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II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Notice concerning the entry into force of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and the People's Republic of China pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedule of the Republic of Croatia in the course of its accession to the European Union

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⁽¹⁾ OJ L 291, 26.10.2016, p. 9.

Notice concerning the entry into force of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedule of the Republic of Croatia in the course of its accession to the European Union

The Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedule of the Republic of Croatia in the course of its accession to the European Union ⁽¹⁾, signed in Brussels on 16 June 2016, will enter into force on 1 January 2017.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 291, 26.10.2016, p. 3.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/2385

of 23 December 2016

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 December 2016.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Jerzy PLEWA*

*Director-General
Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	IL	206,3
	MA	104,0
	TN	262,8
	TR	134,1
	ZZ	176,8
0707 00 05	MA	79,2
	TR	160,2
	ZZ	119,7
0709 93 10	MA	213,7
	TR	159,2
	ZZ	186,5
0805 10 20	TR	69,9
	ZA	70,9
	ZZ	70,4
0805 20 10	MA	67,6
	ZZ	67,6
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	IL	148,5
	JM	129,1
	TR	74,2
	ZZ	117,3
	ZZ	117,3
0805 50 10	TR	75,4
	ZZ	75,4
0808 30 90	CN	87,8
	ZZ	87,8

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

DECISION (EU) 2016/2386 OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE

of 20 September 2016

concerning the security rules applicable to information or material produced before the General Court in accordance with Article 105 of its Rules of Procedure

THE COURT

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure, and in particular Article 190a(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 105(1) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court, a main party to the proceedings may, on his own initiative or following a measure of inquiry ordered by the General Court, produce information or material pertaining to the security of the European Union or to that of one or more of its Member States or to the conduct of their international relations. Article 105(3) to (10) of those Rules lays down the procedural rules applicable to such information or material.
- (2) In view of the sensitive, confidential nature of the information or material concerned, the application of the body of rules established by Article 105 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court requires a suitable security framework to be set up in order to ensure a high level of protection for that information or material.
- (3) To this end, the security framework must be applied to all information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of those Rules if it is European Union classified information or if the main party producing it has indicated that to communicate it to the other main party would harm the security of the Union or of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations, even when that information or material is not European Union classified information.
- (4) In order to guarantee a high level of protection for that information or for that material, the fundamental principles and minimum security rules for the protection of that information or material are based on those applicable for the protection of SECRET UE/EU SECRET classified information according to the rules of the EU institutions on the protection of European Union classified information (EUCI), in particular those adopted by the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission.
- (5) Information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court shall be given a mark specific to the Court of Justice of the European Union, called 'FIDUCIA', which is to determine the security rules applicable to it throughout proceedings before the General Court and, in the event of an appeal, before the Court of Justice. The affixing and removing of this marking shall have no consequences for the classification of information communicated to the General Court.
- (6) Access to FIDUCIA information shall be provided in accordance with the need-to-know principle,

HAS DECIDED:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'security authority' means the authority responsible for the security of the Court of Justice of the European Union designated by the latter, which may delegate, in whole or in part, the performance of the tasks provided for by this decision;
- (b) 'FIDUCIA office' means the office of the Court of Justice of the European Union responsible for the management of FIDUCIA information;
- (c) 'holder' means a duly authorised person who, on the basis of an established need to know, is in possession of FIDUCIA information and who is, in consequence, required to ensure its protection;

- (d) 'document' means any information, whatever its physical form or characteristics;
- (e) 'information' means any written or oral information, whatever its medium or author;
- (f) 'European Union classified information' (EUCI) means any information or any material identified as such according to the security classification of the European Union under the rules applicable in that respect within the EU institutions, covered by one of the following levels of classification:
 - TRÈS SECRET UE/EU TOP SECRET;
 - SECRET UE/EU SECRET;
 - CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL;
 - RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED;
- (g) 'FIDUCIA information' means any information bearing the FIDUCIA mark;
- (h) 'handling' of FIDUCIA information means all treatment which FIDUCIA information could undergo during the proceedings before the Court of Justice. Its registration, consultation, creation, copying, storage, return and destruction are accordingly covered.

Article 2

Purpose and scope

1. This decision shall define the fundamental principles and minimum security rules for the protection of FIDUCIA information in proceedings before the Court of Justice.
2. Those fundamental principles and minimum security rules shall apply to all FIDUCIA information, and to any use of it, written or oral, and to any copies of it that may be made in accordance with the security rules laid down in this decision.

Article 3

Rules governing lodging and return

For the purpose of setting up the security framework provided for by this decision:

- the main party shall inform the General Court Registry of the day on which the information or material is lodged in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court;
- the main party, accompanied by a representative of the General Court Registry, shall be required to lodge the information or material provided pursuant to Article 105(1) or (2) of those Rules with the FIDUCIA office during the hours the Registry is open to the public;
- the main party producing the information or material in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office in the presence of a representative of the General Court Registry if that party does not authorise its disclosure in accordance with Article 105(4) of those Rules, as soon as it is withdrawn in accordance with Article 105(7) of those Rules or as soon as the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union has expired, unless an appeal has been brought within that period;
- if, within the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, an appeal is brought against the decision of the General Court, the information or material produced in that case in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court shall be made available to the Court of Justice. To that end, as soon as the Registrar of the General Court is informed of the existence of that appeal, he shall send a letter to the Registrar of the Court of Justice, informing him of the fact that the information or material concerned is available to the Court of Justice. The Registrar of the General Court shall simultaneously notify the security authority of the fact that the information or material concerned must be made available to the Court of Justice, without that information or material being physically moved. That notification shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office. The main party that produced that information or that material shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office, in the presence of a representative of the Registry of the Court of Justice, as soon as the decision disposing of the appeal has been served, save where the case is referred back to the General Court for a ruling;

- in the event that the case is referred back to the General Court, the Court of Justice shall make the information or material concerned available to the General Court as soon as the decision disposing of the appeal has been served. To that end, the Registrar of the Court of Justice shall send a letter to the Registrar of the General Court informing him of the fact that the information or material concerned is available to the General Court. The Registrar of the Court of Justice shall simultaneously notify the security authority of the fact that the information or material concerned must be made available to the General Court, without that information or material being physically moved. That notification shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office. The main party that produced that information or that material shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office, in the presence of a representative of the Registry of the General Court, as soon as the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union has expired, unless an appeal has been brought within that period.

Article 4

FIDUCIA marking

1. All information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court shall be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
2. Any information reproducing, in whole or in part, the content of information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of those Rules, and every copy of such information or material, shall likewise be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
3. Documents and registers drawn up by the FIDUCIA office in accordance with this decision whose unauthorised disclosure could harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations shall also be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
4. The FIDUCIA mark shall be placed visibly on all FIDUCIA information pages and media.
5. The affixing and removing of the FIDUCIA mark, on the conditions set out in Annex III, shall have no consequences for the classification of information communicated to the General Court.

Article 5

Protection of FIDUCIA information

1. The protection of FIDUCIA information shall be equivalent to that given to SECRET EU/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
2. The holder of any FIDUCIA information shall be responsible for protecting it in accordance with this decision.

Article 6

Security risk management

1. The risks threatening FIDUCIA information shall be managed as a process of risk analysis aimed at determining known security risks, defining security measures making it possible to reduce those risks to an acceptable level in accordance with the fundamental principles and minimum standards set out in this decision, and applying those measures. The effectiveness of such measures shall be continuously evaluated by the security authority.
2. Security measures for protecting FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the Court of Justice shall be commensurate with, in particular, the form in which the information or material concerned is presented and its volume, the environment and structure of the FIDUCIA office premises and the locally assessed threat of malicious and/or criminal activities, including espionage, sabotage and terrorism.
3. The internal contingency plan of the Court of Justice of the European Union shall take account of the necessity of protecting FIDUCIA information in the event of emergency in order to prevent unauthorised access or disclosure or loss of integrity or availability.

4. Preventative and recovery measures to minimise the impact of major failures or incidents on the handling and storage of FIDUCIA information shall be included in the internal contingency plan of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Article 7

Personnel security measures

1. Access to FIDUCIA information may be granted only to persons who:
 - have a need to know it,
 - subject to paragraph 2 of this Article, have been authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information, and
 - have been briefed on their responsibilities.
2. The Judges and Advocates General of the Court of Justice shall, by reason of their office, be deemed authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
3. The procedure designed to determine whether an official or other servant of the Court of Justice of the European Union, having regard to his loyalty, trustworthiness and reliability, may be authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information is laid down in Annex I.
4. Before being given access to FIDUCIA information and thereafter at regular intervals, all the persons concerned shall be briefed on their responsibilities as regards the protection of FIDUCIA information in accordance with this decision and shall acknowledge their responsibilities in writing.

Article 8

Physical security

1. 'Physical security' means the application of physical and technical protective measures to prevent unauthorised access to FIDUCIA information.
2. Physical security measures shall be designed to prevent surreptitious or forced entry into the FIDUCIA office premises by an intruder, to deter, impede and detect unauthorised acts and to enable a distinction to be drawn between persons with and without authority to have access to FIDUCIA information in accordance with the need-to-know principle. Such measures shall be determined on the basis of a risk management process.
3. Physical security measures shall be put in place for the FIDUCIA office premises in which FIDUCIA information is handled and stored. These measures shall be designed to ensure protection equivalent to that afforded to SECRET UE/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. No FIDUCIA information may be stored or consulted outside the FIDUCIA office premises created for that purpose within an area that has itself been secured.
4. Only approved equipment or devices in conformity with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions shall be used for protecting FIDUCIA information.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex II.

Article 9

Management of FIDUCIA information

1. 'Management of FIDUCIA information' means the application of administrative measures designed to protect FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the Court of Justice, and to control it in order to help deter and detect deliberate or accidental compromise or loss of such information.
2. Measures for the management of FIDUCIA information relate to, in particular, the registration, consultation, creation, copying, storage, return and destruction of FIDUCIA information.

3. On reception, and before any handling, FIDUCIA information shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office.
4. The FIDUCIA office premises shall be subject to regular inspection by the security authority.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex III.

Article 10

Protection of FIDUCIA information handled electronically

1. The communication and information systems (computers and peripheral devices) used in the handling of FIDUCIA information shall be situated in the FIDUCIA office premises. They shall be isolated from any computerised network.
2. Security measures shall be implemented in order to protect the information technology equipment used for the handling of FIDUCIA information against the compromise of that information by unintentional electromagnetic emanations (security measures equivalent to those in place for SECRET UE/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions).
3. The communication and information systems shall be subject to accreditation issued by the security authority which shall satisfy itself that they comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
4. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex IV.

Article 11

Security in the event of external action

1. 'Security in the event of external action' means the application of measures designed to ensure the protection of FIDUCIA information by contractors required to carry out work in connection with the maintenance of communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network or when action has to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety.
2. The security authority may entrust the performance of tasks involving or entailing, under the contract, access to FIDUCIA information to contractors registered in a Member State.
3. The security authority shall ensure that the minimum security standards laid down in this decision and mentioned in the contract are observed when contracts are granted.
4. Members of a contractor's staff may have access to FIDUCIA information only if they have been authorised for that purpose by the security authority on the basis of personnel security clearance issued by the National Security Authority or any other competent security authority in accordance with national laws and regulations.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex V.

Article 12

No digital transmission, communication or exchange of FIDUCIA information

1. FIDUCIA information shall in no circumstances be transmitted digitally.
2. The Court of Justice shall not send FIDUCIA information to the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union, or to the Member States, or to the other parties to the proceedings or to any third party.

*Article 13***Breaches of security and compromise of FIDUCIA information**

1. A breach of security is an act or omission by an individual that is contrary to the security rules laid down in this decision.
2. Compromise occurs when, as a result of a breach of security, FIDUCIA information has been disclosed in whole or in part to persons who are not, or are not deemed to be, authorised persons.
3. Any breach or suspected breach of security shall be reported forthwith to the security authority.
4. Where it is established, or where there are reasonable grounds to assume, that FIDUCIA information has been compromised or lost, the security authority, liaising closely with the President and the Registrar of the Court of Justice, shall take all appropriate measures in accordance with the applicable provisions in order to:
 - (a) inform the main party that produced the information or material concerned;
 - (b) request the competent authority to commence an administrative investigation;
 - (c) assess the potential damage caused to the security of the Union or to that of one or more of its Member States or to the conduct of their international relations;
 - (d) prevent any recurrence; and
 - (e) inform the competent authorities of the steps taken.
5. Any person responsible for a breach of the security rules laid down in this decision shall be liable to disciplinary action in accordance with the applicable provisions. Any person responsible for compromise or loss of FIDUCIA information shall be liable to disciplinary and/or legal action in accordance with the applicable provisions.

*Article 14***Organisation of security within the Court of Justice**

1. The FIDUCIA office shall put in hand the protection of FIDUCIA information in accordance with this decision.
2. The security authority shall be responsible for the proper application of this decision. For that purpose, the security authority shall:
 - (a) apply the security policy of the Court of Justice of the European Union and review it at regular intervals;
 - (b) supervise the implementation of this decision by the FIDUCIA office;
 - (c) where appropriate, cause an investigation to be carried out, on the conditions laid down in Article 13, of any compromise or loss, or suspected compromise or loss, of FIDUCIA information;
 - (d) periodically inspect the security arrangements intended to ensure the protection of FIDUCIA information on FIDUCIA office premises.

*Article 15***Practice rules for implementation**

Practice rules for the implementation of this decision shall be laid down by the security authority in agreement with the Registrar of the Court of Justice.

*Article 16***Entry into force**

This decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Luxembourg, 20 September 2016.

Registrar

A. CALOT ESCOBAR

President

K. LENAERTS

ANNEX I

PERSONNEL SECURITY MEASURES

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 7 of this decision.
 2. The Registrar of the Court of Justice shall be responsible for identifying, so far as concerns him and in so far as strictly necessary, the posts necessitating access to FIDUCIA information and therefore requiring the officials or other servants occupying the posts concerned to be authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 3. With a view to the grant of authority to have access to FIDUCIA information, the FIDUCIA office shall send the security questionnaire, filled in by the official or other servant concerned, to the National Security Authority of the Member State of which the person concerned is a national or to any other competent national authority, identified in the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions ('the competent NSA'), and request a security investigation for a SECRET UE/EU SECRET level of classification.
 4. At the end of the security investigation, acting in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Member State concerned, the competent NSA shall notify the FIDUCIA office of the conclusions of the investigation in question.
 5. When the result of the security investigation is that the competent NSA is certain that nothing adverse is known that would call into question the loyalty, trustworthiness or reliability of the person concerned, the competent appointing authority ('the appointing authority') may authorise that person to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 6. When the completed security investigation does not lead to the certainty referred to in paragraph 5, the appointing authority shall inform the person concerned. In such a case, the FIDUCIA office, acting on the instructions of the appointing authority, may ask the competent NSA for any further clarification it is in a position to offer in accordance with its national laws and regulations. If the outcome of the security investigation is confirmed, authorisation shall not be granted for access to FIDUCIA information.
 7. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information shall be valid for a period of five years. It shall be withdrawn when the person concerned leaves the post necessitating access to FIDUCIA information or if the appointing authority considers that there are grounds for withdrawal of authorisation.
 8. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information may be renewed in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 3 to 5.
 9. The FIDUCIA office shall keep a record of authorisations of access to FIDUCIA information.
 10. If it is brought to the FIDUCIA office's knowledge that a risk to security is posed by a person holding authorisation for access to FIDUCIA information, the FIDUCIA office shall give notice of this to the competent NSA and the appointing authority may suspend access to FIDUCIA information or withdraw the authorisation of access to that information.
 11. In an emergency, the appointing authority may, after consulting the competent NSA and subject to the results of preliminary checks to ascertain that no adverse information is known, grant temporary authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information to the officials and other servants concerned. Such temporary authorisation shall be valid until the end of the procedure referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5, but may not, however, exceed a period of six months from the date on which the request for a security investigation is made to the competent NSA.
 12. Before being granted access to FIDUCIA information, the persons holding that authorisation shall follow a training programme in order to enable them to discharge their responsibility for handling FIDUCIA information. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information shall not become effective until that training has been completed and responsibility has been acknowledged in writing.
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ANNEX II

PHYSICAL SECURITY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 8 of the decision. It lays down minimum requirements for the physical protection of the FIDUCIA office premises in which FIDUCIA information is handled and stored.
2. Physical security measures shall be designed to prevent unauthorised access to FIDUCIA information by:
 - (a) ensuring that FIDUCIA information is properly handled and stored;
 - (b) enabling a distinction to be drawn between persons with and without authorisation to have access to FIDUCIA information, in accordance with the need-to-know principle;
 - (c) deterrence, by preventing and detecting unauthorised acts; and
 - (d) preventing or delaying surreptitious or forced entry into the FIDUCIA office premises.
3. Physical security measures shall be chosen in the light of an appraisal of the threats posed to FIDUCIA information. These measures shall take into consideration the environment and structure of the FIDUCIA office premises. The security authority shall determine the degree of security to be attained for every one of the following physical measures:
 - (a) a perimeter barrier defending the boundaries of the area to be protected;
 - (b) an intrusion detection system connected to the security command post of the Court of Justice of the European Union;
 - (c) an access control system exercised by electronic or electro-mechanical means, and operated by a member of the security staff;
 - (d) security staff trained, supervised and holding authorisation to have access to FIDUCIA information;
 - (e) closed-circuit video-surveillance system operated by security staff and connected to the intrusion detection and access control systems;
 - (f) security lighting allowing effective surveillance directly, or indirectly through a video-surveillance system;
 - (g) any other appropriate physical measures designed to deter unauthorised access or to detect it, or to prevent consultation or loss of, or damage to, FIDUCIA information.

II. PREMISES IN WHICH FIDUCIA INFORMATION IS STORED AND CONSULTED

Creation of physically protected premises for storage and consultation

4. Secured premises shall be created for the purpose of storage and consulting FIDUCIA information. FIDUCIA information may be stored and consulted only in FIDUCIA office premises which comply in all respects with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
5. Within those premises, FIDUCIA information shall be kept in security containers also complying in all respects with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
6. No communications system (telephone or other electronic device) may be brought into the FIDUCIA office premises.
7. The FIDUCIA office meeting room shall be protected against eavesdropping. Electronic security inspections of them shall be carried out at regular intervals.

Access to storage and consultation premises

8. Access to the FIDUCIA office premises shall be controlled by an identification security door under video surveillance.
9. Persons who have been authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information and persons deemed to be so authorised may gain access to the FIDUCIA office premises in order to consult FIDUCIA information on the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) and (2) of this decision.
10. The security authority may in exceptional cases issue access authorisation to persons without FIDUCIA authorisation if it is essential that they should enter the FIDUCIA office premises, provided that access to those premises does not involve access to FIDUCIA information which is to remain protected from sight in security containers. Those persons may gain access only if they are accompanied, and continuously watched, by a member of the FIDUCIA office with authorisation for access to FIDUCIA information.
11. All access to FIDUCIA office premises shall be recorded in an access logbook. This logbook shall be kept at a work station in those premises. The communication and information system used for this purpose shall be compatible with the security requirements laid down in Article 10 of, and Annex IV to, this decision.
12. The protection measures governing the written use of FIDUCIA information shall apply in the case of oral use of that information.

III. CONTROL OF KEYS AND COMBINATIONS USED TO PROTECT FIDUCIA INFORMATION

13. The security authority shall define procedures for managing keys and combination settings for the FIDUCIA office premises and security containers. Such procedures shall protect against unauthorised access.
 14. Combination settings shall be committed to memory by the smallest possible number of persons needing to know them. Combination settings for security containers storing FIDUCIA information shall be changed;
 - (a) on receipt of a new container;
 - (b) when there is a change in personnel knowing the combination;
 - (c) when compromise has occurred or is suspected;
 - (d) when a lock has undergone maintenance or repair;
 - (e) at least every 12 months.
 15. Technical equipment intended for the physical protection of FIDUCIA information shall comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. The security authority shall be responsible for the observance of these rules.
 16. Technical equipment shall be periodically inspected and maintained at regular intervals. Maintenance shall take account of the inspection results in order that the best possible operation of the equipment may be guaranteed.
 17. At every inspection the efficiency of the various security measures and of the security system as a whole is to be reappraised.
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ANNEX III

MANAGEMENT OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 9 of the decision. It lays down the administrative measures designed to protect FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the Court of Justice, and to control it in order to help deter and detect deliberate or accidental compromise or loss of such information.

II. REGISTER OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

2. A register of FIDUCIA information shall be created. This register shall be kept, by the FIDUCIA office, at a work station situated in the FIDUCIA office premises. The communication and information system used to keep this register shall be compatible with the security requirements laid down in Article 10 of, and Annex IV to, this decision.

III. REGISTRATION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

3. For the purposes of this decision, registration for security purposes ('registration') means the application of procedures keeping track of the life-cycle of FIDUCIA information, including its destruction.
4. Registration of FIDUCIA information shall be the responsibility of the FIDUCIA office.
5. The FIDUCIA office shall automatically give a FIDUCIA mark to information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court. The FIDUCIA office shall register FIDUCIA information in the FIDUCIA information register.
6. The FIDUCIA office shall draw up a report annexed to the FIDUCIA information register, specifying the circumstances in which information is received. The information shall then be handled according to the rules laid down in the previous paragraph.
7. FIDUCIA information shall be registered, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above, in the FIDUCIA information register without prejudice to the procedural registration performed by persons within the Registry authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.

IV. MANAGEMENT OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

Marking

8. When EUCI or any other information, in respect of which it has been indicated that its communication would harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations, is produced under Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court, it shall be given the FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
9. The FIDUCIA mark shall be clearly and correctly indicated in every part of the document, irrespective of the form in which the information is presented, whether the format is paper, audio, electronic or other.

Creation of FIDUCIA information

10. Only a person authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information or a person deemed to be so authorised may create FIDUCIA information, as specified in Article 4(2) to (3) of this decision.
11. All FIDUCIA information created shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office in the FIDUCIA information register.
12. All FIDUCIA information created shall be subject to all the rules on the handling of FIDUCIA information as laid down in this decision and in the annexes thereto.

Removal of the FIDUCIA mark

13. FIDUCIA information shall lose its mark in two cases:
 - (a) when the main party that produced the FIDUCIA information authorises its communication to the other main party, the information originally communicated and all information created on the basis thereof shall lose its FIDUCIA mark;
 - (b) when FIDUCIA information is returned to the main party that produced it.
14. The FIDUCIA office shall remove the FIDUCIA mark and record that removal in the FIDUCIA information register.
15. Removal of the FIDUCIA mark shall not mean that EUCI has been declassified.

V. COPIES OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

16. FIDUCIA information shall not be copied unless this is essential. In that case, copies shall be made by the FIDUCIA office which shall number and register them.
17. Copies shall be subject to all the security rules laid down in this decision and in the annexes thereto.

VI. DESTRUCTION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

18. When information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Court is returned to the main party that produced it, all information reproducing, in whole or in part, the content of that information or material, and any copies made, shall be destroyed.
 19. The destruction of FIDUCIA information referred to in paragraph 18 shall be carried out by the FIDUCIA office, using methods complying with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions, in order to prevent that information being reconstructed in whole or in part.
 20. The destruction of FIDUCIA information referred to in paragraph 18 shall be performed in the presence of a witness authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 21. The FIDUCIA office shall draw up a destruction certificate.
 22. The destruction certificate shall be annexed to the FIDUCIA information register. A copy shall be sent to the main party that produced the document concerned.
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ANNEX IV

PROTECTION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION HANDLED ELECTRONICALLY

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 10.
2. FIDUCIA information may be handled only on electronic equipment (work stations, printers, photocopiers) that is not connected to the computerised network and is placed in the FIDUCIA office premises.
3. All electronic equipment used in the handling of FIDUCIA information shall comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. The security of this equipment shall be ensured throughout its life-cycle.
4. All possible connections to the internet and to other tools (LAN, WLAN, Bluetooth etc.) shall be permanently deactivated.
5. Work stations shall be equipped with appropriate anti-virus protection. Anti-virus updates shall be performed using a dedicated CD-ROM or USB stick.
6. The memories of printers and photocopiers shall be erased before any maintenance operation.
7. Only cryptographic products approved in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions shall be used to handle the requests for investigations referred to in Annex I.

ANNEX V

SECURITY IN THE EVENT OF EXTERNAL ACTION

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 11.
2. Contractors may gain access to FIDUCIA information only in connection with the maintenance of the communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network or when action has to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety.
3. The security authority shall draw up guidelines for external action covering, in particular, security clearances for the contractors' staff, and also the content of the contracts referred to in this Annex.
4. Documents relating to the tendering procedures and maintenance contracts for the communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network shall be given the FIDUCIA mark when they contain information whose unauthorised disclosure could harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations. The security aspects letter annexed to the contract shall contain provisions requiring the contractor to comply with the minimum standards laid down in this decision. Failure to comply with those minimum standards may constitute sufficient grounds for termination of the contract.
5. The contract involving action having to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety shall include the number of security guards who are to have personnel security clearance. It shall be silent with regard to the procedures to be put in hand. This contract shall not be given the FIDUCIA mark.
6. The contractor may not sub-contract the activities defined in the call for tenders and in the contract involving or entailing access to FIDUCIA information.

DECISION (EU) 2016/2387 OF THE GENERAL COURT**of 14 September 2016****concerning the security rules applicable to information or material produced in accordance with
Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure**

THE GENERAL COURT

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure, and in particular Article 105(11) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 105(1) and (2) of the Rules of Procedure, a main party to the proceedings may, on his own initiative or following a measure of inquiry ordered by the General Court, produce information or material pertaining to the security of the European Union or to that of one or more of its Member States or to the conduct of their international relations. Article 105(3) to (10) of those Rules lays down the procedural rules applicable to such information or material.
- (2) In view of the sensitive, confidential nature of the information or material concerned, the application of the body of rules established by Article 105 of the Rules of Procedure requires a suitable security framework to be set up in order to ensure a high level of protection for that information or material.
- (3) To this end, the security framework must be applied to all information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure if it is European Union classified information or if the main party producing it has indicated that to communicate it to the other main party would harm the security of the Union or of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations, even when that information or material is not European Union classified information.
- (4) In order to guarantee a high level of protection for that information or for that material, the fundamental principles and minimum security rules for the protection of that information or material are based on those applicable for the protection of SECRET UE/EU SECRET classified information according to the rules of the EU institutions on the protection of European Union classified information (EUCI), in particular those adopted by the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission.
- (5) Information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure shall be given a mark specific to the Court of Justice of the European Union, called 'FIDUCIA', which is to determine the security rules applicable to it throughout proceedings before the General Court and, in the event of an appeal, before the Court of Justice. The affixing and removing of this marking shall have no consequences for the classification of information communicated to the General Court.
- (6) Access to FIDUCIA information shall be provided in accordance with the need-to-know principle,

HAS DECIDED:

*Article 1***Definitions**

For the purposes of this decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'security authority' means the authority responsible for the security of the Court of Justice of the European Union designated by the latter, which may delegate, in whole or in part, the performance of the tasks provided for by this decision;
- (b) 'FIDUCIA office' means the office of the Court of Justice of the European Union responsible for the management of FIDUCIA information;

- (c) 'holder' means a duly authorised person who, on the basis of an established need to know, is in possession of FIDUCIA information and who is, in consequence, required to ensure its protection;
- (d) 'document' means any information, whatever its physical form or characteristics;
- (e) 'information' means any written or oral information, whatever its medium or author;
- (f) 'European Union classified information' (EUCI) means any information or any material identified as such according to the security classification of the European Union under the rules applicable in that respect within the EU institutions, covered by one of the following levels of classification:
 - TRÈS SECRET UE/EU TOP SECRET;
 - SECRET UE/EU SECRET;
 - CONFIDENTIEL UE/EU CONFIDENTIAL;
 - RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED.
- (g) 'FIDUCIA information' means any information bearing the FIDUCIA mark;
- (h) 'handling' of FIDUCIA information means all treatment which FIDUCIA information could undergo during the proceedings before the General Court and until, at the latest, the expiry of the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Its registration, consultation, creation, copying, storage, return and destruction are accordingly covered.

Article 2

Purpose and scope

1. This decision shall define the fundamental principles and minimum security rules for the protection of FIDUCIA information in proceedings before the General Court and until, at the latest, the expiry of the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union.
2. Those fundamental principles and minimum security rules shall apply to all FIDUCIA information, and to any use of it, written or oral, and to any copies of it that may be made in accordance with the security rules laid down in this decision.

Article 3

Rules governing lodging and return

For the purpose of setting up the security framework provided for by this decision:

- the main party shall inform the General Court Registry of the day on which the information or material is lodged in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure;
- the main party, accompanied by a representative of the Registry, shall be required to lodge the information or material provided pursuant to Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure with the FIDUCIA office during the hours the Registry is open to the public;
- the main party producing the information or material in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office in the presence of a representative of the Registry if that party does not authorise its disclosure in accordance with Article 105(4) of those Rules, as soon as it is withdrawn in accordance with Article 105(7) of those Rules or as soon as the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union has expired, unless an appeal has been brought within that period;

- if, within the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, an appeal is brought against the decision of the General Court, the information or material produced in that case in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure shall be made available to the Court of Justice. To that end, as soon as the Registrar of the General Court is informed of the existence of that appeal, he shall send a letter to the Registrar of the Court of Justice, informing him of the fact that the information or material concerned is available to the Court of Justice. The Registrar of the General Court shall simultaneously notify the security authority of the fact that the information or material concerned must be made available to the Court of Justice, without that information or material being physically moved. That notification shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office. The main party that produced that information or that material shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office, in the presence of a representative of the Registry of the Court of Justice, as soon as the decision disposing of the appeal has been served, save where the case is referred back to the General Court for a ruling;
- in the event that the case is referred back to the General Court, the Court of Justice shall make the information or material concerned available to the General Court as soon as the decision disposing of the appeal has been served. To that end, the Registrar of the Court of Justice shall send a letter to the Registrar of the General Court informing him of the fact that the information or material concerned is available to the General Court. The Registrar of the Court of Justice shall simultaneously notify the security authority of the fact that the information or material concerned must be made available to the General Court, without that information or material being physically moved. That notification shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office. The main party that produced that information or that material shall be required to remove it from the FIDUCIA office, in the presence of a representative of the Registry of the General Court, as soon as the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union has expired, unless an appeal has been brought within that period.

Article 4

FIDUCIA marking

1. All information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure shall be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
2. Any information reproducing, in whole or in part, the content of information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure, and every copy of such information or material, shall likewise be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
3. Documents and registers drawn up by the FIDUCIA office in accordance with this decision whose unauthorised disclosure could harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations shall also be given a FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
4. The FIDUCIA mark shall be placed visibly on all FIDUCIA information pages and media.
5. The affixing and removing of the FIDUCIA mark, on the conditions set out in Annex III, shall have no consequences for the classification of information communicated to the General Court.

Article 5

Protection of FIDUCIA information

1. The protection of FIDUCIA information shall be equivalent to that given to SECRET EU/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
2. The holder of any FIDUCIA information shall be responsible for protecting it in accordance with this decision.

*Article 6***Security risk management**

1. The risks threatening FIDUCIA information shall be managed as a process of risk analysis aimed at determining known security risks, defining security measures making it possible to reduce those risks to an acceptable level in accordance with the fundamental principles and minimum standards set out in this decision, and applying those measures. The effectiveness of such measures shall be continuously evaluated by the security authority.
2. Security measures for protecting FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the General Court and until, at the latest, the expiry of the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union shall be commensurate with, in particular, the form in which the information or material concerned is presented and its volume, the environment and structure of the FIDUCIA office premises and the locally assessed threat of malicious and/or criminal activities, including espionage, sabotage and terrorism.
3. The internal contingency plan of the Court of Justice of the European Union shall take account of the necessity of protecting FIDUCIA information in the event of emergency in order to prevent unauthorised access or disclosure or loss of integrity or availability.
4. Preventative and recovery measures to minimise the impact of major failures or incidents on the handling and storage of FIDUCIA information shall be included in the internal contingency plan of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

*Article 7***Personnel security measures**

1. Access to FIDUCIA information may be granted only to persons who:
 - have a need to know it,
 - subject to paragraph 2 of this Article, have been authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information, and
 - have been briefed on their responsibilities.
2. The Judges of the General Court shall, by reason of their office, be deemed authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
3. The procedure designed to determine whether an official or other servant of the Court of Justice of the European Union, having regard to his loyalty, trustworthiness and reliability, may be authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information is laid down in Annex I.
4. Before being given access to FIDUCIA information and thereafter at regular intervals, all the persons concerned shall be briefed on their responsibilities as regards the protection of FIDUCIA information in accordance with this decision and shall acknowledge their responsibilities in writing.

*Article 8***Physical security**

1. 'Physical security' means the application of physical and technical protective measures to prevent unauthorised access to FIDUCIA information.
2. Physical security measures shall be designed to prevent surreptitious or forced entry into the FIDUCIA office premises by an intruder, to deter, impede and detect unauthorised acts and to enable a distinction to be drawn between persons with and without authority to have access to FIDUCIA information in accordance with the need-to-know principle. Such measures shall be determined on the basis of a risk management process.

3. Physical security measures shall be put in place for the FIDUCIA office premises in which FIDUCIA information is handled and stored. These measures shall be designed to ensure protection equivalent to that afforded to SECRET UE/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. No FIDUCIA information may be stored or consulted outside the FIDUCIA office premises created for that purpose within an area that has itself been secured.
4. Only approved equipment or devices in conformity with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions shall be used for protecting FIDUCIA information.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex II.

Article 9

Management of FIDUCIA information

1. 'Management of FIDUCIA information' means the application of administrative measures designed to protect FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the General Court and until, at the latest, the expiry of the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, and to control it in order to help deter and detect deliberate or accidental compromise or loss of such information.
2. Measures for the management of FIDUCIA information relate to, in particular, the registration, consultation, creation, copying, storage, return and destruction of FIDUCIA information.
3. On reception, and before any handling, FIDUCIA information shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office.
4. The FIDUCIA office premises shall be subject to regular inspection by the security authority.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex III.

Article 10

Protection of FIDUCIA information handled electronically

1. The communication and information systems (computers and peripheral devices) used in the handling of FIDUCIA information shall be situated in the FIDUCIA office premises. They shall be isolated from any computerised network.
2. Security measures shall be implemented in order to protect the information technology equipment used for the handling of FIDUCIA information against the compromise of that information by unintentional electromagnetic emanations (security measures equivalent to those in place for SECRET UE/EU SECRET EUCI in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions).
3. The communication and information systems shall be subject to accreditation issued by the security authority which shall satisfy itself that they comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
4. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex IV.

Article 11

Security in the event of external action

1. 'Security in the event of external action' means the application of measures designed to ensure the protection of FIDUCIA information by contractors required to carry out work in connection with the maintenance of communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network or when action has to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety.

2. The security authority may entrust the performance of tasks involving or entailing, under the contract, access to FIDUCIA information to contractors registered in a Member State.
3. The security authority shall ensure that the minimum security standards laid down in this decision and mentioned in the contract are observed when contracts are granted.
4. Members of a contractor's staff may have access to FIDUCIA information only if they have been authorised for that purpose by the security authority on the basis of personnel security clearance issued by the National Security Authority or any other competent security authority in accordance with national laws and regulations.
5. Provisions for implementing this Article are set out in Annex V.

Article 12

No digital transmission, communication or exchange of FIDUCIA information

1. FIDUCIA information shall in no circumstances be transmitted digitally.
2. The General Court shall not send FIDUCIA information to the institutions, bodies, offices or agencies of the Union, or to the Member States, or to the other parties to the proceedings or to any third party.

Article 13

Breaches of security and compromise of FIDUCIA information

1. A breach of security is an act or omission by an individual that is contrary to the security rules laid down in this decision.
2. Compromise occurs when, as a result of a breach of security, FIDUCIA information has been disclosed in whole or in part to persons who are not, or are not deemed to be, authorised persons.
3. Any breach or suspected breach of security shall be reported forthwith to the security authority.
4. Where it is established, or where there are reasonable grounds to assume, that FIDUCIA information has been compromised or lost, the security authority, liaising closely with the President and the Registrar of the General Court, shall take all appropriate measures in accordance with the applicable provisions in order to:
 - (a) inform the main party that produced the information or material concerned;
 - (b) request the competent authority to commence an administrative investigation;
 - (c) assess the potential damage caused to the security of the Union or to that of one or more of its Member States or to the conduct of their international relations;
 - (d) prevent any recurrence; and
 - (e) inform the competent authorities of the steps taken.
5. Any person responsible for a breach of the security rules laid down in this decision shall be liable to disciplinary action in accordance with the applicable provisions. Any person responsible for compromise or loss of FIDUCIA information shall be liable to disciplinary and/or legal action in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Article 14

Organisation of security within the General Court

1. The FIDUCIA office shall put in hand the protection of FIDUCIA information in accordance with this decision.

2. The security authority shall be responsible for the proper application of this decision. For that purpose, the security authority shall:

- (a) apply the security policy of the Court of Justice of the European Union and review it at regular intervals;
- (b) supervise the implementation of this decision by the FIDUCIA office;
- (c) where appropriate, cause an investigation to be carried out, on the conditions laid down in Article 13, of any compromise or loss, or suspected compromise or loss, of FIDUCIA information;
- (d) periodically inspect the security arrangements intended to ensure the protection of FIDUCIA information on FIDUCIA office premises.

Article 15

Practice rules for implementation

Practice rules for the implementation of this decision shall be laid down by the security authority in agreement with the Registrar of the General Court.

Article 16

Entry into force

This decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Luxembourg, 14 September 2016.

Registrar
E. COULON

President
M. JAEGER

ANNEX I

PERSONNEL SECURITY MEASURES

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 7 of this decision.
 2. The Registrar of the General Court shall be responsible for identifying, so far as concerns him and in so far as strictly necessary, the posts necessitating access to FIDUCIA information and therefore requiring the officials or other servants occupying the posts concerned within the General Court to be authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 3. With a view to the grant of authority to have access to FIDUCIA information, the FIDUCIA office shall send the security questionnaire, filled in by the official or other servant concerned, to the National Security Authority of the Member State of which the person concerned is a national or to any other competent national authority, identified in the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions ('the competent NSA'), and request a security investigation for a SECRET UE/EU SECRET level of classification.
 4. At the end of the security investigation, acting in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Member State concerned, the competent NSA shall notify the FIDUCIA office of the conclusions of the investigation in question.
 5. When the result of the security investigation is that the competent NSA is certain that nothing adverse is known that would call into question the loyalty, trustworthiness or reliability of the person concerned, the competent appointing authority ('the appointing authority') may authorise that person to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 6. When the completed security investigation does not lead to the certainty referred to in paragraph 5, the appointing authority shall inform the person concerned. In such a case, the FIDUCIA office, acting on the instructions of the appointing authority, may ask the competent NSA for any further clarification it is in a position to offer in accordance with its national laws and regulations. If the outcome of the security investigation is confirmed, authorisation shall not be granted for access to FIDUCIA information.
 7. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information shall be valid for a period of five years. It shall be withdrawn when the person concerned leaves the post necessitating access to FIDUCIA information or if the appointing authority considers that there are grounds for withdrawal of authorisation.
 8. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information may be renewed in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 3 to 5.
 9. The FIDUCIA office shall keep a record of authorisations of access to FIDUCIA information.
 10. If it is brought to the FIDUCIA office's knowledge that a risk to security is posed by a person holding authorisation for access to FIDUCIA information, the FIDUCIA office shall give notice of this to the competent NSA and the appointing authority may suspend access to FIDUCIA information or withdraw the authorisation of access to that information.
 11. In an emergency, the appointing authority may, after consulting the competent NSA and subject to the results of preliminary checks to ascertain that no adverse information is known, grant temporary authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information to the officials and other servants concerned. Such temporary authorisation shall be valid until the end of the procedure referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5, but may not, however, exceed a period of six months from the date on which the request for a security investigation is made to the competent NSA.
 12. Before being granted access to FIDUCIA information, the persons holding that authorisation shall follow a training programme in order to enable them to discharge their responsibility for handling FIDUCIA information. Authorisation of access to FIDUCIA information shall not become effective until that training has been completed and responsibility has been acknowledged in writing.
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ANNEX II

PHYSICAL SECURITY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 8 of the decision. It lays down minimum requirements for the physical protection of the FIDUCIA office premises in which FIDUCIA information is handled and stored.
2. Physical security measures shall be designed to prevent unauthorised access to FIDUCIA information by:
 - (a) ensuring that FIDUCIA information is properly handled and stored;
 - (b) enabling a distinction to be drawn between persons with and without authorisation to have access to FIDUCIA information, in accordance with the need-to-know principle;
 - (c) deterrence, by preventing and detecting unauthorised acts; and
 - (d) preventing or delaying surreptitious or forced entry into the FIDUCIA office premises.
3. Physical security measures shall be chosen in the light of an appraisal of the threats posed to FIDUCIA information. These measures shall take into consideration the environment and structure of the FIDUCIA office premises. The security authority shall determine the degree of security to be attained for every one of the following physical measures:
 - (a) a perimeter barrier defending the boundaries of the area to be protected;
 - (b) an intrusion detection system connected to the security command post of the Court of Justice of the European Union;
 - (c) an access control system exercised by electronic or electro-mechanical means, and operated by a member of the security staff;
 - (d) security staff trained, supervised and holding authorisation to have access to FIDUCIA information;
 - (e) closed-circuit video-surveillance system operated by security staff and connected to the intrusion detection and access control systems;
 - (f) security lighting allowing effective surveillance directly, or indirectly through a video-surveillance system;
 - (g) any other appropriate physical measures designed to deter unauthorised access or to detect it, or to prevent consultation or loss of, or damage to, FIDUCIA information.

II. PREMISES IN WHICH FIDUCIA INFORMATION IS STORED AND CONSULTED

Creation of physically protected premises for storage and consultation

4. Secured premises shall be created for the purpose of storage and consulting FIDUCIA information. FIDUCIA information may be stored and consulted only in FIDUCIA office premises which comply in all respects with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
5. Within those premises, FIDUCIA information shall be kept in security containers also complying in all respects with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions.
6. No communications system (telephone or other electronic device) may be brought into the FIDUCIA office premises.
7. The FIDUCIA office meeting room shall be protected against eavesdropping. Electronic security inspections of them shall be carried out at regular intervals.

Access to storage and consultation premises

8. Access to the FIDUCIA office premises shall be controlled by an identification security door under video surveillance.
9. Persons who have been authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information and persons deemed to be so authorised may gain access to the FIDUCIA office premises in order to consult FIDUCIA information on the conditions laid down in Article 7(1) and (2) of this decision.
10. The security authority may in exceptional cases issue access authorisation to persons without FIDUCIA authorisation if it is essential that they should enter the FIDUCIA office premises, provided that access to those premises does not involve access to FIDUCIA information which is to remain protected from sight in security containers. Those persons may gain access only if they are accompanied, and continuously watched, by a member of the FIDUCIA office with authorisation for access to FIDUCIA information.
11. All access to FIDUCIA office premises shall be recorded in an access logbook. This logbook shall be kept at a work station in those premises. The communication and information system used for this purpose shall be compatible with the security requirements laid down in Article 10 of, and Annex IV to, this decision.
12. The protection measures governing the written use of FIDUCIA information shall apply in the case of oral use of that information.

III. CONTROL OF KEYS AND COMBINATIONS USED TO PROTECT FIDUCIA INFORMATION

13. The security authority shall define procedures for managing keys and combination settings for the FIDUCIA office premises and security containers. Such procedures shall protect against unauthorised access.
 14. Combination settings shall be committed to memory by the smallest possible number of persons needing to know them. Combination settings for security containers storing FIDUCIA information shall be changed;
 - (a) on receipt of a new container;
 - (b) when there is a change in personnel knowing the combination;
 - (c) when compromise has occurred or is suspected;
 - (d) when a lock has undergone maintenance or repair;
 - (e) at least every 12 months.
 15. Technical equipment intended for the physical protection of FIDUCIA information shall comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. The security authority shall be responsible for the observance of these rules.
 16. Technical equipment shall be periodically inspected and maintained at regular intervals. Maintenance shall take account of the inspection results in order that the best possible operation of the equipment may be guaranteed.
 17. At every inspection the efficiency of the various security measures and of the security system as a whole is to be reappraised.
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ANNEX III

MANAGEMENT OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 9 of the decision. It lays down the administrative measures designed to protect FIDUCIA information throughout the proceedings before the General Court and until, at the latest, the expiry of the period referred to in the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, and to control it in order to help deter and detect deliberate or accidental compromise or loss of such information.

II. REGISTER OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

2. A register of FIDUCIA information shall be created. This register shall be kept, by the FIDUCIA office, at a work station situated in the FIDUCIA office premises. The communication and information system used to keep this register shall be compatible with the security requirements laid down in Article 10 of, and Annex IV to, this decision.

III. REGISTRATION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

3. For the purposes of this decision, registration for security purposes ('registration') means the application of procedures keeping track of the life-cycle of FIDUCIA information, including its destruction.
4. Registration of FIDUCIA information shall be the responsibility of the FIDUCIA office.
5. The FIDUCIA office shall automatically give a FIDUCIA mark to information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure. The FIDUCIA office shall register FIDUCIA information in the FIDUCIA information register.
6. The FIDUCIA office shall draw up a report annexed to the FIDUCIA information register, specifying the circumstances in which information is received. The information shall then be handled according to the rules laid down in the previous paragraph.
7. FIDUCIA information shall be registered, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 above, in the FIDUCIA information register without prejudice to the procedural registration performed by persons within the Registry authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.

IV. MANAGEMENT OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION**Marking**

8. When EUCI or any other information, in respect of which it has been indicated that its communication would harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations, is produced under Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure, it shall be given the FIDUCIA mark by the FIDUCIA office.
9. The FIDUCIA mark shall be clearly and correctly indicated in every part of the document, irrespective of the form in which the information is presented, whether the format is paper, audio, electronic or other.

Creation of FIDUCIA information

10. Only a person authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information or a person deemed to be so authorised may create FIDUCIA information, as specified in Article 4(2) to (3) of this decision.
11. All FIDUCIA information created shall be registered by the FIDUCIA office in the FIDUCIA information register.
12. All FIDUCIA information created shall be subject to all the rules on the handling of FIDUCIA information as laid down in this decision and in the annexes thereto.

Removal of the FIDUCIA mark

13. FIDUCIA information shall lose its mark in two cases:
 - (a) when the main party that produced the FIDUCIA information authorises its communication to the other main party, the information originally communicated and all information created on the basis thereof shall lose its FIDUCIA mark;
 - (b) when FIDUCIA information is returned to the main party that produced it.
14. The FIDUCIA office shall remove the FIDUCIA mark and record that removal in the FIDUCIA information register.
15. Removal of the FIDUCIA mark shall not mean that EUCI has been declassified.

V. COPIES OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

16. FIDUCIA information shall not be copied unless this is essential. In that case, copies shall be made by the FIDUCIA office which shall number and register them.
17. Copies shall be subject to all the security rules laid down in this decision and in the annexes thereto.

VI. DESTRUCTION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION

18. When information or material produced in accordance with Article 105(1) or (2) of the Rules of Procedure is returned to the main party that produced it, all information reproducing, in whole or in part, the content of that information or material, and any copies made, shall be destroyed.
 19. The destruction of FIDUCIA information referred to in paragraph 18 shall be carried out by the FIDUCIA office, using methods complying with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions, in order to prevent that information being reconstructed in whole or in part.
 20. The destruction of FIDUCIA information referred to in paragraph 18 shall be performed in the presence of a witness authorised to have access to FIDUCIA information.
 21. The FIDUCIA office shall draw up a destruction certificate.
 22. The destruction certificate shall be annexed to the FIDUCIA information register. A copy shall be sent to the main party that produced the document concerned.
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ANNEX IV

PROTECTION OF FIDUCIA INFORMATION HANDLED ELECTRONICALLY

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 10.
2. FIDUCIA information may be handled only on electronic equipment (work stations, printers, photocopiers) that is not connected to the computerised network and is placed in the FIDUCIA office premises.
3. All electronic equipment used in the handling of FIDUCIA information shall comply with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions. The security of this equipment shall be ensured throughout its life-cycle.
4. All possible connections to the internet and to other tools (LAN, WLAN, Bluetooth etc.) shall be permanently deactivated.
5. Work stations shall be equipped with appropriate anti-virus protection. Anti-virus updates shall be performed using a dedicated CD-ROM or USB stick.
6. The memories of printers and photocopiers shall be erased before any maintenance operation.
7. Only cryptographic products approved in accordance with the rules on the protection of EUCI applicable within the EU institutions shall be used to handle the requests for investigations referred to in Annex I.

ANNEX V

SECURITY IN THE EVENT OF EXTERNAL ACTION

1. This Annex sets out provisions for implementing Article 11.
2. Contractors may gain access to FIDUCIA information only in connection with the maintenance of the communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network or when action has to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety.
3. The security authority shall draw up guidelines for external action covering, in particular, security clearances for the contractors' staff, and also the content of the contracts referred to in this Annex.
4. Documents relating to the tendering procedures and maintenance contracts for the communication and information systems isolated from the computerised network shall be given the FIDUCIA mark when they contain information whose unauthorised disclosure could harm the security of the Union or that of one or more of its Member States or the conduct of their international relations. The security aspects letter annexed to the contract shall contain provisions requiring the contractor to comply with the minimum standards laid down in this decision. Failure to comply with those minimum standards may constitute sufficient grounds for termination of the contract.
5. The contract involving action having to be taken that entails the urgent removal of FIDUCIA information to a place of safety shall include the number of security guards who are to have personnel security clearance. It shall be silent with regard to the procedures to be put in hand. This contract shall not be given the FIDUCIA mark.
6. The contractor may not sub-contract the activities defined in the call for tenders and in the contract involving or entailing access to FIDUCIA information.

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

DECISION No 1/2016 OF THE EU-JORDAN ASSOCIATION COUNCIL of 19 December 2016 agreeing on EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities [2016/2388]

THE EU-JORDAN ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part,

Whereas:

- (1) The Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part (the 'Agreement') was signed on 24 November 1997 and entered into force on 1 May 2002.
- (2) Article 91 of the Agreement gives the Association Council the power to take decisions for the purposes of attaining the objectives of the Agreement and to make appropriate recommendations.
- (3) Article 101 of the Agreement states that the Parties are to take any general or specific measures required to fulfil their obligations under the Agreement and are to see to it that the objectives set out in the Agreement are attained.
- (4) The Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy proposed a new phase of engagement with partners, allowing for a greater sense of ownership by both sides.
- (5) The EU and Jordan have agreed to consolidate their partnership by agreeing on a set of priorities for the period 2016-2018, with the aim of supporting and strengthening Jordan's resilience and stability while seeking to address the impact of the protracted conflict in Syria.
- (6) The Parties to the Agreement have agreed on the text of the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, including the Compact, which will support the implementation of the Agreement, focusing on cooperation in relation to commonly identified shared interests,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Association Council recommends that the Parties implement the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, including the Compact, which are set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

The Association Council decides that the EU-Jordan Action Plan, which entered into force in October 2012, is replaced by the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, including the Compact.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 19 December 2016.

For the EU-Jordan Association Council

The President

F. MOGHERINI

ANNEX

EU-JORDAN PARTNERSHIP PRIORITIES PLUS COMPACT

EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities 2016-2018I. Context

With a view to further strengthening the solid and multi-faceted relationship between the EU and Jordan, priorities have been identified which will guide the partnership for the period 2016-2018 with a review by the end of 2018 to look into extending it for another two years in view of political, security and economic developments. The EU-Jordan partnership priorities embody the shared goals of the European Neighbourhood Policy of a common area of peace, prosperity and stability. They embody its main features; differentiation and co-ownership; but also flexibility to allow for the adaptation to changing circumstances as agreed by the EU and Jordan. The Partnership Priorities constitute a living document and imply the fulfilment of mutual commitments, specified in the annexed **EU-Jordan Compact**.

The partnership and the priority areas of cooperation will continue to be sustained through regular high-level **political meetings**; economic, trade, justice and human rights **dialogues**; the EU-Jordan **Mobility** Partnership; **the EU-Jordan Science and Technology** Agreement and other agreements; the EU-Jordan commitment to strengthen dialogue and cooperation on **security** including countering violent extremism and terrorism; as well as the on-going **bilateral cooperation** in support of the Jordanian population.

With the Partnership Priorities a well-established relationship is confirmed, as well as the scope for deepening the mutual engagement.

The current context is particularly conducive for consolidating the relationship between the EU and Jordan. The EU and Jordan share **common interests and face common challenges**. **The Syria crisis has been heavily impacting Jordan since 2011, the region as well as the EU**. The EU and Jordan have confirmed shared objectives and common interests in pursuing both a peace process and a return to stability and peace in Syria while fostering sustainable development.

The EU recognises the key role Jordan has been playing in national, regional and international arenas. The EU commends Jordan for its tremendous efforts in hosting large numbers of refugees that include Syrians, as well as Palestinians, Iraqis, Libyans and Yemenis, seeking a safe haven in Jordan. The EU will continue to assist Jordan in continuing providing life-saving support to refugees seeking protection in Jordan and strengthening Jordan's resilience. Moreover, Jordan has continued deploying exemplary efforts and played a prominent role in promoting peace and security in the Middle East (including Middle East Peace Process) and beyond, fighting radicalisation and terrorism, including as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (2014-15) and through the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) which it has co-chaired with the EU since 2012.

The Partnership Priorities build on joint achievements and areas of mutual interest. They also build on the momentum created by the London Conference of 4th February 2016 'Supporting Syria and the Region' as well as the International Compact commitments formulated by Jordan and the co-hosts of that Conference which aimed at sustaining Jordan's development gains against a background of continued humanitarian assistance and adequate host community support. The EU and Jordan aim to turn the challenges posed by the Syria crisis into **concrete opportunities to the benefit of the population of Jordan, the Syrian refugees and the EU**.

However, specific measures taken in support of Syrian refugees will not be at the detriment of other people residing and seeking protection in Jordan.

II. Priorities

The Partnership Priorities reflect shared interests and focus on areas where co-operation between the EU and Jordan is of mutual benefit. It is in that light that the EU and Jordan are committed to furthering cooperation on **cross-cutting** issues ranging from stabilisation and security to rule of law and human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women, dialogue with civil society, migration and mobility, addressing violent extremism and radicalisation and sustainable use of natural resources.

For instance, the partnership **focuses on youth and employability**, to contribute to the cohesion of society, to generate sustainable economic opportunities, including on the basis of high quality education and vocational training and to foster a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation. Initiatives in the cultural sector, including those aimed at the development of a cultural and creative industry, should be considered given its significant contribution to promoting intercultural dialogue and socio-economic development.

In the area of migration and mobility, progress on the effective implementation of the different components of the **Mobility Partnership** is a cross-cutting priority. A well-managed and sustainable framework, which would also contribute to ensure that persons can move regularly and more easily between Jordan and the EU, can foster human capital development and economic growth.

- i) The EU and Jordan are solid **partners in foreign and security policy**. Strategic and operational cooperation will be pursued bilaterally as well as in multilateral fora, regionally including through the co-presidencies of the UfM. It is in the mutual interest of the EU and Jordan to promote stability and peace in the region and globally, by continuing cooperation in support of political transition and peace-building in Syria, amongst other. Both the EU and Jordan aspire to be models of tolerant societies, which is another reason for enhancing cooperation in the foreign policy domain.
- ii) The second priority focuses on sustaining Jordan's macro-economic stability and **enhancing Jordan's social and economic development** in line with 'Jordan 2025 — National Vision and Strategy', in addition to enhancing Jordan's resilience to deal with the impact of the Syrian crisis and regional instability.

A strong and stable Jordanian economy supported by an additional relaxation of the trade regime between Jordan and the EU and an enhanced investment climate (through business environment reforms) will act as powerful incentives for **job creation** for Jordanians; and Syrian refugees where applicable. The modernisation and diversification of the economy will be further enhanced by support to innovation-driven growth and knowledge sharing. In the same context, cooperation will intensify on improving employability, **skills development and related educational reform**, to promote the role of youth in the economy and society.

Enhancement of the existing Association Agreement through negotiation of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (**DCFTA**) that includes addressing all market access challenges that hinder Jordan from fully benefiting from the opportunities under the Association Agreement, will also enhance Jordan's **integration into the EU market** and create new opportunities for trade, investment and development.

- iii) Strongly linked to these two priorities, the third partnership priority focuses on supporting efforts by Jordan to **strengthen governance, the rule of law, democratic reform and human rights**. Human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in international, regional and national laws, constitute shared values. The respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights constitutes an essential element of the relations between the EU and Jordan.

1. *Strengthening cooperation on regional stability, security including counter-terrorism*

The EU recognises all relevant efforts made by Jordan. The EU and Jordan should continue close co-operation in addressing the destabilisation of the region including the increased security threat following the wider spread of Dae'sh and other terrorist groups. The EU and Jordan share similar objectives in the **Syria** crisis. Work in the context of the International Syria Support Group and in other fora should continue, as well as cooperation in the context of the EU-Jordan Enhanced Security/Counter-Terrorism Roadmap with a special emphasis on joint projects and information sharing.

The EU and Jordan should also intensify **'bridge building'** in other conflict contexts, including the Middle-East Peace Process and the situation in the Horn of Africa (Aqaba process). Beyond the immediate conflict dimension, in the context of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism the EU and Jordan will strengthen cooperation on disaster management and civil protection.

The EU and Jordan are partners in promoting and fostering inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogues, at global and regional levels where Jordan has been playing a leading role.

The **fight against terrorism, violent extremism** and radicalisation must remain high on the agenda. In that view and complementing regular political and thematic dialogue, the EU and Jordan will intensify concrete co-operation and information sharing to address these challenges within the rule of law. The EU and Jordan will work together, including through mutually agreed education programmes and involving a broad scope of Jordanian civil society organisations.

2. *Promoting economic stability, sustainable and knowledge-based growth, quality education and job creation*

- a) The Syria crisis and the protracted refugee presence it caused have impacted heavily the socio-economic fabric of Jordan, its scarce natural resources and the provision of basic services exacerbating an already fragile economic situation. **Economic dialogue and cooperation on macro-economic issues** will therefore be further developed with a view to promoting sound macro-economic and structural policies which foster growth potential and increase the resilience of the Jordanian economy along the objectives of 'Jordan 2025'. Efforts to preserve macro-economic stability should continue including in the context of the new International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme that the EU can complement through a new programme of macro-financial assistance.

Besides sound fiscal and budgetary management, cooperation will be further pursued on **reforms in Jordan's public sector** in view of improving public finance management, but also its overall efficiency and service delivery capacities.

- b) A main socio-economic challenge for Jordan is to promote **employment and employability**, in particular of **young Jordanians** and the most vulnerable where applicable; by creating jobs, supporting entrepreneurship and innovation, developing skills and qualifications and by fostering targeted training, education and research. The Partnership Priorities aim to address this by applying various policy tools: trade; business development; education and training; increased mobility. The aim across these instruments is also to strengthen the economic empowerment and participation of women
- a. **Trade-for-Development** constitutes a key element of the Partnership Priorities/Compact. Job creation triggered by a relaxation by the EU of the rules of origin between Jordan and the EU and accompanying measures will benefit both Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities. This relaxation of the rules of origin will not prejudice continued efforts by the EU and Jordan towards a DCFTA. The EU and Jordan remain committed to launching the negotiations on the latter, including addressing all market access challenges for Jordanian products for export to the EU. In parallel, the EU and Jordan will continue dialogue, to encourage harmonisation in areas such as Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) or services.
- b. The EU and Jordan will prioritise and multiply their efforts in view of: **improving the business climate** and attracting investments; **supporting private sector development** (including through regulatory and administrative reform and lending to companies); **creating the right set of knowledge and skills** required in the Jordanian labour market. Also, strengthening knowledge-based sectors is important for the creation of sustainable and decent jobs, particularly among the youth.
- c. **Education** is another powerful instrument for enhancing social and economic development. It will be central to delivering on this priority to benefit all those living in Jordan, including refugees. **Upholding and promoting quality public education for all children at all levels** will guide EU-Jordan cooperation to ensure that everybody has an opportunity to study and build an own future. Vocational training deserves particular attention and dedicated support as well.
- c) The EU and Jordan will continue to foster innovative research and knowledge-based solutions and cooperation on **renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource management, including water and waste management** and the results of the Paris agreement on Climate Change.

EU Jordan Cooperation in response to the Syrian refugee crisis

Complementing bilateral cooperation between the EU and Jordan, the EU will continue to support Jordan in providing life-saving assistance to Syrian refugees seeking protection in Jordan, including through the following measures:

- I. a relaxation by the EU of the rules of origin for Jordan and accompanying measures fostering exports to the EU market and job creation benefiting both Jordanians and Syrian refugees;
- II. improving Syrian refugees' skills and capacities, also in view of the reconstruction of the future Syria;

- III. quality education and training, for all children living in Jordan, so as to ensure that every child gets an opportunity to study and to build its future where applicable and in accordance with the national legislation;
- IV. accompanying support to Jordan and the vulnerable host communities.
- The annexed EU-Jordan Compact including its mutual commitments provides further detail.

3. *Strengthening democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights*

In line with Jordan's continued reform process despite all regional turbulence, the EU and Jordan will continue to work together with the aim of further strengthening: the democratic and justice system in Jordan; the rule of law; gender equality; human rights and fundamental freedoms; the legal working environment for civil society conducive to the development of a vibrant civil society.

Targeted cooperation will be in support of: justice reform and access to justice as well as international judicial cooperation; the electoral process (including follow up on recommendations of EU Election Observation Missions); further strengthening of the political party system and the oversight and legislative role of Parliament; the process of decentralisation; pluralistic media.

The EU and Jordan will continue to hold a regular **dialogue on democracy and good governance, justice, the rule of law and human rights**, in a mutually agreed format. The dialogue will build on Jordan's international, regional and national achievements and commitments. Civil society organisations can be jointly invited to provide input.

As regards **human rights** specifically, regular dialogue will address amongst other: freedom of expression; freedom of association including the working environment for civil society; women's rights and women's empowerment in political and public life. An accountable, transparent, efficient and inclusive public administration is essential to implement these targets, and to further promote and strengthen Jordan's democracy and good governance and its fight against corruption.

The dialogue will take duly into consideration existing commitments made by Jordan at the multilateral level. Economic, Social and Cultural rights, for example on education and labour, will also be covered in this dialogue. The dialogue will relate in particular to areas retained in the Partnership Priorities.

III. **Mechanisms for dialogue and mutual cooperation**

The general framework for relations between the EU and Jordan is set by the Association Agreement which entered into force in 2002 and the Advanced Status achieved in 2010. A review of the Association Agreement, almost 15 years into its existence, or a **rationalisation of its implementation** through a thorough rethinking of the dialogues and sub-committees will be important. Grouping the sub-committees into a few thematic dialogues according to the partnership priorities and complementing the political dialogues will allow advancing cooperation in the agreed main strands of work.

The Partnership Priorities will be reviewed in 2018. The outcome will be subject to endorsement by the Association Council. Should circumstances so require Jordan or the EU can request a review at any time during this period.

Also, to support the delivery of the EU-Jordan Compact, regular review of the Compact will take place in the context of the bilateral cooperation between the EU and Jordan as well as other relevant dialogues and meetings. Where appropriate and in line with the principle of greater ownership of the ENP, the EU will take part in coordinating mechanisms with the Government of Jordan and other partners, including civil society and local authorities.

Matching the ambitions outlined in the Partnership Priorities and the annexed Compact, the EU is committed to sustain financial support and engage within the international community in support of Jordan.

ANNEX TO EU-JORDAN PARTNERSHIP PRIORITIES

EU-Jordan Compact

The purpose of this document is to complement the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, outlining mutual commitments as well as review mechanisms.

The EU-Jordan Compact, announced at the London Conference 'Supporting Syria and the Region' of 4 February 2016 is a positive response to Jordan's proposal for a 'Compact' with the international community, advocating a holistic approach for dealing with the Syrian refugee crisis. The EU-Jordan Compact is a living document, requiring regular update, and reflecting the three pillars and the spirit of the 'International Compact' for Jordan undersigned by the Government of Jordan and the London conference co-hosts. The EU-Jordan Compact builds on the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) 2016-18 and the 'Jordan 2025 — National Vision and Strategy' amongst others. It focuses on strengthening the economic resilience of Jordan while enhancing economic opportunities for Syrian refugees, through increased protection and access to employment and quality education.

The EU-Jordan Compact, aiming at implementing the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, goes beyond the International Compact, by spelling out mutual commitments and review mechanisms for the different Partnership Priority areas retained. In doing so, the EU-Jordan Compact fully builds on: policy dialogues and cooperation in the context of the EU Jordan Association Agreement; the 2014-17 Single Support Framework (SSF) for EU Support to Jordan; the Jordan 2025 Strategy and its three-year executive development programmes.

Protection and Development Opportunities for Syrian Refugees

Jordan hosts around 1,3 million Syrians out of which 630 000 are refugees registered by UNHCR; over 70 % are women and children and two out of three refugees are reported to live below the Jordanian absolute poverty line. Jordan stands by its ongoing commitment to provide access to its territory to vulnerable persons fleeing conflict and the EU commends Jordan's continuous efforts in providing access, protection and assistance to the Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis.

Jordan will also continue to provide an appropriate protection environment and conditions for a dignified life including a legal status for Syrian refugees, living inside or outside camps. An appropriate protection environment for refugees is important for addressing the emergency needs and, as such, protection will remain at the core of the EU humanitarian operation in Jordan.

In support of Jordan's efforts, the EU will continue to provide a sustained level of humanitarian assistance, the EU will continue focusing on core life-saving assistance, responding to the basic needs of the most vulnerable refugees living in camps and urban settings, as well as of new arrivals, with a specific emphasis on children's and women's needs. Both sides will identify the most cost-efficient support measures for the most vulnerable refugee populations

Fully acknowledging the priority for Jordan to generate stability and security along its borders and in the country, the EU-Jordan Compact reflects the ambition to strengthen cooperation in the fight against terrorism and the prevention of radicalisation and violent extremism, while sustaining an environment ensuring access and protection to asylum seekers in need.

With the Syrian refugee presence having evolved into a protracted situation, and with Jordan positively accepting that the bulk of the refugees will remain in Jordan until the situation in Syria allows for their return, the international community including the EU have highly welcomed Jordan's commitment to allow Syrian refugees access to livelihoods opportunities and accepted to support Jordan accordingly.

With the support of the international community, notably the EU's engagement to review its system of rules of origin, linked to the creation of job opportunities for Syrian refugees along the host population, the Government has announced its intention to allow Syrian refugees to work in a number of sectors where there is little competition with Jordanian workers. This breakthrough is very welcome and also places substantial responsibility on the donor community to turn the Syrian refugee crisis into a development opportunity.

Support to Syrian refugees will not be to the detriment of other people residing and seeking protection in Jordan; the EU will continue its close cooperation in that regard with the Jordanian authorities, UN and other international and national implementing partners.

The EU will continue its efforts in view of sustaining its support, as well as the support by the broader international community, for affected host communities and refugee populations in Jordan.

Overall, the EU and Jordan will prioritise strengthening development opportunities and prospects for Jordanians, including vulnerable hosting communities as well as refugees until the conditions are favourable for their return to their home country. In the meantime, the EU and Jordan will work together to allow refugees who fled the Syrian conflict to live with dignity alongside the local population in Jordan, ensuring the required legal and administrative framework and accompanying access to livelihoods, education and affordable health care. In that spirit, the Jordanian commitment to enable refugees to obtain work permits, set up small businesses and engage in trade activities where applicable and in accordance with the national legislation, is central.

1. EU-Jordan trade facilitation in view of enhancing investments, export, job opportunities including for Syrian refugees

The International Compact calls for measures opening up the EU market, specifically through simplified rules of origin, conducive to engendering investments and creating jobs for Jordanians and Syrian refugees. In a positive response, the EU has committed to simplify its rules of origin for a ten-year period for specific goods produced in production facilities located in pre-determined Special Development Zones (SEZ) and Industrial Areas, as long as these are linked to job opportunities under the same conditions for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees (15 % of jobs in first two years; 25 % thereafter), with the overall aim to reach the target of 200 000 job opportunities for Syrian refugees at Country level, as per the International Compact statement. Once the latter target is achieved, the EU will consider further extending the Rule of Origin derogations and simplifying the conditions necessary for producers in Jordan to benefit from these new rules of origin regime. The EU and Jordan agree to involve international organisations with relevant expertise such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and/or the World Bank in supporting and contributing to the employment generation and future monitoring process.

The EU commends Jordan for the concrete steps taken to let Syrian refugees access temporary working permits, as initially formulated in its *Economic Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis: Piloting a Holistic Approach*. A larger formal labour market has beneficial and multiplying effects on national public finance. Jordan's holistic approach introduces the idea to allow Syrian workforce to participate in the labour market in: 18 'Special Economic Zones (SEZ)'; in refugee camps; certain sectors (e.g. agriculture and construction according to predetermined quotas); and for municipal public works funded by donor community grants (infrastructure or other labour-intensive community services), provided that Syrians do not replace Jordanian labour.

The creation of labour opportunities in SEZ is a central point of the Jordanian proposal. These zones are expected to attract investments from Europe and other regions, including, most importantly, from the Syrian diaspora in search of 'a safe haven', and to foster exports towards the EU.

To accelerate this, upon Jordan's request and as specified above, the EU is committed to soften Rules of Origin for products manufactured with refugee labour in the Jordanian SEZ as well as other Industrial Areas of the territory. The EU is also ready to support specific needs for labour market-oriented training and skills development to enhance productivity in SEZ and beyond.

It is worth recalling however that, under the existing Jordan-EU Association Agreement, Jordan already has duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market for industrial products, as well as a very wide access for agricultural products. However, Jordanian producers have not yet taken full advantage of this because they are not yet able to meet the rules of origin and the technical standards applied under the Agreement.

The EU has offered and Jordan welcomed the possibility of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), whose negotiations yet remain to be launched. The EU has also offered the possibility of negotiations over an Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of industrial products (ACAA) to enable Jordanian products from selected sectors to enter the EU market without additional technical controls. Jordan has advanced well in the ACAA preparations and approximation to EU legislation in the selected sectors, even if some technical support might still be needed. Expert level stock-taking should take place between the Jordanian authorities and EU services. Subsequently, the ACAA negotiations could be launched. Sustained efforts will be necessary to strengthen the bilateral trade and investment framework, to encourage investment and support Jordanian exporters in making fuller use of preferential access to the EU Market.

2. Promoting macro-economic stability, smart and sustainable growth

Jordan stresses the need to receive more grants in order to reduce its debt level. Jordan also stresses the need, for further concessional financing including through the International Compact, to reduce a sizeable financing gap. While needs in the country including those engendered by the impact of the refugee crisis will require further grant-financing, Jordan is also confronted with much needed infrastructure investments. The EU, under the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF), makes available significant financial resources at concessional terms for large-scale investment projects including in view of developing a regional transport system. Similarly, the EIB maintains a flexible approach towards its funding priorities in Jordan in support of government objectives, job creation and private sector/SME promotion. The EBRD operates along similar lines.

Given the high level of Jordanian public debt, new loans should prioritise investments with a high rate of return, e.g. infrastructures conducive to easier exports, business incubators, etc. that would have positive repercussions on the employment level in Jordan, as well as on productivity growth and government revenues as second round effect.

In addition, consistent with its London Conference commitments and following the Government of Jordan's request (Jordan requested EUR 350 million), the European Commission proposed on 29 June 2016 a second Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) operation for Jordan in the amount of EUR 200 million. In light of the fiscal challenges and extraordinary circumstances Jordan faces as a result of hosting about 1,3 million Syrians and given that the EU is a key partner to Jordan, the EU will consider in 2017 a new proposal for extending MFA to Jordan, upon the successful conclusion of the second MFA and provided that the usual preconditions for this type of assistance are met, including an updated assessment by the European Commission of Jordan's external financing needs. This assistance, critical for Jordan would help the country maintain macroeconomic stability while also preserving development gains and continuing with the country's reform agenda.

The EU will encourage the modernisation and diversification of the Jordanian economy, including by support to innovation-driven growth, promoting knowledge capacity building and knowledge transfer and by engaging and supporting talents, particularly among youth and women, in setting up innovative businesses.

3. Improving an environment conducive to private sector development, innovation and job creation

In line with the International Compact, the EU-Jordan Compact focuses on sustaining a sound macro-economic framework and creating an environment conducive to investment, export, GDP growth, innovation and job creation. Jordan is keen to improve the business climate and to implement structural reforms to enhance productivity and labour market conditions.

The EU stands ready to support these efforts, for instance through budget support for Private Sector Development that will enable the much-needed improvement of services delivered to companies as well as investment climate improvements. Similarly, the EU through Skills and Development budget support actions aims at removing obstacles to creating employment opportunities and at equipping vulnerable categories with a relevant and updated set of working skills. The EU is open to provide further support to Jordan in view of enhancing innovation and entrepreneurship and to upgrade the competitiveness of its private sector and the quality of its export potential, for instance by maximising the possibility that EU product standards can be met. Also, with its private sector focus the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will be a key partner for achieving private sector development in Jordan.

At the same time, endogenous GDP growth opportunities exist and can turn the increase in the population into an opportunity. Domestic companies are called to satisfy a larger domestic demand and dispose of affordable and often sufficiently skilled workforce, thus having quick avenues to increase productivity. Available donors' financial support in grants or concessional financing must be programmed and co-ordinated with the utmost efficiency, if Jordan wants to revamp growth and set an example for the region and beyond.

4. Quality Education for Social Inclusion and Development

The Government is making a huge effort to allow the largest possible number of Syrian refugees to participate in public education. The EU-Jordan Compact reflects Jordan's ambition, as confirmed in the International Compact, to ensure that every child in Jordan be in education, including Syrian refugees ('no lost generation'). This weighs heavily on public finance and the EU will continue its commitment to contributing to alleviating the burden and to sustaining both the quantity of school infrastructure and the quality of education.

The EU has provided substantial support to the education sector since 2012 and is planning further support in budget. As the acceptance of some 143 000 pupils into the public system on a temporary basis resulting from the Syrian refugee presence has over-crowded public schools and is adversely affecting the quality of education, the plan of the Ministry of Education to scale up refugee education in school year 2016-2017 to 193 000 pupils would need an additional 100 double shift schools on a temporary basis until the required financial resources for operational expenses are made available and the new schools are built within two to three years as per the Jordan Compact.

Given that school extensions and construction must be addressed as a matter of urgency, Jordan has guaranteed the quickest possible reaction time. This would also allow 15 000 Syrian children currently on the reserve list to access public schools, with others granted access to vocational and educational training (VET) wherever there is spare capacity.

In the unfortunate event of protracted war or instability in Syria, this will allow Jordan to include refugee pupils into the mainstream public school system so giving them hope for the future and the opportunity to be educated according to Jordanian standards, hence actively countering the risk of violent extremism. Efforts should also be made towards young people out of the school system through non-formal learning schemes. In the mid-term, it would also have the benefit of widening the offer of workers in the labour market, having them contribute to economic development in their host country.

Supplementary actions on ensuring access for Syrian students to higher education during their stay in Jordan will also be envisaged

5. Sustainable use and management of natural resources

The protracted presence of a large number of Syrian refugees has not caused an energy shortage in Jordan, just amplified the chronic problem of energy scarcity in Jordan. The recent paper 'Rebuilding Host Communities' presented by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) of Jordan as a spin-off of the JRP 2016-2018 identifies the overall needs in this domain for the next 3 years as EUR 120 million. Synergies with the substantial EU support earmarked since 2011 could be fostered, as Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency activities require a large and diversified workforce, including and enhanced research and innovation effort.

Moreover, the JRP 2016-2018 identifies water and sanitation as one of the sectors most in need of support, including for local communities. The EU has already substantial support in this domain that can be scaled up and guide future activities in this field. Moreover, the EU will finance a large programme in Solid Waste Management that would increase the quality of life of Jordanians, while making it possible to engage vulnerable and unskilled people with benefits on local economy.

Beyond this, the EU is able to quickly mobilise at Government's request technical assistance, across a range of sectors. Complementarity with EU programmes such as the EU Research and Innovation Programme Horizon 2020 will also be ensured.

6. Stability and Security, including Countering Terrorism, Preventing Radicalisation and Violent Extremism

Internal security is a high priority for Jordan. In terms of counter-terrorism Jordan has an effective and robust system that has proved to be efficient in reducing or eliminating the terrorist threat. However, the region is increasingly attracting international jihadists due to the protracted conflict in Syria and the situation in Iraq and beyond.

The fight against terrorism, violent extremism, radicalisation and inter/intra-religious intolerance are common goals. The EU and Jordan benefit from working closely and exchanging experiences to tackle these phenomena, focusing on prevention and response and abiding with the rule of law. The EU and Jordan will continue to engage in a broad and comprehensive approach on security matters, both bilaterally and in regional and international fora; on specific crises such as Syria as well as on global issues (counter-radicalisation).

The EU and Jordan have agreed at the EU-Jordan CT/Enhanced Security workshop of 15 March 2016 to take work forward in three domains: countering violent extremism; countering the financing of terrorism; aviation and border security. In addition, under the umbrella of the Middle-East regional Secretariat of the EU Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative, hosted in Amman, the establishment of a regional training centre in Jordan is being funded.

The EU will invest in the analysis of the underlying vulnerabilities and drivers of radicalisation and has allocated EUR 10 million to support the Government of Jordan's efforts to counter violent extremism. Jordan is encouraged to participate in relevant 'counter-radicalisation' calls under the EU Research and Innovation Programme Horizon 2020.

Further financial support and thematic expertise are available. Appropriate actions may include improving inter-community dialogue, creation of economic opportunities, housing, and support to actors in a position to counter extremist narratives. This would be an important step in fighting the common threat of terrorism more effectively.

The EU and Jordan will sustain their partnership in fostering understanding and stability at global and regional level. Beyond actions in view of countering radicalisation, regional science diplomacy initiatives will be continued such as 'SESAME' (*Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East*), hosted by Jordan. 'PRIMA' (*Partnership for Research and innovation in the Mediterranean Area*) is another such initiative. It is expected to mobilise joint research on two of the most urgent challenges to the Euro-Mediterranean area: the efficiency and sustainability of food production and water provision.

In the area of disaster risk management, the EU and Jordan will explore the option to conclude a bilateral arrangement on civil protection. Within the framework of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the EU and Jordan are also committed to strengthening cooperation in the area of disaster risk management, notably through exchange of lessons, joint trainings and the potential development of a regional training hub, capacity building on disaster prevention and preparedness including the identification and assessment of risks.

7. Mobility and Migration

On the 9th October 2014, the EU signed a Mobility Partnership (MP) with Jordan. The Mobility Partnership is a set of agreed political commitments undertaken by the EU, 16 participating Member States and Jordan and is the outcome of an EU-Jordan Dialogue that started in December 2013. It provides a coherent framework for actions in the area of migration, mobility and security and contains a number of actions in an Annex identified by all parties to implement the MP. The main challenge ahead is to ensure a full and effective implementation of the MP.

Visa facilitation towards the EU (with a concomitant Readmission Agreement) is an important objective for EU-Jordan relations and for enhancing mobility and people-to-people contact across the territories of the two sides. Equally readmission of irregular migrants is also important for orderly management of migration flows. Negotiations for agreements between the EU and Jordan on visa facilitation and readmission will start simultaneously in autumn 2016.

Under the EU-Jordan Compact, development impacts of migration and mobility are pursued, including the potential of diaspora for economic development, 'brain circulation' schemes and through increased regional and international exchanges of students and economic actors.

8. Justice and political reform, democratic elections and human rights

The EU and Jordan will continue to cooperate on strengthening the judiciary system in Jordan and increasing its accessibility. Jordan is committed to improving the functioning of the justice system and to ensure judicial independence, as demonstrated through recent legislative reforms such as the Judicial Independence Law and the Juvenile Justice Law. Jordan has made progress in the electronic notification and interconnectivity system and provided substantive training programmes for judges.

The EU, through budget support and technical assistance, provides support to the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Training Institute, and the Judicial Council. Jordan and the EU are strongly committed to continue to work towards reducing the use of pre-trial detention, increasing legal aid especially for vulnerable groups, and reducing recidivism through the use of alternative sanctions and post-care schemes.

Jordan, by enacting legislation on a new electoral framework, decentralisation, municipalities, and political parties has confirmed its commitment to continue with political reform, as part of efforts to advance on its path towards a parliamentary government with enhanced political participation.

The EU is committed to continuing supporting Jordan's efforts to strengthen democratic governance. The EU will continue to provide support to the effective functioning of key democratic institutions, in particular the Parliament and the International Election Commission.

The promotion of and respect for human rights is a cornerstone of the EU-Jordan cooperation, and is reflected through regular dialogue in multilateral and bilateral frameworks, as well as specific actions including in support of civil society, pluralistic media, gender equality and women's rights.

Jordan's National Plan for Human Rights 2016-25 is among the benchmarks for EU-Jordan engagement, and so are Jordan's international commitments (made through international conventions and UN platforms, such as the Universal Peer Review).

Way forward

The EU-Jordan Compact priority actions will be taken forward in policy and thematic dialogues. Commitments and review mechanisms foreseen under the EU-Jordan and International Compact will be mutually compatible and reinforcing.

Funding will come from a variety of EU budgetary instruments and be aimed at actions in Jordan implemented with State and local authorities, EU Member State agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations and UN and other International Organisation. Funding will include amongst other budget support as well as further macro-financial assistance and concessional financing, if criteria are met. The EU Regional Trust Fund for response to the Syria crisis (Madad Fund) is available to provide support to Jordan for the Syrian refugees and affected host communities in the form of grants. The Jordanian authorities are regularly consulted on the process and proposed actions and are encouraged to submit proposals for financing. They are invited to attend the Board meetings of the Madad fund.

Addendum 1: Jordan, EU Commitments

Jordan Commitments	EU Commitments
Enhancing macro-economic stability (including objectives of International Compact) <i>Review mechanism: economic dialogues, International Compact monitoring</i>	
1) Maintain macro-economic stability and work for the adoption of an Extended Fund Facility programme with the IMF. 2) Develop a sound investment programme with limited impact on the debt burden and in view of sustaining growth, stability, job creation	Bilateral a) Support through a new programme of Macro-financial assistance over the period 2016-17 conditional on financial arrangement with IMF. Beyond this MFA, commitment to looking into follow-on macro-financial support should the situation require and formal modalities permit. b) Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) makes available significant financial resources at concessional terms for large scale investment / infrastructure projects;
Private sector development, business climate, trade and investment, job creation (including objectives of International Compact) <i>Review Mechanism: relevant Sub-Committees and/or thematic meetings, Association Council, International Compact monitoring</i>	
1) Strengthen the framework for bilateral trade and investment (ex: DCFTA, ACAA). 2) Improve the business environment (legislative and regulatory framework) enabling investment, economic growth, and job creation; encouraging entrepreneurship and public-private partnership 3) Establish operational one-stop shops for investors	Bilateral a) Launch negotiations for an enhanced free trade agreement and provide relevant support to facilitate their implementation b) Expedite preparations to launch negotiations of an Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA) to enable Jordanian products of selected sectors to enter the EU market without additional technical controls.

Jordan Commitments	EU Commitments
4) Promote utilisation by Jordan companies of the existing trade benefits born from the existing Free Trade Agreement between EU and Jordan	c) Support the Government of Jordan in its work to improve the business environment, innovation and the investment climate
5) Enhance support to companies (export market) in view of meeting European / international quality standards.	d) Assist the Government of Jordan and private sector to upgrade the competitiveness and quality of their products to facilitate compliance with international standards and boost exports (e.g. to set up a regional hub for food safety, including laboratories for monitoring sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards).
6) Establish an attractive system for investment in designated zones and to allocate residence / work permits to Syrian refugees (equivalent to at least 15 % of jobs in production facilities in 18 designated economic zones and industrial areas to go to Syrian refugees for the first and second year; then 25 % from the third year) with the overall target of reaching about 200 000 jobs for Syrian refugees in Jordan, as per International Compact). Third party monitoring (International Labour Organization, ILO)	e) Provide support to Business and Investors' Conference in Jordan
7) Scale-up labour-intensive approaches that employ both Syrians and Jordanians	Syrian refugees
8) Facilitate the administrative status of Syrian refugees to enable their access to employment and basic services, and capacity to establish a business within and outside camps	a) Temporarily relax rules of origin regime for period of 10 years, for specific products and in 18 designated economic zones and industrial areas, with created jobs benefiting both Syrian refugees and Jordanian citizens and consider to further extending Rule of Origin derogations once the target of 200 000 jobs for refugees is achieved, under control of third party monitoring (ILO).
9) Approve a national policy for tackling the informal labour market (in line with ILO recommendations)	b) Facilitate access to credit by using a differentiated approach: i) European and international financial institutions to establish credit lines to be managed by Jordanian financial institutions; ii) Provide credit, seed funding and support to micro, small and medium enterprises that employ both Syrians and Jordanians; iii) Support micro-credit mechanisms.
10) Strengthen the economic empowerment and participation of youth and women	c) European Investment Bank (EIB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) increase concessional financing in line with their respective mandates
11) Organise a Business and Investors' Conference in Jordan	

Quality Education and Training for Social Inclusion and Development (including objectives of International Compact)

Review mechanisms: thematic meetings, International Compact monitoring

1) Increase labour market oriented education and increase access to quality education and reinforce the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) Council regulatory framework	Bilateral
2) Support policies towards matching skills and labour market needs; improving academy-industry cooperation and development of students' employability skills	a) Increase the number of people from disadvantaged segments of society benefiting from trainings between 2016 and 2019
3) Foster social inclusion by increasing the number of people in education and training and other active labour market measures, in particular women, youth and people with disabilities	b) Increase funding through budget support to the Ministry of Labour to allow for the provision of pro-active labour market services
	c) Sustain commitments until finalisation of agreed school constructions
	d) Increase funding for higher and technical education for students from the Syrian refugee community and disadvantaged Jordanians

Jordan Commitments	EU Commitments
4) Scale up public education provision to 190 000 Syrian refugees at primary and secondary level in the school year 2016-2017, while safeguarding quality of education	e) Increase opportunities under the Erasmus+ programmes aimed at: i) facilitating the mobility of students, staff, young people, youth workers, volunteers between Jordan and Europe; ii) modernising higher education institutions in Jordan through cooperation projects.
5) Accelerating Access to Quality Formal Education to Syrian refugees and disadvantaged Jordanians	f) Promote brain circulation schemes, mobility of students and researchers under Horizon 2020
6) Provide access to vocational training for Syrians and to tertiary/higher education opportunities for all vulnerable youth (Jordanian and Syrian) will be increased.	Syrian refugees Increase funding through budget support to cover incremental expenditure for teachers, text books, school fees and operational costs; as well as support to the extension of school facilities for Syrian pupils

Sustainable use and management of natural resources

Review Mechanism sub-committee meetings, thematic consultations

1) Enhance coordination in view of sustainable waste water management	Bilateral
2) Energy efficiency and renewable energy: attain reduction of energy use by 2020 by 20 % and improve contribution of renewables in electricity generation to 15 % at least	a) Budget and Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) support for Renewable Energy and sustainable use of limited natural resources
3) Enhance the research and innovation efforts in renewable energy, water and waste management	b) Support for capacity building and training in view of developing appropriate expertise
	c) Support for energy efficiency programmes, including in view of creating jobs
	d) Support for research and innovation cooperation in renewable energy and energy efficiency
	e) Facilitate the establishment of regional energy markets

Strengthening cooperation on stability and security including Counter-Terrorism (CT)

Review Mechanisms: CT Dialogue, Sub-Committees and/or thematic meetings, Association Council

1) Foster inter-departmental cooperation and facilitate international donor coordination in view of furthering implementing rule of law based CT/CVE (countering violent extremism) strategies	Bilateral
2) Further intensify cooperation on prevention of youth radicalisation and de-radicalisation initiatives, including through education and job creation programmes	a) Continue support to Jordan's efforts to prevent and counter radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorism.
3) Commit to strategic CT cooperation and dialogue with the EU	b) Expand cooperation on aviation security, judicial cooperation, border management; support to fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism
	c) Security/Counter Terrorism: cooperation amongst other with EU and Member State specialised agencies

Jordan Commitments	EU Commitments
4) Disaster Management: Reinforce Inter-ministerial coordination; Strengthen training of civil defence officers in the field of civil protection and disaster risk management and grant appropriate resources; enhance the capacity of the National Centre for Security and Crisis Management to act as a regional hub for training and exercises; awareness raising in local communities.	d) Disaster Management: Support strengthening early warning, prevention and preparedness capacity and offer closer partnership to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Well-Managed Refugee, Migration and Mobility Policies

Review Mechanism: Mobility Partnership and/or relevant Sub-Committees, Association Council

The EU and Jordan signed a Mobility Partnership in October 2014. They agreed to implement the mutual political commitments contained therein and all the actions in the related Annex, in line with the following priorities identified:

- Promote well-managed legal migration and mobility
- Strengthening the capacity of the relevant Jordanian authorities to manage borders and prevent irregular migration
- Strengthening the nexus between migration and development
- Enhancing the protection of migrants in accordance with international obligations.

The EU and Jordan commit to giving a stronger push towards the implementation of the Mobility Partnership focusing primarily on the actions in the Annex, with the knowledge that the Annex is a living document that can be updated with time as long as still in line with the political commitments of the Mobility Partnership.

Justice and political reform, democratic elections and human rights

Review Mechanisms: UN human rights mechanism, Human Rights Dialogues, political dialogues, Association Council

1) Further developments towards an independent judiciary	Bilateral
2) Improved access to legal aid	a) Budget support for the reform of the justice sector
3) Continuing political reforms, with the aim to ensure Jordan's long-term stability and democratic governance.	b) Capacity building and monitoring and impact assessments support
4) Strengthen the role of democratic institutions	c) Support to Parliament, and for actions in support of political parties
5) Continue with the organisation of democratic elections	d) Support to Independent Election Commission
6) Enhance mechanisms for civil society participation in a number of pilot sectors	e) EU Election Observation Missions (upon invitation by Jordan)
7) Implementation of National Plan for Human Rights 2016-25	f) Continued support to Government programmes and non-governmental initiatives for the promotion and respect of human rights, along the EU global priorities on human rights and in support of Government of Jordan's Human Rights Agenda 2016-25
8) Promotion of and respect for human rights, including women's rights and women's participation in public life	g) Continued support for gender equality and human rights, including on the basis of the Gender Action Plan
9) Implementation of commitments and obligations under international and national human rights law	
10) Framework sustaining pluralistic media	

Addendum 2: Benchmarks

The following quantitative benchmarks are proposed to monitor progress in the implementation of the EU-Jordan compact. Monitoring will occur on a regular basis and at least once a year, in the context of the foreseen review mechanisms and the meetings related to the bilateral cooperation between the EU and Jordan.

Jordan commitments	EU commitments
— 50 000 jobs for Syrian refugees by end 2016; 75 000 by end 2017; 100 000 by end 2018, provided there is sufficient demand for working permits — Education: public and free of charge education is provided to at least 140 000 Syrian children in 2016 and to at least 190 000 children at the end of 2017	Bilateral Overall a minimum of EUR 747 million of new funding is committed in 2016 and 2017, including: — Macro-Financial Assistance loan of EUR 200 million, provided pre-conditions are met — EUR 108 million humanitarian assistance 2016-17 Syrian refugees The EU applies simplified Rules of Origin requirements to Jordan exports towards the EU at the following conditions: — 10 years duration — in 18 designated economic zones and industrial areas.

