

7 yr “covenant with many”

- Dan 9:27 And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week: and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease, and for the overspreading of abominations he shall make [it] desolate, even until the consummation, and that determined shall be poured upon the desolate.

European Neighborhood Policy

- A “7 yr treaty with many” that goes into effect January 1, 2007. This treaty will open the door for the EU to ensure “Peace & Security” in the Middle East


7 yr treaty (2007-2013)– European Neighborhood Policy - ENP

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/world/enp/pdf/strategy/Strategy_Paper_EN.pdf - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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 COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 12.5.2004
COM(2004) 373 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION

European Neighbourhood Policy

STRATEGY PAPER

{SEC(2004) 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570}

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

With its historic enlargement earlier this month, the European Union has taken a big step forward in promoting security and prosperity on the European continent. EU enlargement also means that the external borders of the Union have changed. We have acquired new neighbours and have come closer to old ones. These circumstances have created both opportunities and challenges. The European Neighbourhood Policy is a response to this new situation. It will also support efforts to realise the objectives of the European Security Strategy.

In March 2003 the Commission presented its Communication “Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A new Framework for relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours”¹, following a joint letter to the Council by the High Representative Mr Javier Solana and Commissioner Patten in August 2002.

In June 2003 the Council welcomed this Communication as a good basis for developing a new range of policies towards these countries, defined overall goals and principles and identified possible incentives. The Thessaloniki European Council in June 2003 endorsed the Council conclusions and looked forward to the work to be undertaken by the Council and Commission in putting together the various elements of these policies.

In July 2003 the Commission tabled a Communication “Paving the Way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument”² and established a Wider Europe Task Force and a Wider Europe Inter-Service Group. In October 2003, the Council “invited the Commission with the contribution where appropriate of the High Representative to present in the light of the

The European Neighbourhood Instrument

In its proposal for the financial perspective **2007-2013**, the Commission includes the new European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) as one of the six financial instruments that should operate in the area of external relations after 2006.

The European Neighbourhood Instrument will complement assistance provided under the existing financial instruments or their successors, and will focus specifically on cross-border

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cooperation and related activities. The Commission intends to come forward with a draft regulation as part of its package of proposals for financial instruments which will operate in the next financial perspective.

The July 2003 Communication sets out three alternatives to be considered for the

The Commission invites the Council to approve the orientations contained in the present Communication and to draw up conclusions on the way to carry this initiative forward, addressing the substance of potential action plans and the countries with which they should be drawn up, bearing in mind the commitment to shared values.

On this basis, the Commission, with the Presidency and the High Representative, will take contact with the partner countries concerned, with a view to completing Actions Plans with them before the end of July 2004. Member States will be kept fully informed of the development of these consultations.

The Commissions recommends that the relevant Association and Cooperation Councils be invited to endorse the Actions Plans.

Monitoring the fulfilment of the Action Plans will take place within the institutions of the relevant Association or Partnership and Cooperation Agreements.

On the basis of its assessment of the results of this monitoring process and of information provided by partners, the Commission, with the contribution of the High Representative on issues related to political co-operation and the CFSP, will present a **mid-term** review of progress achieved within two years and a further review within three years of the formal approval of each Action Plan.

- **Dan 8:9** And out of one of them came forth a little horn, which waxed exceeding great, **toward the south, and toward the east,** and toward the pleasant [land].

- **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI): (€11 967 million)**
- **This instrument covers countries targeted by the European Neighbourhood Policy i.e. the countries of the south and eastern Mediterranean, the Western NIS and the countries of the southern Caucasus.**
- **This instrument will also support the EU's strategic partnership with Russia.**
- **It aims to build, together with partner countries, a secure, stable and prosperous neighbourhood on the basis of shared values and common interests, thus preventing the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours.**

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/213&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr>

European Neighbourhood Policy

[[edit](#)]

Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA), Country Report (CR), ENP Action Plan (AP)

- [Morocco](#), AA 2000, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adoption - Feb 2005 by the EU, July 2005 by Morocco
- [Algeria](#), AA 2005, CR under development
- [Tunisia](#), AA 1998, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adoption - Feb 2005 by the EU, July 2005 by Tunisia
- [Libya](#) - recent changes in Libya policies may allow for starting of some cooperation
- [Egypt](#), AA 2004, CR March 2005, AP under development
- [Jordan](#), AA 2002, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adoption - Feb 2005 by the EU, January 2005 by Jordan
- [Lebanon](#), AA 2006, CR March 2005, AP under development
- [Syria](#) - AA signature by the [EU Council](#) pending Syria co-operation with the [UN Investigation Commission](#)
- [Israel](#), AA 2000, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adopted - Feb 2005 by the EU, April 2005 by Israel
- [Palestinian Authority](#), AA 1997 (provisional), CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adoption - Feb 2005 by the EU, May 2005 by PA
- [Moldova](#), PCA 1998, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adopted - Feb 2005 by the EU and Moldova
- [Ukraine](#), PCA 1998, CR May 2004, AP End 2004, AP adopted - Feb 2005 by the EU and Ukraine
- [Georgia](#), PCA 1999, CR March 2005, AP under development
- [Armenia](#), PCA 1999, CR March 2005, AP under development
- [Azerbaijan](#), PCA 1999, CR March 2005, AP under development
- [Belarus](#) - EU considers the Belarus authorities too undemocratic
- [Russia](#) - opted to cooperate through the formation of [EU-Russia Common Spaces](#) instead of the ENP.
- [Kazakhstan](#) - the Kazakh Foreign Ministry has expressed interest in the [ENP](#) [2] . Some [MEPs](#) also discussed Kazakhstan's inclusion in the ENP [3] .

sources: [4] , [5] , ENP official page [6]

EU Agreements with third states

[[edit](#)]

Agreements with [FTA](#) provisions

[[edit](#)]

- [Algeria](#) AA (2005)
- [Croatia](#) SAA (2005)

- Working together with the EU, on a bilateral basis and as a member of the Quartet, with the aim of reaching a comprehensive settlement of the Israeli/Palestinian conflict and a permanent two-state solution with Israel and a Palestinian state living side by side in peace and security, in accordance with the Roadmap, and the obligations of the parties set out in it
- Supporting efforts by the PA to dismantle all terrorist capabilities and infrastructure; and ensuring a complete and unconditional cessation of terrorist activities and violence
- While recognising Israel's right of self-defence, the importance of adherence to international law, and the need to preserve the perspective of a viable comprehensive settlement, minimising the impact of security and counter-terrorism measures on the civilian population, facilitate the secure and safe movement of civilians and goods, safeguarding, to the maximum possible, property, institutions and infrastructure
- Improving economic and social conditions for all populations
- Further improving access and co-ordination to facilitate the implementation and delivery of humanitarian and other forms of assistance and facilitate the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure
- Pursuing efforts to support and facilitate reforms, transparency, accountability and democratic governance in the Palestinian Authority, and the consolidation of all security services; promote a climate conducive to the resumption of co-operation in all areas

EU - Syria Action Plan

http://www.delsyr.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_syria/eu_syr_association_agreement.htm

EU & Syria: EU-Syria Association Agreement - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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 the European Commission's Delegation to Syria

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EU-Syria Association Agreement

- [Towards an EU-Syria Association Agreement](#)
- [Structure of the envisaged Association Agreement](#)
- [Potential impact of a EU-Syria Association Agreement](#)

Towards an EU-Syria Association Agreement

Association Agreements form an integral part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership launched in November 1995 at Barcelona by the EU and 12 Mediterranean Partners. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - also known as the "Barcelona Process" - is implemented along two complementary tracks: the regional dimension, which consists of Euro-Mediterranean programmes, networks and activities (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership); and the bilateral dimension which takes the dual form of Association Agreements (see below) and of EU support to economic reform processes (for Syria click EU- Projects in Syria).

The European Union has started to negotiate an Association Agreement with Syria in May 1998. The Association Agreement will replace the Co-operation Agreement signed in 1977. The EU offer is along the same line as the Association Agreements already concluded, in chronological order, with Tunisia, Israel, Morocco, the PLO on behalf of the Palestinian Authority, Jordan, and Egypt, Lebanon and Algeria.

Content

All the Association Agreements share the same basic structure and content.

a. Political Dialogue and Respect for Human Rights

They establish a regular political dialogue between the parties to foster a better understanding on international issues. At the same time, they stipulate that the relations between the parties are based on respect of democratic principles and fundamental human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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EU - Lebanon Action Plan

http://www.dellbn.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_lebanon/points.htm

Main points of the Association Agreement - Delegation of the European Commission in Lebanon - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Delegation of the European Commission

to the Republic of Lebanon

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EU & Lebanon

EU/Lebanon Association Agreement

Main points

In order to understand the Association Agreement, it is necessary to be acquainted with the objectives of the Partnership between Europe and the Mediterranean. A free trade area in a context of shared prosperity could not be established but within the context of a close cooperation in many complementary fields. The economic development depends on the modernisation of this sector and of its supporting structures. It will not be viable unless it is associated to a balanced and sustainable social development. The [stability and security](#) will then ensure the perpetuity of this area.

"The different cooperation chapters that form the Association Agreement are intended to prepare for the changes and to support the reforms necessary to achieve these objectives. The Agreement, initialed on 10 January 2002 in Brussels, was signed on 17 June 2002 in Luxembourg. On 2 December 2002, the Lebanese Parliament authorised the Lebanese Government to ratify the Association Agreement. On 16 January 2003, the European Parliament ratified the Agreement that still has to be ratified by the Parliaments of the European Union Member States".

The [political dialogue](#) is an absolute requirement for the cooperation as it aims to establish peace, stability and security in the Mediterranean region. On the long run, this dialogue will serve the perpetuity of the area of shared prosperity.

The free movement of goods represents the basis element of market economy as it lies within the scope of the gradual establishment of a

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EU - Palestinians Action Plan

http://www.delwbg.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_palestine/peace-process.htm

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European Commission Technical Assistance office
for the West Bank & Gaza Strip

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Overview of EU Relations with the Palestinians

- [EU's position on the Middle East conflict](#)
- [History / Background](#)
- [Who's involved and how?](#)
- [Support to the Middle East Peace Process](#)

1. EU's Position on the Middle East Conflict

The European Union is firmly committed to the objective of two States, Israel and a viable and democratic Palestinian State, living side by side in **peace and security** in the framework of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, as laid out in the [road map PDF](#). In this context, a fair solution should be found to the complex issue of Jerusalem, and a just, viable and agreed settlement of the Palestinian refugee issue.

The European Union sees a need to address political, economic/humanitarian and security issues simultaneously. While reform of Palestinian institutions is undoubtedly an important contribution to the peace process and fully supported by the EU, it cannot be regarded as condition for moving on politically. Progress can only be achieved provided the Palestinians can be confident that their institution-building efforts will lead to a viable and functioning state based on democratic principles. Reform and institution-building are a Palestinian enterprise and must come from within.

The peace process and the stability of the region cannot be hostage to terrorism and violence. Terrorist attacks against Israel have no justification whatsoever. The EU strongly condemns all terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians and recognises Israel's right to protect its

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