Israeli police and Palestinian citizens protesting against a demonstration of ultra-orthodox Jews in Umm al-Fahm, in Haifa.

November 2010

Israel

- On 3 November on an official visit to Israel the British Foreign Minister William Hague meets with his counterpart Avigdor Lieberman and commits to rectifying the British law on universal jurisdiction, under which Israeli leaders accused of participating in war crimes can be arrested on British soil. The pledge coincides with a decision taken by Israeli politicians, military officials and diplomats not to attend the annual high-level meeting between the two countries, in protest against the law passed by the previous Labour government.
- On 3 November the Israeli government decides to suspend cooperation with UNESCO in protest against the organisation's decision to consider that the Jewish holy sites, Rachel's Tomb and the Tomb of the Patriarchs, are also mosques. As a consequence both sites have to be withdrawn from Israel's list of national heritage sites.

- On 8 November Israel announces the construction of 1,300 Jewish homes in Har Homa, a neighbourhood of East Jerusalem with a majority Arab population. The decision intensifies opposition from Palestinians and mediating countries.

- On 10 November Israel arrests the Vice President of the Palestinian Legislative Council and Hamas member Mahmoud Ramahi in el-Bireh, Ramallah. Ramahi was arrested in 2006 in connection with the kidnapping of Gilad Shalit and was released after 32 months in prison in May 2009. This arrest comes weeks after another Hamas member Hatem Qafaish was arrested in Hebron. Hamas claims that the arrests are an attempt to boycott the Palestinian reconciliation talks.

- On 14 November Israel approves the absorption of 8,000 Ethiopian Christian *Falash Muras* of Jewish origin, who are located in a camp in Gundar, in the northeast of Israel.

- On 14 November Benjamin Netanyahu announces Israel's plans to build a border fence between Israel and Egypt and a holding centre to stop traffickers and infiltrators crossing the border, accusing Egypt of not doing enough to control the border.

- On 17 November the Council of Ministers approves the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Ghajar, a town located on the border between Israel, Lebanon and Syria, handing control over the town to UNIFIL.

- On 22 November the Knesset (parliament) approves a bill by 65 votes in favour and 33 against under which either a two thirds parliamentary majority or a popular referendum is necessary to ratify agreements signed between the government and neighbouring countries that involve exchanging land for peace.

- On 29 November Tamir Pardo is appointed the new director of Mossad to replace Meir Dagan.

- On 30 November in Dura to the south of Hebron Israeli troops arrest Nayef Rajoub, the former Palestinian Religious Affairs Minister, Hamas member and brother of the Fatah leader, Jibril Rajoub. Seven others are also arrested.

Palestine

- On 9-10 November Fatah and Hamas representatives meet in Damascus to

continue with reconciliation talks. The meeting fails to achieve its main aim: to unify the Hamas-run security apparatus in Gaza with that of Fatah in the West Bank.

Peace Negotiations

- On 11 November in exchange for an Israeli extension of its settlement construction freeze, Hillary Clinton offers Benjamin Netanyahu a series of pledges that includes the delivery of 20 F-35 fighter jets, an extensive bilateral security agreement if a peace agreement is reached with the Palestinians, the US veto on anti-Israeli resolutions in the Security Council and pressure on Iran to stop its nuclear programme. On 14 November Netanyahu presents Washington's proposal to the Israeli cabinet. On 17 November Benjamin Netanyahu delays the Israeli Security Cabinet's vote on a new 90-day settlement construction moratorium in the West Bank, on discovering that Washington's pledge does not include Israel's demands to exclude East Jerusalem from the moratorium, a point that Netanyahu and Clinton had discussed in the meeting on 11 November. On 21 November 4,000 settlers protest against Netanyahu's consideration of approving a new moratorium.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 3 November a leader of the Army of Islam, a terrorist group linked to al-Qaeda and a rival of Hamas, is killed in an Israeli air strike on Gaza. Mohammed Jamal al-Nimnim orchestrated various attacks on Israel in recent years. On 17 November Islam Yassin, another high-ranking militant in the Army of Islam, and his brother, are killed in an Israeli air strike on Gaza. According to Israeli sources, both al-Nimnim and Islam were involved in a plan to kidnap Israeli citizens in Sinai.
- On 7 November Bedouins in the town of Rahat clash with Israeli police throwing stones in protest at the demolition of an illegal mosque.

December 2010

Israel

- On 1 December Israel authorises the construction of 625 new homes in

Pisgat Zeev, in East Jerusalem, two days after authorising 130 new homes in the neighbouring district of Gilo.

- On 2 December at least 40 prison workers being evacuated from a fire on Mount Carmel are killed when their bus overturns. The fires, described as one of the worst in Israel's history, destroyed 50 Km² of forest land. Benjamin Netanyahu calls for international cooperation as the fire burns out of control razing the Beit Oren Kibbutz to the ground, forcing 17,000 to evacuate and cutting off several highways leading to Haifa. On 5 December the fire is brought under control. The opposition blames the government for the country's lack of resources and preparation to deal with this kind of catastrophe. On 6 December a young man from Ussafiya confesses to being responsible for the fire after leaving coals from a pipe in the forest.

- On 8 December Israel announces that it will ease the Gaza blockade, allowing exports of manufactured goods and agricultural products. Hamas claims that the measure, praised by the International Quartet, is merely a publicity stunt.

- On 23 December in an interview with Al-Jazeera, the *WikiLeaks* founder Julian Assange reveals that his portal is soon to publish 3,700 cables containing secret and controversial documents that affect Israel, especially in relation to the 2006 conflict with Hezbollah and with January's assassination of the Hamas leader Mahmoud al Mabhouh in Dubai. In recent months *WikiLeaks* has filtered over 250,000 cables that have embarrassed several governments worldwide, particularly that of the US, but until now very few of the infiltrations have affected Israel.

- On 30 December an unprecedented trial sees the former President Moshe Katsav sentenced to 16 years in prison by the Court of Tel Aviv for two cases of rape and other sex crimes committed against various employees, during his terms as President and Minister of Tourism.

Palestine

- On 27 December Fatah asks Hamas to accelerate its efforts to achieve Palestinian reconciliation and thereby avoid a fresh Israeli offensive on Gaza, coinciding with the second anniversary of Operation Cast Lead.

- On 28 December Fatah announces its decision to suspend one of its strong-

men, the former security chief for Gaza Mohammed Dahlan, from all political activity, pending an internal investigation launched to determine the legitimacy of Dahlan's fortune, as well as an alleged military coup attempt on the PNA.

- On 29 December the press reports that Saeb Erekat, the chief Palestinian negotiator for the peace process, has decided to present a resolution before the UN Security Council that demands the immediate end to Israeli settlements on Palestinian territory.

- On 31 December Mahmoud Abbas and his Brazilian counterpart, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, announce the opening of a Palestinian embassy in Brasilia, in Brazil, the first of its kind in the Western hemisphere.

Peace Negotiations

- On 1 December Ismail Haniyeh declares that Hamas would be willing to accept a peace agreement with Israel if it were approved in a referendum by Palestinians in Gaza, the West Bank and the Diaspora.

- On 9 December the head of the Israeli negotiating team Isaac Molho holds meetings in Washington with Hillary Clinton and George Mitchell in an attempt to re-launch peace talks. On 10 December Clinton holds another meeting with Saeb Erekat, as well as private talks with the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, who meets in Cairo with Hosni Mubarak and the Arab Peace Initiative Follow-up Committee on 8 and 11 December respectively.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 December the army reports the death of two Islamic Jihad militants, who were trying to plant explosive devices at the separation fence between Israel and Gaza.

- On 3 December clashes break out in Issawiya, in East Jerusalem, between the Israeli police and demonstrators called by the Sheikh Jarrah Solidarity Movement, a neighbourhood in East Jerusalem with a majority Arab population. The protests are against the poor conditions suffered by local residents, the increasing evictions and the expansion of Jewish settlements.

- On 11 December two Palestinians are killed and an Israeli soldier injured

during a gunfight on the border between Israel and Gaza.

- On 21 December two militants from the Ezzedein al-Qassam Brigades are injured in an Israeli attack on Khan Younis. This and another five attacks on Jabalia, Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun, Zeitoun and a secret smuggling tunnel in Rafah, are in response to shells fired from Gaza into southern Israel on 20 December.

- On 24 December 80 Palestinians dressed as Santa Claus clash with Israeli soldiers in Bilin in protest against the separation fence in the West Bank.

- On 26 December two members of the al-Quds Brigades, linked with the Islamic Jihad, are killed in a gunfight with Israeli soldiers in Khuza'a in Gaza, while attempting to plant explosives near the separation fence.

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The New York Times

United Nations News Centre

Chronology of the Barcelona Process

January

1 January 2010

Spanish EU Presidency

Brussels: Spain takes over the Presidency at a key moment for Europe with the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty. The new Presidency's priority is to assure a fast and full enforcement of the Treaty, supporting the new institutions in the implementation of the External Action Service and the solidarity clause. The Spanish Presidency's programme tackles the process of recovering from the economic crisis and achieving a sustainable and balanced growth; the strengthening of its role as a responsible and supportive player in the international order; the development of a "Europe of rights and freedoms;" and the promotion of citizen participation in the life of the Community.

www.eu2010.es

12 January 2010

UfM

Brussels: During the Senior Officials meeting of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the Jordanian Ambassador Ahmad Masa'deh is designated Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the UfM. The Secretariat will be established in the Royal Palace of Pedralbes in Barcelona. The agenda for the UfM meeting includes a discussion on the adoption of the Statutes of the Permanent Secretariat and the working programme for 2010.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/cm01/cm01052.en10.pdf>

20-21 January 2010

ARLEM

Barcelona: The first official meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM) gathers rep-

resentatives of the UfM, the European institutions and local and regional authorities from the three shores of the Mediterranean. ARLEM will lend added impetus to Euro-Mediterranean dialogue, both as an instrument for fostering local democracy in the region and as a tool for contributing to the exchange of best practice. The Assembly consists of equal numbers of local and regional representatives from the EU Member States and countries of the Mediterranean rim, as well as members of the Committee of Regions (CoR). The ARLEM programme for 2010 includes urban and territorial development, decentralisation, information society and support for small and medium-sized enterprises.

www.cor.europa.eu

22 January 2010

EMPA

Rabat: Under the Presidency of the Jordanian Senate, representatives of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA) officially celebrate the nomination of Ahmad Masa'deh as Secretary General of the UfM. The Assembly highlights the urgency for all partners to adopt the UfM Secretariat Statutes. It also reiterates that the EMPA is an essential tool for strengthening democracy and will monitor the implementation of the UfM Working Programme for 2010 and projects, as a legitimate parliamentary institution of the UfM.

27 January 2010

Human Rights

Amman: In the fifth round of the Human Rights, Governance and Democracy Subcommittee between Jordan and the EU, participants review the progress of the Action Plan on human rights. Jordan is the first of 40 Countries engaged in

human rights discussions with the EU in the context of the ENP. The human rights dialogue with Jordan addresses home-grown reforms, such as the reform of the electoral framework, freedom of the media, freedom of expression and women's rights.

http://eeas.europa.eu/jordan/docs/2010_2701_human_rights_subcom_en.pdf

27 January 2010

EU-Jordan

Madrid: The Spanish Prime Minister Zapatero and King Abdullah of Jordan meet to discuss the possibility of an advanced status to be included in the new Action Plan between Jordan and the EU, after the current one expires in June 2010.

February

4 February 2010

Foreign Affairs

Brussels: During the EP Committee on Foreign Affairs meeting, Spanish Foreign Minister Moratinos announces the priorities of the Spanish Presidency in Europe's relations with its eastern and southern neighbours: the development of Morocco's advanced status and improved relations with Egypt in North Africa; and the peace process in collaboration with Catherine Ashton in the Middle East.

10-11 February 2010

Enterprise

Brussels: The Working Party on Euro-Mediterranean Industrial Cooperation meets to assess the progress in implementing the 2009-2010 work programme and plan the next steps. The meeting brings together delegations

from all the Mediterranean Partner Countries, EU Member States and other members of the UfM, with both public and private sectors represented, including business associations, international organisations and projects. Participants exchange information and take decisions upon future progress in the six areas included in the work programme, namely: the Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Enterprise, investment promotion, market access, innovation, textiles and clothing and sustainable industrial development.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/international/files/2010_02_10_11_final_report_en.pdf

10-11 February 2010

Civil Protection

Cairo: The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Programme for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters (PPRD South) organises a training workshop with the EC entitled "Disaster Risk Reduction: Mechanisms and Methodologies in Civil Protection." The workshop is addressed to high-level officials from the Civil Protection Authorities of the Partner Countries in order to reinforce disaster risk reduction at the regional and local level. During the meeting, participants examine the circumstances linking risk to disaster and analyse the concept of risk mitigation focusing on prevention rather than response.

www.unisdr.org/preventionweb/files/12579_DRRWSAagendaENG.pdf

17-18 February 2010

EESC

Brussels: The EESC and heads of Economic and Social Councils (ESCs) from the Euromed region discuss the foundations for a more robust participation of civil society organisations in the UfM. During the meeting, the presidents of the councils from the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, including Palestine and Israel, point out the urgency of tackling pollution, migration-related problems and the importance of enhancing business cooperation between the EU and the region.

17-18 February 2010

Agadir Agreement

Rabat: Agadir Agreement Trade Ministers hold their second meeting to discuss

trade cooperation. A number of resolutions are approved that aim at driving the EU-funded project forward in achieving its objectives and encouraging the private sector to benefit from the opportunities and advantages provided in the Euromed area. The resolutions include facilitating exchanges and investments; encouraging industrial and commercial integration in accordance with the Agadir Agreement; setting an agenda with performance indicators to coordinate trade and other laws; and proceeding with the Euromed rules of origin in accordance with the Agreement.

www.agadiragreement.org

20-22 February 2010

SMEs

Damascus: The Euro-Arab Conference to Support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) takes place with the co-operation of the Arab League and the EU. The meeting is aimed at strengthening collaboration and existing partnerships between European and Arab nations in the SME sector. The objective is to maximise the benefits of the existing programmes and funds launched by governments on both sides to assist with SMEs in development and rehabilitation. The establishment of the Euro-Arab Business Council for Small & Medium Enterprises is recommended in the final conclusions of the meeting.

22 February 2010

Environment

Brussels: Thanks to the success of the Mediterranean Hot Spot Investment Programme – Project Preparation and Implementation Facility (MeHSIP PPIF) – the EU approves the second phase of the programme. With loan commitments from the European Investment Bank (EIB) the EC will provide 6.2 million euros to help Partner Countries in the planning of pollution reduction infrastructures that meet the required standards for international financial intervention. The technical assistance budget facility is a concrete contribution in the Horizon 2020 de-pollution initiative.

24-25 February 2010

Women

Tunis: A forum takes place organised by the UMCE-BusinessMed, within the

framework of the EU-funded Invest in Med project and in collaboration with GTZ and CNFCE-UTICA, entitled: "How to create new opportunities for women within the Mediterranean" aimed at boosting the participation of women in business. The forum is divided in three sessions: networking and regional programmes opening new horizons for SMEs; appropriate tools and new opportunities to promote better market access; and SME financing, summary of the final outcomes of the forum and possibilities of generating business opportunities.

www.invest-in-med.eu

24-25 February 2010

Heritage

Palermo: Euromed Heritage presents a training workshop and the regional conference of the Euromed Heritage 4 programme. The event provides a platform for around 100 actors from civil society, national authorities and professionals in the field of cultural heritage, youth, education and tourism to present the latest theories, methodologies and good practice in mobilising civil society concerning cultural heritage and their impact on its healthy development within the Euromed region.

www.euromedheritage.net

March

2 March 2010

Neighbourhood

Brussels: The EU allocates 3 billion euros for the period 2011-2013 in order to reinforce regional and cross-border cooperation and support political and economic reforms between the EU and its neighbours. Funding is also given to support projects in areas like climate change, transport, energy and the environment, within the framework of the ENP.

2-3 March 2010

Local Authorities

Cordoba: The first EU-Morocco Forum of Local Authorities takes place, organised by the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity (FAMSI). The aims of the Forum include contributing to establishing the contents of the EU-Morocco Summit with regard

to key issues for local governments of these territories, as well as an increase in decentralised cooperation and the development of an agenda involving local EU governments and Morocco.

www.commed-cglu.org

4 March 2010

UfM

Barcelona: Foreign Ministers from Spain, France, Egypt and Jordan, the Secretary General of the Arab League, Amr Moussa, the European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy, Stefan Füle, as well as other local authorities attend the official inauguration of the Permanent Secretariat of the UfM and the presentation of its Secretary General, Ahmad Masa'deh. On 3 March, in a Senior Official Meeting, the Statutes of the Permanent Secretariat are approved.

4-7 March 2010

ALF

Barcelona: Over 1,000 civil society organisations from the 43 countries of the UfM share good practices on intercultural dialogue during the forum organised by the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF). For the first time the national civil society networks of the ALF are brought together and have the chance to share ideas and develop new partnerships and projects. The main topics of debate, plenary sessions and workshops concern the fields of: education, artistic collaboration, coexistence, migration and religion. Participants agree on a common roadmap for restoring confidence in shared values.

www.euromedalex.org

6 March 2010

Enterprise

Granada: For the first time, European and Moroccan entrepreneurs hold a summit to discuss economic relations between the EU and Morocco. The meeting focuses on renewable energy, transport and infrastructure. In their final declaration they highlight the added value that they can bring to the new phase of relations between the EU and the Kingdom of Morocco and they ask for greater involvement of financial institutions, including the EIB, in financing projects in the industrial and technological sectors.

7 March 2010

EU-Morocco

Granada: The EU-Morocco Summit establishes a roadmap for future cooperation after the adoption of the advanced status. Both sides commit to moving forward in the following areas: creation of an EU-Morocco Joint Parliamentary Committee; participation of Morocco in EU programmes; availability of substantial, additional funds to Morocco under the ENPI for the period 2011-2013; restrictions on trade in services and right of establishment; development of green and renewable energies, starting from the national solar plan that aims to meet 42% of the country's energy needs; improvement of the connections with trans-European transport and energy networks. As the current action plan expires in 2010, they agree on giving the new document an operational content to achieve the aims of the advanced status. Participants also discuss certain political questions, namely: the Middle East issue, the UfM, the situation in the Sahel, immigration and the Sahara.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/fr/er/113200.pdf

8 March 2010

Agriculture

Istanbul: During their 8th Meeting, the Ministers of Agriculture of the CIHEAM Member Countries discuss the effects of climate change on agricultural production in the Mediterranean region. Among the actions to be taken, they underscore the importance of water availability for farmers in order to improve food safety and security, increase crop and livestock production and promote the economic development of rural areas.

www.ciheam.org

10-11 March 2010

Human Rights

Brussels: During the 3rd annual political dialogue meeting, representatives of Egypt and the EU discuss human rights and democracy, freedom of expression and association and steps taken in the EU and in Egypt to tackle intolerance and religious and minority discrimination. The political dialogue was launched after Egypt and the EU agreed on a Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan in

2007 as a policy framework for cooperation in a number of fields of activities, from scientific research to economic, industrial, energy and environmental joint activities.

13-14 March 2010

EMPA

Amman: The 6th plenary session of the EMPA focuses on the Middle East Peace Process, condemning new Israeli housing projects in East Jerusalem as a dangerous settlement building policy that undermines the two-state solution. The Assembly also approves its first operational budget and sets up a permanent secretariat. The proposal to transform the Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) into the Mediterranean branch of the EIB does not achieve consensus. Jordan hands over the EMPA Presidency to Italy until March 2011. The priorities of the future Presidency are democracy and human rights promotion, tackling environmental issues and immigration flows. Croatia and Montenegro, as members of the UfM, join the Assembly for the first time. On this occasion the EMPA changes its name to Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean (PA-UfM).

15-17 March 2010

Women

Brussels: In the framework of the EU-funded programme "Enhancing Equality between Men and Women in the Euromed Region," representatives from southern and northern Euromed countries hold a round table to examine and validate the results of the analyses carried out on the situation of women in each of the partner countries. The nine national reports that are presented allow the assessment of the legal and judicial framework of each country and the efforts each has made to strengthen human rights in general and those of women in particular. They also include a section dedicated to boosting CEDAW and ensuring the implementation of the follow-up to the Istanbul Process. Priorities are established to improve human rights, ensure equality between men and women and fight against gender-based violence.

www.euromedgenderequality.org

16 March 2010

EU-Syria

Damascus: EU High Representative Ashton meets President Al-Assad to boost the EU's influence in the region and to resume EU-Syria negotiations on the Association Agreement. She also calls on Syria and Israel to resume indirect peace talks and expresses the EU's concern over human rights.

30 March 2010

EU-Tunisia

Tunis: During his first visit to Tunisia, EU Commissioner for Enlargement and ENP Stefan Füle signs a memorandum of understanding on the new National Indicative Programme (NIP). The budget of 240 million euros for the period 2011-2013 will be spent in four priority areas: employment, integration, businesses and justice. The following topics are discussed: the advanced status, previously proposed by Tunisia, financial and technical cooperation, security in the region and issues related to the UfM.

30-31 March 2010

TAIEX

Cairo: The EU-funded Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX) organises a workshop on the fight against cybercrime to discuss the legal tools in the ENPI South countries. It gathers 245 participants nominated by the respective ministry or national authority of the beneficiary country. The aims are to present the phenomenon of cybercrime, discuss the legal framework, and focus on responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies and Internet service providers.
<http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taiox>

31 March 2010

ICT

Brussels: During the third high-level policy meeting, aimed to help sustainable e-Infrastructures across the Arab world, the Arab Scientific Research and Education Network (ASREN) is launched. ASREN is aimed at creating investment in scientific research and development in universities. It marks an important step towards the achievement of a long-term sustainability of e-Infrastructures in the Mediterranean and the Gulf, potentially serving a population of over 250 million people.
www.eumedconnect2.net

April

7 April 2010

Aviation

Amman: Participants in the 1st MEDA Joint Aviation Authority Workshop reach a consensus on the establishment of the Joint Mediterranean Aviation Authorities (JMAA) proposed by the Euromed Aviation Project. According to the conclusion of the workshop, deep support and involvement of the EC and the European Aviation Safety Agency are felt to be essential to the success and duration of the JMAA. Some consider in particular that the EASA should be directly involved in the rulemaking and standardisation processes, as well as deploying expertise.
www.euromedtransport.org

13 April 2010

Water

Barcelona: The 4th Euromed Conference on Water brings together Ministers from the 43 UfM countries and representatives of the EC and the Arab League, as well as of civil society and financial institutions, in order to approve the Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM). However, a disagreement between the Arab and Israeli blocs over a reference to the Palestinian "occupied territories" prevents the elaboration of a common document on water management. The meeting is also an opportunity to discuss solutions to common water issues such as climate change and extreme phenomena like droughts and floods.
www.medaquaministerial2010.net/

21-23 April 2010

Health

Rome: Some 200 people – experts and representatives from international organisations and officers from National Public Health Institutes and Ministries of Health of countries in the EU co-funded EpiSouth Network – attend the EpiSouth Conference on Communicable Diseases and Public Health in the Mediterranean and Balkans. The conference focuses on the role played and the added value provided by public health networks in reference to training in field/applied epidemiology, cross-border epidemic intelligence, vaccine preventable diseases in migrant populations and cross-border emerging zoonoses.
www.episouth.org/doc/Agenda_final.pdf

23-26 April 2010

Politics and Security

La Valletta: The 28th Malta Seminar for Euro-Mediterranean Diplomats, organised by the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies and the EC, focuses on a range of issues including globalisation, trade and investment, energy security and the contribution of civil society and the media to Mediterranean cooperation. The Meeting's conclusions highlight the importance of the contribution of civil society to regional cooperation.
www.euromed-seminars.org.mt/

27 April 2010

EU-Egypt

Luxembourg: At the 6th Meeting of the EU-Egypt Association Council, Spanish Foreign Minister Moratinos, Enlargement and ENP Commissioner Füle and the Egyptian Foreign Minister Aboul Gheit gather to discuss the progress made by Egypt in its social, economic and political programmes, its role in the Middle East peace process and the forthcoming UfM summit scheduled for June, which was later postponed to November and finally cancelled. The other areas of common interest that are discussed are: Sudan, Somalia, Yemen and Iraq. They also examine Egypt's involvement in the foreign aspect of the Europe 2020 programme, which will guide EU economic growth over the next decade.

30 April 2010

UfM

Brussels: A resolution giving support to the UfM has been approved by the EP Foreign Affairs Committee. Members stress that regional conflicts such as those in the Middle East, Cyprus and the Western Sahara must not limit sectoral and multilateral cooperation. It concedes that building the Neighbourhood Policy in the Mediterranean region on bilateral relations rather than on a global approach has delayed progress in integration and democratic reform. According to the resolution, a major part of the UfM's new projects must be devoted to teaching, school and university exchanges and research, including upgrading the Erasmus Mundus programmes for the Mediterranean. The institutional architecture of the UfM will not be complete without parliamentary scrutiny of the process, which the

resolution says should be devolved to the EMPA, which in turn should become the parliamentary assembly of the UfM.

May

2-3 May 2010

Local Authorities

Barcelona: The 2nd Forum of Local and Regional Authorities of the Mediterranean aims at ensuring the contribution of the territorial authorities to the construction of a better balanced, more prosperous Euro-Mediterranean area. The meeting should allow local and regional authorities to share different perspectives ahead of the 2nd UfM Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in Barcelona in June; to establish contact with the new Secretary General of the UfM; and to progress in the construction of a regional Mediterranean agenda which will guide the Forum's future demands and actions. www.commed-cglu.org/spip.php?article494

5-6 May

EU-Morocco

Brussels: The official launch of the EU-Morocco Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is attended by Commissioner Füle. The implementation of Morocco's advanced status with the EU, progress on democratisation and regionalisation of the Moroccan state, and the management of migration between the EU and Morocco are the key topics discussed in the ensuing debate. The purpose of the new body is to strengthen ties between the EP and its Moroccan counterpart (the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives and Chamber of Councillors).

6 May 2010

EU-Israel

Brussels: The EU and Israel sign an agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (CAA), which will facilitate market access by eliminating technical barriers to trade with respect to industrial products. The agreement also offers Israel certain benefits of the internal market, while offering EU exporters easier exporting procedures to Israel. Israel is the first non-candidate country to sign such an agreement.

10 May 2010

FEMIP

Valencia: The 8th FEMIP Conference tackles the issue of energy in the Mediterranean Region. The meeting brings together representatives of the private sector, fund managers, top officials from international financial institutions, energy experts and grid operators. The Conference sessions focus on the different facets of the energy challenge in the Mediterranean and the importance of: an institutional, regulatory, economic and financial framework; innovation to encourage energy efficiency; and development and integration of the electricity generated from renewable energy sources into existing grids. www.eib.org

10 May 2010

EU-Turkey

Brussels: The 48th EU-Turkey Association Council meeting provides a timely opportunity to review EU-Turkey relations. The EU notes progress made by Turkey in its preparations in the framework of the negotiating process. Overall, at this stage, out of 35 negotiating chapters, 12 have been opened and one provisionally closed. The EU underlines that reforms and substantial efforts are still needed in several areas, such as judicial reform and the reform of public administration, the fight against corruption, effective protection of citizens' rights, freedom of expression and of religion, respect for property rights, respect for and protection of minorities and strengthening of cultural and women's rights. The EU reiterated Turkey's obligation of full, non-discriminatory implementation of the Additional Protocol to the Association Agreement and the importance of progress in the normalisation of bilateral relations between Turkey and all Member States, including the Republic of Cyprus.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/114363.pdf

11-12 May 2010

Energy

Valencia: During the Ministerial Meeting on the Mediterranean Solar Plan, the European Commissioner for Energy Oettinger affirms that countries of the southern Mediterranean need clean energy for their social and economic de-

velopment, thus stressing the EC's support for the plan as the "cooperation flagship" with the southern Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Solar Plan is an important step towards a stronger cooperation in the field of renewable energies. It should develop 20 GW of new renewable energy production capacities and achieve significant energy savings around the Mediterranean by 2020, thus addressing both supply and demand.

11 May 2010

EU-Tunisia

Brussels: The EU and Tunisia hold their 8th Association Council meeting in Brussels with the participation of the representatives of the EU Spanish Presidency, the ENP Commissioner and the Tunisian Foreign Minister. In order to strengthen EU-Tunisian relations through an advanced status they agree to establish an ad hoc working group, which will be tasked to work on a roadmap. The advanced statute will focus on more intensive political dialogue, legislative alignment and a comprehensive and detailed trade agreement.

13 May 2010

University

Portoroz: President Mifsud of the Euro-Mediterranean University (EMUNI) and Secretary General Hachem of the Association of Arab Universities sign a memorandum of understanding for collaboration between UfM Universities. The agreement plans the creation of a joint commission to develop practical and concrete activities of support and internationalisation for universities wishing to cooperate on UfM projects. Besides these activities, a Mediterranean Erasmus and a programme similar to Erasmus for Arab countries to partner the EU Erasmus programme are discussed.

www.emuni.si

14-16 May 2010

Euromed Civil Forum

Alicante: The Euro-Mediterranean Civil Forum gathers some 250 people from independent organisations and civil society representatives from various countries within the Mediterranean Basin. The forum's final document contains recommendations encouraging the promotion of equality between individuals

– in particular between men and women
– and between the region's states. It stresses that the progress of democracy requires an end to the conflicts that hinder the region's stability and asks the leaders of the UfM to demand Israel that respect international resolutions and put an end to the occupation and colonisation of Palestine. It also emphasises the importance of applying mechanisms to ensure that all commitments with regard to human rights, good governance and democracy are respected in the UfM countries.

www.euromed.eurosur.org

17-18 May 2010

UfM Forum

Barcelona: A high-level seminar, organised by the IEMed in collaboration with EUISS within the framework of the ENPI South European programme, gathers experts, academics and officials from the Euro-Mediterranean countries to discuss "The Union for the Mediterranean: Development Perspectives in a Multi-polar World." The Forum seeks to encourage a productive debate on the coordination and cooperation mechanisms between the bilateral dynamic, the ENP and the multilateral dynamic, as well as the UfM. The meeting produces proposals for four main projects: De-pollution of the Mediterranean; Maritime and Land Highways; Alternative Energies: Mediterranean Solar Plan; and the Mediterranean Business Development Initiative.

19-20 May 2010

Tourism

Barcelona: Ministers of Tourism from the UfM countries gather to discuss how to boost the competitiveness of the tourism industry in the region and ensure its sustainability. Representatives of the EC and the UfM as well as the EIB participate in the conference tackling, among other issues, innovation, knowledge and sustainability as key factors to enhance the competitiveness of tourism in the Mediterranean.

www.eu2010.es

20 May 2010

UfM

Strasbourg: The EP approves a resolution providing extra funding to the UfM to help deal with the period of political stagnation that has followed the De-

cember 2008 Gaza conflict. According to the resolution, the fresh impetus needed by the UfM will require a historic commitment by Heads of State and Government to provide adequate funding for major projects and consolidate the institutions underpinning the process. More funding should be expended in the field of education for teaching, school, research and promoting cultural exchanges between the Member States' Universities.

25 May 2010

UfM Summit

Barcelona: The UfM Summit planned for 7 June is postponed until November due to pressure from Spain, which holds the rotating Presidency of the EU, and the co-chairs Egypt and France, in order to ensure the meeting's complete success. Holding the conference at a time when indirect negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis have only just started is considered "too early." At this time it would be difficult for Arabs countries to sit together with the Israeli Foreign Minister Lieberman.

26 May 2010

Infrastructure

Paris: Some of the major financial institutions, including the EIB, sign a partnership launching the InfraMed Infrastructure Fund, the first financing facility of the UfM. It will be the largest fund dedicated to infrastructure investments in the southern and eastern Mediterranean with initial commitments of 385 million euros. The Fund will invest primarily in greenfield projects to build urban, energy and transport infrastructure, compliant with minimum requirements with respect to environmental protection, social impact, transparency and procurement.

www.eib.org/attachments/infamed-note-de-presentation-en_fin.pdf

27 May 2010

Investment

Marseille: In the framework of the French-Egyptian co-presidency of the UfM, various institutions organise a 'For'Um' conceived to familiarise financiers, development banks, private sector stakeholders and funds with the UfM's progress. For'UM is open to the participation of officials from the 43 UfM countries, in particular delegations from

Ministries in charge of finances, investment and budget, and will present the latest developments pertaining to the institutional arrangements and the establishment of the Secretariat.

www.for-um.org/

31 May-4 June 2010

Youth

Sharm el-Sheikh: A training seminar on Euro-Arab youth policy cooperation in the broader Euro-Mediterranean context is organised in the framework of the partnership between the EC and the Council of Europe in the field of youth, and in cooperation with the Arab League. The seminar aims to achieve a mutual exchange of knowledge and information about youth policy developments by exploring and learning together regarding the essentials of youth policy and how it is and could be practiced in European and Mediterranean countries. The participants will be civil servants, leaders in non-governmental youth organisations and youth researchers.

June

10 June 2010

EU-Palestine

Brussels: EU Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht and Palestinian Minister of National Economy Hasan Abu-Libdeh discuss measures to enhance EU-Palestinian bilateral trade relations. The EC is expected to propose granting duty-free, quota-free access for Palestinian exports to EU markets in order to facilitate trade of Palestinian products and to help revamp the private sector.

10 June 2010

Free Trade

Istanbul: The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Republic of Lebanon decide to establish the Quadripartite High-Level Cooperation Council (HLCC) and to create a zone of free movement of goods and persons between their countries. The Quadripartite Council will be coordinated by the Foreign Affairs Ministers, while ministers from other areas may also participate in the Council, depending on the agenda. According to the joint declaration this

quadrupartite mechanism “does not replace the bilateral commitments between the parties and is open to the participation of all other brotherly and friendly countries in the region.”

www.mfa.gov.tr/joint-political-declaration-on-the-establishment-of-the-high-level-cooperation-council-among-turkey_-syria_-jordan-and-lebanon.en.mfa

17-18 June
CBC

Brussels: The EU-funded Cross-Border Cooperation programme (CBC) organises a networking meeting of the national information and contact points of its programmes providing an inter-programme platform and the opportunity to learn from each other's experience, to transfer know-how, exchange good practices and share problems and successes.

17 June
Environment

A group of major European public financial institutions, including the EIB, joins forces to study and promote the creation of a Mediterranean Carbon Fund (MCF). The initiative, designed to support deployment of climate friendly projects around the Mediterranean, has been launched within the scope of the UfM. It will provide expertise at the national level and additional financing to projects developed in the southern and eastern Mediterranean.

18 June 2010
PA-UfM

Palermo: The discussion in the Meeting of the Bureau and the Enlarged Bureau of the PA-UfM tackles the main priorities of the Italian Presidency, including the Middle East peace process; promoting the rule of law, democracy and respect for human rights; the integration of migrants; the adoption of measures in the fields of education and training; women's literacy; and the labour market.

20 June 2010
Energy

Algiers: Energy Ministers from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia meet in Algiers with EU Energy Commissioner Oettinger to accelerate the process of integration of electricity markets in the

Maghreb, as the first step towards the full integration of these markets with the European market. A Ministerial Declaration is signed that sets out a concrete action plan for the coming years, as well as the principle of annual ministerial meetings to assess progress.

21-22 June 2010

Education and training

Turin: The European Training Foundation (ETF) organises a seminar in the framework of its regional project on qualifications in the Euro-Mediterranean to get commitment and ownership from the key players in the project on the basis of their specific national sectoral strategies. Participants from Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, representing the tourism and construction sectors, discuss and agree on the project methodology and approach, define activities, roles and responsibilities and set the working plan for the next two years of the project.

www.etf.europa.eu

28-29 June 2010

PA-UfM

Innsbruck: The PA-UfM Committee on Energy, Environment and Water officially resumes its activities, with particular focus on renewable energies and solar energy and the main priorities established for the coming year. The new work plan includes the topics of biodiversity, protection of the marine environment of the Mediterranean Sea and waste management.

July

1 July 2010

Belgian Presidency

Brussels: In accordance with the institution of the trio Presidency under the Lisbon Treaty, Belgium takes over from Spain in the Presidency of the Council of the EU. The Belgian Presidency drafts its main priorities in its six-month programme. The working plan focuses on the Europe 2020 strategy; social inclusion within the framework of the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion; climate, energy and environment in the framework of the International Environment Policy; the essential role of the regions within the EU and a

greater involvement of its (young) citizens; and sustainable development.

www.eutrio.be

4-15 July 2010

EU-Syria

Damascus: The EU supports a two-week training course on national health planning methods, targeted at officials from the Health and other ministries, as well as the State Planning Commission. The event organised by the Syrian Health Ministry in collaboration with the EU delegation in Damascus aims at enhancing the health sector planning process and strengthening the skills and knowledge of participants to master national or organisational health planning processes.

12 July 2010

Neighbourhood

Brussels: The EC is making 757.6 million euros available under its ENPI Inter-regional Programme (IRP) for the period 2011-2013. The IRP provides effective support for the ENP and the Strategic Partnership with Russia through activities implemented at the inter-regional level. According to the Revised Strategy Paper 2007-2013, priorities for the working programme 2011 remain the same as in the previous plan 2007-2010, namely promoting: reform through European advice and expertise; higher education reform and student mobility; cooperation between local actors in the EU and in the partner countries; investment projects in ENP partner countries; cooperation between ENP partners and EU agencies; and inter-regional cultural action. Among these actions, support of higher education reform, institutional cooperation and mobility of students and teaching staff under the Tempus and Erasmus Mundus programmes are important as contributions to the development of the partner countries, but also in promoting mutual understanding, contacts and dissemination of values and experiences.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

13 July 2010

EU-Morocco

Rabat: EU and Morocco sign the 2011-2013 NIP worth 580.5 million euros over three years. The national programme defines the strategic priorities and finan-

cial commitments for the period and identifies five main areas of interest: development of social policies, economic modernisation, institutional support, good governance and human rights, and environmental protection.

19-24 July 2010

WOCMES

Barcelona: The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) organises the third World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES). The event assembles experts, researchers, educators, students and professionals from all over the world in order to exchange information on the state of the art in Middle Eastern Studies and strengthen regional and global networks for joint research.

<http://wocmes.iemed.org>

August

4 August 2010

EuropeAid

Brussels: The EC approves the 2010 Annual Action Programme for the Mediterranean region, to be financed under the general budget of the EU. According to the 2010 action plans, the main areas covered by European funding are environment, transport, civil society dialogue, migration, police and justice.

<http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/>

9 August 2010

EU-Morocco

Brussels: The EC approves a new financial support package of 135 million euros for improving the lives of the Moroccan population. The package, in the form of grants, will support reform by the Moroccan government in three areas: agricultural policy with the "Plan Maroc Vert"; the strategy for integrating populations living in remote areas; and the literacy strategy.

September

8 September 2010

EU-Morocco

Rabat: On the occasion of International Literacy Day, the Moroccan Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of National Education and the Head of the EC Delegation to Morocco Eneko Land-

aburu sign an agreement for extra funding worth 110 million dirhams for the support programme for the implementation of Morocco's literacy strategy. The additional grant aims at supporting the extension of the actions undertaken, particularly for women, and strengthening efforts to ensure learning opportunities and sustainable socio-professional integration, especially for young adults.

7 September 2010

Enterprise

Brussels: A high-level meeting held between the EC DG Enterprise and Industry, the Centre for European Studies (CEPS) and the European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed) focuses on the progress made under the Euromed Charter of Enterprise and the challenges in financing micro and small enterprises (MSMEs). The working group discusses recent policy developments in the Mediterranean, key conclusions of the Barcelona meeting, the future of financing in the Mediterranean, avenues to improve SME financing in the Mediterranean and new initiatives on SME financing in the Mediterranean. The second part of the meeting deals with the role of private equity and exchanges.

21 September 2010

UfM

Brussels: The UfM senior official meeting aims at discussing the water strategy and the proposed sectoral conferences to be held in the second half of 2010 in the fields of agriculture, food security and rural development, trade, employment, higher education and scientific research. The agenda also includes a discussion on the water strategy and the preparation of the next summit.

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/cm04/cm04468.en10.pdf>

23-24 September 2010

Tourism

Malaga: The Chamber of Commerce of Malaga and the Association of Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce (ASCAME) in collaboration with the Euromediterranean Centre for Knowledge, Innovation and Training in Tourism organise the 4th Mediterranean Tourism Forum (Meditour 2010). The forum provides a platform for tourism

players from the private and public sector to share their vision on the potential challenges and opportunities in the Mediterranean area. At the end of the meeting ASCAME drafts a final declaration containing ideas and projects for the sustainable development of the tourism sector and open cooperation between the two shores. The main points set out include a proposal for the establishment of a Mediterranean Tourism Council to promote competitiveness and development.

23-25 September 2010

Education:

Portoroz (Slovenia): The EMUNI organises its third conference on higher education and research dedicated to "Entrepreneurial Learning and the Role of Universities." Professors, researchers and entrepreneurs meet to explore areas including: Higher Education as a Key to Further Development; the Green Alternative; The Euro-Arab Azura University of Entrepreneurship; University/Industry Relations; Incorporating Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Academic Curricula for Science and Engineering Students; and Raising Education Standards at the European Level.

www.he-r.emuni.si/2010/

24 September 2010

Energy

Beirut: The EU signs grant contracts with Banque du Liban (BdL) and Kafalat for the implementation of an energy efficiency financing window targeting Lebanese SMEs that want to invest in energy savings and renewable energy technologies. The European-funded programme with a 15 million-euro grant, provides investment facilities through the appropriate financial institutions – BdL, with its network of commercial banks, and Kafalat – in order to complement incentives systems already developed by the Lebanese State.

27-28 September 2010

Human Rights

Rabat: A seminar gathering representatives of civil society and Moroccan and European media actors takes place to discuss press freedom in Morocco. The initiative funded by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human

Rights, is structured around four workshops: Code of the Press; Professional Ethics; Justice and the Press; and Access to Information. The seminar complements the national dialogue on "Media and Society," which will take place in Morocco in 2010, providing the opportunity for a constructive exchange between participants on the challenges and potentials of the press in Morocco and recommendations to set measures to strengthen guarantees for press freedom and quality in the country.

29 September 2010

Regions

Aberdeen: The plenary session of the Inter-Mediterranean Commission of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR) approves the minutes and the Final Declaration of the General Assembly held in Greece on 13 September 2010. The General Assembly discusses the future of the Neighbourhood Policy in the Mediterranean region and the strengthening of the partnership between the regional communities of the Mediterranean Basin. It elaborates proposals for the contribution of the Inter-Mediterranean Commission to the European strategy in the field of water and maritime policies and renewable energy.

<http://medregions.com/>

October

4 October 2010

Neighbourhood

Jerusalem: The Office of the EU Representative holds its second Joint Consultation on the ENP (the first was held in June) in the Gaza Strip with representatives of Palestinian civil society. During the meeting, representatives of the different Palestinian civil society organisations in the Gaza Strip present and discuss their thoughts on the EU-PA ENP Action Plan and the recently published 2009 ENP Progress Report.

4-6 October 2010

EU-Libya

Tripoli: The European Commissioner for Enlargement and Neighbourhood Policy Stefan Füle and the Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malm-

strom meet representatives of the Libyan government to discuss the state of bilateral relations, two years after the start of negotiations on an EU-Libya Framework Agreement. Particular attention is paid to advancing cooperation on migration issues, including the protection of refugees, border control and cooperation with countries of origin. At the end of the meeting an agreement on a migration cooperation agenda is signed, which includes concrete steps on border surveillance systems, mobility-related issues and human smuggling and trafficking. There is also dialogue on refugees and international protection.

5 October 2010

EU-Palestine

Brussels: The EC approves an additional 61.4 million euros in aid for the Palestinian people in 2010. The extra funds are aimed at helping the Palestinian Authority meet its salary obligations for teachers, doctors and nurses in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Part of the funds is channelled through the EU's assistance mechanism for the occupied Palestinian territory, PEGASE, which was launched in February 2008. The rest goes to UNRWA's General Fund to allow it to continue to meet its obligations to provide health, education and social protection services to the Palestinian refugee population.

14 October 2010

ALF

Monaco: On the occasion of the international ceremony of the Anna Lindh Journalist Award 2010, a round table event is organised on the theme of "Media and Intercultural Relations in the Euro-Mediterranean Region." After a presentation of the 2010 "Anna Lindh Report on Euro-Mediterranean Intercultural Trends," which focuses on the impact the media has on public perceptions across the two shores of the Mediterranean, the media and representatives of civil society debate the outcomes of the Anna Lindh Report 2010 and the contribution of journalists to bridging gaps in mutual perceptions across the two shores of the Mediterranean.

www.euromedalex.org/news/potential-media-intercultural-dialogue

15 October 2010

EIB

Tunis: The EIB signs a 185 million-euro loan agreement with Tunisia for the development of electricity transportation through the construction of 660km of high tension lines. The project, responding to the growing demand for electricity in Tunisia, aims to optimise a secure electricity supply through the new lines and transformers, as well as contribute to the completion of the main electricity supply network between Tunisia and Algeria.

18-19 October 2010

Culture

Algiers: 15 writers from Europe and the Maghreb gather together in the framework of the "Euro-Maghreb writers' meeting," organised by the EU Delegation to Algeria with the assistance of the Algerian Agency for Cultural Outreach (AARC) and the Cultural Services of the embassies of EU Member States. During the meeting, entitled "Narrative, poetry and fiction as part of women's contribution to thought," the writers share their experiences and views on three workshops on "Life Stories as an Expression of Reality"; "Fiction as an Expression of Dreams and Change"; and "Poetry as a Space of Freedom".

22 October 2010

Environment

Athens: The Greek Government invites leaders from across the Mediterranean to launch the Mediterranean Climate Change Initiative with the support of the EIB. According to the final declaration of the meeting, the establishment of the project aims to accelerate the region's responses to the impacts of climate change and lead by example in the transition to a low-carbon development model.

www.medclimatechangeinitiative.org/

22 October 2010

Refugees

Brussels: The EC allocates 10 million euros to providing humanitarian and food aid to vulnerable Sahrawi refugees living in refugee camps in south-west Algeria. This funding will be used to provide a regular and varied food supply. It will also contribute to improving their humanitarian situation by ensuring adequate access to basic services and

the provision of essential relief such as healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation, tents and logistical assistance.

22-25 October 2010

Politics and Security

La Valletta: The 29th Malta seminar for Euro-Mediterranean diplomats, organised by the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies and the EC, focuses on a range of issues including security challenges, trade and investment, the importance of the arts and culture, as well as gender equality and youth in the Euromed Region.

www.euromed-seminars.org.mt

26 October 2010

EU-Jordan

Brussels: On the occasion of the 9th Meeting of the EU-Jordan Association Council, the first ever ENP Action Plan incorporating the "advanced status" partnership is agreed by the EU and Jordan. The advanced status partnership further expands the areas of cooperation between Jordan and the EU, opening up new opportunities in economic and trade relations via a progressive liberalisation in services and the right of establishment, facilitation of market access, progressive regulatory convergence and preparations of future negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, as well as reinforced cooperation with certain European agencies and programmes.

26-27 October 2010

Energy

Barcelona: The DESERTEC Industrial Initiative holds its first annual meeting entitled: "Energy from the desert," gathering decision makers from the political arena, business community and academia. The initiative, founded on 30 October 2009, aims to produce electricity through the renewable energies in the deserts of North Africa and the Middle East. The meeting addresses several themes, including energy generation and transmission, economic and social development in the MENA region and markets and investments.

<http://desertec.2r-it-services.com>

28 October 2010

ARLEM

Brussels: In preparation for the plenary session in Agadir (Morocco), ARLEM

members meet to discuss the first two reports of the SUDEV and ECOTER commissions on urban development and water management, the UfM Summit of Heads of State and Government and priorities for the Assembly's next plenary session.

www.cor.europa.eu/

November

9 November 2010

Alliance of Civilisations

La Valletta: Foreign Ministers and representatives of governments from 40 Mediterranean countries, and international organisations gather at the first regional meeting for the Mediterranean. Participants agree on a UN Alliance of Civilisations, regional strategy and an action plan on intercultural cooperation for the Mediterranean. The strategy aims at furthering a culture of peace through an enhanced framework for policy development, providing new opportunities to on-the-ground projects, linking innovative initiatives across regions, and promoting people-to-people contacts and collaboration. By building grassroots, civil society capacity and relations across borders, the strategy may also help spur progress in the Middle East peace process.

www.unaoc.org/

10 November 2010

EIB

Rabat: The EIB and Morocco sign two loans worth a total of 420 million euros, aimed at major highway and port infrastructures that are key to the country's economic and social development. The agreements provide 200 million euros to enlarge the Port of Tangier Med and 220 million euros to build a 172km motorway between Casablanca and the south-eastern region of Tadla-Azilal.

10-12 November

EESC

Rome: The annual Euromed summit of Economic and Social Councils and similar institutions gathers civil society organisations from the EU and countries around the Mediterranean in order to promote greater understanding of the main issues affecting organised civil society in the Euromed region and

to enhance mutual awareness of economic and social realities. The creation of an assembly for European and Mediterranean civil society is at the heart of the discussion. Participants adopt a statute for the future Civil Society Assembly and agree to seek consultative body status within the UfM. A diverse range of civil society stakeholders and visiting experts from the region examine crucial themes such as decent work and sustainable development around the Mediterranean, vocational training as a factor for competitiveness and job creation.

www.eesc.europa.eu

11 November 2010

UfM

Brussels: During the 9th UfM Trade Ministerial Conference, 43 Trade Ministers of the UfM review the work carried out in 2010 to enhance economic integration and boost Euro-Mediterranean trade and investment. Participants discuss the working programme for 2011 and agree on a list of priorities for the year 2011: making the Euro-Mediterranean trade and investment facilitation mechanism operational; enhancing cooperation with the business community on Euro-Mediterranean trade and investment relations; reinforcing cooperation in the area of fighting against piracy and counterfeiting in the Euro-Mediterranean region; and enhancing sectoral cooperation.

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu>

12 November 2010

PA-UfM

Rome: On the occasion of the Bureau meeting of the PA-UfM, Jerzy Buzek emphasises that citizens in the Euro-Mediterranean region need and expect strong and effective cooperation on concrete projects that would benefit everyone. The Bureau meeting calls on the Heads of State and Government to give a strong boost to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, allowing for the effective functioning of its institutions and the implementation of major projects.

15 November 2010

UfM

Barcelona: The EP President Jerzy Buzek expresses his disappointment for the cancellation of the UfM Summit

scheduled for the 21 of November for the Heads of State and Government. According to his declaration, Euromed projects, including the building of roads, measures to reduce pollution and the distribution of scarce resources such as water, food and energy, should advance to help the people in the region.

17 November 2010

Neighbourhood

Brussels: The EC adopts the ENPI Inter-regional Action Programme for 2011. Most of the funding will support mobility of students and academic staff, fostering higher education cooperation between the EU and the neighbouring partner countries in the framework of the Erasmus Mundus programme. Another part is intended to support the harmonisation and approximation of Partner Countries' national legislations with EU rules through the TAIEX programme. The rest of the allocation is addressed to support advances of governance reforms in the Partner Countries under the SIGMA programme.

19 November 2010

EuroMeSCo

Barcelona: The conference "Barcelona + 15: New Paths of Cooperation Across the Mediterranean" has shown the need to recover political dialogue, build peace in the Middle East and activate the work of the UfM Secretariat to advance the Union for the Mediterranean. The conference is organised by the IEMed and the EuroMeSCo network. This network, which brings together 90 of the main research centres on policy and security in the Mediterranean, has appointed the IEMed as the EuroMeSCo Secretariat for the next two years

21-22 November 2010

UfM

Brussels: At their 2nd Conference, Labour and Employment Ministers of the UfM discuss new political priorities to reinforce regional political dialogue and the Framework for Actions on Employment, Employability and Decent Work, adopted in Marrakesh on 2008. Ministers agree that the Framework for Actions will be developed thanks to a wide range of tools, including-regional political dialogue; the creation of a network

of experts and specialists on employment issues; thematic initiatives; bilateral cooperation projects; and projects promotion by public and private development actors.

www.eutrio.be/files/bveu/101122-PR-Union_for_the_Mediterranean.pdf

22 November 2010

Foreign Affairs

Brussels: The Foreign Affairs Council deals with several themes including the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East. The council reaffirms its full support to the Government of National Unity led by Prime Minister Hariri, established in the wake of democratic elections, and calls on parties to further engage in dialogue in the spirit of consensus and to respect the rule of law. The Council also reaffirms the full support of the EU for the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. With regard to the peace process, Foreign Ministers discuss the current lack of progress and the ongoing settlement activities, particularly in East Jerusalem. The High Representative Catherine Ashton points out that settlements are illegal under international law, constitute an obstacle to peace and threaten to make a two-state solution impossible.

23 November 2010

EIB

Madrid: The EIB signs a financial contract of 500 million euros with MEDGAZ for the construction of a gas pipeline between Algeria and Spain. The project will contribute to meeting the growing gas demand in Spain by: diversifying supplies; encouraging the competitive operation of the internal market by making all the resulting import capacity available to competitors of the main player in the natural gas market; and reinforcing the security of the EU energy supply.

25 November 2010

Human Rights

Strasbourg: In a resolution on the Western Sahara, MEPs strongly condemn the violent events of 8 November, when an as yet unknown number of people were killed during a raid by Moroccan security forces aimed at dismantling the protest camp in the outskirts of El Ayoun. While noting that the Moroccan Parliament has set up a com-

mittee of enquiry, MEPs believe that the UN is the most appropriate body to launch an international and independent investigation on the events, deaths and disappearances.

December

2 December 2010

Civil Protection

Brussels: In response to Israel's request for assistance to fight the fires raging in the northern part of the country, the EC activates the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Numerous participating States offer fire-delaying and extinguishing materials, such as anti-fire powder and fire-fighting aircraft. The assistance's operation is coordinated by the EU Monitoring and Information Centre.

3-4 December 2010

ALF

Brussels: Civil society representatives from over 40 countries gather for the annual general meeting of the ALF's Heads of National Networks. The meeting agenda features a debate around the proposed strategy and guidelines for the next phase of the Foundation (Phase III from 2011 to 2014) and an assessment of the Foundation's achievements in 2010, with particular attention to civil society network development within the different areas of the region, as well as the development of tools and support mechanisms for developing and implementing intercultural projects at the local, national and regional level.

www.euromedalex.org

6 December 2010

Elections

Brussels: The EU High Representative Catherine Ashton, when speaking about the elections to the People's Assembly of Egypt, says that the implementation of EU measures to increase transparency in the election process is insufficient. In spite of EU attempts to support free and fair parliamentary elections, irregularities have been reported, as well as restricted access for independent observers and candidates' representatives into polling stations, media restrictions and arrests of opposition activists.

6 December 2010

EIB

Damascus: The EIB Vice-President and Syrian Health Minister sign a finance agreement worth 130 million euros to fund new investments aimed at modernising and expanding the healthcare sector and 55 million euros for the development of modern water supply and wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in Syria. The Syrian Healthcare II project concerns the construction and provision with medical equipment of eight hospitals located across six of the country's governorates, as well as the completion of the National Centre for Drugs and Public Health in Damascus. The water supply project is part of the EU Horizon 2020 initiative, one of the priorities of the UfM which aims to tackle top sources of Mediterranean pollution by 2020.

12-15 December 2010

Heritage

Algiers: RMSU organises its fifth seminar entitled "Education and Training" with the scope of strengthening Mediterranean cultural heritage institutional and legislative frameworks. The workshop brings together representatives from each partner country and from each Euromed Heritage project, as well as experts from specialised organisations such as UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM and ICOMOS, and includes a comparative analysis of the existing training programmes and a debate on the possibilities of cooperation in the Mediterranean Area in order to develop synergies.

www.euromedheritage.net

15 December 2010

Aviation

Brussels: During King Abdullah II of Jordan's visit to EC President Barroso

and High Representative Ashton, the EU and Jordan sign a comprehensive air services agreement that will open up and integrate their respective markets, strengthen cooperation and offer new opportunities for consumers and operators. The agreement will establish a "Euro Mediterranean Aviation Area" between Jordan and the EU based on common rules and a liberalisation of the air markets. The signing reflects the substantial deepening of the EU-Jordan relationship following the concession of the advanced status.

www.euromedtransport.org/aviation

15 December 2010

Neighbourhood

Strasbourg: At its plenary session, the EP adopts the 2011 EU budget providing a 9.3% increase for ENPI programmes. Around 2.6 billion euros will be made available through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), with 1.8 billion euros available through the ENPI. Additional funding is also addressed to the Baltic Sea Strategy (2.5 million euros) and to Palestine and the peace process (100 million euros).

16 December 2010

EuroMed-30

Brussels: The EC, in collaboration with the Belgian Presidency, organises a conference entitled "EuroMed-2030: A forward look on the long-term challenges for the Mediterranean area," aimed at presenting the main trends, tensions and possible transitions in the Euromed region up to 2030. The event gathers more than 120 Euro-Mediterranean stakeholders to discuss the main results of the EuroMed-2030 Expert Group established by the EC under the Foresight activity of the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH

theme) of the 7th Research Framework Programme.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/events-135_en.html

17 December 2010

Heritage

Istanbul: Within the framework of the Istanbul European Capital of Culture 2010, the EU-funded project Manumed holds its fourth coordination meeting. This meeting will be accompanied by the exhibition "Treasures of the Aga Khan Museum: Arts of the manuscript," at the Sakip Sabanci Museum, which the Manumed project provides with expertise and the results of its activities on the theme of book craft. Manumed is a Euro-Mediterranean programme for cooperation financed by the European Commission in the framework of the Euromed Heritage IV programme in order to enhance the appreciation of Mediterranean languages and written documents.

www.manumed.org

22 December 2010

Trade

Brussels: The EC and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and Gaza Strip agree the text of a draft agreement giving all agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products originating in the West Bank and Gaza Strip immediate duty-free access to the EU market. This liberalisation will be temporary for 10 years – with a review after 5 years – and, before the end of this period, both sides will discuss the possibility of extending the arrangements. The only exception from full liberalisation is the specific duty for imports of fruit and vegetables under the entry price system, which will remain applicable if these entry prices are not respected.

Other Cooperation Initiatives in the Mediterranean

1. NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative

Since NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) was initiated in 1994, the political and geo-strategic context worldwide has undergone deep changes. At the time, the Soviet Bloc had just fallen, the United States was the only superpower left; and there was widespread confidence that a viable solution could be found for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the Oslo Accords. The MD reflected the Alliance's concern that security in Europe also depended on security and stability in the Mediterranean as a whole. This concern was recently reiterated in the Lisbon Summit Declaration (29 November 2010), which explicitly affirms that peace and stability in the Mediterranean region are essential for Euro-Atlantic Security and that the MD should be further developed by raising its practical and political dimensions. In addition to contributing to stability and security, the MD has two other fundamental objectives: to improve mutual understanding and to dispel any misconceptions between the allies and MD Partner Countries. Initially, five countries agreed to participate, namely, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Egypt and Israel. They were subsequently followed by Jordan (1995) and Algeria (2000).

The Dialogue is based on five principles: *progressiveness* (the number of participating countries has increased and the practical and political dimensions have been enhanced over time); *non-discrimination* (the same basis for cooperation and discussion is offered to all Partner Countries); *self-differentiation* (though non-discriminatory, Partner Countries are free to tailor their participation through Individual Cooperation Programmes (ICPs)); a *bilateral*

structure (NATO+1), although multilateral meetings can also be held; and *complementarity* (the MD aims to complement and reinforce other international efforts).

The political dimension of the Dialogue is promoted by the Mediterranean Cooperation Group (MCG) under the supervision of the North Atlantic Council (NAC). It includes political consultation in the NATO+1 format (providing a chance to discuss issues related to security in the Mediterranean) or the NATO+7 format (generally following a major NATO event), as well as visits by NATO senior officials to the MD countries. The practical dimension includes all the activities laid down in the Annual Work Programme, such as seminars and workshops on a wide range of issues. The military dimension includes an invitation for MD countries to observe/participate in NATO military exercises, courses and other academic activities and to visit NATO military bodies. Since the launching of the more ambitious and expanded framework for the MD at the Istanbul Summit in 2004, both the practical and political dimensions have been upgraded. NATO invited MD countries to establish a genuine partnership and sought to be responsive to their interests and needs. The aim was to achieve regional stability through stronger practical cooperation, including by contributing to the fight against terrorism and achieving interoperability. Since 2004, the number of activities planned in the Mediterranean Dialogue Work Programme (MDWP) has increased sevenfold. It now includes activities in the areas of military education, defence reform, civil emergency planning, crisis management and public diplomacy, among others. The main instrument for strengthening cooperation is the ICP,

which aims to enhance the political and practical dimensions and to tailor the cooperation with NATO to each country's strategic needs. All MD countries except Algeria have agreed tailored ICPs with NATO. Also, the political dimension has improved as the number of high-level meetings has risen, and the NATO Secretary General has managed to visit all MD countries.

However, there are also obstacles hindering the development of the MD. First among them is the number of cooperation initiatives in the Mediterranean Basin: the UfM/EMP, the OSCE's Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, and the 5+5 Dialogue. Though complementarity with other regional initiatives is one of the key features of the Dialogue, it has proven quite difficult to achieve proper coordination among the initiatives, avoiding the risk of overlap or duplication of similar proposals. Another obstacle is the gap between the official embrace of the NATO delegation in MD countries and the large segment of public opinion and opinion leaders who take a negative view of their country's ties with NATO. However, mutual misperceptions and prejudices are mainly due to the conflicts in the region: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and regional rivalries (the Western Sahara issue, the tense situation between Cyprus and Turkey), not to mention the recent operation in Libya, which, though based on a UN resolution and backed by the Arab League, has given rise to criticism and distrust.

In 2004, during the same summit that saw the upgrade of the MD, another ambitious initiative was launched: the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI). It was addressed primarily to the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member States and aimed to strengthen regional

stability. Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) joined the ICI, while Oman and Saudi Arabia declined the invitation. The invitation was not exclusive, as any country in the region that subscribes to the Initiative's aims and content can join it. The Initiative offers a number of bilateral activities grouped into six areas: defence reform and budgeting; military-to-military cooperation, including interoperability; cooperation in the fight against terrorism; cooperation in the Alliance's work on the proliferation of WMDs; border security; and civil emergency planning. The number of practical activities has more than tripled over time, and there are now some 600 activities to choose from. As in the case of the MD, ICI Partner Countries have also been offered the possibility of drawing up an ICP.

In addition to their geographical scope, the ICI and MD differ in other features, too. The MD was founded in a context dominated by the Madrid Peace Conference (1991) and the Euro-Mediterranean Conference (1995), whereas the ICI was launched in a tense climate due to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and the tension with Iran due to the nuclear crisis. This explains why the MD gives priority to the political dimension, while the ICI is more focused on practical cooperation, as well as why the MD envisages a bilateral and multilateral approach, while the ICI relies mainly on a bilateral format. It is worth mentioning that future developments in the ICI are expected to boost the political dimension of the cooperation by means of a multilateral NAC+4 format. Despite the different approaches, both initiatives share the same objective, namely, to improve cooperation and trust in the region. The ICI Group is in charge of proposing practical activities and supervises their implementation, in addition to assessing ICI Partners' needs and adapting the cooperation accordingly. In terms of operational cooperation, attention should be drawn to the role of the UAE in Kosovo and Afghanistan and, recently, the participation of Qatar and the UAE in the NATO operation in Libya. Some experts argue that the ICI and the MD should merge; however, according to the Member Countries of both initiatives, a clear distinction should be kept in order to safeguard their specific geographical and geopolitical features.

Furthermore, ICI countries insist that they are not prepared to sit at the same table with Israel (an MD country) until a solution can be found for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Within the framework of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, which brings together legislators from Member Country parliaments, the increasing attention given to security in the Mediterranean region led to the creation, in 1996, of the NATO-PA Mediterranean and Middle East Special Group (GSM from the French). The GSM is a forum for cooperation and discussion with the parliaments of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region focussed on political, economic, social and security issues. In 2004-2005, the Assembly decided to reinforce its relations with the region's parliaments by creating the new status of Mediterranean Associate Member, thereby opening the door for increased cooperation with MENA parliaments (Algeria, Israel, Morocco and Jordan have all appointed their delegations as Associate Members.)

Chronology of the Main Events: January 2010 – December 2010

- 25 January, Rabat (Morocco): NATO Deputy Secretary General Amb. Bisogniero delivers a keynote speech at the conference "The Mediterranean Dialogue and the New Strategic Concept of NATO: Seize the Moment for an Enhanced and Reinforced Mediterranean Dialogue." Opinion leaders, senior scholars, academics and officials attend the meeting. During the visit, the Deputy Secretary General also holds meetings with senior government officials in charge of NATO-Morocco cooperation.
- 8-9 February, Doha (Qatar): Amb. Bisogniero travels to Qatar to take part in the workshop "Cooperation in the Framework of the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative," which gathers together opinion leaders, academics and officials from both the ICI and MD countries.
- 16-17 February, Brussels (Belgium): High-level policymakers from Egypt visit NATO headquarters. During the visit, important topics are discussed, such as: NATO's transformation and outreach in the Mediterranean and Middle East, military cooperation under the MD, the fight against terrorism, relations

with Russia, scientific cooperation and civil emergency planning.

- 7 March, Amman (Jordan): NATO Secretary General Rasmussen visits an MD country for the first time, holding bilateral talks with the King, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. He also delivers the speech "NATO, the Mediterranean and the Broader Middle East," in which he underlines the constant progress in NATO-Jordan cooperation.

- 7-8 March, Manama (Bahrain): The NATO Secretary General pays his first official visit and holds talks with the King and senior officials, underlining the strategic importance of the ICI partnership with regard to facing common threats and challenges, such as: the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), energy security and piracy.

- 25-26 March, Brussels (Belgium): Members of the Egyptian scientific community visit NATO headquarters and discuss scientific cooperation with NATO under the Science for Peace and Security Programme, as well as military cooperation under the MD.

- 26-29 April, Palestine/Israel: The NATO-PA GSM travels to the Palestinian Territories and Israel to meet members of the Palestinian Legislative Council and the Knesset to discuss NATO's role in the region and learn more about the critical issues in the region, including the peace process.

- 20 May, Brussels (Belgium): A delegation of women from the Jordanian Armed Forces visits NATO headquarters and holds talks with the Deputy Secretary General and other officials from the MD&ICI Countries Section. The topics discussed include NATO's transformation and the Strategic Concept, cooperation with Jordan under the MD and gender perspectives in defence forces.

- 26 May, Brussels (Belgium): The NATO Public Diplomacy Division organises a visit to NATO headquarters by high-level opinion leaders from Tunisia. The visit comes a couple of weeks after the Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister pays a visit to NATO. The issues discussed during the visit include NATO's transformation and outreach in the Mediterranean and cooperation with Tunisia under the Science for Peace and Security Programme.

- 7-8 June, Brussels (Belgium): High-level officials from Morocco visit NATO headquarters. The topics discussed include, as usual, NATO's transformation and cooperation under the MD, as well as the ICP, transformation of armed forces, intelligence sharing, the fight against terrorism and civil emergency planning.

- 21 June, Nouakchott (Mauritania): The Deputy Secretary General gives a speech at the seminar "The Cooperation between NATO and Mauritania in the Framework of the Mediterranean Dialogue." The NATO-Mauritania ICP is also presented. The document will tailor the cooperation in a more focused way.

- 27-28 June, Rome (Italy): At the seminar held by the NATO-PA GSM, the main topics of discussion are: maritime security and piracy, immigration and security, and energy interdependence in the Mediterranean region.

- 28 June, Brussels (Belgium): The NATO Secretary General meets journalists from MD and ICI countries to discuss topics such as NATO's Strategic Concept and the Mediterranean, NATO's current political agenda and NATO operations.

- 7 October, Brussels (Belgium): Italy, Luxembourg and the USA launch the NATO Trust Fund with Mauritania, which will help to destroy obsolete and unserviceable munitions, enhance specialised personnel skills and provide training and reintegration of military personnel returning to civilian life.

- 18 October, Brussels (Belgium): High-level opinion leaders from the UAE visit NATO headquarters and meet with NATO officials, discussing, among other topics, NATO's Strategic Concept, the fight against terrorism and military operations.

- 4-5 November and 11 November, Brussels: Opinion leaders from Israel and Morocco, respectively, visit NATO headquarters to discuss NATO's Strategic Concept and transformation, its current operations and its outreach in the Mediterranean and Middle East region.

For further information:

www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/top-ics_52927.htm

Mediterranean Dialogue

www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/top-ics_52956.htm

Istanbul Cooperation Initiative

www.nato-pa.int/default.asp?SHORTCUT=149

NATO PA Mediterranean Special Group
www.ndc.nato.int/

NATO Defence College

2. Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation in the OSCE

Since the beginning of the Helsinki Process, the OSCE has cultivated special relations with six Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. The OSCE dialogue and joint activities with the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation (MPCs) are based on the strong conviction that the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean are interdependent. This inter-linkage, enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, has been underscored in subsequent OSCE meetings and documents. At the 35th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the 20th anniversary of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe in 2010, the 56 OSCE Participating States recommitted themselves to the principles and values on which the organisation is based. They reaffirmed the inextricable link between security in Europe and security in adjacent regions and their support for a comprehensive approach to security with three dimensions: politico-military, economic and environmental, and human. As part of the comprehensive approach to security, the domain of collaboration includes various topics spanning all three dimensions: transport, energy security, racism and discrimination, migration, terrorism and good governance. The participation of the MPCs in OSCE summits, conferences and special events provides a broad framework for such cooperation. They are regularly invited to attend OSCE Ministerial Council, Permanent Council and Forum for Security Cooperation meetings as observers. An informal Contact Group with the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation has been set up within the framework of the Permanent Council in order to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas. MPCs moreover actively participate in the Annual Security Review Conference, the Economic Forum, the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, the

Annual Implementation Assessment Meeting and the Annual and Winter Sessions of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA). Regular annual meetings are also held between the MPCs and the OSCE Troika and OSCE Secretary General. Since 2010, following the decision of the Athens Ministerial Council, the MPCs have been invited to contribute on an ad hoc basis to the Corfu Process. The political dialogue is moreover complemented by practical work. In particular, the OSCE's expertise is used to promote the OSCE's values, facilitate the exchange of good practices and, when so requested, assist the MPCs in implementing their OSCE commitments. Observers from MPCs can participate in the OSCE election observation missions organised by the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and mission members can attend OSCE field operations. They are encouraged to participate in OSCE confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) and to contribute financially to extra-budgetary projects. In 2010, under Kazakhstan's Chairmanship, OSCE cooperation with the MPCs focused on the peace process in the Middle East and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. At the end of the year, Lithuania succeeded Kazakhstan in the Chairmanship of the OSCE.

Mediterranean Contact Group

According to a statement by the Lithuanian Ambassador Renatas Norkus, Chairman of the Contact Group, the year 2010 is marked by intense and significant cooperation activities, as well as genuine discussions and new ideas for the advancement of the Mediterranean Partnership. Efforts to ensure continuity with previous years' work are made especially in the domain of border management, the fight against terrorism, environmental challenges and human resources. Six thematic meetings are held during 2010 with special focus on CSBMs, border security and management, migration management, tolerance and non-discrimination, gender issues and security. At the annual meeting of the Asian and Mediterranean Contact Groups, participants exchange views and opinions on the outcomes of recent events and discuss issues related to

terrorism and the protection of human rights.

19th Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

6-10 July, Oslo (Norway): The theme of the meeting is "Rule of law: combating transnational crime and corruption." The Assembly adopts the Oslo Declaration, which contains resolutions on issues ranging from the situation in Kyrgyzstan to the PA's involvement in the Corfu Process, the peace process in the Middle East, nuclear security, cyber crime, the situation in the Arctic, the right of return of internally displaced persons, investigative journalism and the death penalty. Among the supplementary items debated by the General Committee on Political Affairs and Security, the peace process in the Middle East is given particular attention. According to the resolution adopted, it is essential to eliminate access and movement limitations that impair trade and to expand the scope and volume of goods that can enter and leave Gaza for trade and humanitarian purposes. The General Committee on Economic Affairs, Science, Technology and the Environment debates a range of different topics related to the Mediterranean dimension, including cooperation on energy security and climate change. Alcee L. Hastings submits a resolution focused on three points: initiating a dialogue with the UfM and other international organisations, encouraging MPCs to participate in OSCE election observation missions and encouraging them to invite OSCE and other observation missions to their elections.

OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Fall Meetings – Mediterranean Forum

8-11 October, Palermo (Italy): Each year the OSCE PA holds a set of Fall Meetings to enhance inter-parliamentary dialogue on important topics related to OSCE commitments and values. During the Fall Meetings, a Mediterranean Forum takes place. In October 2010, over 200 parliamentarians from 50 countries attend the event. Delegates from the parliaments of Israel, Algeria and Morocco and from the National Palestinian Council participate in the sessions on economic and infrastructure

cooperation in the Mediterranean Basin and on cultural and environmental cooperation as an expression of Mediterranean civilisation. Over the course of the first session, participants focus on: the importance of the Mediterranean dimension, including the peace process in the Middle East, with special emphasis on the need to increase dialogue among political and social actors; the homogenisation of transport regulations in the Mediterranean as key to transport infrastructure development; the crucial role of prevention, mutual knowledge and experience-sharing to enhance Euro-mediterranean regional cooperation in the field of civil protection; and the importance of free trade as a vital precursor to free civil discourse, civil society and the rule of law. The second session begins with a speech by the Lithuanian representative and Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group, who reports on the implementation of projects in the three priority areas for the OSCE Partners, namely, water management, border security and human resources, and invites new countries to join the Partnership. With regard to this issue, it is worth noting that a consensus has not yet been reached among all Participating and Partner States on the application of the Palestinian Authority for Partner State status. Finally, the representative of the Conference of Italian Universities expresses the need to set education and culture at the core of the political agenda in order to emphasise the common patterns of Mediterranean culture that make it a unique geopolitical expression. At the end of the Forum, participants discuss national initiatives to invest in the Mediterranean, in particular, in school, university and cultural exchanges, and highlight the importance of water and energy as fundamental resources of the people of the Mediterranean.

www.oscepa.org/

OSCE Mediterranean Conference

14-15 October, La Valletta (Malta): The conference, entitled "The Dialogue on the Future of European Security – A Mediterranean Perspective," addresses several topics, including OSCE experience in CSBMs, fostering security and stability by dealing with economic and environmental challenges, and promot-

ing tolerance and non-discrimination. The Conference brings together representatives from all the Mediterranean Partners, the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and non-governmental organisations. The opening ceremony focuses on the implications of the situation in the Middle East for security in the Mediterranean and beyond, reaffirming the close links between Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Participants have the opportunity to lay out their concerns and visions of a pan-European security community integrating the Mediterranean region and to identify new opportunities for cooperation. The first session is aimed at discussing ways and means of involving the Mediterranean Partners in CSBMs and arms-control regimes, including the politico-military dimension, as well as coordinating disaster preparedness, cooperation on peacekeeping operations, border management, maritime rescue and the prevention of organised crime. Despite its importance, the implementation of CSBMs is hampered by two factors: the absence of a lasting peace and the fact that the MPCs are not Participating States and therefore implement OSCE standards on a voluntary basis only. Participants also debate the inclusion of the PNA among the Mediterranean Partners and consider that PNA participation could have positive consequences for an open dialogue and cooperation on CSBMs. The second session addresses economic and environmental challenges, such as increasing desertification, dwindling water resources, significant demographic pressure and climate change, in particular, rising temperatures and aridity. Participants stress the importance of finding solutions to these challenges in order to facilitate cooperation and contribute to improving stability. The third session is opened by Ranieri Fsadni, Director of Operations of the European Commission-Arab League Liaison Office in Malta, speaking about multicultural societies and intercultural dialogue. Participants advocate increasing the resources provided to the ODIHR and draw attention to the importance of cooperating with other international organisations, such as the Council of Europe, the Alliance of Civilisations, the UfM, the League of Arab States and UNESCO. The closing session

highlights the need for dynamic engagement and exchange of experiences between Mediterranean Partners and Participating States. The main proposals to emerge during the conference are related to the participation of the MPCs in OSCE CSBMs, the OSCE's work on the assessment of security-related environmental challenges, and activities on tolerance and non-discrimination with the ODIHR. Other issues of interest within the framework of the Mediterranean Partnership include: the potential role of MPCs in migration issues and the possibility of including other countries on an ad hoc basis in the Mediterranean Partnership dialogue.

www.osce.org/ec/73717

OSCE Summit

1-2 December, Astana (Kazakhstan): Eleven years after the last OSCE Summit in Istanbul, the OSCE Heads of State and Government gather in Astana to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the 20th anniversary of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe. At the Summit, the participants adopt a Commemorative Declaration, which recommit the 56 OSCE Participating States to the vision of a free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community. Representatives also recognise the need to enhance the level of interaction with Mediterranean and Asian Partners for Cooperation. The Declaration highlights the importance of the OSCE as the most comprehensive regional security organisation in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area for promoting open dialogue, preventing and settling conflicts, building mutual understanding and fostering cooperation. The OSCE Participating States reiterate that their first priority is to protect and promote human rights as fundamental elements at the core of comprehensive security. They recognise the inextricable link in terms of security between Europe and the Mediterranean and Asian regions. This interdependence requires collaboration and interaction with the Partners and engagement to promote stability, prosperity and democracy in the adjacent areas and, in particular, in Afghanistan. As part of the Summit, the OSCE Troika meets with the Mediterranean Partners. The Israeli delegation

points out that Israel will continue to defend itself by itself and, at the same time, seek a peaceful solution with the Palestinians and its Arab neighbours through negotiations. The Secretary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) expresses gratitude for the invitation to participate at the OSCE Summit. He emphasises the similarities between the goals and objectives of the OSCE and those of the OIC, including combating terrorism and extremism, seeking a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian question, upholding respect for human rights and good governance, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict peace building. He reiterates the call made at the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna for vast cooperation between the OIC and OSCE to promote international peace, security and development. The Moroccan delegation expresses its appreciation to the Kazakh Chairmanship for its efforts at the Vienna and Astana meetings to enhance OSCE cooperation with the Mediterranean Partners and reiterates the need to implement the agenda established at the Mediterranean meetings, including cooperation on terrorism, migration, human trafficking and other forms of organised crime, and environmental challenges affecting security. The common fight against these challenges should take into consideration the root causes of regional conflicts, arms proliferation, socio-economic marginalisation, poverty, extremism, intolerance and xenophobia. The Kingdom of Morocco supports dialogue among civilisations and rejects extremist ideologies. It is also in favour of granting the status of Mediterranean Partner to Palestine as a strong signal on the path towards peace in the Mediterranean region. The President of the Republic of Turkey points out the need to address security and stability in Afghanistan to achieve security and stability in all Central Asia. He also highlights the importance of continuing to pursue beneficial actions in Southeast Europe because of its recent tragic past. The head of the Algerian delegation calls for the reduction of the socio-economic imbalance between the two shores of the Mediterranean and the promotion of sustainable development and disarmament and non-proliferation. Finally, he expresses his support for improving the

operation of the Mediterranean Contact Group and extending the OSCE Partnership to the PNA. The Tunisian delegation's speech focuses on the urgent need to intensify concerted action and to increase synergies in order to address major challenges such as terrorism, violence and intolerance in the midst of an international economic and financial crisis. In this regard, the peace process in the Middle East is a priority, as is tackling the causes of terrorism. As terrorism and extremism flourish in environments characterised by marginalisation, exclusion and poverty, greater international mobilisation is required. Cooperation on the human dimension should be enhanced, including the promotion of dialogue and spreading the values of moderation, open-mindedness and tolerance, particularly with regard to young people. The Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs begins his speech highlighting the interdependence of European and Mediterranean security. He reiterates Egypt's strong support for granting Mediterranean Partner status to the PNA and the fact that negotiations are only a means to reach the real aim of ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories and implementing the two-state solution through the establishment of a Palestinian State with East Jerusalem as its capital and borders based on the 1967 lines. The Egyptian Minister also addresses the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation, calling for the creation of a Nuclear Free Zone in the Middle East and an end to the practice of double standards. He likewise expresses concern in the area of tolerance and non-discrimination and asks for a more holistic and balanced approach, calling upon countries to assume their responsibility to propagate a culture of tolerance. The head of the Maltese delegation stresses the importance of working more closely with the Mediterranean Partners to tackle new challenges such as climate change, WMDs, terrorism, organised crime and migration. To this end, a leading contribution by other actors is required, in particular, the European Union and NATO. The Platform for Cooperative Security agreed in Istanbul in 1999 provides the right framework but should be extended to regional and sub-regional actors from outside the OSCE region. Dr Anthony Borg, Deputy Prime Minister

and Minister of Foreign Affairs, also reiterates the Maltese commitment to full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law as the core of a comprehensive concept of security.

<http://summit2010.osce.org/>

OSCE Ministerial Troika Meeting with the MPCs

1-2 December, Astana (Kazakhstan): The annual meeting between the OSCE Ministerial Troika and the MPCs takes place on the margins of the Astana Summit with the participation of the OSCE Secretary General and the PA. Participants stress the importance of the Mediterranean Partnership to tackle common threats, such as terrorism, cyber crime and human trafficking. They assess the status of the dialogue and submit proposals to enhance cooperation and ensure common security. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania and Chair of the Mediterranean Contact Group presents a number of proposals for further cooperation, including the exchange of best practices and the involvement of civil society and academia. It is also proposed that the Contact Group's work be oriented towards concrete projects and draft decisions to be submitted to the OSCE's decision-making bodies. Some participants stress the potential value of granting Partnership status to Palestine and of enhanced interaction with other regional initiatives and organisations (the EU, NATO and the League of Arab States). Ireland will chair the Contact Group in 2011.

3. The 5+5 Dialogue

The 5+5 Dialogue is a forum for informal dialogue between the countries of the northern and southern shores of the Western Mediterranean. The 5+5 Dialogue was launched in Rome in October 1990 in order to promote effective consultation among the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the 10 participating countries: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Malta on the one hand and Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, the five countries of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), on the other. Its main aim is to serve as a laboratory of ideas and a

forum to deal with regional problems through a comprehensive approach, taking into account the growing interdependence of factors and issues. Thanks to its flexible and informal character, it has become progressively more open and over the years ministers and senior officials have met on an increasing number of topics. In fact, the Dialogue was initially a political commitment between Foreign Affairs Ministers only but has since been gradually expanded to encompass other spheres, too, including: home affairs (since 1995), migration (since 2002), inter-parliamentary relations (since 2003), defence (since 2004), tourism (since 2006) and transport (since 2007).

Main Meetings in 2010

- 15-16 April, Gammarth (Tunisia): 8th meeting of the 5+5 Dialogue Foreign Affairs Ministers under the co-chairmanship of Tunisia and Spain. The Ministers renew the commitment to the values of democracy, solidarity and cooperation and discuss different regional and international issues. With regard to the Middle East and the peace process, they reiterate the urgency of implementing a two-state solution and criticise Israel's settlement policy, considering it an obstacle to peace. They affirm the conviction that a lasting peace can only be achieved if an overall settlement is also reached with regard to the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli conflicts. Other relevant topics discussed at the meeting are: the reform of the international financial sector, food security, the UfM, tourism, higher education and scientific research, SMEs and the climate. With regard to this latter topic, the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean agency for the eco-system and coastline protection is proposed. The Ministers agree to set up a follow-up committee tasked with preparing the annual meeting and following up on its recommendations. The next Foreign Affairs meeting will be held in Italy.
- 26-27 April, Oran (Algeria): 1st Ministerial Conference on the Environment and Renewable Energy, co-chaired by Algeria and Spain. Participants acknowledge the importance of good management of drinking water and access to it; reaffirm the importance of combating marine pollution; recognise

the interdependence of climate change, desertification and diminishing biological diversity; and call for stronger cooperation in the fields of natural disaster prevention and rescue. Other issues addressed include: waste management and resources, protection of the coastline and integrated management of coastal areas, the Mediterranean Solar Plan, and electricity interconnections. The 2nd Ministerial Conference will be held in Portugal.

www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/razno/declaration_Oran.pdf

- 2 September, Tripoli (Libya): The 2nd Summit of the 5+5 Dialogue is attended by the Ministers of the Western Mediterranean countries and focuses on continued cooperation among Member States, as well as planning for the major summit in 2011 scheduled to be held in Malta. Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi also proposed that Greece and Egypt be included next year, turning the forum into the 6+6 Dialogue.
 - 13 December, Tripoli (Libya): The 7th Ministerial Conference on Migration in the Western Mediterranean is held following a two-day meeting prepared by high-ranking officials and experts. The meeting is attended by the Ministers responsible for migration, as well as observers from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UN-ODC). The experts prepare a document that provides for the establishment of development projects in the migrants' countries of origin, creating labour markets and increasing production to encourage potential migrants to stay in their home countries. The experts emphasise the importance of coordination between 5+5 Dialogue Member Countries to reduce illegal migration and its relationship to the development of organised crime and the growth of criminal networks, which are active in the smuggling of migrants. The Ministers also call for the reactivation of the Follow-Up Committee on Migration in order to implement the Ministerial Meeting recommendations.
- www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/microsites/rcps/5+5/7th-Ministerial-Conference-Migration-Ministerial-Conclusions-Tripoli-December-2010.pdf
- 1-2 December, La Valletta (Malta): 6th Meeting of Defence Ministers. The

5+5 Defence Initiative is made up of 10 Western Mediterranean countries. Established on 21st December 2004, when the Defence Ministers of the Member States concerned met in Paris and signed the Declaration of Intent, the Initiative establishes an annual Action Plan that includes the practical actions on security issues to be carried out over the year. A Steering Committee, composed of two representatives of the Ministers of Defence of each nation, oversees the implementation of the Action Plan. The activities of the Action Plan cover the four areas of maritime surveillance, armed forces' contribution to civil protection, air security, and education and training. Although Malta turns over the presidency of the group to Mauritania, the Ministers agree to convene a second summit in Malta.

www.doi.gov.mt/en/press_releases/2010/12/pr2252.pdf.pdf

4. Adriatic and Ionian Initiative (All)

The Adriatic and Ionian Initiative (All) dates back to the Summit on Development and Security in the Adriatic and Ionian held in Ancona (Italy) in 2000. The Initiative was formally launched by the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia, who adopted the Ancona Declaration in the presence of the European Commission. Two years later, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) joined the Initiative. Later, in 2007, after the Republic's dissolution, Serbia and Montenegro appeared in the All as independent States. Initially, the All was primarily intended as a means of strengthening regional cooperation among coastal countries in order to foster common solutions to common problems related to security and stability (especially in the Balkan region). The geopolitical context of the region deeply changed over the years: Slovenia joined the EU in 2004, Croatia is about to join, and the other four countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia – are proceeding towards EU integration, albeit at different paces. In this context, one of the All's main goals is specifically to support the prospects for European integration of its non-EU Member Countries.

The Chairmanship of the All rotates every six months in alphabetical order: Italy took over from Greece in June 2009, and Montenegro assumed the Chairmanship in June 2010. The All's decision-making body is the Adriatic-Ionian Council, composed of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the participating countries. Its agenda is prepared during the Senior Official Meetings held three times a year. Important functions are also carried out by the All's Permanent Secretariat, established in 2008 in Ancona, whose main purpose is to ensure continuity between one Chairmanship and the next, to make the Initiative more "project-oriented" and to gather Member Countries' proposals.

The Initiative also works in partnership with other initiatives operating in Southeast Europe: the Central European Initiative (CEI), the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) and the Danube Cooperation Process (DCP). Over the course of 2010, strengthened collaboration was undertaken with the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), focusing on common interests in the coastal and maritime environment and leading to a joint All-CBSS workshop on cooperation in sustainable development and civil-society dialogue. This close cooperation with the CBSS should be useful in terms of exploiting the Baltic Council's know-how with regard to launching the process to create an Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Region (accordingly, the CBSS was invited to participate in the All Council). The region spanning from the Black Sea to the Danube to the Baltic is the subject of a specific EU strategy. In this sense, the All's strategy is to accelerate its members' collaboration in order to submit a proposal for an Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Region to Brussels. The Adriatic-Ionian Basin has similarities with the Baltic region, as they both include landlocked seas and serve as a sort of hinge between non-EU and EU Member States. Moreover, to a certain extent the Adriatic-Ionian Basin seems to be the natural maritime outlet for the Danube region.

The All is active in multiple fields, normally through technical round tables made up of experts from each Member Country. The main fields of interest are: small and medium-sized enterprises

(SMEs), tourism, rural development, cultural and university cooperation, the environment and fire protection.

Main Events under the Italian Chairmanship

The main aims of the Italian Chairmanship were to strengthen the Initiative's project-oriented approach, to consolidate the European prospects of the All's non-EU Member States, to enhance the relations between the All and other regional organisations and to foster the All's parliamentary dimension.

- 27-28 January, Ancona (Italy): At the second meeting of the All Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) under the Italian Chairmanship, a member of the EU Committee of Regions gives a presentation on "EU Strategies for Macro-Regions." The creation of an Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Region would offer the opportunity to better exploit existing EU funds and foster regional cooperation, in addition to allowing the All to capitalise on ten years of experience. The EU has already approved the Baltic Macro-Region, while the Danube region is under approval. When requesting the establishment of a macro-region, it is important to show that the relevant governments are working in synergy at all levels and to include the full panorama of regional networks, associations and institutions. In a subsequent meeting on "European Macro-Regions," the Italian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs identifies some of the strategy's operational sectors: conservation of the environment, territorial development, improvement of accessibility and communications. The Italian delegation also presents the state of play of the protocols on tourism and SMEs and proposes two new areas of cooperation: rural development and underwater archaeology.

- 11 February, Verona (Italy): The All Member States sign a Cooperation Protocol on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), aimed at defining a common vision to foster the creation and development of SMEs in the Adriatic-Ionian Basin. To this end, they consider the following issues to be strategic: the exchange of best practices, the establishment of a set of services specifically for SMEs and support for female entrepreneurship.

- 1 March, Rome (Italy): The Italian strategy for the year aims to expand the All's cooperation on rural development in order to propose at the next CSO meeting that it be included in the existing All round tables. Consequently, an Ad-hoc Round Table on Rural Development is held. The Serbian representative takes advantage of the occasion to present the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG), a platform for the exchange of information and data on rural development in Southeast Europe that could be an instrument for fostering cooperation in this field.

- 21 and 22 April, Trieste (Italy): The Round Table on Transport and Maritime Cooperation brings together 19 representatives from the relevant authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia to discuss ways and methods to strengthen cooperation on maritime issues. The aims of the meeting are to lay the basis for the exchange of experiences related to the protection of national maritime transport systems so as to ensure safety and security and protect the marine environment.

- 5 May, Ancona (Italy): At the 12th Adriatic and Ionian Council, which coincides with the 10th Anniversary of the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the Foreign Ministers of the All Participating States

adopt the Ancona Declaration, renewing their commitment to the Initiative. They underline the progress achieved towards the European integration of all Members of the Initiative and affirm the need to accelerate the process of visa liberalisation for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina. They recognise as All priorities: SMEs; transport and maritime cooperation; tourism; cultural and university cooperation; the environment and protection against fire; and agriculture and rural development. The participants also adopt the Declaration of the Adriatic-Ionian Council on the Support to the EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region, affirming their readiness to engage in it.

Main Events under the Montenegrin Chairmanship

- 28 June, Podgorica (Montenegro): At the 1st All Committee of Senior Officials, the Montenegrin Chairmanship's priorities are presented: continuity of the work begun during the Italian Chairmanship, giving follow-up to those protocols that have already been signed, completing the signature of others that are currently underway, and giving support to the macro-region project under the three conditions required by the UE (no new funds, no new structures, no new legislation). Montenegro is chairing

three initiatives at the same time (the All, the Central European Initiative (CEI), and the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP)) and wants to take advantage of this fact to strengthen the synergies among them and avoid overlap.

- 12 November, Podgorica (Montenegro): In the Sub-table on Tourism, during the Round Table on Tourism, Culture and Inter-University Cooperation, participants propose initiatives to present the Adriatic-Ionian Basin as an integrated tourist destination, ensure sustainability and eco-tourism in the region, and improve vocational education in the field of tourism.

- 15 December, Podgorica (Montenegro): The main topics at the Round Table on Maritime Cooperation are: prevention of pollution, short-sea shipping and motorways of the sea. With regard to this last topic, experts from the participating countries agree to focus on projects that will provide alternatives to land transport, thereby eliminating some of the traffic on the mainland. To this end, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation and communication among All Member Countries.

For further information:

www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Politica_Estera/Aree_Geografiche/Europa/Balcani/IAL.htm
www.aii-ps.org

Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2010 in independent states, presented in circum-Mediterranean order. The list also includes referenda and those elections held in autonomous entities or in any other relevant territory that are of particular political significance.

Slovenia

Referendum

6 June 2010

The referendum was held on an agreement to bring the border dispute with Croatia before an international arbitration tribunal.

The official wording was:

Do you support the implementation of the Law on the Ratification of the Arbitration Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which was adopted by the Slovenian Parliament at its session of 19 April 2010, becoming valid?

	Percentage
Yes	51.54%
No	48.46%

Turnout 42.66%

Croatia

Presidential Elections

27 December 2009 and 10 January 2010

Previous elections: 25 November 2007
Since 2000 Croatia has been a parliamentary republic. The President is elected to a five-year term by an absolute majority.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Ivo Josipovic (SDP, Social Democratic Party of Croatia)	32.42	60.26
Milan Bandic (Independent)	14.83	39.74
Andrija Hebrang (HDZ, Croatian Democratic Union)	12.04	-
Nadan Vidosevic (Independent)	11.33	-
Vesna Pusic (HNS, Croatian People's Party, Liberal Democrats)	7.25	-
Dragan Primorac (Independent)	5.93	-
Miroslav Tudman (Independent)	4.09	-
Damir Kajin (IDS, Istrian Democratic Assembly)	3.87	-
Josip Jurcevic (Independent)	2.74	-
Boris Miksic (Independent)	2.10	-
Vesna Skare-Ozbolt (Independent)	1.89	-
Slavko Vuksic (Democratic Party of Slavonia Plain)	0.42	-

Turnout: 43.96% (1st round), 50.13% (2nd round)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Parliamentary and Presidential Elections

3 October 2010

Previous elections: 1 October 2006

The parliamentary republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine), which covers the Bosniak and Croatian areas, and the Serbian Republic (Republika Srpska). Bosnia and Herzegovina has a bicameral legislature, consisting of the House of Representatives (Zastupnicki Dom), which has 42 mem-

bers elected for four-year terms by proportional representation from the two federal entities (28+14), and the House of Peoples (Dom Naroda), consisting of 15 members appointed by the federal entities. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a three-member Presidency, elected by direct universal suffrage for a four-year term. The three members of the Presidency are elected by and represent the three ethnic communities. The post of Chairman of the Presidency rotates among the three members every eight months.

Parliamentary Elections - House of Representatives

Seats for the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Party	%	Seats
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	26.1	8
Party of Democratic Action (SDA)	19.4	7
Union for a Better Future (SBB)	12.2	4
Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ)	11	3
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBH)	7.3	2
Croatian Democratic Union 1990 (HDZ-1990)	4.9	2
People's Party Work for Betterment (NSRB)	4.8	1
Democratic People's Community (DNZ)	1.5	1

Seats for the Serbian Republic

Party	%	Seats
Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD)	43.3	8
Serbian Democratic Party (SDS)	22.2	4
Party of Democratic Progress (PDP)	6.5	1

Democratic People's Alliance (DNS)	4.6	1
Party of Democratic Action (SDA)	2.6	0
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBH)	2	0

Turnout: 56.49%

Presidential Elections

Serbian Candidates	%
Nebojsa Radmanovic (SNSD)	48.9
Mladen Ivanic (KZS)	47.3
Rajko Papovic (SDS)	3.8

Bosnian Candidates	%
Bakir Izetbegovic (SDA)	34.9
Fahrudin Radoncic (SBB)	30.5
Haris Silajdzic (SBH)	25.1
Ibrahim Dedovic (DNZ)	2.9
Mujo Demirovic (BPS)	1.9
Dzemal Latic (A-SDA)	1.9
Ibrahim Spahic (GDS)	1.5
Izudin Kesetovic (BOSS)	0.9
Aida Jusic	0.5

Croatian Candidates	%
Zeljko Komsic (SDP)	60.6
Borjana Kristo (HDZ)	19.7
Martin Raguz (HDZ-1990)	10.8
Jerko Ivankovic-Lijanovic (NSRzB)	8.2
Pero Galic	0.3
Mile Kutle	0.2
Ferdo Galic	0.2

Northern Cyprus (Republic of Turkey)

Presidential Elections

18 April 2010

Previous elections: 17 April 2005

Voters elect a President to a 5-year term of office.

Candidates	%
Dervis Eroglu (UBP, Party of National Unity)	50.4
Mehmet Ali Talat (CTP, Republican Turkish Party)	42.9
Tahsin Ertugruloğlu	3.8
Mustafa Kemal Tumkan	0.8
Zeki Besiktepeli	1.6
Arif Salih Kirdag	0.4
Ayhan Kaymak	0.1

Turnout: 76.36%

Turkey

Referendum

12 September 2010

The referendum concerns a package of amendments to the 1982 Constitution. The revision significantly changes the balance of power in Turkey by making the military more accountable to civilian courts and giving Parliament a say in appointing judges. The reforms increase rights to personal privacy and curtail the power of military courts, removing their authority to try civilians in peacetime. Article 15, which prevents military coup leaders from facing trial or legal reprisal, is repealed. The number of Constitutional Court members is expanded from 15 to 17. Three are appointed by Parliament while the President nominates the rest. The amendments include greater protection for workers, the recognition of unions and the right to strike; collective bargaining rights are extended to government employees.

	Percentage
Yes	57.88%
No	42.12%

Turnout 73.71%

Jordan

Legislative Elections

9 November 2010

Previous elections: 20 November 2007
Parliamentary monarchy with bicameral legislature. The National Assembly (Majlis al-Umma) consists of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab) and the Assembly of Senators (Majlis al-Aayan). The latter has 60 members appointed by the King. The new electoral law increased the number of members of the Chamber of Deputies from 110 to 120. The deputies are chosen as follows: 108 seats are filled from single-seat constituencies and 12 are reserved for women by a special electoral college. Additionally nine seats are reserved for Christians and three for Chechens/Circassians. The country's system of civil and political rights is not free, according to Freedom House. The main opposition, the Islamic Action Front, boycotted the elections. The

majority of candidates are independent, although most are members of indigenous tribes who are loyal to the King.

Parties	Seats
Pro-government independents	118
Opposition parties	2

Turnout: 53.0%

Egypt

Legislative Elections

Egypt has a bicameral Parliament consisting of the Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura) with 264 seats and the People's Assembly (Majlis al-Shaab) with 518 seats. In the Advisory Council 176 members are elected by an absolute majority vote in a two-round system to serve 6-year terms, while 88 members are appointed by the President, also to serve 6-year terms. Every three years 88 elected members and 44 appointed members are changed. In the People's Assembly, 508 members are elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve 5-year terms (64 seats are reserved for women) and 10 members are appointed by the President.

1-8 June 2010

Previous elections: June 2007

Advisory Council

Party	1st round	2nd round	Total seats
National Democratic Party (NDP)	74	6	80
National Progressive Unionist Party (Tagammu')	1	0	1
Tomorrow Party (al-Ghad, Centrist-liberal)	1	0	1
Arab Democratic Nasserist Party	1	0	1
Democratic Generation Party (al-Geel)	1	0	1
Independents (other)	0	4	4
Independents (Muslim Brotherhood)	0	0	0
Appointees			44

Turnout: first round 30.8%, second round 14%

Parliamentary Elections

28 November and 5 December 2010
Previous elections: 9 and 20 November
and 1 December 2005

People's Assembly

Party	%	Seats
National Democratic Party (NDP)	81%	420
Independents (includes one Muslim Brotherhood member whose membership was suspended by the organisation; many other independents are affiliated with the NDP)		69

New Wafd Party (NWP, nationalist liberal)	1.1%	6
National Progressive Unionist Party (Tagammu')	0.9%	5
Tomorrow Party (al-Ghad)	0.2%	1
Social Justice Party	0.2%	1
Democratic Generation Party (al-Geel)	0.2%	1
Democratic Peace Party	0.2%	1
Independents (Muslim Brotherhood)	0.2%	1
Nasserist Party	0.0%	0
Unfilled vacancies (due to the invalidation of four races by the Higher Electoral Commission)		4

Turnout: first round 34.95%, second round 27.47%

Sources

Adam Carr's Election Archive
<http://psephos.adam-carr.net>
Freedom House
www.freedomhouse.org
IFES Election Guide
www.electionguide.org/index.php
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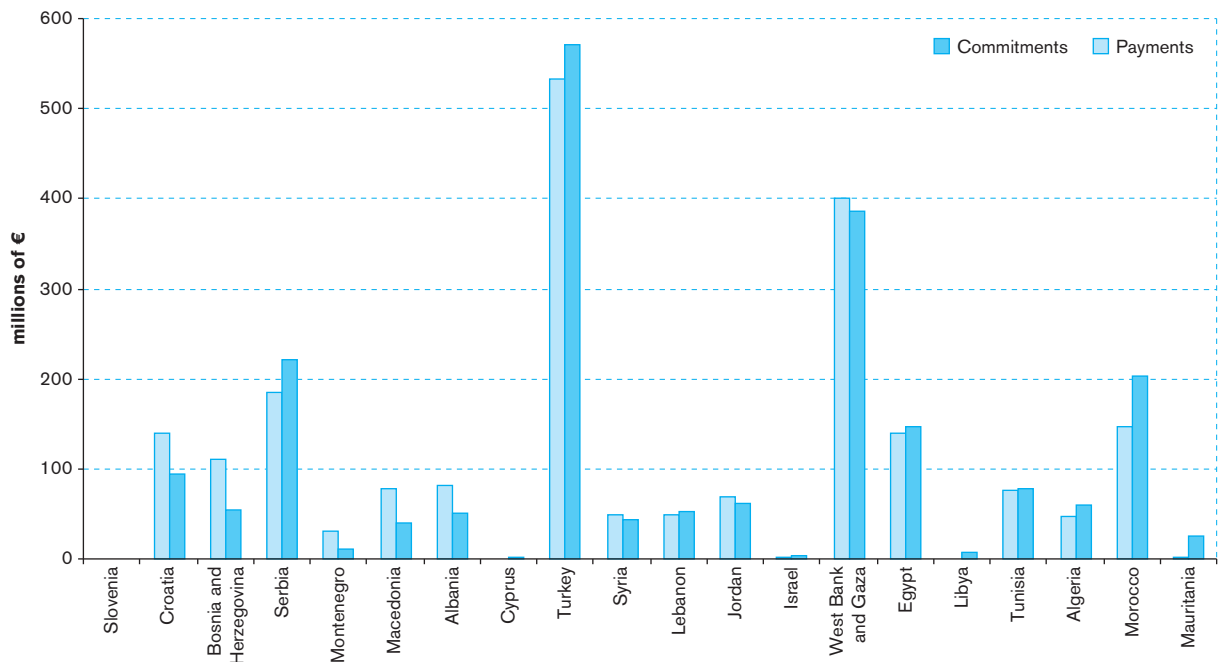
European Union Cooperation

TABLE A1 Official Aid to Mediterranean Countries Financed under the European Commission Budget and the European Development Fund (EDF) in 2009

(in millions of euros)	Commitments	Payments
Malta	-	-
Slovenia	-	0.33
Croatia	139.04	93.88
Bosnia and Herzegovina	111.26	54.79
Serbia	185.42	221.67
Montenegro	31.29	11.03
Macedonia (FYROM)	77.89	39.21
Albania	82.14	51.65
Cyprus	-	2.18
Turkey	533.26	571.16
Syria	48.78	43.33
Lebanon	48.19	52.35
Jordan	68.03	60.88
Israel	1.50	3.17
Occupied Palestinian Territory	399.78	386.57
Egypt	140.03	147.01
Libya	-	7.38
Tunisia	77.03	77.64
Algeria	46.58	59.44
Morocco	146.08	203.35
Mauritania	2.09	25.24

Own production. Source: Annual Report 2010 on the European Union's Development and External Assistance Policies and Their Implementation in 2009.
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/documents/annual-reports/europeaid_annual_report_2010_en.pdf

CHART A1 EU Cooperation 2009



Own production. Source: Annual Report 2010 on the European Union's Development and External Assistance Policies and Their Implementation in 2009.
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/documents/annual-reports/europeaid_annual_report_2010_en.pdf

TABLE A2 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI): 2009 and 2010

(in millions of euros)	Commitments under the ENPI	
	2009	2010
Algeria	35.6	54
Egypt	140	152
Israel	1.5	2
Jordan	68-	70
Lebanon	43	44
Morocco	143	135
Syria	40	50
Tunisia	77	77
West Bank and Gaza*	353.6	356
Total ENPI (Bilateral)	901.7	940

* The data for the West Bank and Gaza include the ENPI, humanitarian aid, UNRWA and the Instrument for Stability.
Own production. Source: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/ap/index_en.htm

TABLE A3 Mediterranean Candidate Countries for Accession

Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) 2009		(in millions of euros)
Croatia		151.2*
Component I. Transition Assistance and Institution Building		42.1
Political criteria		7.76
Assumption of the obligations of membership		20.55
Economic criteria		2.63
Supporting programmes		11.16
Component II Cross-border Cooperation		15.9
Component III Regional Development		49.7
Transport		18.5
Environment		18.5
Regional competitiveness		12.7
Component IV Human Resources Development		14.2
Component V Rural development		25.8
Macedonia (FYROM)		81.8*
Component I. Transition Assistance and Institution Building		37.06
Political criteria		8.75
Acquis communautaire		17.93
Economic criteria		4.04
Priority-axis supporting programmes		6.34
Component II Cross-border Cooperation		4.37
Component III Regional Development		20.80
Transport		15.7
Environment		3.9
Technical Assistance		1.2
Component IV Human Resources Development		7.10
Component V Rural Development		10.20
Turkey		531.4
Component I. Transition Assistance and Institution Building		204.55
Progress towards fully meeting the Copenhagen political criteria		30.92
Adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire		68.90
Promotion of an EU-Turkey civil society dialogue		99.60
Support activities		5.13
Component II Cross-border Cooperation		3.05
Component III Regional Development		182.7
Transport		60.3
Environment		67.6
Regional competitiveness		54.8
Component IV Human Resources Development		55.6
Component V Rural Development		85.6

* Total includes multi-beneficiary programmes.

Own production. Source: European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key-documents/financial_assistance/2009/annex_working_document_en.pdf

TABLE A4	Provisions for Aid under the IPA for 2010 (Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries)
	Millions of euros
Croatia	154.2
Macedonia (FYROM)	92.3
Turkey	653.7
Albania	93.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	106.0
Montenegro	34.0
Serbia	198.7
Kosovo (Res. 1244 of the UNSC)	67.3
Multi-beneficiary programme	157.7

Source: European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/how-does-it-work/financial-assistance/planning-ipa_en.htm

TABLE A5	European Investment Bank Loans to Mediterranean Countries in 2009
Loans by Sector	Millions of euros
Croatia	415
Rehabilitation of 52 sections of trunk road with a total length of 687 km	60
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	5
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs or mid-cap companies	250
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	153
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	3
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by small and micro enterprises	10
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	140
Serbia	896.5
Construction of six 220 or 400 kV electricity substations	24.5
Construction of a motorway section in Pan-European Corridor X between Grabovnica and Levošoje in southern Serbia	384
Construction of a new Sava bridge and access roads in Belgrade	70
Financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects	25
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	3
Financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects	10
Lease financing of small and medium-scale infrastructure projects	20
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	360
Montenegro	111
Rehabilitation of roads and bridges throughout the country	30
Creation of national sustainable waste management system	27
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	3
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	51
Macedonia (FYROM)	103
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	3
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	100
Albania	13
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	3
Financing of small and medium-scale projects through MLT loans	10
Turkey	2,648
Upgrading and extension of national electricity distribution networks	125
Construction of a 135 MW wind farm in the Osmaniye region (eastern Turkey)	30
Financing of environmental and energy projects	300
Construction of a high-speed railway line between Istanbul and Ankara	293
Construction and operation of a clinker production line in Ankara	50
Investment in the academic research system of the Republic of Turkey	335
Equity participation in a fund focusing on small-scale energy efficiency projects in south-east Europe	5
Financing of small and medium-scale projects	360
Financing of small and medium-scale projects, with particular focus on small businesses	150
Lease financing of small and medium-scale projects	100
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs	550

(Continue)

TABLE A5 European Investment Bank Loans to Mediterranean Countries in 2009	
Financing of small and medium-scale projects, mainly in the manufacturing and services sectors	200
Financing of small and medium-scale projects carried out by SMEs, primarily in the manufacturing and services sectors	150
Morocco	540
Construction of two tramway lines between Rabat and Salé	15
Construction of the Rabat motorway bypass and widening of the Rabat-Casablanca motorway	225
Construction of a low-cost vehicle manufacturing plant in the Melloussa free economic zone, 30 km from the port of Tangiers	100
Participation in the 2009-2012 development plan for the education system	200
Tunisia	434
Construction of a toll motorway section from Sfax to Gabès in southern Tunisia	234
Construction of an airport near the town of Enfidha	70
Construction of a phosphoric acid plant close to an existing plant (Skhira) near Gabès in southern Tunisia	130
Egypt	122
Large-scale onshore wind farm on the Red Sea coast, south-east of Cairo, to supply the national power grid	50
Framework loan for water supply and wastewater schemes in four governorates in the Nile Delta	70
Financing of a microfinance company based in the Dakahlya region	2
Lebanon	70
Construction of a wastewater treatment plant, sewerage network and sea outfall in Tabarja, near Jounieh	70
Syria	154.9
Framework loan for investment schemes in Syrian cities	50
Construction of a cement plant on a greenfield site near Aleppo	104.9
Jordan	165.8
Construction of a water extraction and transport system, including a 325 km pipeline, to supply drinking water, mainly to the Greater Amman area	165.8
Israel	81.5
Increase in the production capacity of the Hadera desalination plant	25.2
RDI in the field of specialty chemicals in several countries	56.3

Own production. Source: EIB, <http://www.eib.org/attachments/general/reports/st2009en.pdf>

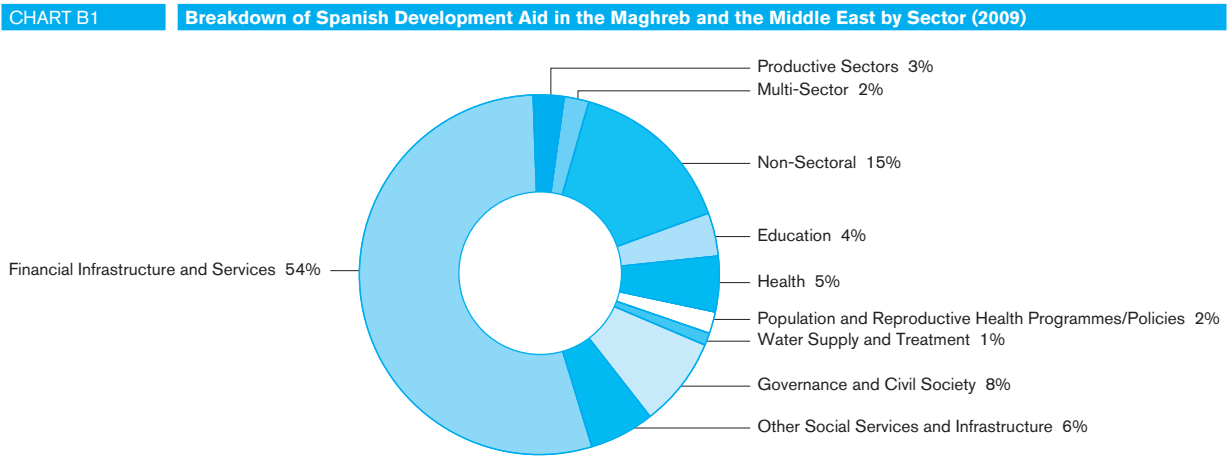
TABLE A6 EU Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)	
Funding Decisions in Mediterranean Areas in 2009	
Area	Millions of euros
MENA	
Palestinian Territories	66.0
Palestinian Refugees (Lebanon, Jordan, Syria)	10.0
Western Sahara (Sahrawi refugees)	10.9
Total	86.9

Own production. Source: ECHO Annual Review 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/media/publications/annual_report/annual_report_2009_en.pdf

Spanish Cooperation in the Mediterranean

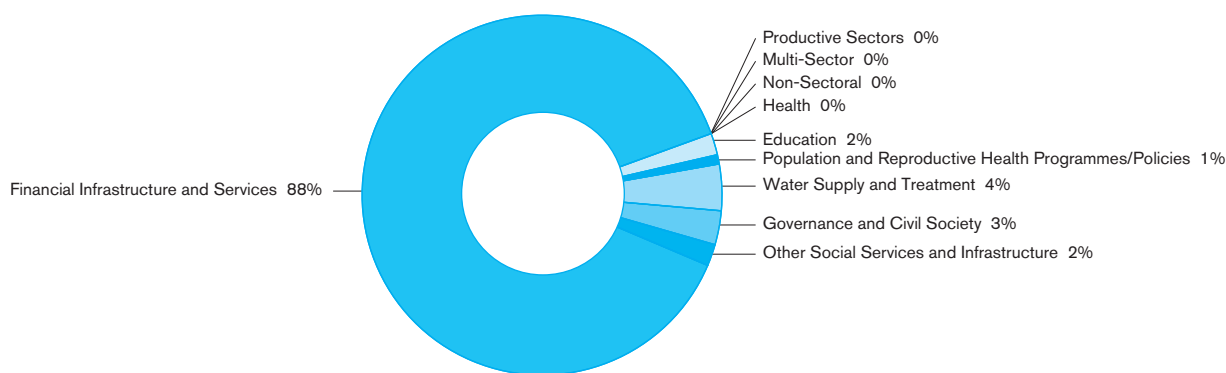
TABLE B1 Breakdown of Net Spanish Official Development Assistance in the Mediterranean Region				
	2008		2009	
	€	%	€	%
Maghreb and Middle East				
Algeria	44,504,061	14.16	39,026,882	9.73
Egypt	10,835,886	3.45	14,793,292	3.69
Jordan	8,768,835	2.79	7,287,400	1.82
Lebanon	35,918,674	11.43	17,350,782	4.32
Libya	3,708	0.00	26,448	0.01
Morocco	81,362,865	25.89	136,923,140	34.12
Palestine	68,927,467	21.93	71,376,756	17.79
Western Saharan Refugees	23,884,784	7.60	20,835,166	5.19
Syria	5,163,120	1.64	4,502,032	1.12
Tunisia	11,226,020	3.57	89,143,277	22.22
Total	314,248,707	100.00	401,265,175	100.00
Balkans and Turkey				
Albania	4,508,823	4.07	10,298,105	7.33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29,396,450	26.52	26,477,111	18.84
Croatia	652,584	0.59	502,774	0.36
Macedonia (FYROM)	283,109	0.26	1,254,918	0.89
Montenegro	82,595	0.07	1,290,507	0.92
Serbia	11,309,809	10.20	2,888,061	2.06
Kosovo (Serbia)	752,551	0.68	668,369	0.48
Turkey	63,853,483	57.61	97,144,737	69.13
Total	110,839,404	100.00	140,524,582	100.00

Source: AECID, *Seguimiento PACI* (PACI Follow-ups, i.e. reports on the Annual International Cooperation Plan) for 2008 and 2009.



Source: AECID, *Seguimiento PACI* 2009.

CHART B2 Breakdown of Spanish Development Aid in the Balkans and Turkey by Sector (2009)



Source: AECID, Seguimiento PACI 2009.

TABLE B2 Breakdown of Spanish Cooperation in the Mediterranean Region by Objective (2009)

	Democratic Governance	Rural Development and Fight Against Hunger	Education	Health	Water and Sanitation	Economic Growth for Human Development	Environmental Sustainability, Combating Climate Change and Habitat	Science, Technology and Research for Human Development	Culture and Development	Gender in Development	Migration and Development	Peace-Building	Humanitarian Action	Other Areas
Maghreb and Middle East														
Algeria	776,004	637,082	1,393,710	232,500	293,971	695,700	379,323	536,900	709,474	480,162	0	0	0	37,220,886
Egypt	564,787	800,000	1,963,826	252,000	0	1,764,195	0	406,462	482,463	29,595	0	0	0	8,926,936
Jordan	252,103	0	595,964	819,667	0	3,731,925	255,500	126,035	151,056	0	200,000	61,910	0	1,093,241
Lebanon	121,738	0	1,479,186	336,041	0	794,086	1,329,756	0	445,426	501,037	0	8,743,193	263,550	3,336,769
Morocco	2,743,791	926,621	9,775,358	8,116,029	287,128	1,369,761	1,809,877	1,111,344	2,027,403	2,688,901	544,724	5,455	0	126,608,627
Palestine	6,504,694	3,537,887	627,390	1,003,086	344,775	203,286	52,170	0	900,780	1,403,278	0	1,841,083	7,170,979	47,787,349
Western Saharan Refugees	129,900	694,449	117,695	1,175,814	752,000	275,000	6,005	12,665	1,750	102,802	6,500	123,249	5,474,508	11,962,830
Syria	0	0	733,697	300,000	0	389,286	69,555	0	171,433	0	0	0	1,701,229	1,136,832
Tunisia	214,523	9,200	672,989	232,500	0	259,286	849,547	758,176	578,477	911,796	0	0	0	89,211,590
Balkans and Turkey														
Albania	698,906	345,000	322,838	400,000	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	0	5,361,361
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,115,565	0	344,942	39,377	220,000	19,643,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	1,461,285	0	3,644,942
Croatia	0	0	225,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277,726
Macedonia (FYROM)	13,750	0	32,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,208,299
Montenegro	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,288,307
Serbia	458,750	0	936,613	0	0	0	0	0	191,303	0	0	490,000	0	811,395
Kosovo (Serbia)	13,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,853	0	0	0	591,766
Turkey	10,050	0	1,141,966	0	0	0	1,000	0	241,480	0	0	0	0	95,750,241

Source: AECID, Seguimiento PACI 2009.

Migrations in the Mediterranean

TABLE C-1 Number of Foreigners from MPCs in the European Union by Nationality												
	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Egypt	Syria	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine	Israel	Turkey	Total Euromed	Other Foreigners
Belgium (2008)*	8,185	79,867	3,591	1,005	1,609	267	1,598	267	1,496	39,954	137,839	971,448
Bulgaria (2009)*	40	26	23	40	615	112	344	3	70	945	2,218	23,838
Czech Republic (2010)*	606	202	550	451	486	195	281	114	755	892	4,532	424,419
Denmark (2010)*	303	2,783	454	577	901	750	1,567	-	616	28,972	36,923	329,797
Germany (2010)*	14,111	69,034	24,280	12,885	31,583	8,298	39,879	-	11,046	1,762,822	1,973,938	7,130,919
Estonia (2000)	1	1		1			1		16	6	26	229,000
Ireland (2010)*	397	150	57	385	65	96	59	54	124	311	1,698	385,730
Greece (2006)	188	550	271	9,461	5,747	491	754	217	169	947	18,795	906,000
Spain (2010)*	57,667	740,819	1,946	3,086	2,425	1,098	1,364	-	1,897	2,590	812,892	5,663,525
France (2007)	682,931	685,567	225,618	14,932			25,177			266,927	1,901,152	3,674,000
Italy (2010)*	25,449	431,529	103,678	82,064	3,880	2,638	3,860	494	2,479	17,651	673,722	4,235,059
Cyprus (2001)	6	11	13	705	1,436	205	869	96	93	35	3,469	125,000
Latvia (2010)*	9	12	2	25	20	8	34	-	318	87	515	392,150
Lithuania (2008)*	11	3	7	22	13	12	137	-	373	139	717	42,934
Luxembourg (2006)	224	430	213	33	4	3	46		58	292	1,303	206,000
Hungary (2010)*	243	93	120	507	816	284	137	98	1,257	1,701	5,256	200,005
Malta (2008)*	16	53	50	130	25	60	7	21	8	197	567	15,460
Netherlands (2010)*	797	66,568	1,165	2,575	573	212	372	-	1,474	90,837	164,573	652,188
Austria (2009)*	643	911	1,515	5,058	1,209	334	563	-	1,421	110,678	122,332	864,397
Poland (2010)*	241	83	71	109	277	150	131	3	53	363	1,481	45,464
Portugal (2010)*	236	1,934	141	398	25	33	46	23	66	329	3,231	457,306
Romania (2009)*	2	1	1	3	1,284	581	709	12	730	2,250	5,573	31,354
Slovenia (2010)*	8	5	23	34	10	16	3	2	21	78	200	82,176
Slovakia (2010)*	52	26	73	119	79	39	85	48	182	350	1,053	62,882
Finland (2010)*	321	850	361	402	156	138	128	18	376	3,809	6,559	154,623
Sweden (2010)*	730	1,981	1,179	1,175	3,422	1,458	2,543		520	10,840	23,848	590,475
United Kingdom (2005)*	7,482	5,797	1,054	3,514			7,834		4,912	36,093	66,686	3,066,055
Total	800,899	2,089,286	366,456	139,696	56,660	17,478	88,528	1,470	30,530	2,380,095	5,971,098	30,962,204

Own production. Source: *EUROSTAT; rest from the official statistics institute of each EU country. Most recent data available.

TABLE C2 Foreigners in the Labour Market

Algeria (13.4% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	50.6%	75.7%	24.3%
France (2006)	32.9%	63.6%	36.4%
Germany (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece (2008)	29.5%	n/a	n/a
Italy (2007)	51.9%	95.7%	4.3%
Netherlands (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spain (2008)	29.2%	88.0%	12.0%
Tunisia (6% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	59.5%	77.0%	23.0%
France (2006)	42.4%	69.9%	30.1%
Germany (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Italy (2007)	45.7%	93.1%	6.9%
Netherlands (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spain (2008)	34.8%	80.5%	19.5%
Morocco (35% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	43.1%	71.5%	28.5%
France (2006)	36.7%	63.2%	36.8%
Germany (2008)	51.4%	76.5%	23.5%
Greece (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Italy (2007)	47.2%	83.7%	16.3%
Netherlands (2007)	36.8%	76.4%	23.6%
Spain (2008)	33.5%	76.9%	23.1%
Turkey (39.9% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	43.1%	70.5%	29.5%
France (2006)	28.5%	71.2%	28.8%
Germany (2008)	50.5%	66.4%	33.6%
Greece (2008)	33.5%	70.4%	29.6%
Italy (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Netherlands (2007)	43.7%	71.7%	28.3%
Spain (2008)	37.2%	79.4%	20.6%
Lebanon (1.5% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
France (2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece (2008)	35.1%	86.2%	13.8%
Italy (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Netherlands (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spain (2008)	34.5%	79.9%	20.1%
Egypt (2.5% of Med migrants in the EU)			
	% of immigrants in the labour market	Men (as % of total)	Women (as % of total)
Belgium (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
France (2006)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany (2008)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece (2008)	61.3%	97.4%	2.6%
Italy (2007)	52.5%	98.2%	1.8%
Netherlands (2007)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spain (2008)	31.5%	89.4%	10.6%

Own production. Source: OECD.

The Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements

TABLE D1		Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements		
Country	Start of Negotiations	Agreement Concluded	Agreement Signed	Entry into Force
Tunisia	December 1994	June 1995	July 1995	December 1997
Israel	December 1993	September 1995	November 1995	June 2000
Morocco	December 1993	November 1995	February 1996	March 2000
Palestine	May 1996	December 1996	February 1997	July 1997*
Jordan	July 1995	April 1997	November 1997	May 2002
Egypt	March 1995	June 1999	June 2001	June 2004
Algeria	June 1997	December 2001	April 2002	September 2005
Lebanon	November 1995	January 2002	June 2002	April 2006
Syria	March 1998	October 2004 / December 2008		

* Interim agreement signed by the EU and the PLO (to the benefit of the Palestinian Authority).

- To enter into force each Association Agreement must be ratified by the European Parliament, the Parliament of the Partner Country and the Parliaments of the 25 Member States of the European Union.
- Until its accession to the EU, Turkey shall be governed by the Customs Union Agreement, which entered into force in January 1996 and is based on the First Generation Agreement of 1963.
- In 2008 the Association Agreement with Syria was revised. It was planned to be ratified on 26 October 2009. However, Syria indefinitely postponed signing the Association Agreement with the European Union. The agreement will enter into force provisionally when it is signed by Syria. The definitive entry into force requires the European Parliament's evaluation and ratification by the Member States.

TABLE D2		Stabilisation and Association Agreements with Western Balkan Countries				
Country	Start of Negotiations	Agreement Signed	Entry into Force (Interim Agreement)	Entry into Force	Candidate Country	Start of Negotiations
Albania	January 2003	June 2006	December 2006	April 2009		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	November 2005	June 2008	July 2008			
Croatia	November 2000	October 2001	March 2002	February 2005	June 2004	October 2005
Macedonia	March 2000	April 2001	June 2001	April 2004	December 2005	
Serbia	October 2005	April 2008	February 2010			
Montenegro	October 2005 / July 2006*	October 2007	January 2008	May 2010	December 2010	

* On 21 May 2006, a referendum was held, which led to Montenegro's independence from the Federation it had formed with Serbia.

- EU relations with the Western Balkan Countries are regulated by the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP). The SAP serves as a framework for the development of various instruments and helps each country to carry out a political and economic transition preparing them for a new contractual relationship with the EU: the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs), under which they aim to progress towards closer association with the EU.

- Negotiations with Serbia were interrupted in May 2006 due to lack of progress in cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). In early 2007, the new administration in Belgrade launched a plan and constituted a National Council for cooperation with the ICTY, a measure which allowed negotiations to resume on 13 June 2007. In April 2008, the European Union and Serbia signed the agreement. The Interim Agreement will not enter into force until the EU Council considers that Serbia is fully cooperating with the ICTY. In December 2009, the Council unfroze the Interim Agreement, which entered into force in February 2010.
- After its declaration and the EU's acknowledgement of Montenegro as a sovereign and independent State, the EU has maintained relations with independent Montenegro. The SAA was signed on 15 October 2007. In January 2008, the entry into force of the Interim Agreement represented progress towards the national ratification process and closer relations with the EU. The SAA entered into force in May 2010.
- Three years after the start of negotiations between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2005, the SAA was signed and the Interim Agreement took effect. However, despite real progress in collaboration with the ICTY, the Commission still notes numerous dysfunctions in the institutional and judiciary spheres.
- In June 2003, the Thessaloniki European Council decided that all Western Balkan countries be considered as potential candidates for EU accession. Croatia (2004), Macedonia (2005) and Montenegro (2010) have already been granted candidate country status. Albania (2009) and Serbia (2009) have also applied for EU accession.

TABLE D3 **European Neighbourhood Action Plans**

Country	Israel	Jordan	Tunisia	Palestinian Territories	Morocco	Egypt	Lebanon	Algeria	Libya
Adoption by the country	April 2005	June 2005	July 2005	May 2005	July 2005	March 2007	January 2007	-	-

- The ENP Action Plans allow the European Union to maintain a progressive, differentiated policy towards its neighbouring countries based on the different levels of cooperation established.
- An Action Plan, developed after the signing of an Association Agreement, establishes priorities and a timetable for political and economic reform. Action Plans are the operational tools of the legal framework represented by the Association Agreements.
- Progress is analysed each year through evaluation reports. The extent of the progress made determines the levels of cooperation and access to the European Market.
- In 2010 there was no progress made by the two countries which are yet to agree an Action Plan.

Signature of Multilateral Treaties and Conventions

	Racial discrimination ^c	Civil and political rights ^d	Economic, social and cultural rights ^e	Discrimination against women ^f	Torture and other mistreatment ^g	Rights of the child ^h	Crime of genocide ⁱ	International Criminal Court ^j	Financing of terrorism ^k
Date of adoption	1966	1966	1966	1979	1984	1989	1948	1998	1999
Portugal	1982	1978	1978	1980	1989	1990	1999	2002	2002
Spain	1968	1977	1977	1984	1987	1990	1968	2000	2002
France	1971	1980	1980	1983	1986	1990	1950	2000	2002
Italy	1976	1978	1978	1985	1989	1991	1952	1999	2003
Malta	1971	1990	1990	1991	1990	1990		2002	2001
Slovenia	1992	1992	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	2001	2004
Croatia	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	2001	2003
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1992	2002	2003
Serbia	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002
Montenegro	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
Macedonia	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1993	1994	2002	2004
Albania	1994	1991	1991	1994	1994	1992	1955	2003	2002
Greece	1970	1997	1985	1983	1988	1993	1954	2002	2004
Cyprus	1967	1969	1969	1985	1991	1991	1982	2002	2001
Turkey	2002	2003	2003	1985	1988	1995	1950		2002
Syria	1969	1969	1969	2003	2004	1993	1955	2000 ^b	2005
Lebanon	1971	1972	1972	1997	2000	1991	1953		
Jordan	1974	1975	1975	1992	1991	1991	1950	2002	2003
Israel	1979	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1950	2000 ^b	2003
Palestine									
Egypt	1967	1982	1982	1981	1986	1990	1952	2000 ^b	2005
Libya	1968	1970	1970	1989	1989	1993	1989		2002
Tunisia	1967	1969	1969	1985	1988	1992	1956		2003
Algeria	1972	1989	1989	1996	1989	1993	1963	2000 ^b	2001
Morocco	1970	1979	1979	1993	1993	1993	1958	2000 ^b	2002

Source:

UN UN UN UN UN UN UN UN UN UN

a. Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. b. Signature. c. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. d. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. e. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. f. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. g. Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. h. Convention on the Rights of the Child. i. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. j. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. k. Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

TABLE E2	Multilateral Treaties on Labour Rights (year of ratification)								
	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced or obligatory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour		Rights of immigrant workers ^j
	Convention 87 ^a	Convention 98 ^b	Convention 29 ^c	Convention 105 ^d	Convention 100 ^e	Convention 111 ^f	Convention 138 ^g	Convention 182 ^h	
Date of adoption	1948	1949	1930	1957	1951	1958	1973	1999	1990
Portugal	1977	1964	1956	1959	1967	1959	1998	2000	
Spain	1977	1977	1932	1967	1967	1967	1977	2001	
France	1951	1951	1937	1969	1953	1981	1990	2001	
Italy	1958	1958	1934	1968	1956	1963	1981	2000	
Malta	1965	1965	1965	1965	1988	1968	1988	2001	
Slovenia	1992	1992	1992	1997	1992	1992	1992	2001	
Croatia	1991	1991	1991	1997	1991	1991	1991	2001	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993	1993	1993	2000	1993	1993	1993	2001	1996
Serbia	2000	2000	2000	2003	2000	2000	2000	2003	2004 ^k
Montenegro	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006 ^k
Macedonia	1991	1991	1991	2003	1991	1991	1991	2002	
Albania	1957	1957	1957	1997	1957	1997	1998	2001	2007
Greece	1962	1962	1952	1962	1975	1984	1986	2001	
Cyprus	1966	1966	1960	1960	1987	1968	1997	2000	
Turkey	1993	1952	1998	1961	1967	1967	1998	2001	2004
Syria	1960	1957	1960	1958	1957	1960	2001	2003	2005
Lebanon		1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	2003	2001	
Jordan		1968	1966	1958	1966	1963	1998	2000	
Israel	1957	1957	1955	1958	1965	1959	1979	2005	
Palestine									
Egypt	1957	1954	1955	1958	1960	1960	1999	2002	1993
Libya	2000	1962	1961	1961	1962	1961	1975	2000	2004
Tunisia	1957	1957	1962	1959	1968	1959	1995	2000	
Algeria	1962	1962	1962	1969	1962	1969	1984	2001	2005
Morocco		1957	1957	1966	1979	1963	2000	2001	1993

Source:

ILO ILO ILO ILO ILO ILO ILO ILO ILO OHCHR

a. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention. b. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention. c. Forced Labour Convention. d. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention. e. Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value. f. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention. g. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. h. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention. i. Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. j. Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. k. Signature.

TABLE E3 **Multilateral Environmental Treaties^h**

		Climate Change ^a	Kyoto Protocol ^b	Biological Diversity ^c	Biosecurity Protocol ^d	CITES ^e	Desertification ^f	Persistent Organic Pollutants ^g	Agenda 21 process	
									National Strategy for Sustainable Development ⁱ	Number of municipalities involved in Agenda 21
Date of adoption	1992	1997	1992	2000	1973	1994	2001	2007 ^k	2001 ^k	
Portugal	1993	2002	1993	2004	1980	1996	2004	implemented	27	
Spain	1993	2002	1993	2002	1986	1996	2004	implemented	359	
France	1994	2002	1994	2003	1978	1997	2004	implemented	69	
Italy	1994	2002	1994	2004	1979	1997	2001 ⁱ	implemented	429	
Malta	1994	2001	2000	2007	1989	1998	2001 ⁱ	in process	..	
Slovenia	1995	2002	1996	2002	2000	2001	2004	implemented	3	
Croatia	1996	2007	1996	2002	2000	2000	2007	implemented	20	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2000	2007	2002	2009 ^h	2009	2002	2010	implemented	1	
Serbia	2001	2007	2002	2006	2006	2007	2009	implemented	20	
Montenegro	2006	2007	2006	2006	2007	2007	2006 ⁱ	implemented	..	
Macedonia	1998	2004	1997	2005	2000	2002	2004	implemented	..	
Albania	1994	2005	1994	2005	2003	2000	2004	..	7	
Greece	1994	2002	1994	2004	1992	1997	2006	implemented	39	
Cyprus	1997	1999	1996	2003	1974	2000	2005	implemented	..	
Turkey	2004	2009 ^h	1997	2003	1996	1998	2009	..	50	
Syria	1996	2006	1996	2004	2003	1997	2005	..	2	
Lebanon	1994	2006	1994			1996	2003	no strategy	6	
Jordan	1993	2003	1993	2003	1978	1996	2004	implemented	4	
Israel	1996	2004	1995		1979	1996	2001 ⁱ	in process	3	
Palestine										
Egypt	1994	2005	1994	2003	1978	1995	2003	..	7	
Libya	1999	2006	2001	2005	2003	1996	2005	..	2	
Tunisia	1993	2003	1993	2003	1974	1995	2004	implemented	1	
Algeria	1993	2005	1995	2004	1983	1996	2006	implemented	3	
Morocco	1995	2002	1995	2000 ⁱ	1975	1996	2004	in process	5	

Source: UN UN UN UN CITES UN UN UN WRI
^a Framework Convention on Climate Change. ^b From the Framework Convention on Climate Change. ^c Convention on Biological Diversity. ^d Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. ^e Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna. ^f Convention to Combat Desertification. ^g Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. ^h Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. ⁱ Signature. ^j The National Strategy for Sustainable Development can be found in different stages that go, from smallest to greatest commitment, from the absence of data, to the progress of the strategy, and culminates in its implementation. ^k Year of update. (..) Unavailable information.

TABLE E4 **Multilateral Disarmament Treaties^a**

	Geneva Protocol ^c	Nuclear weapons ^d	Bacteriological weapons ^e	Conventional weapons ^f	Chemical weapons ^g	Nuclear testing ^h	Antipersonnel mines ⁱ
Date of adoption	1925	1968	1972	1980	1992	1996	1997
Portugal	1930	1977	1972	1997	1996	2000	1999
Spain	1929	1987	1979	1993	1994	1998	1999
France	1926	1992	1984	1988	1995	1998	1998
Italy	1928	1975	1975	1995	1995	1999	1999
Malta	1970	1970	1975	1995	1997	2001	2001
Slovenia	2008	1992	1992	1992	1997	1999	1998
Croatia	2006	1992	1993	1993	1995	2001	1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1994	1994	1993	1997	2006	1998
Serbia	2006	1970	1973	2001	2000	2004	2003
Montenegro		2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
Macedonia		1995	1997	1996	1997	2000	1998
Albania	1989	1990	1992	2002	1994	2003	2000
Greece	1931	1970	1975	1992	1994	1999	2003
Cyprus	1966	1970	1973	1988	1998	2003	2003
Turkey	1929	1980	1974	2005	1997	2000	2003
Syria	1968	1968	1972 ^b				
Lebanon	1969	1970	1975		2008	2008	
Jordan	1977	1970		1995	1997	1998	1998
Israel	1969			1995	1993 ^b	1996 ^b	
Palestine							
Egypt	1928	1981	1972 ^b	1981 ^b		1996 ^b	
Libya	1971	1975	1982		2004	2004	
Tunisia	1967	1970	1973	1987	1997	2004	1999
Algeria	1992	1995	2001		1995	2003	2001
Morocco	1970	1970	2002	2002	1995	2000	

Source: UN UN UN UN UN UN UN UN
^a Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. ^b Signature. ^c Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare. ^d Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. ^e Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. ^f Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. ^g Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction. ^h Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. ⁱ Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction.

The Mediterranean in Brief

TABLE F1 Human Development Index (HDI)						
	Life Expectancy at Birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	GNI per capita	Human Development Index ^a	Position in HDI Ranking ^a
	years	years	%	PPP \$	2010	2010
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Portugal	79.1	8.0	15.5	22,105	0.795	40
Spain	81.3	10.4	16.4	29,661	0.863	20
France	81.6	10.4	16.1	34,341	0.872	14
Italy	81.4	9.7	16.3	29,619	0.854	23
Malta	80.0	9.9	14.4	21,004	0.815	33
Slovenia	78.8	9.0	16.7	25,857	0.828	29
Croatia	76.7	9.0	13.8	16,389	0.767	51
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75.5	8.7	13.0	8,222	0.710	68
Serbia	74.4	9.5	13.5	10,449	0.735	60
Montenegro	74.6	10.6	14.4	12,491	0.769	49
Macedonia	74.5	8.2	12.3	9,487	0.701	71
Albania	76.9	10.4	11.3	7,976	0.719	64
Greece	79.7	10.5	16.5	27,580	0.855	22
Cyprus	80.0	9.9	13.8	21,962	0.810	35
Turkey	72.2	6.5	11.8	13,359	0.679	83
Syria	74.6	4.9	10.5	4,760	0.589	111
Lebanon	72.4	..	13.5	13,475	..	..
Jordan	73.1	8.6	13.1	5,956	0.681	82
Israel	81.2	11.9	15.6	27,831	0.872	15
Palestine	73.9	..	13.1	..	..	..
Egypt	70.5	6.5	11.0	5,889	0.620	101
Libya	74.5	7.3	16.5	17,068	0.755	53
Tunisia	74.3	6.5	14.5	7,979	0.683	81
Algeria	72.9	7.2	12.8	8,320	0.677	84
Morocco	71.8	4.4	10.5	4,628	0.567	114

Own production. Source: UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP UNDP

a. Due to changes in calculation methodology for the Human Development Index (HDI), these data are not comparable with those of previous years. (..) Data unavailable.

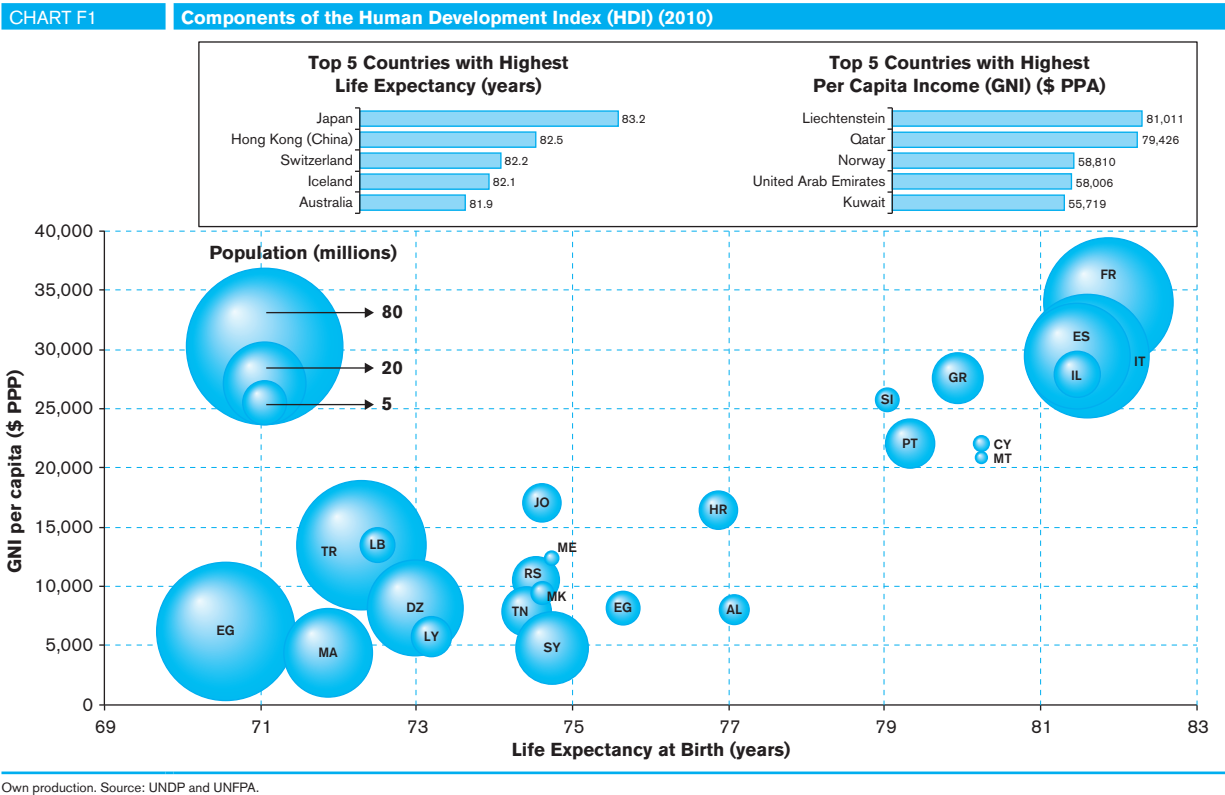


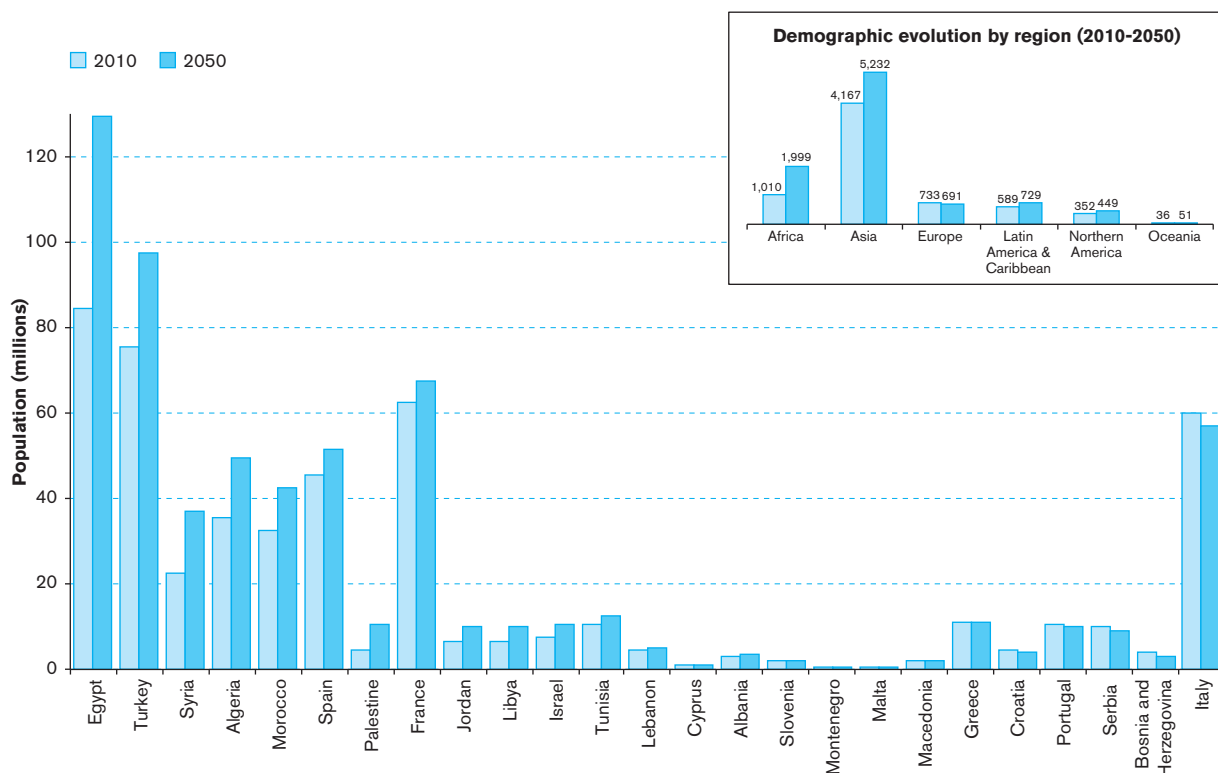
TABLE F2 Population: Demography

	Total Population	Estimated Population for 2050	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Average Annual Population Growth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Immigrants		Net Number of Migrants ^a	Net Migration Rate ^b
	millions	millions	per 1,000 inhabitants	per 1,000 inhabitants	%	births per woman	thousands	% of total population	thousands	per 1,000 inhabitants
	2010	2010	2008	2008	2009	2010	2010	2010	2005/10	2005/10
Portugal	10.7	10.0	10	10	0.1	1.38	919	8.6	40	3.8
Spain	45.3	51.3	11	9	0.9	1.50	6,378	14.1	350	7.9
France	62.6	67.7	13	9	0.5	1.87	6,685	10.7	100	1.6
Italy	60.1	57.1	10	10	0.6	1.40	4,463	7.4	330	5.6
Malta	0.4	0.4	10	8	0.7	1.25	15	3.8	1	2.5
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	10	9	1.1	1.42	164	8.1	4	2.2
Croatia	4.4	3.8	10	12	0.0	1.46	700	15.9	2	0.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	3.0	9	10	-0.2	1.22	28	0.7	-2	-0.5
Serbia	9.9	9.2	9	14	-0.4	1.61	..	..	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	12	10	0.3	1.64	..	..	-1	-1.6
Macedonia	2.0	1.9	11	9	0.1	1.44	130	6.3	-2	-1.0
Albania	3.2	3.3	15	6	0.4	1.85	89	2.8	-15	-4.8
Greece	11.2	10.9	10	10	0.4	1.39	1,133	10.1	30	2.7
Cyprus	0.9	1.2	11	7	1.0	1.52	154	17.5	5	5.8
Turkey	75.7	97.4	18	6	1.2	2.09	1,411	1.9	-9	-0.1
Syria	22.5	36.9	28	3	2.5	4.59	2,206	9.8	160	7.7
Lebanon	4.3	5.0	16	7	0.7	1.84	758	17.8	-3	-0.6
Jordan	6.5	10.2	26	4	2.4	2.96	2,973	45.9	50	8.3
Israel	7.3	10.6	22	5	1.8	2.72	2,941	40.4	17	2.4
Palestine	4.4	10.3	..	..	..	4.80	1,924	44	-2	-0.5
Egypt	84.5	129.5	25	6	1.8	2.77	245	0.3	-68	-0.8
Libya	6.5	9.8	23	4	2.0	2.59	682	10.4	4	0.6
Tunisia	10.4	12.7	18	6	1.0	1.83	34	0.3	-4	-0.4
Algeria	35.4	49.6	21	5	1.5	2.32	242	0.7	-28	-0.8
Morocco	32.4	42.6	20	6	1.2	1.88	49	0.2	-85	-2.7

Own production. Source:

a. Net annual average of migrants: the annual number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants. b. Net number of migrants divided by the average population of the receiving country for the period under consideration. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F2 Projected Demographic Evolution in the Mediterranean (2010-2050)



Own production. Source: UNFPA.

(Countries appear in descending order on the basis of their demographic evolution).

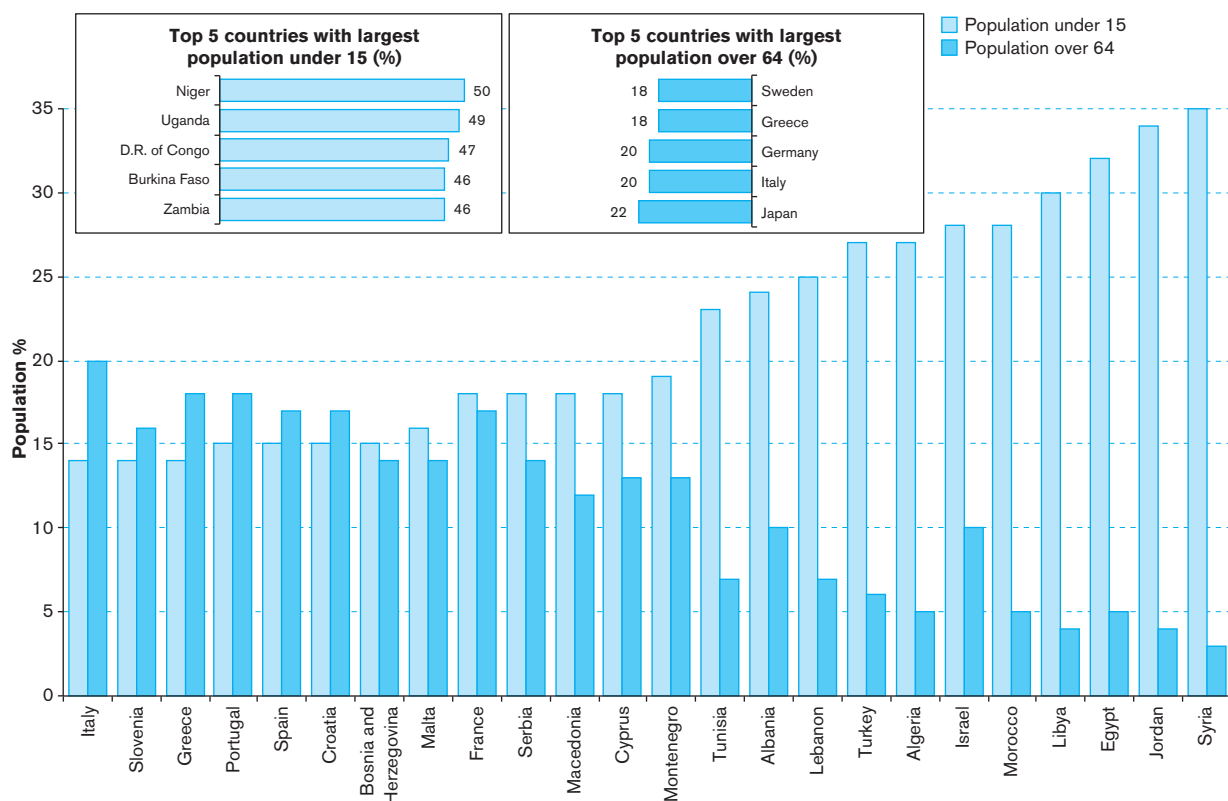
TABLE F3 Population: Structure and Distribution

	Population age composition			Rural population	Population in urban agglomerations of more than 750,000 inhabitants	Population located on the Mediterranean coastline	Urban population living in slums	Population density
	age 0-14	age 15-64	≥ age 65					
	%	%	%		%	thousand	%	people per km ²
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2000	2005/07 ^a	2008
Portugal	15	67	18	40	38.9		..	116
Spain	15	68	17	23	25.9	15,560	..	91
France	18	65	17	22	27.3	6,265	..	113
Italy	14	66	20	32	18.6	32,837	..	204
Malta	16	70	14	6	..	389	..	1,286
Slovenia	14	70	16	52	..	101	..	101
Croatia	15	68	17	42	..	1,529	..	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	71	14	52	..	226	..	74
Serbia	18	68	14	48	11.3		..	83
Montenegro	19	68	13	40	..	266	..	45
Macedonia	18	70	12	33	..		..	80
Albania	24	66	10	53	..	1,193	..	115
Greece	14	68	18	39	36.6	9,482	..	87
Cyprus	18	69	13	30	..	785	..	94
Turkey	27	67	6	31	30.5	13,691	14.1	96
Syria	35	62	3	45	35.1	1,533	10.5	116
Lebanon	25	68	7	13	45.5	2,906	53.1	405
Jordan	34	62	4	22	17.1		15.8	67
Israel	28	62	10	8	69.8	5,045	..	338
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	1,119	..	638
Egypt	32	63	5	57	18.2	22,929	17.1	82
Libya	30	66	4	22	16.9	5,179	..	4
Tunisia	23	70	7	33	7.4	6,762	..	67
Algeria	27	68	5	34	10.1	12,271	..	14
Morocco	28	67	5	44	26.7	3,233	13.1	70

Own production. Source: WB

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F3 Population Age Composition (2009)



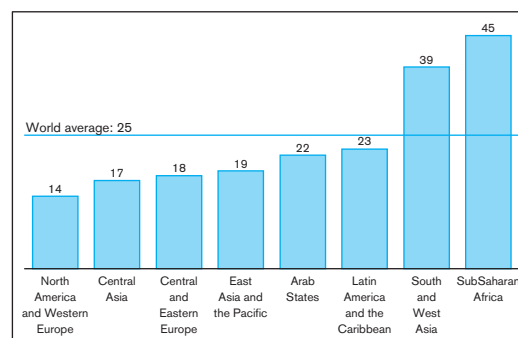
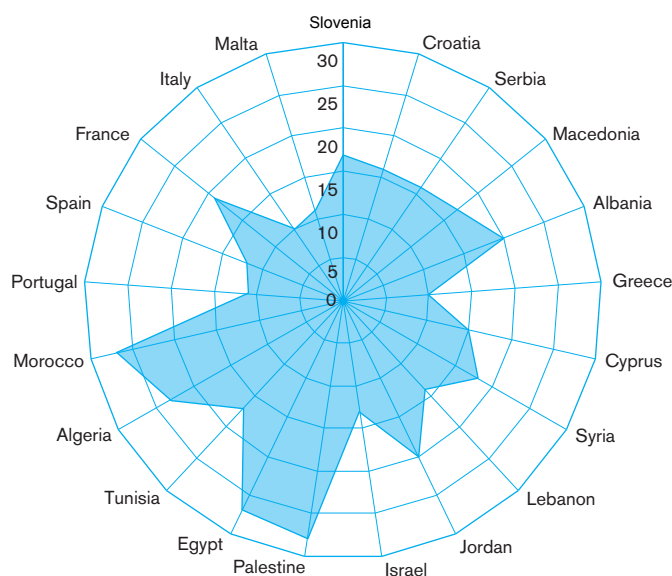
Own production. Source: WB.

TABLE F4 Education and Training of Human Capital

	Net enrolment rate						Public expenditure on education			
			Primary pupil teacher ratio	Duration of compulsory education	Scientists and technicians in R&D	R&D Expenditures		pre-primary and primary	secondary and post-secondary	tertiary
	primary	secondary								
	%	%								
	2004/09 ^a	2004/09 ^a	2002/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2003/09 ^a	2002/09 ^a	2000/2009 ^a	2000/2009 ^a	2000/2009 ^a	2000/2009 ^a
Portugal	99	88	11	9	5,450	1.51	5.2	30.7	40.7	18.7
Spain	100	95	12	11	6,334	1.27	4.3	26.5	39.1	20.4
France	98	98	19	11	4,432	2.02	5.6	21.3	44.3	22.5
Italy	98	95	10	9	2,326	1.18	4.3	25.1	45.7	17.1
Malta	91	80	11	11	3,300	0.59	6.4	21.5	43.7	15.5
Slovenia	97	91	17	9	6,430	1.66	5.2	..	..	23.0
Croatia	91	88	16	8	3,450	0.90	4.1	..	..	18.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	87	..	..	8	1,053	0.03	..	..	..	..
Serbia	94	90	16	8	1,773	0.35	4.7	47.6	23.8	27.0
Montenegro	..	..	..	9	1,525	1.10	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	86	82	17	8	1,245	0.21	3.5	..	..	..
Albania	85	74	20	8	..	..	2.9	..	..	..
Greece	99	91	10	9	4,400	0.57	4.0	26.2	37.0	30.7
Cyprus	99	96	15	9	2,678	0.47	4.1	27.4	43.9	24.0
Turkey	95	94	..	9	1,529	0.72	2.9	40.0	33.6	28.8
Syria	95	69	18	9	..	..	4.9	..	..	..
Lebanon	90	75	14	9	..	..	1.8	33.3	29.8	29.5
Jordan	89	82	20	10	6,714	0.34	..	..	..	..
Israel	97	86	13	11	..	4.86	5.9	36.9	27.7	18.2
Palestine	75	85	28	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	94	71	27	9	1,576	0.23	3.8	..	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	9	102	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	98	71	17	11	2,814	1.02	7.1	35.1	42.6	22.2
Algeria	94	66	23	10	482	0.07	4.3	..	..	..
Morocco	90	35	27	9	958	0.64	5.6	45.5	38.2	16.2

Own production. Source:

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F4 Student-Teacher Ratio in Elementary School (2002/09)^a

Own production. Source: UNESCO.

a. Latest data available from this period.

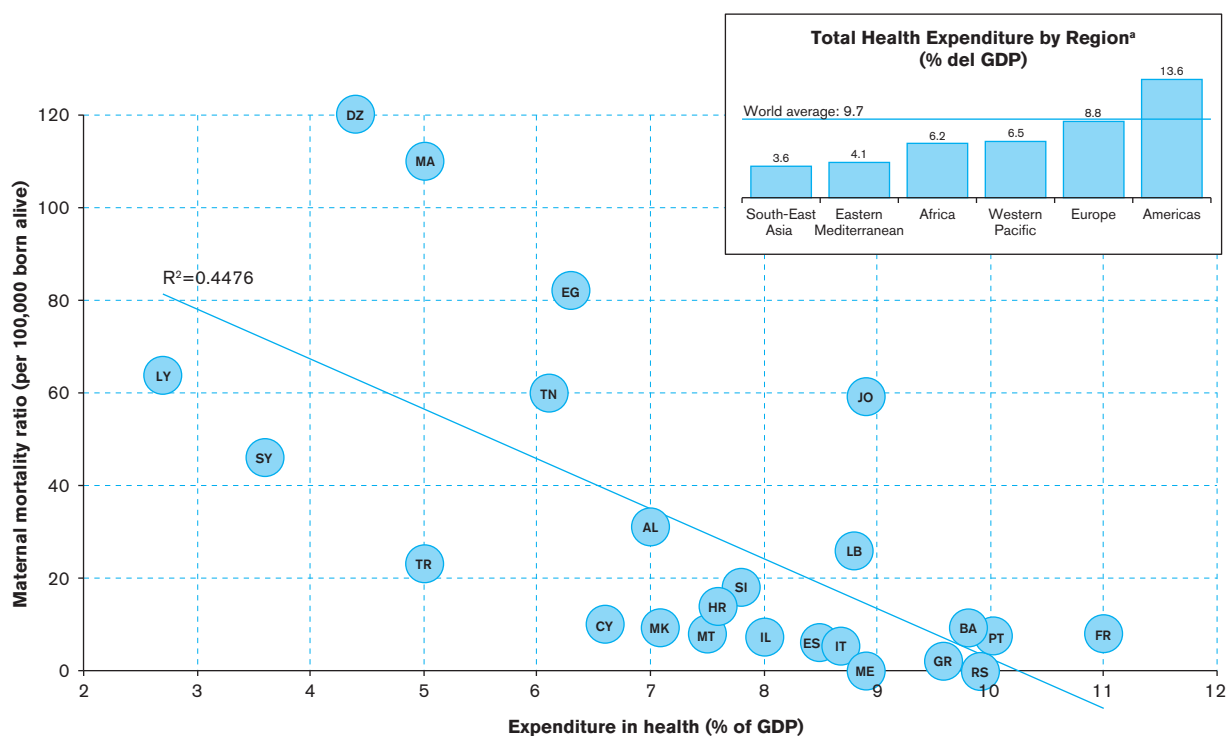
TABLE F5 Health and Survival

	Infant mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	People living with HIV/AIDS		Prevalence of smoking	
	per 1,000 born alive	under-five per 1,000 born alive	per 100,000 born alive	low estimate - high estimate	%	men	women
				> age 15	age 15-49	%	%
	2009	2009	2008	2009	2007/09 ^a	2008	2008
Portugal	3	4	7	42,000	0.6	41	31
Spain	4	4	6	130,000	0.4	36	31
France	3	4	8	150,000	0.4	37	27
Italy	3	4	5	140,000	0.3	33	19
Malta	6	7	8	< 500	0.1	33	24
Slovenia	2	3	18	< 1,000	< 0.1	32	21
Croatia	5	5	14	< 1,000	< 0.1	39	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	14	9	..	< 0.1	49	35
Serbia	6	7	8	4,900	0.1	..	..
Montenegro	8	9	15	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	10	11	9	..	< 0.1	40	32
Albania	14	15	31	..	..	40	4
Greece	3	3	2	8,800	0.1	64	40
Cyprus	3	4	10	..	..	38	10
Turkey	19	20	23	4,500	< 0.1	52	19
Syria	14	16	46	..	..	43	..
Lebanon	11	12	26	3,400	0.1	29	7
Jordan	22	25	59	..	..	62	10
Israel	3	4	7	7,500	0.2	31	18
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	41	3
Egypt	18	21	82	10,000	< 0.1	24	1
Libya	17	19	64	..	..	32	2
Tunisia	18	21	60	2,400	< 0.1	46	1
Algeria	29	32	120	17,000	0.1	27	0
Morocco	33	38	110	25,000	0.1	26	0

Own production. Source: WB

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F5 Health Expenditure and Maternal Mortality (2008)



Own production. Source: WB and WHO.

a. According to regional groupings defined by the WHO.

TABLE F6 Nutrition and Food Security

	Dietary energy consumption	Cereal trade				Children under weight for their age
		imports		exports		
	kcal/person/day	tm	thousands \$	tm	thousands \$	% children <age 5
	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2000/09 ^a
Portugal	3,584	3,578,641	1,176,326	160,982	63,117	..
Spain	3,272	12,714,627	3,884,051	1,458,886	813,000	..
France	3,532	2,063,394	1,286,437	28,865,073	10,025,642	..
Italy	3,646	8,897,286	3,523,666	1,521,446	1,235,182	..
Malta	3,611	152,975	60,411	40,965	18,564	..
Slovenia	3,223	427,611	139,520	101,463	30,606	..
Croatia	2,990	207,222	93,166	266,047	65,871	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,078	643,342	205,105	7,309	3,844	1.6
Serbia	2,710	39,568	30,048	804,724	214,807	1.8
Montenegro	2,447	19,078	8,600	0	0	2.2
Macedonia	3,105	184,308	61,750	3,619	3,257	1.8
Albania	2,880	421,621	147,856	143	50	6.6
Greece	3,725	1,612,535	656,346	459,319	250,912	..
Cyprus	3,181	569,051	196,257	21,311	7,581	..
Turkey	3,517	5,360,152	2,137,842	1,752,346	679,085	3.5
Syria	3,034	3,135,474	915,172	106,191	36,671	10.0
Lebanon	3,107	856,103	320,383	65,406	21,656	4.2
Jordan	3,015	2,230,714	897,789	20,899	8,607	3.6
Israel	3,528	2,894,469	978,752	40,137	14,911	..
Palestine	2,020	570,188	164,448	12,993	3,489	..
Egypt	3,195	12,323,508	3,509,878	257,901	123,086	6.8
Libya	3,143	2,276,342	825,256	904	193	5.6
Tunisia	3,326	3,058,885	1,216,742	44,875	19,523	3.3
Algeria	3,153	9,093,173	3,623,707	1,400	523	3.7
Morocco	3,236	6,127,342	2,253,767	95,256	37,000	9.9

Own production. Source:

FAO

FAO

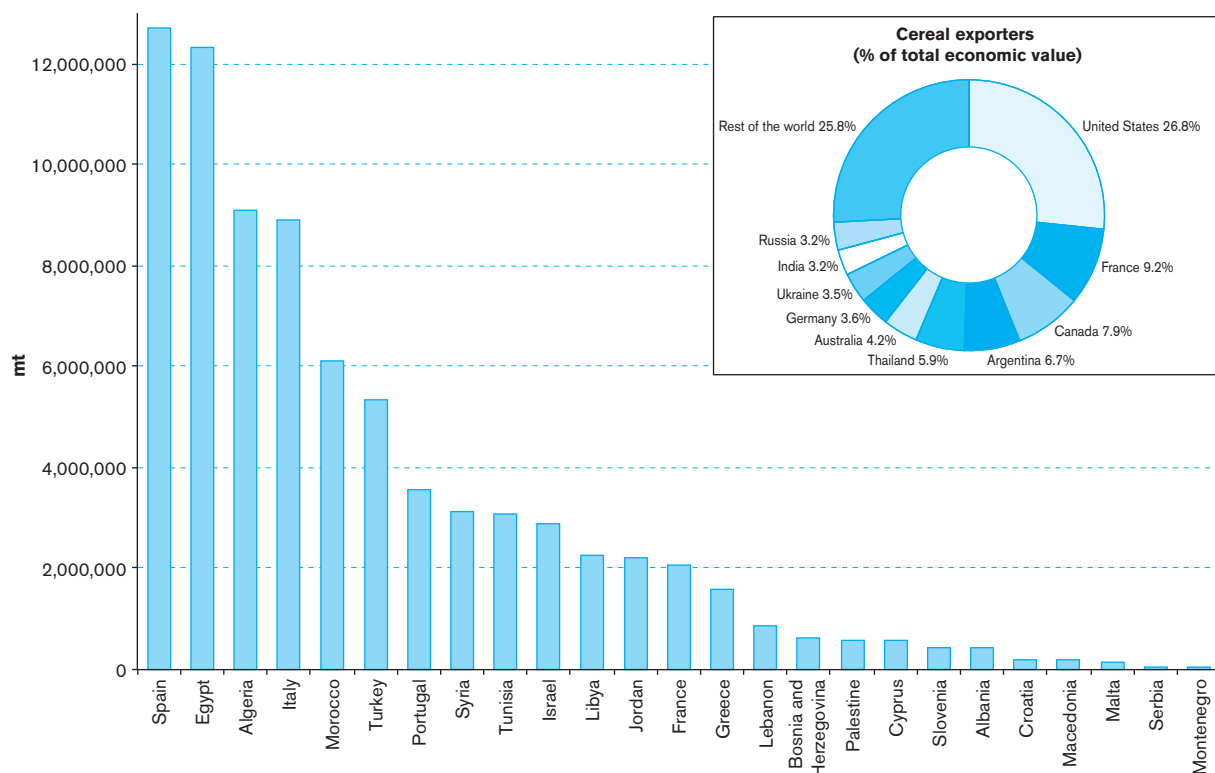
FAO

FAO

FAO

WHO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F6 Cereal Imports in the Mediterranean (2008)


Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F7 Access to Health Resources

		Population with sustainable access to an improved water sources	Population with access to improved sanitation	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Adolescent fertility rate	Total health expenditure
	Population per physician	%	%	%	% of women with a husband or partner who report use	births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	% of GDP
	2000/08 ^a	2008	2008	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2007
Portugal	294	99	100	≥ 99	67.1	17	10.0
Spain	263	100	100	..	65.7	12	8.5
France	270	100	100	..	81.8	8	11.0
Italy	270	100	..	≥ 99	..	7	8.7
Malta	294	100	100	≥ 99	..	17	7.5
Slovenia	417	99	100	≥ 99	..	5	7.8
Croatia	385	99	99	≥ 99	..	13	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	714	99	95	≥ 99	35.7	16	9.8
Serbia	..	99	92	≥ 99	41.2	24	9.9
Montenegro	..	98	92	≥ 99	39.4	16	8.9
Macedonia	400	100	89	98	13.5	19	7.1
Albania	909	97	98	≥ 99	60.1	13	7.0
Greece	185	100	98	..	76.2	11	9.6
Cyprus	435	100	100	≥ 99	..	6	6.6
Turkey	667	99	90	83	71.0	51	5.0
Syria	2,000	89	96	93	58.3	75	3.6
Lebanon	303	100	..	98	58.0	18	8.8
Jordan	385	96	98	≥ 99	57.1	28	8.9
Israel	278	100	100	..	..	15	8.0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	417	99	94	79	60.3	27	6.3
Libya	833	..	97	≥ 99	..	4	2.7
Tunisia	769	94	85	90	60.2	6	6.0
Algeria	833	83	95	95	61.4	4	4.4
Morocco	1,667	81	69	63	63.0	18	5.0

Own production. Source:

WHO

WHO

WHO

WHO

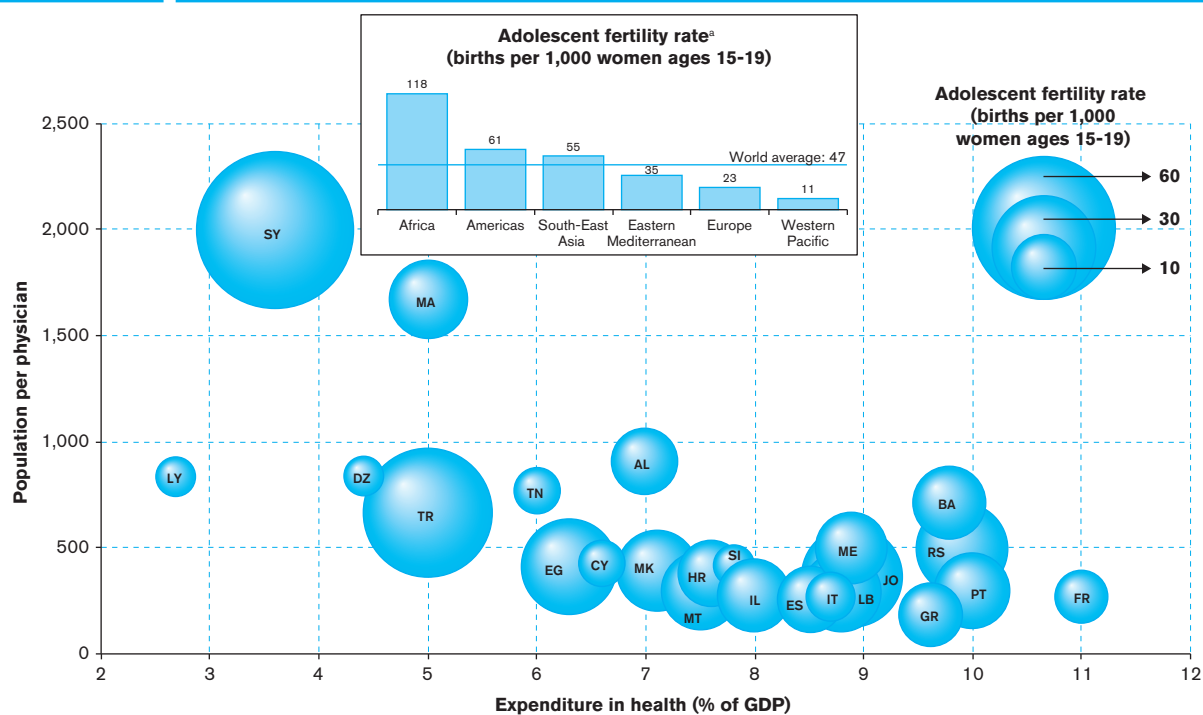
WHO

WHO

WHO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F7 Expenditure in Health, Doctors, and Adolescent Fertility (2000/08)*



Own production. Source: WHO.

* Latest data available from this period. a. According to regional groupings defined by the WHO.

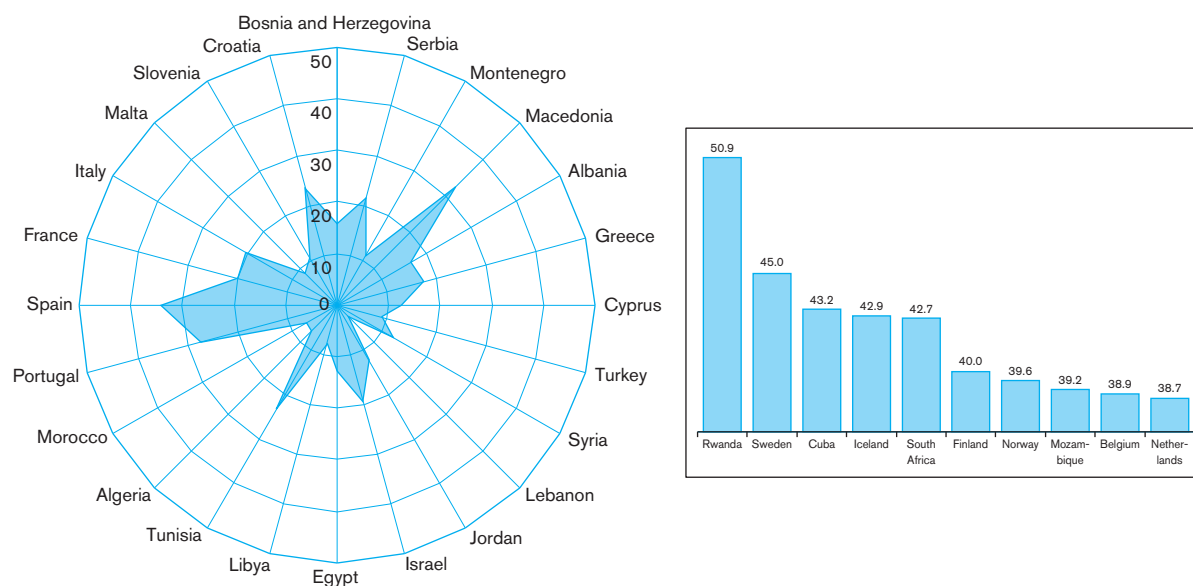
TABLE F8 Gender: Social Development

	Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate ≥ age 15		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio		Year women received right to vote	Year women received right to stand for election	Year first woman elected or appointed to parliament	Seats in parliament held by women ^e
	women	men	women	men	women	men				
	years	years	%	%	%	%				
	2008	2008	2007/08 ^f	2007/08 ^f	2006/09 ^f	2006/09 ^f				
Portugal	82	76	92.9	96.5	95	92	1931 ^c , 1976	1931 ^c , 1976	1934	27.4
Spain	84	78	96.9	98.4	100	96	1931	1931	1931	34.1
France	85	78	..	..	96	93	1944	1944	1945	20.0
Italy	85	79	98.5	99.1	95	89	1945	1945	1946	20.3
Malta	82	77	93.2	90.0	80	78	1947	1947	1966	8.7
Slovenia	83	76	99.7	99.7	100	89	1946	1946	1992 ^a	10.8
Croatia	80	72	98.0	99.5	83	78	1945	1945	1992 ^a	23.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	73	95.9	99.4	..	..	1946	1946	1990	15.8
Serbia	76	71	96.2	99.1	82	77	1946	1946	1946	21.6
Montenegro	77	72	..	..	..	..	1946	1946	2006 ^a	11.1
Macedonia	77	72	95.4	98.6	72	71	1946	1946	1990 ^a	32.5
Albania	80	44	98.7	99.3	..	..	1920	1920	1945	16.4
Greece	82	78	95.9	98.2	100	99	1952	1952	1952	17.3
Cyprus	82	77	96.7	99.0	81	82	1960	1960	1963	12.5
Turkey	74	70	81.3	96.2	70	78	1930	1934	1935 ^b	9.1
Syria	76	72	77.2	90.0	65	68	1949 ^c , 1953	1953	1973	12.4
Lebanon	74	70	86.0	93.4	83	78	1952	1952	1963	3.1
Jordan	75	71	88.9	95.5	80	77	1974	1974	1989 ^b	12.2
Israel	83	79	..	..	93	88	1948	1948	1949	19.2
Palestine	..	..	90.9	97.1	78	72	..	..	..	..
Egypt	72	68	60.7	83.6	..	..	1956	1956	1957	12.7 ^g
Libya	77	72	81.3	94.9	..	..	1964	1964	..	7.7
Tunisia	76	72	71.0	86.4	81	75	1959	1959	1959	23.3
Algeria	74	71	66.4	84.3	75	73	1949 ^c , 1962	1962	1962 ^b	7.0
Morocco	74	69	44.1	69.4	55	64	1963	1963	1993	6.7

Own production. Source:

a. Referring to the first year appointed in the current parliamentary system. b. The date refers to the first year in which a woman was nominated to Parliament. c. First partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election. d. Situation as of 31 december 2010. e. For bicameral parliaments, the values shown are averages for both chambers. f. Latest data available from this period. g. Though there are two chambers in the Egyptian Parliament, data are only available for the lower chamber. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F8 Seats in Parliament Held by Women (% of total seats)



Own production. Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

In the case of bicameral parliaments, the listed data listed are the average of the two chambers, except in the case of Egypt for which only lower chamber data are available.

TABLE F9 Technology and Communication

	Daily newspapers	Households with television	Telephone mainlines	Outgoing international calls	Incoming international calls	Mobile phones	Personal computers	Internet users	Information and communications technology expenditures	
	per 1,000 inhabitants	%	per 100 inhabitants	minutes per capita	minutes per capita	per 100 inhabitants	per 100 inhabitants	per 100 inhabitants	millions \$	% of GDP
	2002/07 ^a	2007	2009	2003/07 ^a	2003/07 ^a	2009	2006/07 ^a	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	..	99	40	56	121	149	17.2	48	13,469	5.9
Spain	144	99	45	124	39	114	39.3	63	72,644	5.0
France	164	97	57	105	138	96	65.2	72	135,929	5.1
Italy	137	94	36	103	131	147	36.7	49	104,466	5.0
Malta	..	99	60	108	168	103	..	59	..	..
Slovenia	173	99	51	57	..	104	42.5	64	2,255	4.7
Croatia	..	98	42	69	134	137	19.9	51	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	87	27	44	187	87	6.4	38	..	..
Serbia	..	..	32	..	..	101	24.4	42	..	..
Montenegro	..	98	28	..	..	207	..	45	..	..
Macedonia	89	99	21	13	112	95	36.8	52	..	..
Albania	24	90	12	13	111	132	3.8	41	..	..
Greece	..	100	47	87	95	119	9.4	45	15,378	4.7
Cyprus	..	100	48	340	223	122	38.0	50	..	..
Turkey	..	98	22	7	23	84	6.0	36	27,462	4.5
Syria	..	95	18	20	59	46	9.0	20	..	..
Lebanon	54	96	19	50	263	57	10.4	24	..	..
Jordan	..	96	8	18	13	95	6.7	26	1,605	7.0
Israel	..	92	45	208	166	126	24.0	63	9,846	5.1
Palestine	10	95	8	..	..	29	5.6	32	..	..
Egypt	..	97	12	8	40	67	4.9	24	10,870	5.8
Libya	..	50	17	..	..	149	2.2	6	..	..
Tunisia	23	92	12	24	48	95	7.5	34	2,040	5.2
Algeria	..	90	7	7	11	94	1.1	14	3,869	2.8
Morocco	12	77	11	7	15	79	3.6	41	12,300	13.5

Own production. Source:

WB

WB/ITU

ITU

ITU

ITU

ITU

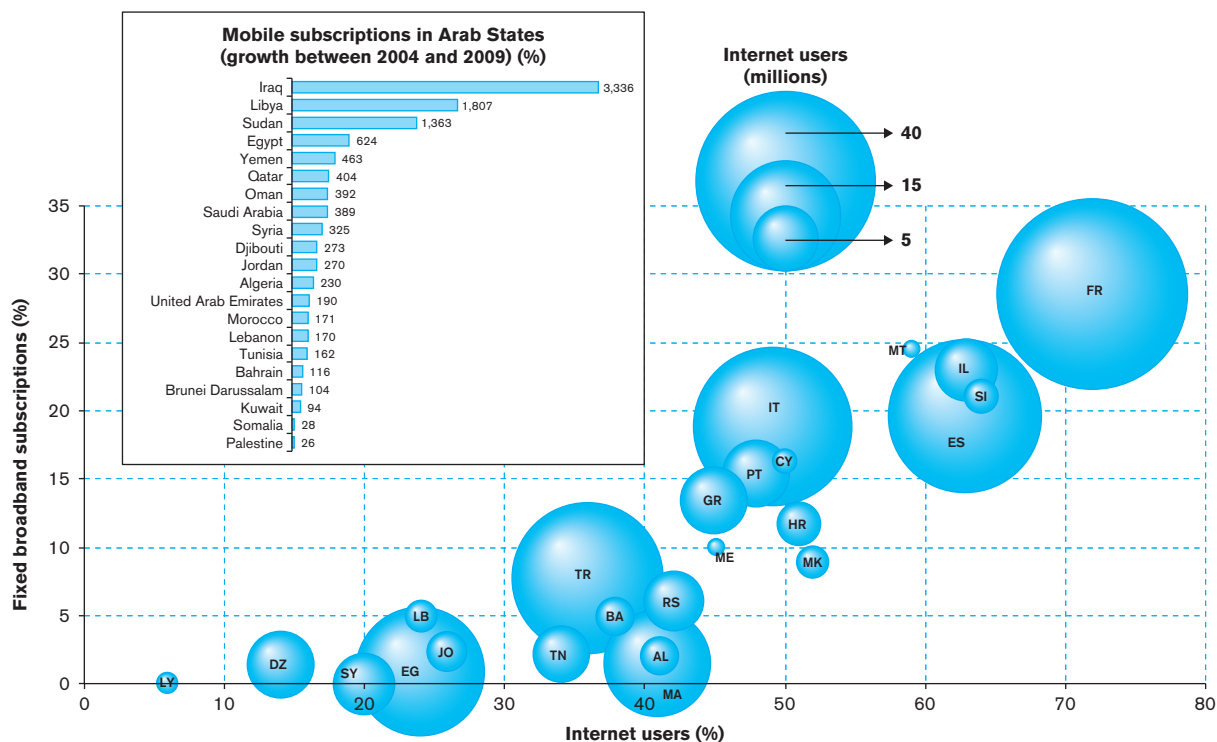
WB/ITU

ITU

WB

WB

a. Latest data available from this period (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F9 Internet Use (2008/09)^a

Own production. Source: ITU and WB.

a. Latest data available from this period.

TABLE F10 Security and Military Expenditure

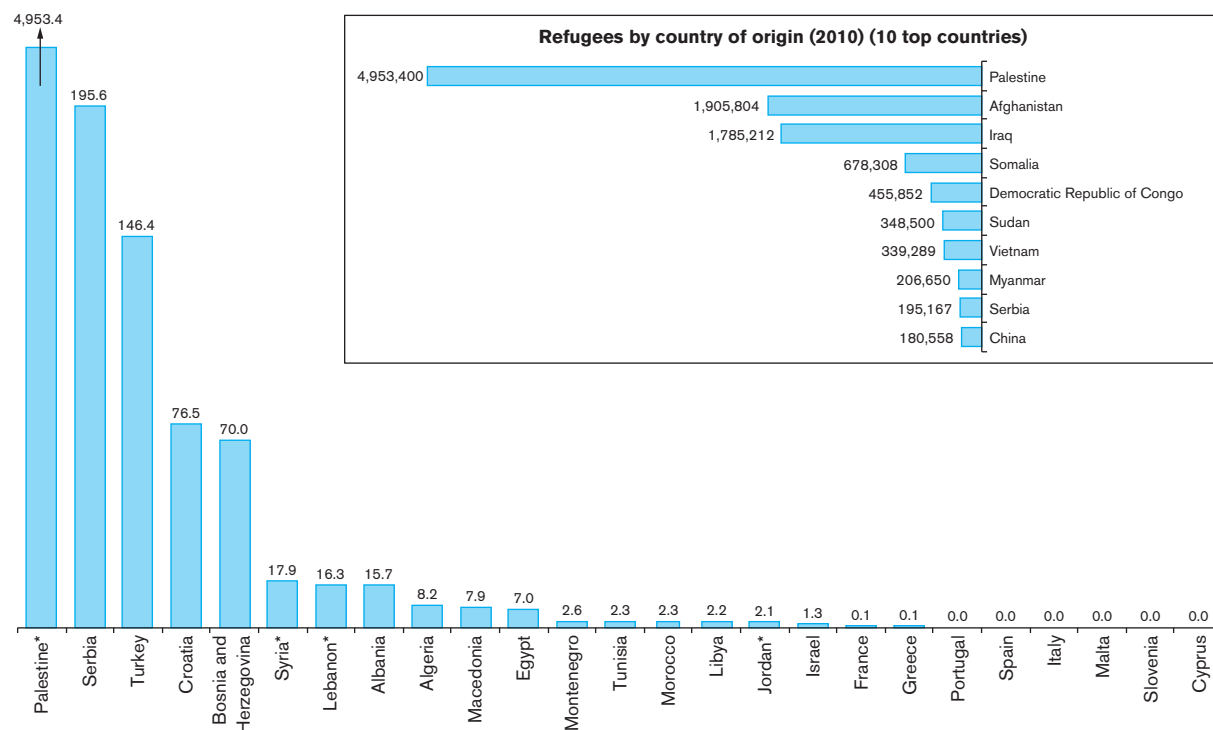
	Internally displaced people	Refugees		Total armed forces	Conventional arms transfer		Military expenditure	
		by country of asylum	by country of origin		imports	exports		
		thousands	thousands		million \$	million \$	million \$	% of GDP
		2009	2010		2005/09 ^d	2005/09 ^d	2009	2008
Portugal			0.4	91	999	127	4,884	2.0
Spain			4.0	223	1,708	2,958	19,409	1.2
France			196.4	353	286	9,234	67,316	2.3
Italy			55.0	436	1,357	2,986	37,427 ^h	1.7 ^h
Malta			6.0	2	18	..	51.6 ^b	0.7 ^b
Slovenia			0.3	12	13	..	888	1.5
Croatia	2	1.2	76.5	22	116	..	1,191	1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	114	7.1	70.0	9	..	..	276 ^{b,g}	1.4 ^{b,g}
Serbia	245	86.4	195.6	24	..	6	1,070	2.4
Montenegro		24.0	2.6	15	..	180	58	1.8
Macedonia	0,6	1.5	7.9	19	..	..	204 ⁱ	1.8 ⁱ
Albania		0.1	15.7	15	85	..	209 ^{f,g}	2.0 ^{f,g}
Greece		1.7	0.1	161	4,615	36	13,917	3.6
Cyprus	> 200	2.9	0.0	11	58	..	550 ^b	1.8 ^b
Turkey	954-1,200	10.4	146.4	613	3,264	220	19,009	2.2
Syria	433	1,054.5 ^a	17.9	401	543	3	1,883	3.4
Lebanon	> 76	466.9 ^a	16.3	76	50	..	1,408	3.9
Jordan		2,431.0 ^a	2.1	111	629	101	1,392	5.9
Israel	indeterminate	17.7	1.3	185	3,912	2,007	14,309 ^c	7.0 ^c
Palestine	> 160	1,813.8 ^a	4,953.4 ^a	..	15	..	..	..
Egypt		94.4	7.0	866	2,513	..	3,665	2.3
Libya		9.0	2.2	76	17	78	..	1.3
Tunisia		0.1	2.3	48	186	..	571	1.3
Algeria	indeterminate	94.1	8.2	334	3,394	..	5,677 ^e	3.0 ^e
Morocco		0.8	2.3	246	220	..	3,143	3.4

Own production. Source:

IDMC UNHCR UNHCR WB SIPRI SIPRI SIPRI SIPRI

a. Data from UNDP, 2007. b. Military pensions not included. c. Includes US military aid. d. Total exports or imports for the entire period. e. Amounts refer to recurrent expenditures only. In July 2006, the Government of Algeria increased its spending budgets by 35%, but did not specify whether part of this increase was allocated to military spending. f. Data refer to the approved budget, not real spending. g. Excluding paramilitary forces. h. Includes civil defence spending, which usually accounts for about 4.5% of the total. i. Includes part of the military pensions. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F10 Refugees by Country of Origin (2010) (thousands)



Own production. Source: UNHCR.

* Data from UNDP, 2007.

TABLE F11 Economic Structure and Production

	Share in GDP by sector					
	GDP	GDP growth	agriculture	industry	services	Consumer price index
	millions \$	%	%	%	%	%
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	232,874	-2.6	2	23	75	-0.8
Spain	1,460,250	-3.6	3	26	71	-0.4
France	2,649,390	-2.6	2	19	79	0.1
Italy	2,112,780	-5.0	2	25	73	0.8
Malta	7,449 ^b	3.8 ^b	..	..	..	2.1
Slovenia	48,477	-7.8	2 ^a	34 ^a	64 ^a	0.9
Croatia	63,034	-5.8	7	27	66	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,042	-2.9	8	28	64	-0.4
Serbia	42,984	-3.0	13	28	59	7.8
Montenegro	4,141	-5.7	10	20	70	..
Macedonia	9,221	-0.7	11	36	52	-0.3
Albania	12,015	2.5	21	20	60	2.2
Greece	329,924	-2.0	3	18	79	1.2
Cyprus	24,910 ^a	3.6 ^a	2 ^a	20 ^a	78 ^a	0.4
Turkey	614,603	-4.7	9	26	65	6.3
Syria	52,177	4.0	21	34	45	2.9
Lebanon	34,528	9.0	5	17	78	3.4
Jordan	25,092	2.3	3	32	65	-0.7
Israel	195,392	0.8	..	..	..	3.3
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	188,413	4.6	14	37	49	11.8
Libya	62,360	2.1	2 ^a	78 ^a	20 ^a	2.5
Tunisia	39,561	3.1	8	30	62	3.8
Algeria	140,577	2.1	12	55	34	5.7
Morocco	91,375	4.9	16	29	55	1.0

Own production. Source:

WB

WB

WB

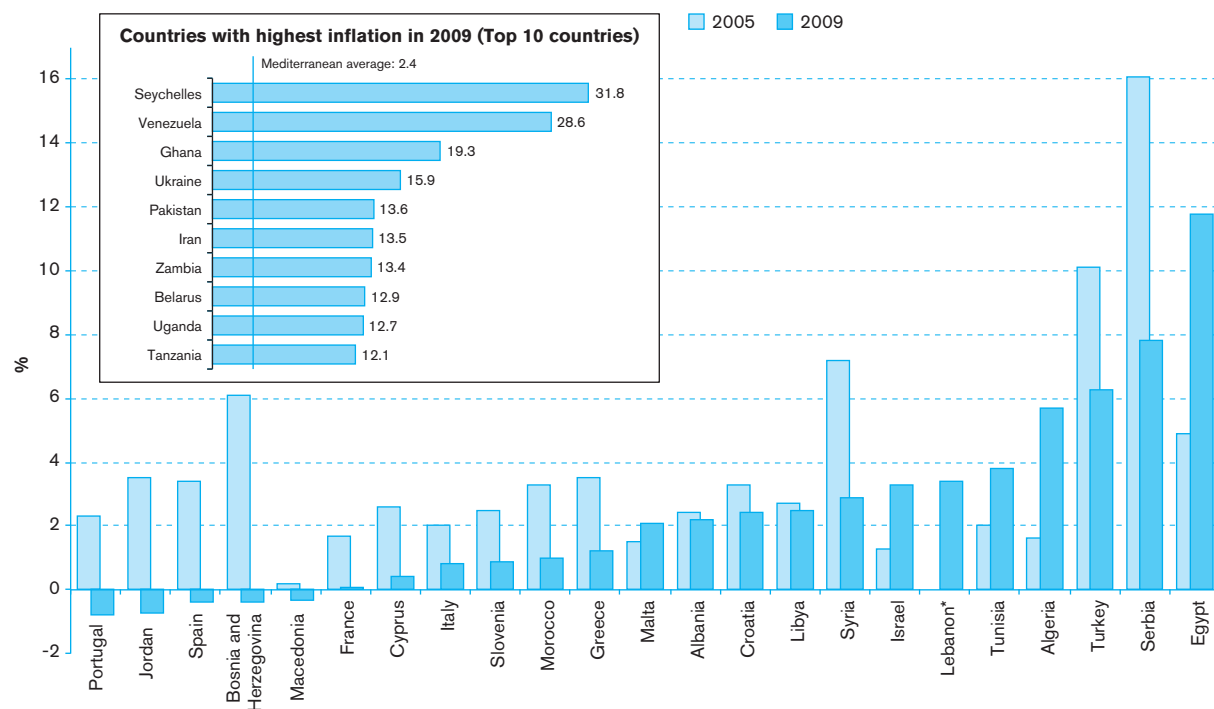
WB

WB

WB

a. Data from 2008. b. Data from 2007 (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F11 Changes in the CPI (2005-2009)



Own production. Source: WB.

* Data not available for Lebanon in 2005.

Agriculture

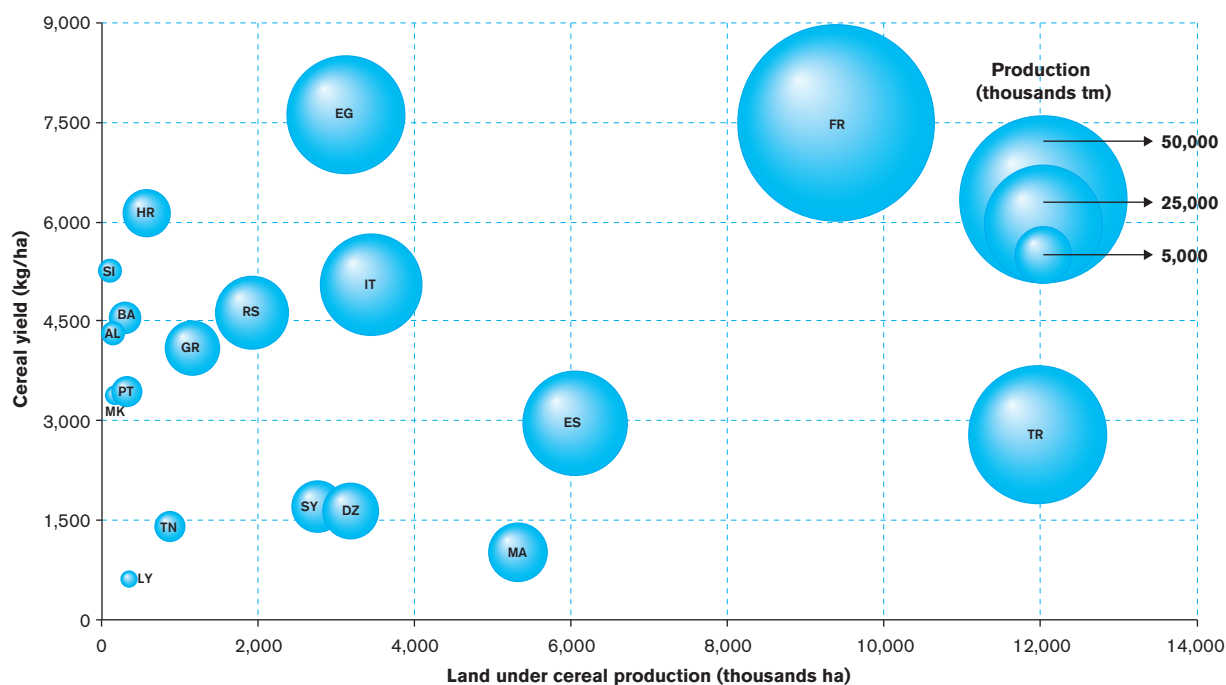
		Agricultural	Arable and	Permanent	Irrigated	Land under	Cereal	Cereal	Fertilizer	Agricultural
	Land area	area ^a	permanent	pasture	land	cereal	production	yield	consumption	population
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	% of total	thousands	thousands	kg / ha	kg / ha	thousands
	ha	ha	ha	ha	crops	ha	tm			
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2007/08 ^b	2009	2009	2009	2008	2010
Portugal	9,147	3,460	1,635	1,825	28,1	306	1,057	3,455	152	1,101
Spain	49,911	27,900	17,300	10,600	20,2	6,043	17,872	2,957	77	2,005
France	54,766	29,242	19,331	9,911	13,3	9,388	70,040	7,460	138	1,268
Italy	29,414	13,396	9,768	3,628	25,7	3,454	17,392	5,035	114	1,954
Malta	32	10	10	0	28,0	3	11	4,440	59	4
Slovenia	2,014	503	207	296	1,9	102	536	5,266	248	13
Croatia	5,596	1,288	946	342	0,7	563	3,442	6,117	352	192
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,120	2,130	1,098	1,032	0,3	296	1,343	4,539	11	89
Serbia	8,836	5,056	3,602	1,454	1,2	1,919	8,876	4,626	101	1,266
Montenegro	1,345	513	189	324	1,2	5	11	2,298	..	80
Macedonia	2,523	1,071	468	603	9,0	179	606	3,387	52	152
Albania	2,740	1,181	697	484	16,9	146	631	4,315	34	1,324
Greece	12,890	4,625	3,225	1,400	37,9	1,175	4,821	4,103	94	1,067
Cyprus	924	116	114	1	21,4	43	39	900	83	47
Turkey	76,963	39,122	24,505	14,617	21,3	11,956	33,570	2,808	78	14,994
Syria	18,364	13,898	5,666	8,232	23,9	2,774	4,736	1,707	73	4,506
Lebanon	1,023	686	286	400	33,2	68	192	2,828	28	77
Jordan	8,824	974	231	743	40,3	48	50	1,044	218	409
Israel	2,164	504	379	125	45,3	79	257	3,250	201	125
Palestine	602	368	218	150	7,8	35	55	1,574	..	350
Egypt	99,545	3,542	3,542	0	99,9	3,130	23,897	7,635	567	23,592
Libya	175,954	15,550	2,050	13,500	21,9	343	213	623	23	196
Tunisia	15,536	9,881	5,041	4,840	7,9	877	1,228	1,401	18	2,131
Algeria	238,174	41,309	8,424	32,885	10,1	3,176	5,253	1,654	6	7,393
Morocco	44,630	29,981	8,981	21,000	14,8	5,317	5,331	1,003	48	8,367

Own production. Source:

a. Agricultural area is divided into 'arable land and permanent crops' and 'prairies and permanent pastures'. b. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F12

Cereal Cultivation in the Mediterranean* (2009)



Own production. Source: FAO.

* Only data from countries that produce over 100,000 hectares of cereals are included.

TABLE F13

Livestock

	Live animals					Live animals trade	
	bovine, caprine and ovine ^a	pigs	poultry ^b	equines and camels	beehives	exports	imports
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands \$	thousands \$
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008
Portugal	5,068	2,340	46,500	19	310	48,741	214,826
Spain	28,003	26,290	138,905	248	2,389	382,895	366,304
France	27,573	14,810	225,160	418	1,014	2,225,972	332,010
Italy	15,564	9,252	126,000	300	500	62,427	1,647,133
Malta	37	66	515	1	..	0	357
Slovenia	633	432	4,547	20	42	61,471	24,328
Croatia	1,142	1,250	7,540	17	304	18,032	163,374
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,596	529	18,740	21	347	1,481	80,634
Serbia	2,649	3,631	22,821	14	302	57,893	15,123
Montenegro	332	11	510	6	42	6	4,994
Macedonia	803	194	2,172	29	54	3,476	2,134
Albania	3,034	160	7,538	41	203	0	40,984
Greece	4,800	942	31,980	27	1,340	7,659	117,497
Cyprus	641	465	3,174	0,7	40	1,355	1,390
Turkey	40,514	2	249,043	181	5,339	8,302	39,445
Syria	25,464		24,823	47	595	35,023	19,416
Lebanon	857	9	37,000	4	15	163	168,981
Jordan	3,055		25,010	16	45	8,354	61,730
Israel	925	224	45,691	9	90	1,182	66,416
Palestine	1,044	..	7,500	..	67	500	38,815
Egypt	19,050	38	116,600	177	1,250	4,604	50,811
Libya	9,185		27,000	95	37	19	28,114
Tunisia	9,600	6	75,400	292	140	741	6,163
Algeria	25,450	6	125,139	340	400	0	26,270
Morocco	25,588	8	172,500	203	350	3,584	63,282

Own production. Source:

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

FAO

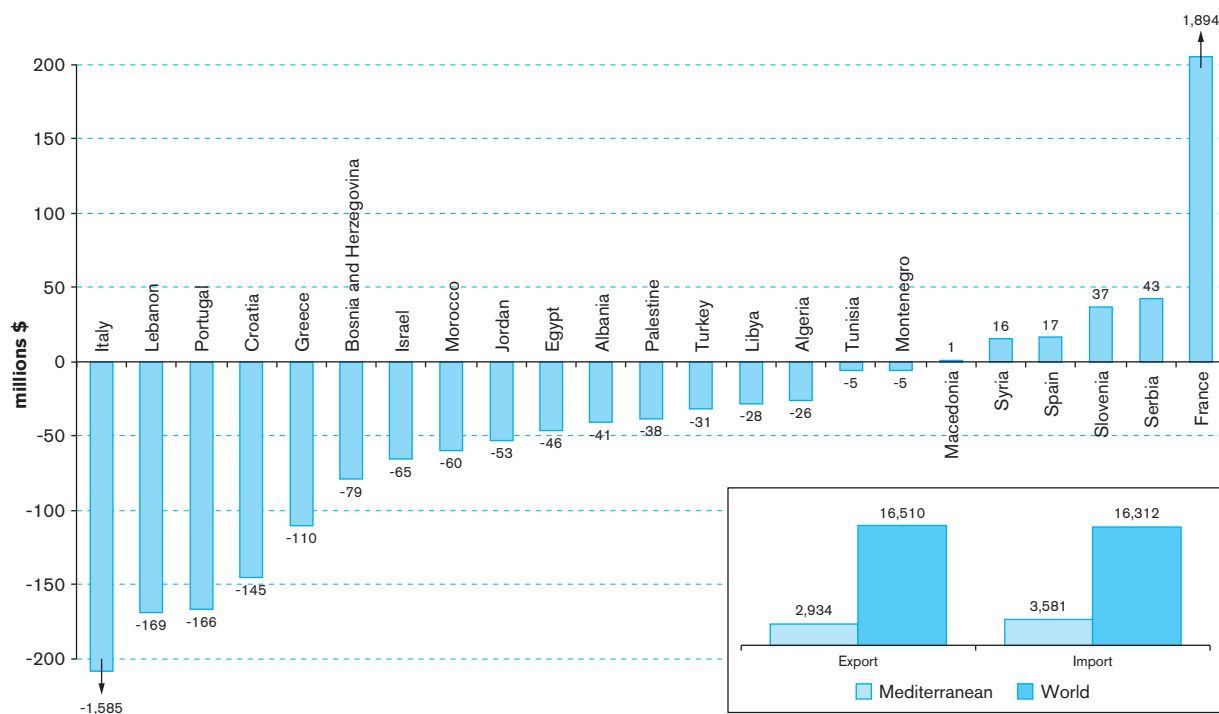
FAO

FAO

a. Included bovine, caprine, ovine and buffalo livestock. b. Includes chicken, hens, ducks, turkeys and geese. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F13

Livestock Trade Balance (2008)



Own production. Source: FAO.

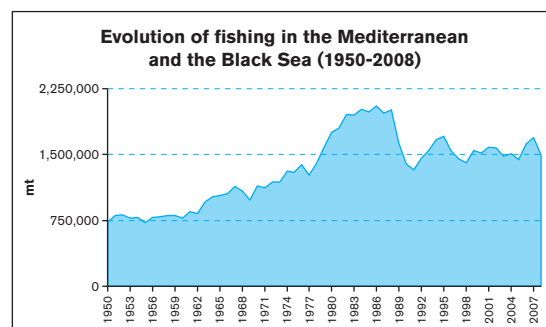
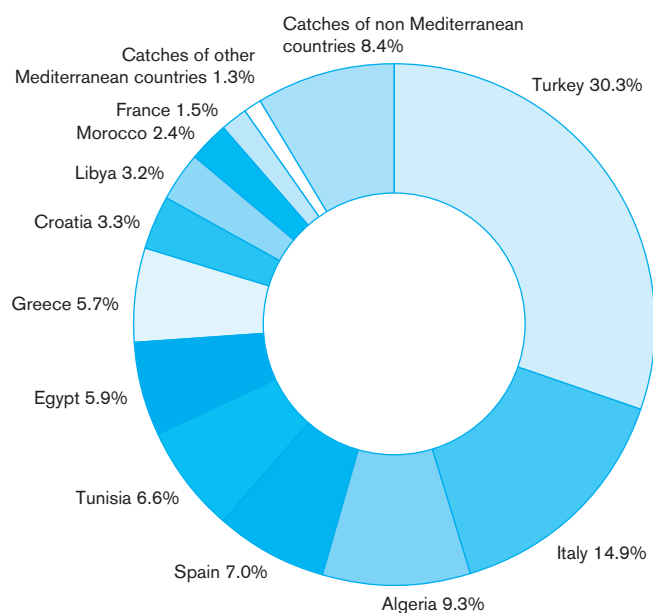
In 2008, exports of live animals from the Mediterranean countries accounted for 18% of world exports and imports 22%.

TABLE F14 Fisheries

	Total fisheries		Mediterranean and Black Sea catches	Aquaculture production	Trade in fish and derivate products		Annual availability of fish and fish derivatives	Fishermen			
	marine	freshwater			exports	imports					
	mt	mt			mt	mt			millions \$	millions \$	kg per capita
	2008	2008			2008	2008			2008	2008	2007	2000
Portugal	240,390	..	34	6,458	735	1,889	54.8	25,021			
Spain	911,290	6,000	105,239	249,074	3,502	7,126	40.0	75,434			
France	494,293	2,600	21,909	237,868	2,038	5,894	34.8	26,113			
Italy	233,641	3,552	223,086	181,469	807	5,483	24.4	48,770			
Malta	1,279	..	1,279	1,692	94	55	30.2	..			
Slovenia	692	183	692	1,315	26	89	9.4	231			
Croatia	48,986	45	48,986	12,017	151	143	15.3	65,151			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	2,000	5	7,620	14	40	6.8	3,500			
Serbia	0	3,197	0	7,532	8	108	..	..	
Montenegro	501	400	501	11	0.3	16	..	..	
Macedonia	0	122	0	1,331	1	24	4.8	8,472			
Albania	3,320	2,191	3,320	1,858	3	26	5.3	1,590			
Greece	87,550	1,425	85,586	114,888	655	796	21.1	19,847			
Cyprus	1,991	20	1,991	3,403	43	101	22.6	..			
Turkey	453,113	41,011	453,113	152,260	440	205	6.9	33,614			
Syria	3,212	3,784	3,212	8,595	0.2	56	2.1	11,292			
Lebanon	3,541	270	3,541	803	4.5	87	9.4	9,825			
Jordan	150	350	0	540	0.2	79	5.7	721			
Israel	2,595	840	2,545	21,612	25	248	20.6	1,535			
Palestine	2,843	..	2,843	..	204	72	0.7	..			
Egypt	136,244	237,572	88,883	693,815	11	378	16.7	250,000			
Libya	47,647	..	47,647	240	24	48	9.9	9,500			
Tunisia	99,171	1,096	99,171	3,328	..	..	13.0	50,815	
Algeria	138,834	..	138,834	2,781	13	30	5.2	26,151			
Morocco	1,000,374	4,440	35,804	1,399	1,729	77	9.6	106,096			

Own production. Source: FAO
(..) Data unavailable.

CHART F14 Fishing in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (2008)



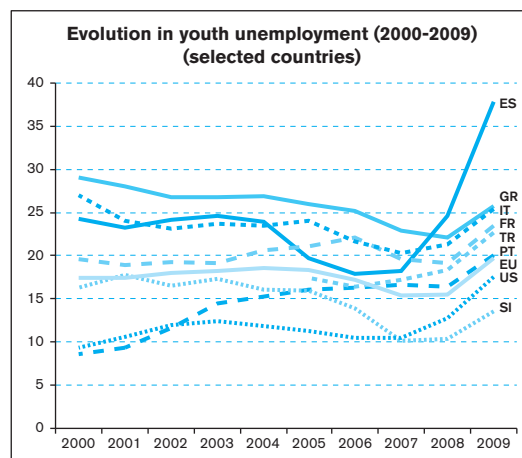
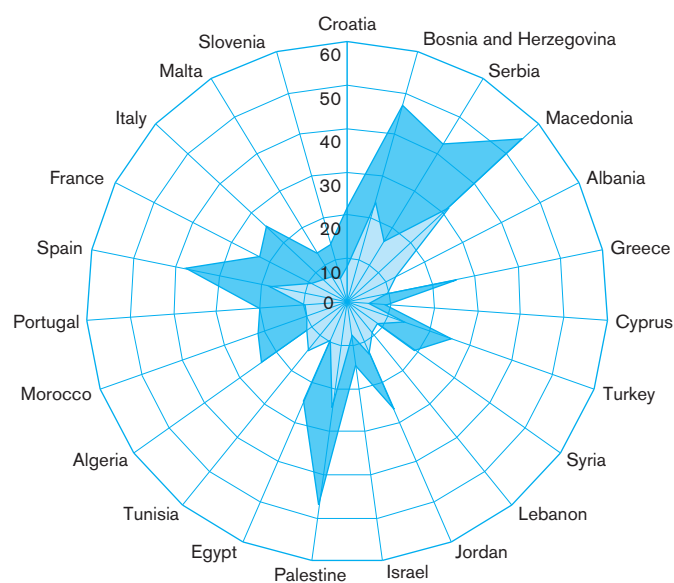
Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F15 **Employment and Unemployment**

	Employment by economic sector					Unemployment rate			
	Employed population thousands	Employment rate %	agriculture	industry	services	total	women	men	youth
			% labor force	% labor force	% labor force	% labor force	% female labor force	% male labor force	% labor force ages 15-24
			2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a
			2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a	2007/09 ^a
Portugal	4,863	56.6	11.5	29.3	59.2	9.5	10.1	8.9	20
Spain	17,636	47.9	4.3	27.8	67.9	18.0	18.4	17.7	38
France	23,528	51.0	3.0	23.1	72.9	9.1	8.9	9.3	23
Italy	23,025	45.2	3.8	29.7	66.3	7.8	9.3	6.8	25
Malta	162	46.0	1.7	25.1	72.4	6.9	6.8	7.0	13
Slovenia	981	55.4	10.2	34.2	54.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	14
Croatia	1,605	48.2	12.8	30.6	56.3	8.3	10.0	7.0	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	863	45.3	..	..	..	23.9	27.1	21.8	47
Serbia	2,591	..	20.8	29.5	49.7	16.6	18.4	15.3	42
Montenegro	..	..	8.6	19.2	71.9	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	630	36.7	18.2	31.3	50.3	32.0	33.0	31.7	55
Albania	962	46.0	58.0	13.5	28.4	12.7	10.2	8.0	..
Greece	4,509	48.7	11.5	22.5	65.9	9.5	13.1	6.9	26
Cyprus	382	59.0	4.3	22.3	72.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	9
Turkey	21,276	40.3	26.2	25.7	48.1	14.0	14.3	13.9	25
Syria	4,945	46.3	27.0	25.6	47.3	8.4	25.7	5.2	19
Lebanon	1,119	42.1	..	..	..	9.0	10.1	8.6	..
Jordan	..	43.1	3.6	21.8	74.5	12.9	24.1	10.3	27
Israel	2,786	52.8	1.6	21.9	75.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	15
Palestine	718	32.4	15.9	24.7	58.1	24.5	38.6	17.7	47
Egypt	22,776	44.1	31.2	22.0	46.6	9.4	22.9	5.2	25
Libya	..	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	..	41.1	..	..	..	14.2	..	..	..
Algeria	9,146	52.0	20.7	26.0	53.0	11.3	10.1	11.0	24
Morocco	9,255	47.5	43.3	20.3	36.3	10.0	10.5	9.8	22

Own production. Source: ILO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F15 **Total and Youth Unemployment Rate (2007/09)^a**


■ Youth unemployment (% of active population between 15 and 24)
- - - Total unemployment (% of active population)

Own production. Source: ILO.

Data not available for youth unemployment in Albania, Lebanon, and Tunisia.

a. Latest data available from this period.

TABLE F16 Income Distribution

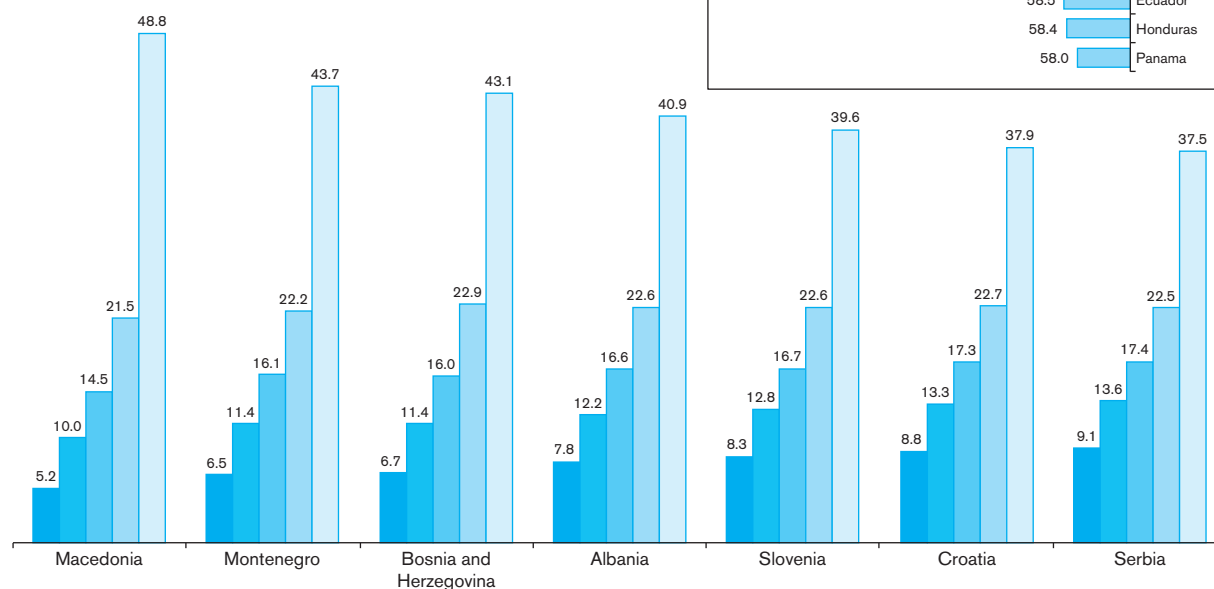
	Years	Share of income or consumption					Richest 10 % to poorest 10%	Gini index
		lowest 20%	second 20%	third 20%	fourth 20%	highest 20%		
		%	%	%	%	%		
Portugal	1997	5.8	11.0	15.5	21.9	45.8	14.9	39
Spain	2000	7.0	12.1	16.4	22.5	42.0	10.2	35
France	1995	7.2	12.6	17.2	22.8	40.2	9.0	33
Italy	2000	6.5	12.0	16.8	22.8	41.9	11.7	36
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Slovenia	2004	8.3	12.8	16.7	22.6	39.6	7.2	31
Croatia	2005	8.8	13.3	17.3	22.7	37.9	6.4	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007	6.7	11.4	16.0	22.9	43.1	10.4	36
Serbia	2007	9.1	13.6	17.4	22.5	37.5	6.0	28
Montenegro	2007	6.5	11.4	16.1	22.2	43.7	11.0	37
Macedonia	2006	5.2	10.0	14.5	21.5	48.8	17.0	43
Albania	2005	7.8	12.2	16.6	22.6	40.9	8.1	33
Greece	2000	6.7	11.9	16.8	23.0	41.6	10.4	34
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Turkey	2006	5.4	10.3	15.2	22.0	47.1	15.7	41
Syria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	2006	7.2	11.1	15.2	21.1	45.4	10.2	38
Israel	2001	5.7	10.5	15.9	23.0	44.9	13.7	39
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	2005	9.0	12.6	16.1	20.9	41.5	7.1	32
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	2000	6.0	10.3	14.8	21.7	47.2	13.7	40
Algeria	1995	6.9	11.5	16.3	22.8	42.4	9.6	35
Morocco	2007	6.5	10.5	14.5	20.6	47.9	12.3	41

Own production. Source: WB.

(.) Data unavailable.

CHART F16 Income Participation of the People of the Balkan Countries (2003/2007)^a

■ Lowest 20% ■ Second 20%
 ■ Third 20% ■ Fourth 20%
 ■ Highest 20%



Own production. Source: WB.

^a Latest data available from this period.

From Serbia, the most egalitarian country, to Macedonia, the least, the Balkans offer the greatest variety in the level of income inequality in the Mediterranean.

^{*} In these countries the richest 20% of the population holds more than 58% of the country's income.

TABLE F17 Gender: Economic Activity

	Female economic activity rate ≥ age 15 % of male rate 2008	Employment by economic activity						Estimated earned income ^b	
		agriculture		industry		services		women	men
		women	men	women	men	women	men		
		% of female employment	% of male employment	% of female employment	% of male employment	% of female employment	% of male employment	\$ PPP	\$ PPP
		2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2003/08 ^a	2007	2007
Portugal	87	12	11	17	40	71	49	17,154	28,762
Spain	77	3	6	11	40	86	55	21,817	41,597
France	88	2	4	11	34	86	61	25,677	42,091
Italy	69	3	5	16	39	81	57	20,152	41,158
Malta	53	0	2	11	32	88	64	14,458	31,812
Slovenia	90	10	10	23	44	65	45	20,427	33,398
Croatia	82	14	12	18	40	67	48	12,934	19,360
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,910	9,721
Serbia	..	26	24	16	34	58	42	7,654	12,900
Montenegro	..	9	9	9	26	82	65	8611	14951
Macedonia	67	17	19	29	33	54	48	5,956	12,247
Albania	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,954	9,143
Greece	70	12	11	9	30	79	59	19,218	38,002
Cyprus	82	2	6	10	33	88	61	18,307	31,625
Turkey	36	46	19	15	30	39	51	5,352	20,441
Syria	27	49	23	8	29	43	48	1,512	7,452
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,062	16,404
Jordan	32	2	4	12	23	84	73	1,543	8,065
Israel	87	1	2	11	32	88	65	20,599	32,148
Palestine	..	36	11	10	27	52	61	..	..
Egypt	32	43	28	6	26	51	46	2,286	8,401
Libya	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,590	22,505
Tunisia	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,249	11,731
Algeria	46	22	20	28	26	49	54	4,081	11,331
Morocco	34	61	37	14	22	24	41	1,603	6,694

Own production. Source:

UNDP^c

WB

WB

WB

WB

WB

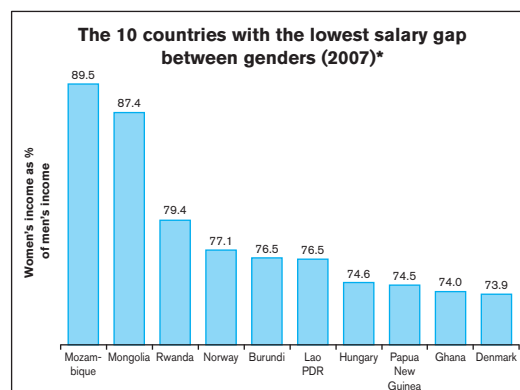
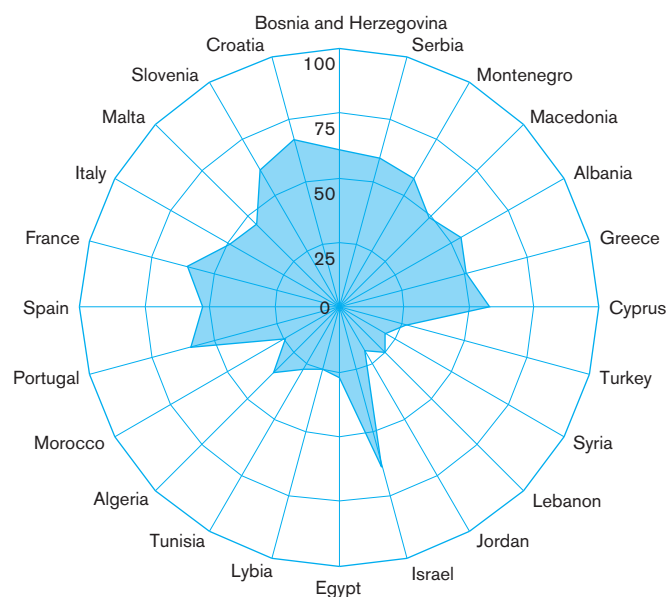
WB

UNDP

UNDP

a. Latest data available from this period. b. Estimations reached using the most recent data for the period between 1991-2004. c. Own production using UNDP data. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F17 Women's Income in Relation to Men's Income (2007) (%)



Own production. Source: UNDP.

* In 10 countries female incomes are less than 25% of male income: Libya, Yemen, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Morocco, Oman, Syria, Jordan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

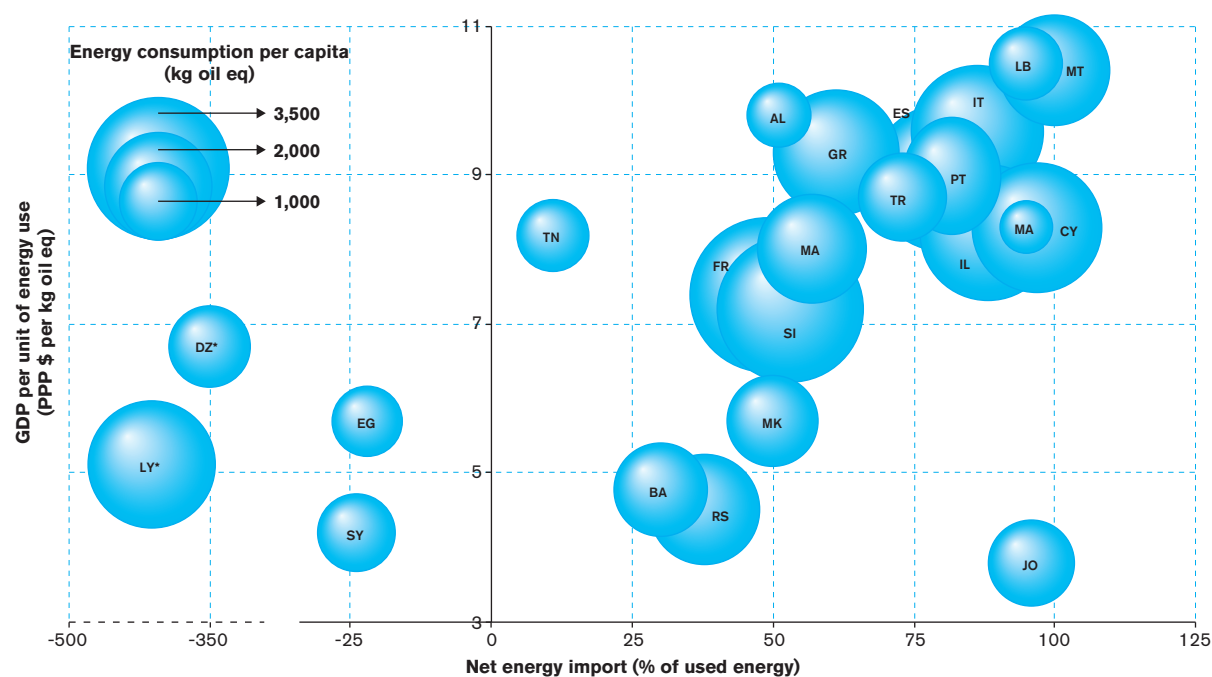
TABLE F18 Production and Energy Consumption

	Energy production	Energy consumption	Energy consumption per capita	GDP per unit of energy use	Net energy import	Energy consumption by source			
						fossil fuels	nuclear	hydro-electric	renewables
	millions mt oil eq	millions mt oil eq	kg oil eq	PPP \$ per kg oil eq	% of used energy ^a	%	%	%	%
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005
Portugal	4.6	25.1	2,363	9.0	82	87.6	0.0	1.6	10.8
Spain	30.3	144.0	3,208	8.9	79	84.4	10.4	1.1	4.1
France	135.5	263.7	4,258	7.4	49	52.6	42.1	1.6	3.7
Italy	26.4	178.2	3,001	9.6	85	93.9	0.0	1.7	4.4
Malta	0.0	0.9	2,120	10.4	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	3.5	7.3	3,632	7.2	53	68.3	21.1	4.1	6.5
Croatia	4.1	9.3	2,101	8.0	57	89.4	0.0	6.4	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9	5.6	1,483	4.8	30	87.3	0.0	9.2	3.6
Serbia	9.8	15.8	2,141	4.5	38	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	1.5	3.0	1,482	5.7	50	88.7	0.0	4.9	6.4
Albania	1.1	2.2	694	9.8	51	70.5	0.0	19.6	9.9
Greece	12.1	32.2	2,875	9.3	62	94.7	0.0	1.4	3.9
Cyprus	0.1	2.4	2,854	8.3	97	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Turkey	27.3	100.0	1,370	8.7	73	88.2	0.0	4.0	7.8
Syria	24.4	19.6	978	4.2	-24	98.4	0.0	1.6	0.0
Lebanon	0.2	4.0	959	10.5	95	96.0	0.0	1.6	2.4
Jordan	0.3	7.2	1,269	3.8	96	98.9	0.0	0.1	1.0
Israel	2.7	22.0	3,059	8.2	88	96.7	0.0	0.0	3.3
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	82.3	67.2	840	5.7	-22	95.8	0.0	1.8	2.4
Libya	101.6	17.8	2,889	5.1	-470	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Tunisia	7.9	8.8	864	8.2	11	86.6	0.0	0.1	13.3
Algeria	164.3	36.9	1,089	6.7	-346	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Morocco	0.7	14.4	460	8.3	95	95.6	0.0	0.9	3.5

Own production. Source: WB

a. Negative values indicate that the country is a net exporter. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F18 Consumption and Energy Efficiency (2007)



Own production. Source: WB.

Negative values on net importation of energy indicate a positive balance in energy consumption, i.e., that it is a net exporter.

* In cases like Libya and Algeria, import values are -470% and -346%.

TABLE F19 Production, Consumption and Access to Electricity

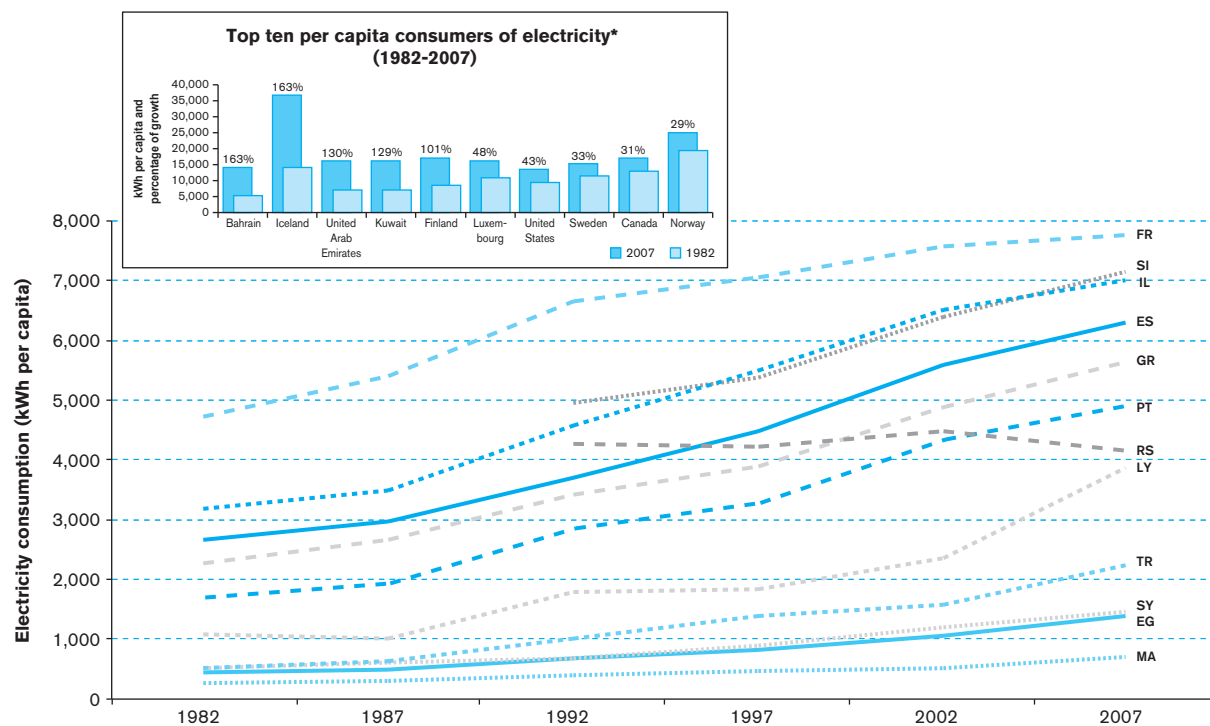
	Population with access to electricity	Electricity production	Electricity consumption per capita	Sources of electricity ^a				
				carbon	gas	oil	hydro-electric	nuclear
				%	%	%	%	%
	2005	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Portugal	100.0	46.9	4,860	26	28	10	22	0
Spain	100.0	300.2	6,296	25	31	6	9	18
France	100.0	564.4	7,772	5	4	1	10	78
Italy	100.0	308.2	5,713	16	56	11	11	0
Malta	..	2.3	4,845	0	0	100	0	0
Slovenia	..	15.0	7,138	36	3	0	22	38
Croatia	..	12.1	3,738	20	25	19	35	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	11.8	2,381	65	0	1	34	0
Serbia	..	36.5	4,155	70	1	1	27	0
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	..	6.7	3,780	78	0	7	15	0
Albania	..	2.9	1,186	0	0	3	97	0
Greece	100.0	62.7	5,628	55	22	15	4	0
Cyprus	..	5	5,441	0	0	100	0	0
Turkey	95.0	191.6	2,238	28	50	3	19	0
Syria	90.0	38.6	1,469	0	31	60	9	0
Lebanon	99.0	9.6	2,154	0	0	94	6	0
Jordan	99.9	13.0	1,971	0	76	23	0	0
Israel	100.0	53.8	7,002	70	20	11	0	0
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	98.0	125.1	1,384	0	68	19	12	0
Libya	97.0	25.7	3,871	0	45	55	0	0
Tunisia	98.9	14.7	1,248	0	83	16	0	0
Algeria	98.1	37.2	902	0	97	2	1	0
Morocco	85.1	22.9	707	57	14	22	6	0

Own production. Source:

WRI WB WB WB WB WB WB WB WB

^a The percentages do not always add up to 100% because some electricity sources (solar, wind and geothermal) are not included. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F19 Evolution in Electricity Consumption (selected countries) (1982-2007)



Own production. Source: WB.

* Countries arranged in decreasing order on the basis of consumption growth for the period.

TABLE F20

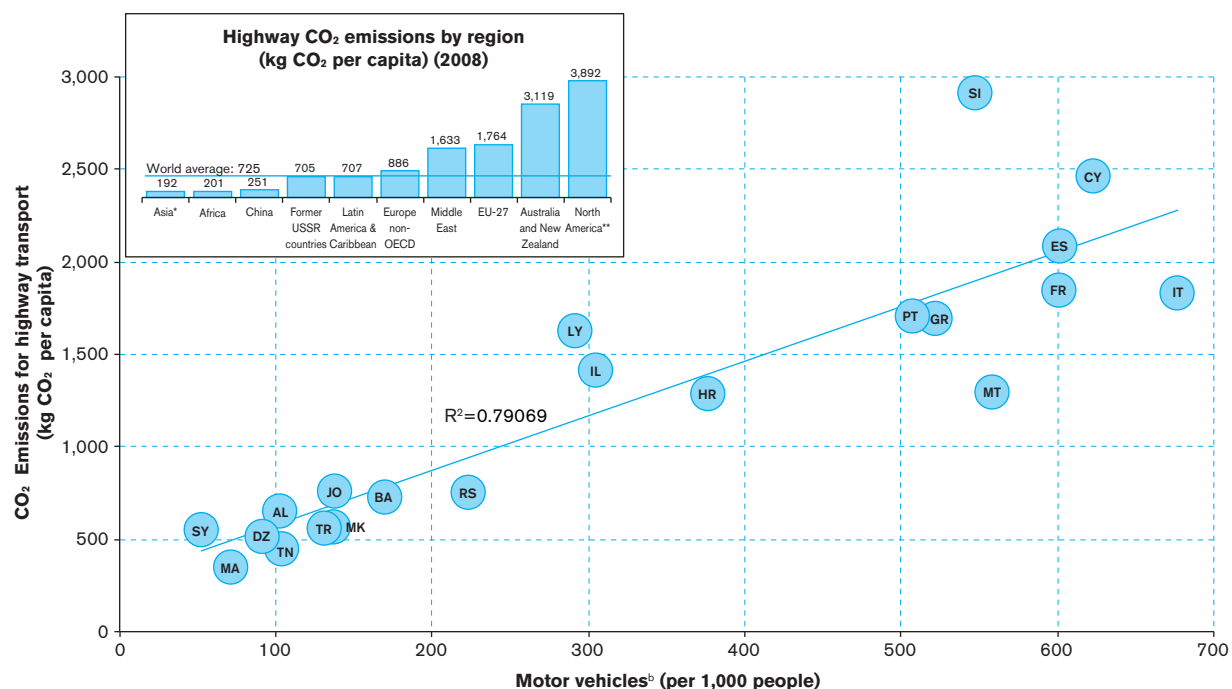
CO₂ Emissions

	CO ₂ emissions			CO ₂ emissions by sector					
	total	per capita	world participation	Emissions intensity by GDP	industry and construction	transport	electricity and heat production	other sectors	Motor vehicles ^b
	million mt	mt	%	kg CO ₂ / \$ PPP (2000)	%	%	%	%	per 1,000 people
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2005/07 ^a
Portugal	52.4	4.9	0.2	0.28	19.1	36.2	36.2	8.5	507
Spain	317.6	7.0	1.1	0.29	23.0	34.3	31.8	10.9	601
France	368.2	5.7	1.3	0.21	24.3	33.9	13.8	28.1	600
Italy	430.1	7.2	1.5	0.28	19.9	27.2	34.2	18.7	677
Malta	2.6	6.2	0.0	0.33	0.0	19.5	78.1	2.3	558
Slovenia	16.7	8.3	0.1	0.34	14.3	35.3	37.1	13.3	547
Croatia	20.9	4.7	0.1	0.31	28.7	29.6	25.3	16.4	377
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.6	5.2	0.1	0.57	7.2	14.3	68.5	10.0	170
Serbia	49.2	6.7	0.2	0.96	17.1	13.2	63.0	6.7	223
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	9.0	4.4	0.0	0.59	14.5	13.4	68.1	4.0	136
Albania	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.22	20.7	59.6	2.6	17.1	102
Greece	93.4	8.3	0.3	0.34	13.6	23.7	49.7	13.1	522
Cyprus	7.6	9.5	0.0	0.42	14.5	26.4	51.5	7.5	622
Turkey	263.5	3.7	0.9	0.32	17.8	17.1	39.5	25.6	131
Syria	54.4	2.6	0.2	0.72	24.6	22.2	46.1	7.1	52
Lebanon	15.2	3.7	0.1	0.67	11.2	28.2	49.2	11.4	..
Jordan	18.4	3.1	0.1	0.55	17.9	25.0	44.5	12.6	137
Israel	63.1	8.6	0.2	0.33	7.3	16.3	61.9	14.4	305
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	174.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	31.9	21.9	34.6	11.6	..
Libya	44.9	7.2	0.2	0.62	14.9	22.7	56.6	5.7	291
Tunisia	20.8	2.0	0.1	0.24	18.8	23.1	38.6	19.5	103
Algeria	88.1	2.6	0.3	0.4	25.4	22.4	27.2	25.0	91
Morocco	42.1	1.4	0.1	0.25	18.8	25.7	35.4	20.2	71

Own production. Source:

a. Latest data available from this period. b. Includes cars, buses, and freight vehicles, but not motorcycles. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F20

Vehicles and CO₂ Emissions (2005/08)^a

Own production. Source: WB and IEA.

a. Latest data available for this period. b. Includes cars, buses, and freight vehicles, but not motorcycles.

* Excludes China, Korea and Japan.

** Includes Canada, United States and Mexico.

TABLE F21

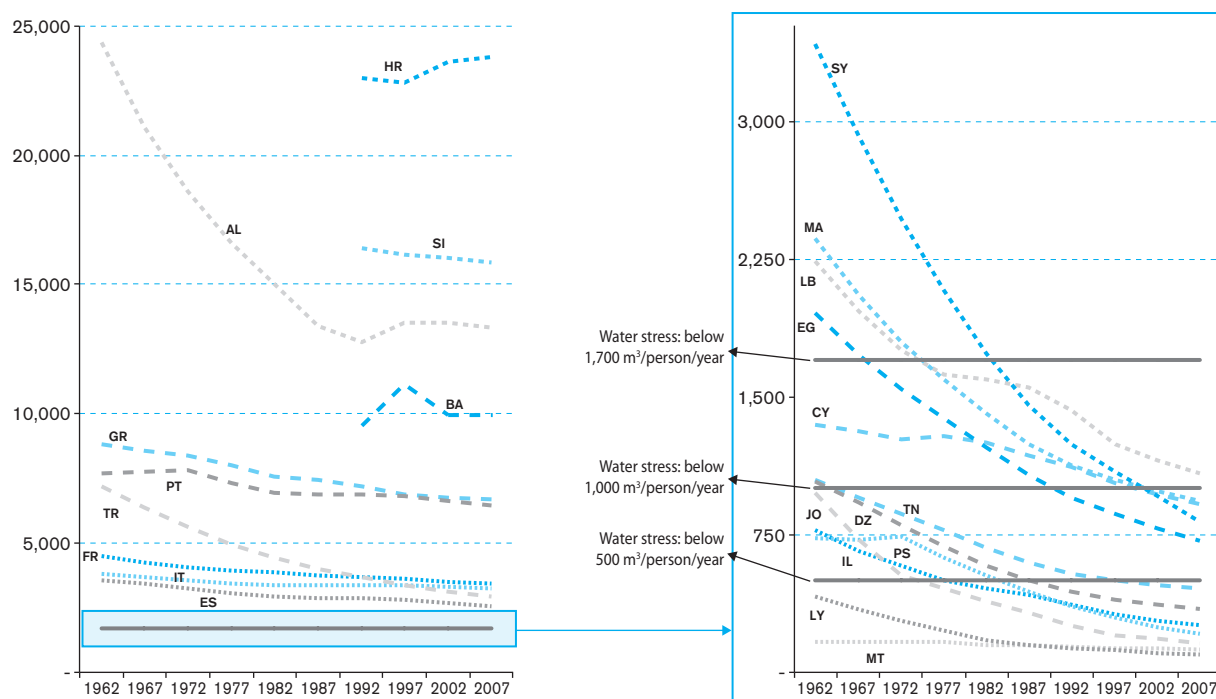
Water

	Water resources				Water consumption						
	nationals	coming from other countries	water depend-ency	per capita	total	per capita	as % of total resources	by sectors			Desalinated water production
								agriculture	domestic	industrial	
km³	km³	%	m³	km³	m³	%	%	%	%	millions m³	
2008	2008	2008	2008	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	2000/08 ^a	
Portugal	38.0	30.7	44.7	6,434	11.9	1,148	17.3	74	12	14	2
Spain	111.2	0.3	0.3	2,506	37.2	903	33.3	65	15	20	100
France	178.5	25.2	12.4	3,284	31.8	531	15.6	12	18	69	12
Italy	182.5	8.8	4.6	3,210	45.4	789	23.7	44	20	36	97
Malta	0.1	0.0	0.0	124	0.1	75	..	34	64	2	31
Slovenia	18.7	13.2	41.4	15,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	37.7	67.8	64.3	23,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.5	2.0	5.3	9,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia	5.4	1.0	15.6	3,136	1.6	784	24.3	69	14	18	0
Albania	26.9	14.8	35.5	13,268	1.8	598	4.4	58	30	12	0
Greece	58.0	16.3	21.9	6,667	7.1	646	9.6	88	11	1	10
Cyprus	0.8	0.0	0.0	905	0.2	278	24.5	78	21	2	34
Turkey	227.1	-13.4	1.0	2,890	40.1	549	18.8	74	15	11	1
Syria	7.1	9.7	72.4	791	16.8	817	99.8	88	9	4	0
Lebanon	4.8	-0.3	0.8	1,074	1.3	315	28.1	60	29	11	47
Jordan	0.7	0.3	27.2	153	0.9	158	99.4	65	31	4	10
Israel	0.8	1.0	57.9	252	2.0	282	101.9	58	36	6	140
Palestine	0.8	0.0	3.0	202	0.4	104	49.9	45	48	7	0
Egypt	1.8	55.5	96.9	703	68.3	937	119.2	86	8	6	100
Libya	0.6	0.0	0.0	95	4.3	777	718.0	83	14	3	18
Tunisia	4.2	0.4	8.7	452	2.9	296	61.7	76	13	4	13
Algeria	11.3	0.4	3.6	340	6.1	196	52.7	64	23	14	17
Morocco	29.0	0.0	0.0	918	12.6	427	43.4	87	10	3	7

Own production. Source: FAO

a. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F21

Available Renewable Water Resources (1962-2007) (m³/inhabitant/year)

Own production. Source: FAO.

TABLE F22

Environment

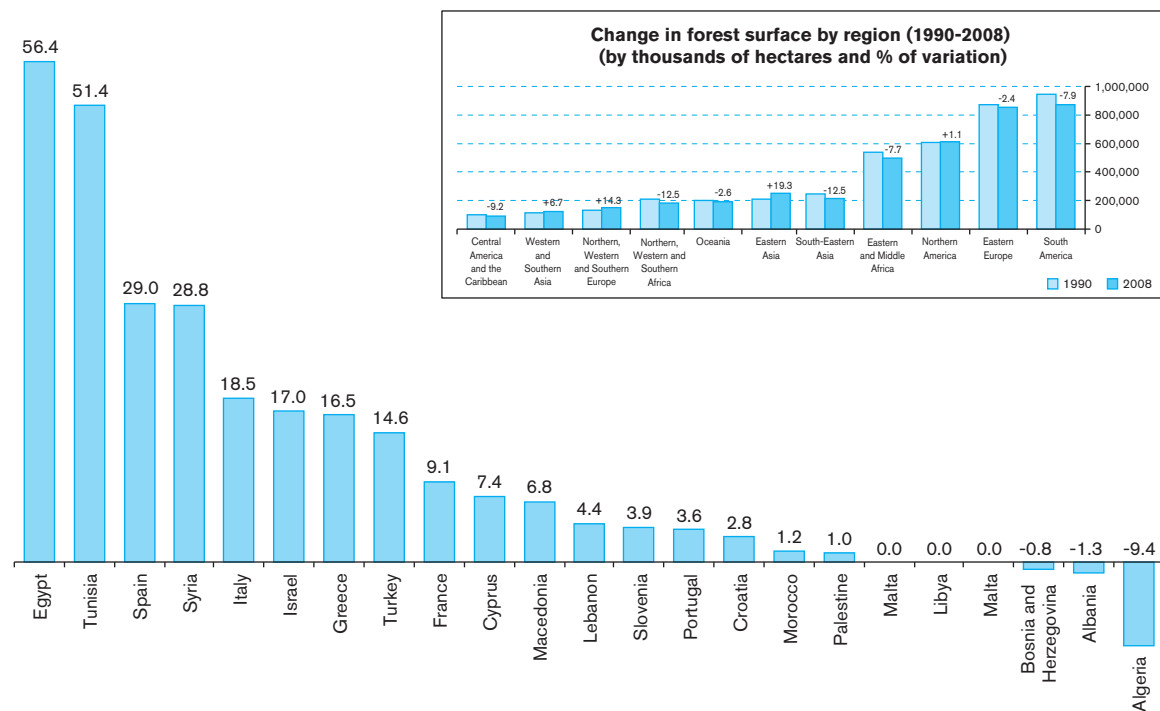
	National protected areas									
	Total area	Forest area		Deserts and dry lands	Wood fuel production	land surfaces	marine	Known species ^a	Threatened species ^a	Ecological footprint
		thousand ha	%	%	thousand m ³	% of the total	% of the total			
	2008	2008	2008	2003	2009	2008	2008	2004	2010	2007
Portugal	9,209	3,448	37.4	2	600	6.6	1.1	606	20	4.5
Spain	50,537	17,821	35.3	2	2,600	9.5	5.3	647	31	5.4
France	54,919	15,858	28.9	2	25,465	15.4	3.2	665	16	5.0
Italy	30,134	8,993	29.8	3	4,981	7.1	3.1	610	15	5.0
Malta	32	0.3	0.9	0	0	16.4	0.2	391	6	..
Slovenia	2,027	1,249	61.6	10	983	6.6	0.4	437	8	5.3
Croatia	5,659	1,913	33.8	0	862	7.5	4.4	461	17	3.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,121	2,185	42.7	0	1,329	0.8	0.0	390	10	2.8
Serbia	8,836	2,618	29.6	..	1,778	2.7	0.0	..	17	..
Montenegro	1,381	543	39.3	..	156	6.7	1.1	..	17	..
Macedonia	2,571	989	38.5	100	530	..	..	380	15	5.7
Albania	2,875	779	27.1	37	350	0.2	1.1	376	9	1.9
Greece	13,196	3,843	29.1	11	795	3.4	2.4	530	21	5.4
Cyprus	925	173	18.7	100	4	10.8	0.1	370	10	..
Turkey	78,356	11,096	14.2	85	5,048	1.9	2.8	581	32	2.7
Syria	18,518	479	2.6	94	27	0.7	1.3	432	29	1.5
Lebanon	1,045	137	13.1	54	79	0.4	0.0	447	17	2.9
Jordan	8,878	98	1.1	100	294	10.5	21.6	490	23	2.1
Israel	2,207	154	7.0	98	2	34.5	0.5	649	28	4.8
Palestine	602	9	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	11	0.7
Egypt	100,145	69	0.1	100	17,397	7.7	9.9	599	27	1.7
Libya	175,954	217	0.1	99	939	0.1	1.0	413	16	3.1
Tunisia	16,361	973	5.9	91	2,177	1.5	0.2	438	20	1.9
Algeria	238,174	1,510	0.6	98	8,072	5.0	0.3	472	25	1.6
Morocco	44,655	5,111	11.4	87	266	1.2	1.6	559	28	1.2

Own production. Source: FAO

a. Only mammals and birds are included. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F22

Changes in Forest Surface in the Mediterranean (1990-2008) (% of variation)



Own production. Source: FAO.

Positive values indicate that the forest surface has increased in the period shown, while negative values indicate a decrease.

TABLE F23 International Trade

	Exports	Imports	Coverage ratio	Trade balance	Current account balance	Workers' remittances ^b	Foreign direct investment	
							inflows	outflows
	millions \$	millions \$	%	millions \$	millions \$	millions \$	% of exports ^c	millions \$
	2009	2009	2009	2007/09	2008	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	43,184	69,563	62	-29,015	-29,298	3,894	5.2	2,871
Spain	217,609	286,410	76	-114,456	-156,432	9,247	2.4	15,030
France	474,500	550,272	86	-81,702	-64,229	13,745	2.0	59,628
Italy	403,022	408,718	99	-12,185	-78,144	3,064	0.5	30,538
Malta	2,089	3,592	58	-1,671	-441	..	..	895
Slovenia	26,122	26,333	99	-1,520	-3,329	..	..	-67
Croatia	10,474	21,203	49	-13,604	-6,245	..	..	2,605
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,913	5,754	68	-5,844	-2,764	..	..	501
Serbia	8,345	16,047	52	..	-8,855	..	..	1,920
Montenegro	435	1,826	24	..	-1,473	..	..	1,311
Macedonia	2,691	5,032	53	-2,380	-1,210	..	..	248
Albania	1,088	4,548	24	-3,489	-2,002	..	..	979
Greece	19,973	59,570	34	-51,988	-51,313	..	..	3,355
Cyprus	1,243	7,748	16	-7,563	-4,349	..	..	5,797
Turkey	102,129	140,921	72	-57,173	-41,289	970	0.7	7,611
Syria	12,701	15,693	81	-3,029	-687	638	7.2 ^a	1,434
Lebanon	4,187	16,574	25	-11,122	-2,930	7,558	35.0	4,804
Jordan	44,373	14,534	305	-8,255	-2,393	3,597	33.0	2,385
Israel	47,935	49,278	97	-4,382	1,349	..	..	3,892
Palestine	558 ^a	3,569 ^a	16	-2,819	-408	630	104.4 ^a	33
Egypt	23,062	44,946	51	-18,425	-1,415	7,150	16.0	6,712
Libya	32,976	23,462	141	26,518	35,702	..	..	2,674
Tunisia	14,449	19,100	76	-4,632	-1,711	1,966	7.8 ^a	1,688
Algeria	45,194	39,258	115	26,097	34,452	2,193	..	2,487
Morocco	13,681	32,777	42	-19,141	-4,528	6,271	23.7	1,331

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD^a

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

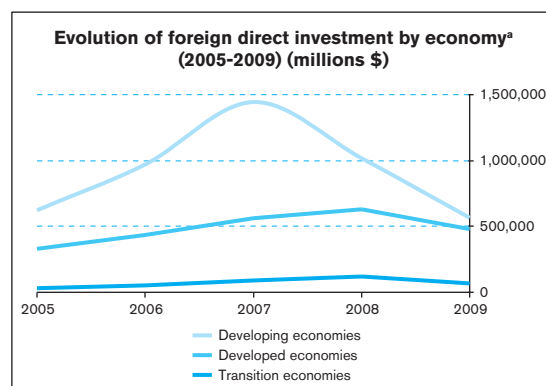
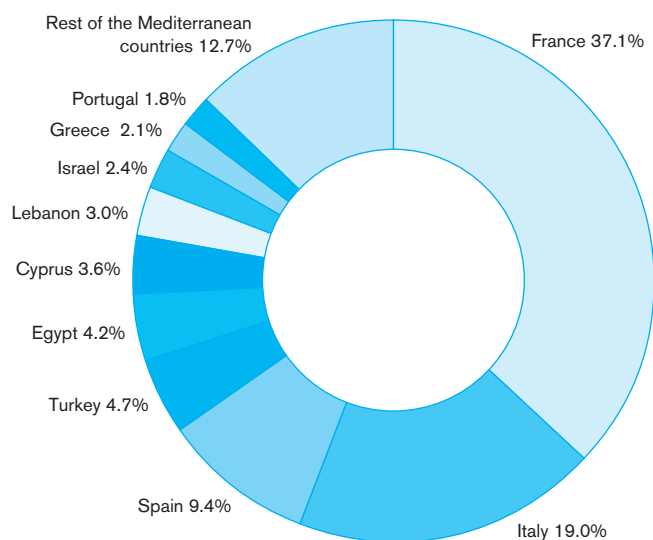
UNCTAD

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UNCTAD

a. Data from 2008. b. Workers remittances, salaries paid and transfer of capital are included. c. From good and services. d. Data from 2007. e. Own production using UNCTAD data. (..) Data unavailable

CHART F23 Foreign Direct Investment in the Mediterranean (2009) (%)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

a. According to UNCTAD classification.

TABLE F24

Exports

	Exports						
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Minerals and metals	Manufactured products	Others	Export concentration index
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	11.3	2.3	5.1	3.0	71.2	7.1	0.085
Spain	14.2	1.2	2.8	2.4	79.3	0.1	0.101
France	12.4	0.9	3.5	2.2	78.5	2.5	0.082
Italy	8.1	0.7	3.6	2.5	82.5	2.6	0.052
Malta	4.7	0.1	1.5	0.7	91.9	1.1	0.391
Slovenia	4.2	1.8	3.5	3.6	86.6	0.3	0.126
Croatia	12.8	3.7	12.9	3.7	67.0	0.0	0.094
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.3	6.8	8.4	11.6	64.0	0.9	0.105
Serbia	22.8	1.5	4.7	7.1	62.5	1.4	0.066
Montenegro	11.6	3.2	16.5	26.4	38.7	3.6	0.274
Macedonia	18.2	0.5	1.1	3.1	50.9	26.2	0.255
Albania	7.3	2.8	6.6	7.4	75.2	0.7	0.121
Greece	23.6	2.3	8.0	8.0	58.1	0.0	0.081
Cyprus	23.7	0.7	13.9	5.9	55.7	0.1	0.184
Turkey	10.4	0.4	3.8	7.6	76.6	1.2	0.083
Syria	29.5	1.5	25.3	2.3	41.5	0.0	0.211
Lebanon	12.4	0.7	0.3	34.5	51.8	0.3	0.217
Jordan	16.2	0.4	0.5	11.1	71.7	0.1	0.167
Israel	3.5	0.8	0.0	25.6	69.7	0.4	0.242
Palestine	26.7	0.3	1.6	14.4	56.8	0.2	0.281
Egypt	14.0	2.2	34.9	9.1	39.7	0.1	0.166
Libya	0.1	0.0	95.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	0.761
Tunisia	9.2	0.5	13.6	1.3	75.4	0.0	0.159
Algeria	0.3	0.0	98.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.558
Morocco	22.1	1.6	3.3	9.1	64.0	0.0	0.151

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

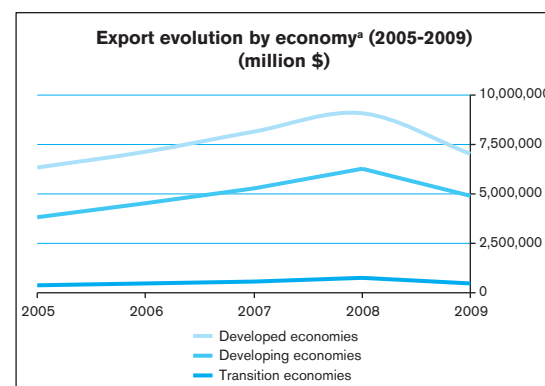
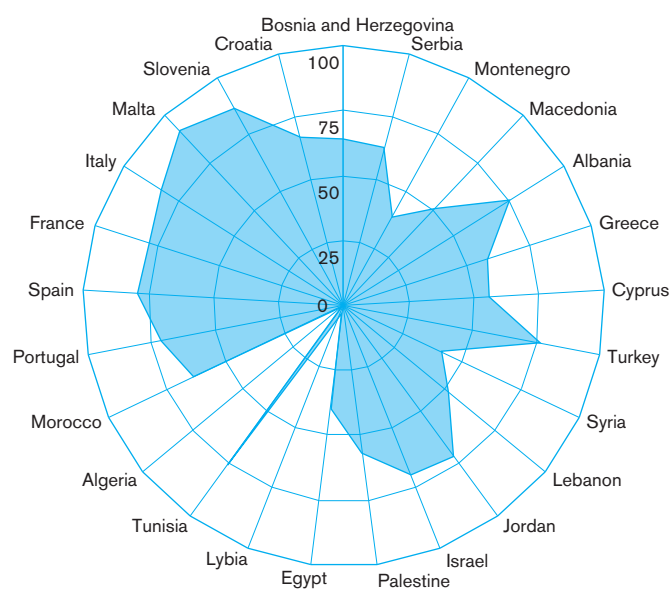
UNCTAD

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CHART F24

Export of Manufactured Products (2009) (% of total exports)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

^a According to UNCTAD classification.

TABLE F25

Imports

	Imports						Import concentration index
	All food items	Agricultural raw materials	Fuels	Minerals and metals	Manufactured products	Others	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	
Portugal	13.1	1.1	12.9	2.3	62.1	8.5	0.090
Spain	9.6	1.4	15.0	3.9	70.2	0.0	0.084
France	9.3	1.3	13.3	2.3	73.8	0.0	0.070
Italy	10.1	2.0	17.6	4.4	63.9	2.0	0.091
Malta	15.5	0.7	10.5	1.6	71.5	0.2	0.140
Slovenia	8.9	2.9	11.3	4.6	72.0	0.3	0.070
Croatia	10.1	1.1	16.9	2.0	69.9	0.0	0.072
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.5	1.4	10.9	2.2	64.2	0.8	0.056
Serbia	6.0	1.3	14.8	3.8	55.0	19.1	0.166
Montenegro	24.3	0.7	8.6	3.3	62.1	1.0	0.057
Macedonia	13.2	1.2	5.2	1.4	62.2	16.8	0.137
Albania	16.9	1.2	8.9	2.2	69.7	1.1	0.053
Greece	12.6	1.3	5.7	3.2	77.2	0.0	0.078
Cyprus	15.5	0.9	17.5	0.9	65.0	0.2	0.141
Turkey	4.3	2.5	14.1	7.9	63.5	7.7	0.086
Syria	14.5	2.6	30.3	3.3	49.2	0.1	0.250
Lebanon	14.9	1.2	19.9	6.2	57.7	0.1	0.173
Jordan	17.0	1.3	17.7	2.6	59.5	1.9	0.099
Israel	7.6	1.1	17.0	12.7	60.8	0.8	0.131
Palestine	30.6	0.7	7.6	2.5	58.6	0.0	0.111
Egypt	18.7	3.8	9.9	7.7	59.9	0.0	0.061
Libya	16.7	0.5	7.1	1.8	71.6	2.3	0.081
Tunisia	8.6	2.0	11.4	3.1	74.9	0.0	0.068
Algeria	16.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	79.8	0.0	0.101
Morocco	11.2	2.1	20.4	2.5	63.2	0.6	0.076

Own production. Source:

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

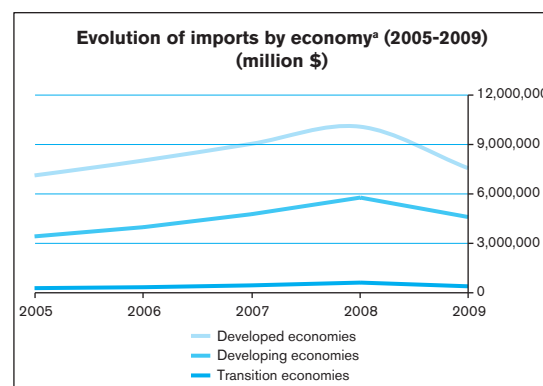
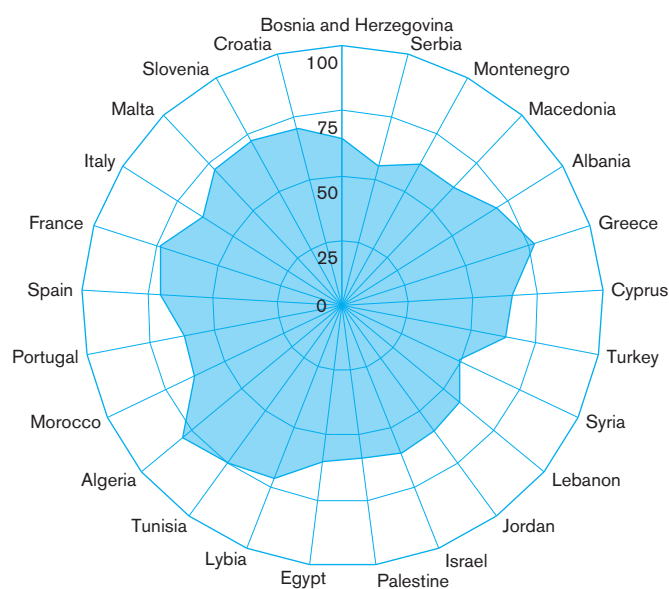
UNCTAD

UNCTAD

UNCTAD

CHART F25

Import of Manufactured Products (2009) (% of total imports)



Own production. Source: UNCTAD.

a. According to UNCTAD classification.

TABLE F26 Tourism in the Mediterranean

	Inbound tourists			Outbound tourists	Tourists' overnight stays	International tourism receipts		Tourism expenditure in other countries	
	exchange rate	% in the Mediterranean		thousands	thousands	million \$	% of exports	million \$	% of imports
	%	thousands	mean						
	2009/08	2009	2009						
Portugal	..	..	..	20,989	28,127	14,047	17	5,283	5
Spain	-8.7	52,231	19.3	11,229	223,773	70,234	16	26,829	5
France	-6.3	74,200	27.5	23,347	526,160	66,821	9	52,135	6
Italy	1.2	43,239	16.0	28,284	161,797	48,793	7	37,728	6
Malta	-8.4	1,183	0.4	299	11,262	1,215	18	482	7
Slovenia	-5.8	1,668	0.6	2,459	4,843	3,115	8	1,567	4
Croatia	-0.9	9,335	3.5	..	50,626	11,668	39	1,152	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-3.3	311	0.1	..	719	920	13	274	2
Serbia	-0.2	645	0.2	..	1,399	1,113	7	1,435	5
Montenegro	1.7	1,044	0.4	..	6,965	755	..	43	..
Macedonia	1.7	259	0.1	..	587	262	5	190	3
Albania	..	..	..	3,716	..	1,849	48	1,644	23
Greece	-6.4	14,915	5.5	..	47,974	17,586	22	3,946	3
Cyprus	-10.9	2,141	0.8	1,042	13,209	3,222	23	1,874	12
Turkey	2.0	25,506	9.4	9,873	56,918	25,019	14	4,031	2
Syria	-26.2	6,092	2.3	5,253	73,492	2,972	19	710	5
Lebanon	38.9	1,851	0.7	..	..	7,690	34	4,297	14
Jordan	1.6	3,789	1.4	2,288	4,726	3,539	29	1,140	6
Israel	-9.7	2,321	0.9	4,207	10,752	4,807	6	4,445	5
Palestine	2.2	396	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	-3.1	11,914	4.4	4,531 ^b	..	12,104	22	3,390	5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	99	0	1,339	5
Tunisia	-2.1	6,901	2.6	3,118	..	3,909	16	555	2
Algeria	7.9	1,912	0.7	1,539	..	325	..	469	..
Morocco	5.9	8,341	3.1	3,058	..	8,885	26	1,910	4

Own production. Source: UNWTO

UNWTO

UNWTO

UNWTO^a

WB

UNCTAD

WB

WB

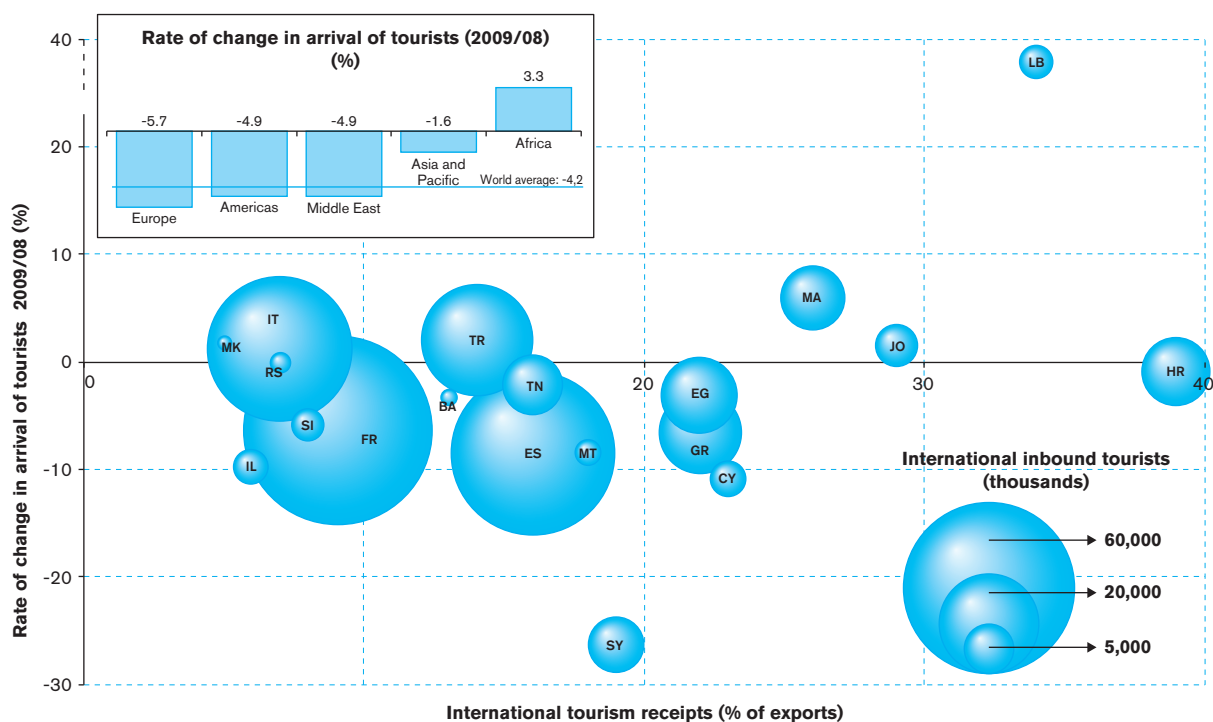
WB

WB

WB

^a Own production using UNWTO data. ^b Data from 2006. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F26 Tourists and Income (2008/09)



Own production. Source: UNWTO.

TABLE F27 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

	Official development assistance by donor country			Official development assistance in recipient countries		
	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Portugal	513	0.23	48			
Spain	6,584	0.46	147			
France	12,600	0.47	202			
Italy	3,297	0.16	55			
Malta						
Slovenia				169	0.28	38
Croatia				415	2.36	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina				608	1.45	61
Serbia				75	1.84	125
Montenegro						
Macedonia				193	2.15	97
Albania				358	3.05	112
Greece	607	0.19	54			
Cyprus						0
Turkey				1,362	0.22	18
Syria				245	0.48	11
Lebanon				641	1.82	153
Jordan				761	3.25	121
Israel						
Palestine				3,026	..	704
Egypt				925	0.49	11
Libya				39	0.06	6
Tunisia				474	1.27	46
Algeria				319	0.23	9
Morocco				912	1.01	29

Own production. Source:

OECD

OECD

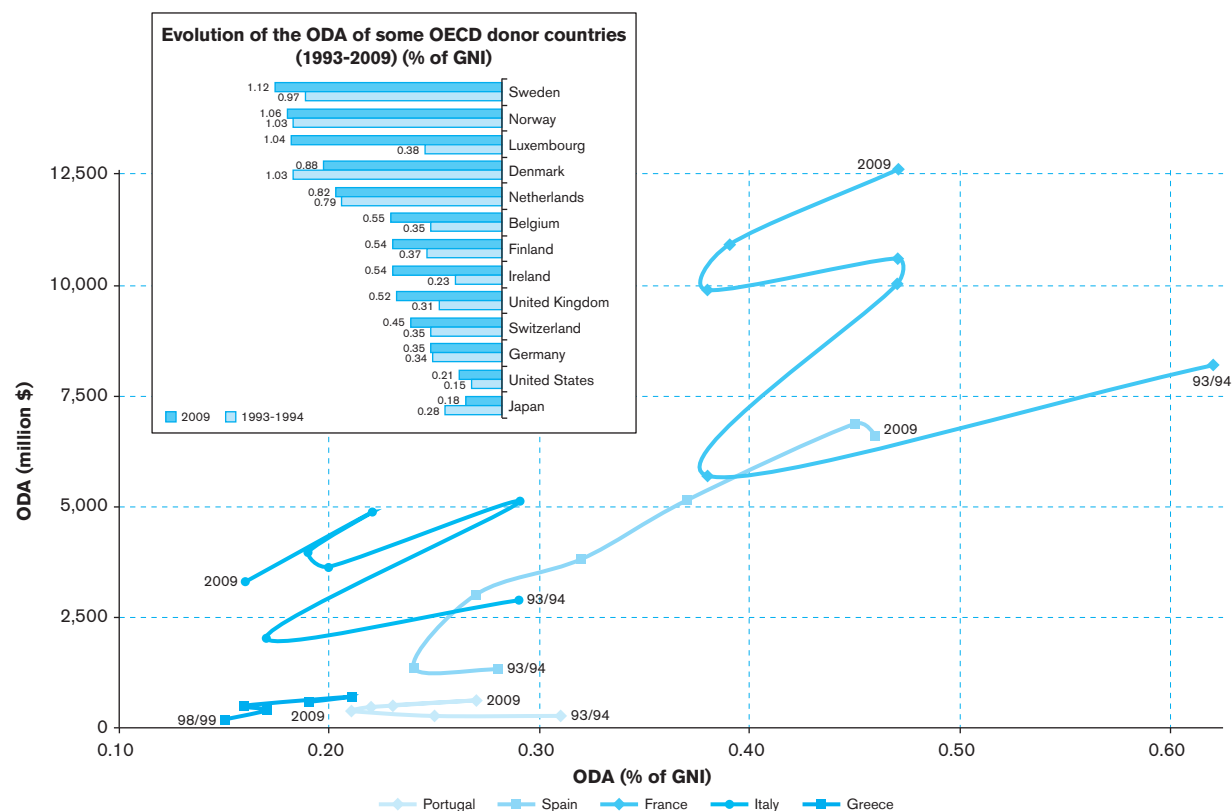
OECD^a

OECD

OECD

OECD^a^a Own production using OECD data.

CHART F27 Fluctuation in the ODA of Mediterranean Donors (1993-2009)



The lines show the evolution, for each Mediterranean donor country, of the ODA in absolute terms and as a percentage of the GNI. The points indicate the year or period for the data, with the first representing the median for the 1993-94 period, the second the median for the 1998-99 period, and the third through the last points indicate the values for the years 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.

The first point that appears corresponds to the 1993/94 biennial (except in the case of Greece, which begins in 1998/99) and the last to the year 2009.

Own production. Source: OECD.

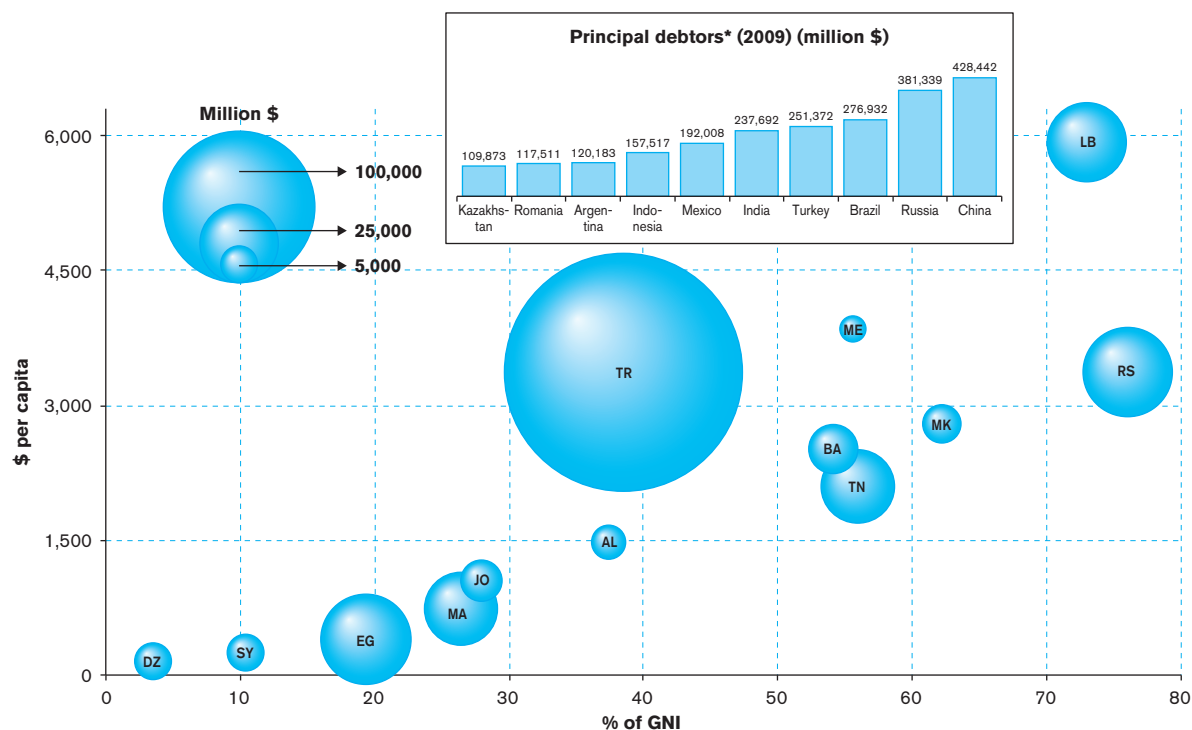
TABLE F28 External Debt

	External debt					
	million \$	% of GNI	\$ per capita	Long-Term debt	Short-Term debt	Debt service
				million \$	million \$	% exports ^b
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2008/09 ^c
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,583	54.1	2,522	7,906	1,677	10.5
Serbia	33,402	76	3,374	29,402	4,000	37.1
Montenegro	2,308	55.6	3,847	1,101	1,207	4.4
Macedonia	5,589	62.2	2,795	3,689	1,900	14.8
Albania	4,719	37.4	1,475	3,884	835	6.9
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	251,372	38.5	3,361	211,647	39,725	41.6
Syria	5,236	10.3	239	4,480	756	3.5
Lebanon	24,864	73.0	5,920	21,768	3,096	18.0
Jordan	6,615	28.0	1,050	5,457	1,158	4.8
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	33,257	19.3	401	30,696	2,561	6.5
Libya	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	21,709	55.9	2,108	16,907	4,802	10.1
Algeria	5,345	3.5	153	3,853	1,492	1.4
Morocco	23,752	26.4	742	21,573	2,179	12.5

Own production. Source: WB

a. Own production using WB and UNPOP data. b. Remittances from migrant workers are included. c. Latest data available from this period. (..) Data unavailable.

CHART F28 External Debt (2009)



Own production. Source: WB and UNPOP.

* The World Bank offers no data on more developed countries.

Definitions

Adolescent fertility rate

Number of births per thousand women aged between 15 and 19.

Agricultural land area

Land surface area made up of arable and permanently cultivated lands and by permanent meadows and pastures.

Agricultural population

Persons who depend on agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry for their subsistence. This category includes all those who carry out an agricultural activity and all this entails without official employment.

Annual population growth rate

Exponential change in the growth of the population during the period indicated.

Aquaculture production

Includes marine, freshwater and diadromous fish, molluscs and crustaceans cultivated in marine, inland or brackish environments.

Arable lands and permanent crops

Agricultural surface area that groups the data on arable or farm land and land used for permanent crops. Arable and farm land is land given over to temporary crops (those giving two yields are only counted once) temporal meadows for cutting or grazing, land dedicated to commercial vegetable gardens or orchards and land temporarily fallow for a period of less than five years. The term does not include land that has been abandoned as a result of migratory cultivation. Land destined for permanent crops refers to land dedicated to crops that occupy the terrain during long periods and that do not need to be replanted after each harvest, such

as cacao, coffee and rubber. It includes land occupied by bushes destined to flower production, fruit trees, walnut trees and vineyards, but excludes land planted with trees destined to the production of firewood or wood.

Armed forces

Strategic, land, naval, aerial, command and support forces. It also includes paramilitary forces, such as the gendarmerie, the customs services and the border guard if they are trained in military strategy.

Average annual supply of fish and fish derivatives

Calculated from the disposability of fish and its derivatives for human consumption, divided by the total population within the geographical borders of any given country. Nationals living in other countries are excluded, although foreigners living in the country are included.

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Percentage of births attended by health personnel (physicians, nurses and midwives) that are trained in the care, supervision and counselling of women during pregnancy, birthgiving and puerperium, and who can also deliver babies and assist them on their own.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

The emissions of carbon dioxide produced in the burning of all fossil fuels used by a country.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by sector

Shows the proportion of carbon dioxide emissions produced by the burning of fossil fuels in the sectors of

transport, industry and electricity production. The transport sector includes emissions produced by all forms of transport by road, rail and air, including agricultural vehicles travelling by road. International journeys by boat or aeroplane are excluded. The industrial and construction sector includes emissions produced by all types of industry and construction. The electricity sector includes emissions produced by the generation of electricity for public use, including thermal power stations.

Cereal production

The figures for cereal production only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage, or are used for grazing, are therefore excluded.

Cereal production yield

The outputs per hectare have been calculated using the data on surface area and production.

Cereal trade

The figures obtained by the FAO, have been supplied by the respective governments in the questionnaires sent out by the FAO.

Children under weight for their age

Percentage of children under five whose weight and height, for their age, is less than twice the standard deviation in comparison with the average for the relevant age group. The population of reference is the child population of the USA, which is assumed to be well nourished.

CO₂ emissions intensity by GDP

Average quantity of CO₂ emitted per

unit of incomes generated by a particular economy.

Consumer price index

Reflects changes in the cost, for an average consumer, in the acquisition of a basket of goods and services that can be fixed or can change at specific intervals; for example annually. The Laspeyres formula is normally used.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who are married or in a relationship who report using at least one method of contraception.

Crude birth rate

Number of births per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

Crude death rate

Number of deaths per year per thousand inhabitants. An estimate is made in the middle of the current year.

Current account balance

The sum of the net exports – exports minus imports – of goods and services, incomes and net transfers.

Daily newspaper circulation

Refers to those newspapers published at least four times a week.

Debt service

The sum of the main payments and interest payments made for long-term debts, interest paid on short-term debts and repayments (redemption and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Desalinated water production

Amount of water produced by elimination of salt from salt water using a variety of techniques, including inverse osmosis. Most of this water is used for domestic purposes.

Deserts and drylands areas

Total area of semiarid land (dry lands), barren and hyperborean (desert) that make up a country.

Dietary energy consumption

Amount of food, in kilocalories per day, available for each person in the population.

Duration of compulsory education

Number of years, within a determined age group, that children and young people are legally obliged to attend school.

Earned income

Approximate calculation based on the relation between female non-agricultural salaries in respect to male non-agricultural salaries, the proportion of women and men in the economically active population, the total of the female and male population and the GDP per capita (PPP in USD).

Ecological footprint

Measurement of the use of renewable natural resources by humanity. For a given population it is defined as the total area of biologically productive land and water required to produce the resources consumed, to maintain energy consumption, to make way for infrastructures and to absorb the waste generated by the population. The unit used to measure the ecological footprint is the global hectare and is defined as a hectare of biologically productive space, equal to the world average.

Economic activity rate

The proportion of the population over 15 years of age that contributes, or is able to contribute, labour in the production of goods and services.

Electricity consumption per capita

Refers to the gross production per inhabitant and includes the consumption of auxiliary stations and the losses in the transformers considered an integral part of the central station. It also includes the total electricity produced by pumping stations, without deducting the electricity absorbed by the pumps.

Electricity production

Measured in the alternating equipment terminals of electric power stations. Also includes hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear energy sources and generation by geothermal, solar, wind, tidal and marine energy, as well as renewable residues and fuels.

Electricity sources

Refers to the energy sources used to generate electricity: hydroelectric, coal, oil, gas and nuclear.

Employed population

Proportion of the economically active population that is employed. When adding the employed population to the unemployed the result is the whole economically active population or labour force.

Employment by sector

According to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), the Agriculture category also includes hunting, fishing and forest exploitation; the Industry category includes mining, extraction activities (including oil production), manufacturing, construction and public services (electricity, water and gas); the Services category includes the wholesale and retail trades, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage services, communications, financial services, insurance, real estate, business services, as well as community, social and personal services.

Employment rate

Percentage of population in work relative to the total population of working age.

Energy consumption

Consumption equals the local production plus imports and changes in stock levels, less exports and fuel destined to boats and aeroplanes used for international transport. Shown is the consumption per inhabitant, as well as the origin of the source. By origin, the fossil fuels include the power consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal and its derivatives. In the case of nuclear energy, an efficiency of 33% is assumed (European average). Hydroelectricity excludes consumption from pumping. The modern renewable sources include (wind, tidal, waves, photovoltaic and thermal solar, biogas and geothermal and fuels coming from the biomass, such as ethanol) and traditional ones (solid biomass, including wood, vegetable and animal waste, among others).

Energy production

Primary energy forms – oil, natural gas,

coal and its derivatives and renewable fuels and residues – and primary electricity, all converted into equivalents of oil. The renewable fuels and residues refer to solid and liquid biomass, biogas and industrial and municipal residues.

Expected years of schooling

Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Export/Import concentration index

The Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index is used, in a normalised version, to obtain values between zero and one (maximum concentration). It measures the degree of market concentration and the calculation takes into account the different product groups exported, according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Exports

The value of all goods supplied by an economy to the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income in concept of property, as well as transfer payments.

External debt

The sum of the national debt, with public guarantee, private unsecured long-term debt, credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and short-term debt.

Fertility rate

Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age specific fertility rates.

Fertilizer consumption

Amount of vegetable nutrients used per unit of cultivatable land. The fertilisers considered are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Consumption is calculated as production plus imports minus exports, and traditional nutrients (animal and vegetable fertilisers) are not included. The data obtained is the result of dividing the consumption of

fertiliser of each country by the surface area of arable and permanently cultivated land.

Fishermen

Includes the number of people employed in commercial and subsistence fishing (both personnel on land and at sea), who work in fresh water, brackish water, marine area or in aquaculture activities.

Fixed telephone lines

Fixed telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network

Foreign direct investment

Net direct investment that is made in order to achieve a lasting participation in the management of a business company operating in a country other than that of the investor. It is equal to the sum of the equity capital, the reinvestment of earnings and other long-term and short-term capital.

Forest area

Understood as all land with natural or artificial plots of trees, whether productive or not.

GDP (see *Gross Domestic Product*)

GDP per capita (see *Gross Domestic Product per capita*)

GDP growth rate

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency.

GDP per unit of energy use

Indicator of energy efficiency. The temporary differences and entire countries partly reflect, structural economic changes, changes in the efficiency of particular sectors and differences in the use of fuels. The GDP has been converted into 2005 international dollars.

Gini index

Measure of greater or lesser inequality in the distribution of income and consumption, considering a state of perfectly equal distribution. A value of zero represents perfect equality and a value of one hundred total inequality.

GNI (see *Gross National Income*)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The sum of the added value by all the resident producers in an economy, plus any tax on the product (without taking into account the subsidies). The added value is the net profit of an industry after adding together all the profits and subtracting the intermediate contributions.

Gross Domestic Product by sector

The contribution of the distinct economic sectors in the GDP is determined according to the added value determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)

Using the official exchange rates to convert the figures in national currency into USA dollars does not measure the relative internal acquisition powers of each currency in each country. The International Comparison Project (ICP) of the United Nations and the World Bank develop measures of the GDP on an internationally comparable scale using as conversion factors, the Purchase Power Parities (PPP) in respect to each country.

Gross National Income (GNI)

The sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The added value of the net profit of an industry after having summed up all profits and deducted international contributions.

HDI (see *Human Development Index*)

Households with television

Percentage of homes with a TV set. Data provided for some countries refer only to homes with colour television so values shown may be lower than actual figures.

Human Development Index (HDI)

Index elaborated by the United Nations Development Project (UNPD) relating

three indicators: income level (per capita GNI), health (life expectancy at birth) and level of education (mean years of education and expected years of schooling).

Immigrants

Refers to the people born outside of a given country at the mid point of the year. The data is given in absolute figures and as a percentage in respect to the population of the receiving country.

Imports

Value of all goods received by an economy from the rest of the world. It excludes labour and income in concept of property, as well as transfer payments.

Inbound tourists by destination country

Number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

Infant mortality rate

Shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births.

Information and communications technology expenditures

Includes internal and external spending on information technology, as well as telecommunications and other office infrastructures.

Internally displaced people

As a result of armed conflicts or human rights abuses, some 25 million people live as internally displaced population. These people were forced to flee from their homes for fear of losing their lives, but unlike refugees, they were displaced within their country's borders. Even though internally displaced people are twice as many as refugees, their situation receives less international attention.

International tourism receipts

Income received in a given country from visitors, including payments made to national freight companies for inter-

national freight. It also includes the prepayment of goods and services received in the destination country. It can include the income from single day visitors. The percentage it represents in respect to exports is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

Internet users

Defined as the computers within an economy that are directly linked to the worldwide Internet. These statistics are based on the country codes of the addresses of the users and do not always correspond to the physical location of the computer.

Irrigated lands

Irrigation data refers to the areas equipped with hydraulic infrastructure to supply water to crops. Areas with partial or total control of the distribution, surface areas irrigated by diversion of rises in level and low and flooded areas where available water is controlled are included.

Known species

Refers to the total number of species in a given country. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

Land area

Refers to the total surface area minus the surface covered by inland waters. Inland waters are defined in general as rivers and principle lakes.

Land under cereal production

The figures related to cultivated crop surface areas generally refer to the area harvested, although those corresponding to permanent crops can refer to the total planted area. The figures for the cultivated cereal area only refer to harvests of dry grain. Crops harvested for hay, unripe foodstuffs, forage and silage, or used for grazing, are therefore excluded.

Life expectancy at birth

The number of years that a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Live animal stock

The data on stock covers all domestic animals regardless of age, location or

final purpose. Estimates have been made for countries that have not supplied data, as well as for countries supplying partial statistics.

Live animal trade

Enormous quantities of unregistered animals cross the borders of some countries. In order to obtain more representative international trade figures of live animals, the FAO has incorporated estimates of the unregistered trade.

Long term external debt

Debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed and private non guaranteed debt.

Maternal mortality ratio

Annual number of deaths of women owing to causes related to pregnancy, for every 100,000 live births.

Mean years of schooling

Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older in their lifetime based on education attainment levels of the population converted into years of schooling based on theoretical durations of each level of education attended.

Mediterranean and the Black Sea catches

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in the Mediterranean and/or in the Black Sea.

Military expenditure

Total expenses effected by the Ministry of Defence and other ministries on the recruitment and training of military personnel, as well as the manufacture and acquisition of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenses of the donor country.

Mobile phones

Mobile telephone users subscribed to a public, mobile and automatic service providing access to the public telephone network using cellular technology.

Motor vehicles

Includes cars, buses and loading vehicles, but not mopeds or motorcycles.

Net energy import

Shows the amount of energy use by an economy and to what extent it exceeds its domestic production.

Net enrolment ratio

Number of students enrolled in a level of education who are of the official school age for that level, as a percentage of the total of the population of official school age for that level. The figures are shown for primary and secondary education.

Net migration rate

Net number of migrants divided by the average population of the receiving country within the period considered.

Net number of migrants

The entry of immigrants into a given country minus the outgoing emigrants of the same country.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The net payment of donations and loans granted under advantageous financial terms by official boards of partner countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), as well as international organisations, with a view to promoting economic development and wellbeing, including co-operation and technical assistance.

Oil equivalent

All the values of energy production and consumption presented in this classification are calculated and published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) which uses the equivalent metric tonne of oil based on the calorific content of the energy products as the unit of measurement. An equivalent metric tonne of oil is defined as 10^7 kilo calories or 11,628 gigawatts per hour (GWh). This amount of energy is practically equal to the amount of energy contained in a tonne of crude oil.

Outbound tourists by country of origin

Number of trips that travellers make to

a given country from their normal country of residence, for a period of less than one year, for any other reason than to undertake a paid activity in the country visited.

Permanent pasture

Refers to land used permanently (five years or more) for herbaceous fodder, whether cultivated or uncultivated (meadows or uncultivated land for grazing).

Personal computers

Independent computers in use, intended for use by one single user at a time.

Population density

The result of dividing the average annual population of a country by its land surface area expressed in square kilometres.

Population in urban agglomerations of more than 750,000 inhabitants

Percentage of the population of a country living in metropolitan areas, that in 2005 had a population of more than 750,000 people.

Population on the Mediterranean coast

Estimates of the percentage of the population that lives in the coastal area.

Population living with HIV/AIDS

Estimated number of people of any age infected with HIV or AIDS. Includes the whole living infected population at the end of 2003, regardless of whether or not they have developed the disease. It shows the actual figure and the percentage in respect of the population of the country.

Population per physician

The figure is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of a country by the number of physicians in its health system.

Population with access to electricity

Refers to the number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of the total population.

Population with access to improved sanitation

Percentage of the population with ac-

cess to adequate installations for the elimination of excrement, such as connection to drains or systems of septic tanks, flush latrines, pour flush latrines or ventilated improved pit latrines. A system of elimination of excrement is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it allows the efficient avoidance of people or animals entering into contact with the excrement.

Population with sustainable access to an improved water source

The percentage of the population that has reasonable access to any of the following sources of drinking water: household water connections, public standpipes, bore holes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater deposits. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least twenty litres per person per day, from a source located within a radius of one kilometre from the home of the user.

Prevalence of smoking

The percentage of men and women who smoke cigarettes. The age range varies between countries, but in general it is 15 years of age or above.

Primary pupil-teacher ratio

Number of pupils registered in primary schools divided by the number of teachers in primary schools.

Protected areas

Areas of land or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity, natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal and other instruments. According to The World Conservation Union (IUCN) it includes the total area of all natural reserves, virgin areas, national parks, natural monuments, management areas of habitats and species, as well as protected land and sea areas in each country.

Public expenditure on education

Composed of capital expenses (construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and running costs (goods and services consumed during the

current year and that need to be renewed the following year). It covers expenses such as salaries and rendering of services, contracted or acquired services, books and didactic material, social welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rent, telecommunications and travel.

Public health expenditure

Refers to the recurring and capital expenses in government budgets (central and local), loans and external concessions (including donations by international agencies and non-governmental organisations) and social or compulsory medical insurance funds.

R & D expenditures

The current and capital expenses of creative and systematic activities that increase the stock of knowledge. Includes basic and applied research and experimental development work that leads to new devices, products or processes.

Refugees

People who have been forced to flee their country for fear of persecution owing to reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or membership of determined social groups and who are unable or unwilling to return. The asylum country is the country in which the refugee has requested asylum, but has not yet received a response, or where he or she has been registered as an asylum seeker. The country of origin refers to the nationality of the seeker or to the country in which he or she is a citizen.

Rural population

The estimated population at the mid point of the year in areas defined as rural, as a percentage of the total population of the country.

Scientists and technicians in R&D

Professionals that have received further training to work in any scientific field.

Sectorial distribution of the active population

Shown by the percentages of the workforce employed in the different eco-

nomie sectors: agriculture, industry and services.

Share of income or consumption

In the questionnaires carried out in homes in diverse countries to determine the distribution of income, they make five divisions (or quintiles) from the lowest to the greatest incomes. The two lower quintiles (40%) are considered the poorest. A relation is also made between the richest 10% and the poorest 10%, in order to establish the degree of inequality in incomes.

Short-term external debt

Debt owed to non-residents having an original maturity of one year or less and interest arrears on long-term debt.

Surface area

Refers to the extension of the country in its totality, including the surface area occupied by inland waters.

Threatened species

Includes all the species classified by The World Conservation Union (IUCN), as "vulnerable, in danger, or in critical danger", but excludes all introduced species, species whose status is not sufficiently known, extinguished species and those still without an assigned status. Only mammals and birds have been taken into account.

Total catches

Fishing catches for commerce, industry or subsistence (including recreational catches where the data is available). The data refers to the catch by the fleet of a country in any part of the world. Marine fishing is practiced in seas or oceans, while freshwater fishing takes place in rivers, wetlands and inland lakes.

Total health expenditure

Funds mobilized by the system. Sum of general government and private expenditure on health.

Total population

Includes all of the residents of a country or territory with the legal status of citizen, except refugees settled in a country of asylum, who are generally considered as part of the population of their country of origin. Values for

2005 and projections for 2050 are shown.

Tourism expenditure in other countries

The expenditure in other countries of travellers from a given country, including the payments to national freight companies for international freight. It can include the expenses of single day travellers. The percentage it represents in respect of the exports, is calculated as a ratio of the exports of goods and services.

Tourists' overnight stays

Number of nights that non-resident tourists spend within the country visited, regardless of the type of tourist establishment.

Trade balance

Account that holds the imports and exports of an economy during a certain period of time with the purpose of reflecting the corresponding balance. The negative values indicate a deficit in the trade balance.

Trade in fish and derivative products

Expresses the value associated to the exports and imports of live, fresh, frozen, chilled, dried, salted, smoked and tinned fish and derivative products. Includes fresh and salt water and aquaculture fish, molluscs and crustaceans.

Under-five mortality rate

Probability of death between birth and becoming five years old, expressed per thousand live births.

Unemployment rate

Percentage of the active population without work, but available for and seeking employment.

Urban population living in slums

A place of precarious settlement is a group of individuals who live under the same roof and lack one or more of the following conditions: secure tenure (State protection against illegal eviction), access to drinking water, access to basic healthcare, structural dwelling quality and sufficient vital space. In accordance with the situation of the city in which the precarious settlement is

found, this concept can be locally adapted.

Water consumption

Total water used by humans in a year, without taking into account the losses due to evaporation in reservoirs. Includes water from non renewable underground sources, from rivers coming from other countries and from desalinated plants.

Water dependency

Percentage of water available in one country, coming from another.

Water resources

Refers to the total renewable resources, covering the watercourses of the country (rivers and underground rain water reserves) and the watercourses originating in other countries.

Women in parliamentary seats

Refers to the percentage of seats oc-

cupied by women in a lower or single chamber, or in a higher or senate, according to each case. In the case where there are two chambers, the data refers to the weighted average of the participation of women in both chambers.

Wood fuel production

Includes wood from trunks and branches, used as fuel for cooking, heating or producing energy.

Workers' remittances

According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual, workers' remittances are goods and financial assets transferred by immigrants living and working in an economy (where they are considered residents) in favour of the residents of their former country of residence. An immigrant must live and work in the new economy for more than one year to be considered a resident

there. The transfers made to the immigrants own accounts abroad are not considered transfers. Moreover, all those derived from the possession of a business by an immigrant are only considered to be normal transfers to the country of origin.

Year when women obtained the right to stand for election

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to stand for election was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to stand for election.

Year when women obtained the right to vote

The dates refer to the year when the universal and equal right to vote was recognised. In the cases when two years appear, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote.

List of the Organisms Consulted for Drawing Up Tables, Graphics and Maps

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CITES, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
www.cites.org

EIB, European Investment Bank
www.eib.org

European Commission-Trade
ec.europa.eu/trade

EUROSTAT, Statistical Office of the European Commission
ec.europa.eu/eurostat

FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
www.fao.org

IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency
www.iaea.org

IDMC, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
www.internal-displacement.org

IEA, International Energy Agency
www.iea.org

ILO, International Labour Organization
www.ilo.org

IOM, International Organization for Migration
www.iom.int

IPU, Inter-Parliamentary Union
www.ipu.org

ITU, International Telecommunication Union
www.itu.int

IUCN, World Conservation Union
www.iucn.org

MedCruise, Association of Mediterranean Cruise Ports
<http://medcruise.com>

Millennium Development Goals Indicators
<http://mdgs.un.org>

MOFCOM, Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China
www.mofcom.gov.cn

OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
www.oecd.org

Plan Bleu
www.planbleu.org

SIPRI, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
www.sipri.org

UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
www.unaids.org

UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
www.unctad.org

UNDP, United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org

UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme
www.unep.org

UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
www.unesco.org

UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund
www.unfpa.org

UNHCR, United Nations Refugee Agency
www.unhcr.ch

UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund
www.unicef.org

United Nations Treaty Collection
untreaty.un.org

UNPOP, United Nations Population Division
www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm

UNSTAT, United Nations Statistics Division
unstats.un.org

UNWTO, World Tourism Organization
www.unwto.org

WB, World Bank
www.worldbank.org

WHO, World Health Organization
www.who.int

WRI, World Resources Institute
www.wri.org

WWF
www.wwf.org

Country Abbreviations in Charts and Maps

AL	Albania	LT	Lithuania
AT	Austria	LU	Luxembourg
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	LV	Latvia
BE	Belgium	LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
BG	Bulgaria	MA	Morocco
CS	Serbia and Montenegro	ME	Montenegro
CY	Cyprus	MK	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of
CZ	Czech Republic		Malta
DE	Germany	MT	Netherlands
DK	Denmark	NL	Poland
DZ	Algeria	PL	Palestinian Territory, Occupied
EE	Estonia	PS	Portugal
EG	Egypt	PT	Romania
ES	Spain	RO	Serbia
FI	Finland	RS	Sweden
FR	France	SE	Slovenia
GR	Greece	SI	Slovakia
HR	Croatia	SK	Syrian Arab Republic
HU	Hungary	SY	Tunisia
IE	Ireland	TN	Turkey
IL	Israel	TR	United Kingdom
IT	Italy	UK	United States
JO	Jordan	US	
LB	Lebanon		

Acronyms and Abbreviations

3PL	Third-Party Logistics
AA	Association Agreement
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AfDB	African Development Bank
All	Adriatic-Ionic Initiative
AKEL	Progressive Party for the Working People (CY)
AKP	Justice and Development Party (TR)
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
AQIM	al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AQIS	al-Qaeda in the Sahel
AS	Democratic Alliance (GR)
AU	African Union
BDP	Peace and Democracy Party (TR)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BP	Barcelona Process
BRIC	Brazil Russia India China
BRICS	Brazil Russia India China South Africa
BSS	Black Sea Synergy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CBC	Cross-Border Cooperation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CETMO	Centre for Transportation Studies for the Western Mediterranean
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CGPJ	General Council of the Judicial Power (ES)
CHP	Republican People's Party (TR)
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CIM	Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Rail
CMI	Center for Mediterranean Integration
CMR	Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road 1956
CNETAC	Close Neighbours Economic and Trade Association Council
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free trade Area
DEOK	Democratic Labour Federation (CY)
DFLP	Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine
DFTA	Deep Free Trade Agreement
DG	Directorate General
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DRS	Département du Renseignement et de la Sécurité (DZ)

DS	Democratic Party (RS)
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EBA	European Banking Authority
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECB	European Central Bank
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDEK	Movement of Social Democrats (CY)
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEA	European Economic Area
EEAS	European External Action Service
EFSF	European Financial Stability Facility
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ELSTA	Hellenic Statistical Authority
EMFTA	Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area
EMLP	Euro-Mediterranean Logistic Platform
EMP	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EP	European Parliament
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
ESM	European Stabilization Mechanism
ESMA	European Securities and Markets Authority
ESRB	European Systemic Risk Board
ETC-LUSI	European Topic Centre Land Use and Spatial Information
EU	European Union
EUFOR	EU Military Staff
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the EU
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership
FIS	Islamic Salvation Front
FLI	Future and Freedom for Italy
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTA	Free Trade Area
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GAERC	General Affairs and External Relations Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIIPS	Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain
GMP	Global Mediterranean Policy
GSPC	Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat
GWOT	Global War on Terror
HDZ	Croatian Democratic Union (HR and BA)
HDZ-1990	Croatian Democratic Union 1990 (BA)
HR/VP	High Representative/Vice-President
HSP	Croatian Party of Rights (BA)
HSYK	High Council of Judges and Public Prosecutors (TR)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency

ICI	Istanbul Cooperation Initiative
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICO	International Civilian Office
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPA	Istanbul Plan of Action
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
ISG	International Steering Group for Kosovo
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IVZ	Macedonian Islamic Religious Community (MK)
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army
KSF	Kosovo Security Force (since January 2009)
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOGISMED	Euro-Mediterranean Logistic Network
LSI	Socialist Movement for Integration (AL)
MB	Muslim Brotherhood
MD	Mediterranean Dialogue
MP	Mediterranean Partners
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDLOG	Mediterranean Logistics Conference
MENA	Middle East & North Africa
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MMBtu	one million British thermal unit
MPCs	Mediterranean Partner Countries
NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
NEC	Neighbourhood Economic Community
NIF	Neighbourhood Investment Facility
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NS	New Serbia (RS)
NSC	National Security Council (TR)
NSRzB	Work for Progress Peoples' Party (BA)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
PA-UfM	Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean
PD	Democratic Party (IT)
PDP	Progressive Democratic Party (TN)
PDS	Democratic Party of Albania
PET	Mean Annual Potential Evapotranspiration
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PKK	Kurdistan Workers' Party (TR)
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PPT	Mean Annual Precipitation
PSC	Socialist Party of Catalonia (ES)
PzP	Movement for Changes (ME)
R&D	Research and Development
R2P	Responsability to Protect

RCD	Rassemblement Constitutionnel Démocratique (TN)
RIP	Regional Indicative Program
RMP	Renovated Mediterranean Policy
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
RTAP	Regional Transport Action Plan
SAA	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
SAP	Stabilisation and Association Process
SC	Security Council
SCAF	Supreme Council of Armed Forces
SDA	Party of Democratic Action (BA)
SDI	Sensitivity to Desertification Index
SDP	Social Democratic Party (HR and BA)
SDS	Slovenian Democratic Party
SDS	Serbian Democratic Party (RS, BA and HR)
SDSM	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia
SEMCs	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries
SGP	Stability and Growth Pact
SIL	International Logistics Exhibition
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SNS	Serbian Progressive Party (RS)
SWF	Sovereign Wealth Funds
TECA	Tunisian External Communication Agency
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TEU	Treaty on European Union
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TIM	Turkish Exporters Association
TMSA	Tangier Mediterranean Special Agency
TNC	Transitional National Council (LY)
TRNC	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
UBP	National Unity Party (CY)
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UNCCD	United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNGA	United National General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees in the Near East
VMRO-DPMNE	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity
WTO	World Trade Organization
YÖK	Board of Higher Education (TR)

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