

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 Palestine 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.

TABLE D2		Stabilisation and Association Agreements with Western Balkan Countries		
Country	Start of Negotiations	Agreement Signed	Entry into Force (Interim Agreement)	Entry into Force
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
Macedonia	March 2000	April 2001	June 2001	April 2004
Serbia	October 2005	April 2008	-	
Montenegro	October 2005/July 2006*	October 2007	January 2008	

* On 21 May 2006, a referendum was held, the results of 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 deployment of various instruments and helps each country to carry out the 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.

- The Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Albania entered into force on 1 April 2009. This agreement replaces the Interim Agreement. On 28 April, Albania presented its formal application for European Union membership.
- 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 SAA between the EU and Serbia was signed. The Interim Agreement, however, will not take effect until the EU Council considers that Serbia is fully cooperating with the ICTY.
- After its declaration and the EU's acknowledgement of Montenegro as a sovereign and independent State, the EU has maintained relations with independent Montenegro. After the approval, in July 2006, of the negotiation directives in view of an SAA with Montenegro, negotiations concluded in April and the Agreement was signed on 15 October 2007. The entrance of the Interim Agreement into effect in January 2008 represents progress towards the national ratification process and closer relations with 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. Despite real progress in collaboration with the ICTY, the Commission still notes numerous dysfunctions in the institutional and judiciary spheres.

TABLE D3

European Neighbourhood Policy 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 thanks to the different degrees of cooperation they establish.
- An Action Plan, developed after the signature of an Association Agreement, establishes priorities and a timetable for political and economic reform. Action Plans are the operative tools of the legal framework represented by the Association Agreements.
- Every year, evaluation reports analyze the progress made. Depending on the degree of progress established, strengthened cooperation and greater access to the European Market are decided.