

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. In December 2011, Syria suspended its adhesion to UfM. During 2012, as a result of the conflict escalation and the pressure from the international community, there has not been progress in the signing and ratification of the Association Agreement.

| TABLE D2 Stabilisation and Association Agreements and EU Accession Process of the Western Balkan Countries | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Country | Start of Negotiations | Agreement Signed | Entry into Force (Interim Agreement) | Entry into Force | Candidate Country | Start of Negotiations | Entry into the EU |
| 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 | July 2013 |
| FYROM | March 2000 | April 2001 | June 2001 | April 2004 | December 2005 | | |
| Serbia | October 2005 | April 2008 | February 2010 | January 2010 | March 2012 | | |
| Montenegro | October 2005 / July 2006* | October 2007 | January 2008 | May 2010 | December 2010 | June 2012 | |

* 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 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. The SAA came into force in January 2011. In March 2012 Serbia achieved the status of candidate for EU membership.
- 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. In June 2012 began negotiations for the accession of Montenegro to the EU.
- 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.
- More than seven years after the start of the negotiations, Croatia joined the European Union on 1 July 2013.
- In June 2003, the Thessaloniki European Council decided that all Western Balkan countries be considered as potential candidates for EU accession. Macedonia (2005) and Serbia (2012) have already been granted candidate country status. Albania (2009) has 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 2012 there was no progress made by the two countries which are yet to agree an Action Plan (However on December 2011, Algeria officially indicated its willingness to start exploratory negotiations regarding the elaboration of an Action Plan under the renewed ENP. Two rounds of informal discussions at working level have been held so far).
- In Egypt formal dialogue under the ENP, which had been suspended since January 2011, resumed in February 2013, through an Association Committee.
- ENP Action Plans in Tunisia and Morocco were adopted in 2005 and were brought to an end in 2010, but in both cases it was agreed to extend the implementation during the negotiation of the new 2013-2017 Action Plans.
- ENP Action Plans in Israel and Palestine were adopted in 2005 for a period of three years, but in both cases their validity was extended. On 24 October 2012, the EU's High Representative and Security Policy Catherine Ashton and Palestinian Prime Minister Salam Fayyad announced the conclusion of negotiations of a new ENP Action Plan.
- EU-Lebanon Action Plan was adopted in 2007 for a period of five years. In 2012 Lebanon and the EU jointly draft a new ENP Action Plan. The negotiations were concluded in October 2012 and the Action Plan will enter into force after legal procedures are completed in 2013.