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| **MINISTERS’ DEPUTIES** | CM Documents | **CM(2019)67-addfinal** | 30 April 2019 |

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| **129th Session of the Committee of Ministers**  **(Helsinki, 16-17 May 2019)**  **Joint Programmes between the Council of Europe and the European Union in 2018 – Information document** |

1. **GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS**
2. Pursuing their common goals with regard to the promotion of democratic values, respect for human rights and the rule of law in Europe and beyond, the Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Union (EU) continued to strengthen their co-operation through Joint Programmes (JP).
3. In terms of on-going programmes, 2018 was a stable year due the new level of quality in JP co-operation achieved as a consequence of the 2014 Statement of Intent, which was the key to increasing the volume of co-operation whilst reducing the number of contracts (statistical analysis is presented in Section II). Co-operation thus becomes more predictable and entails less contractual work.
4. This resulted in the operation of three large-scale multiannual multi-country programmes (Partnership for Good Governance, Horizontal Facility and South Programme), which are implemented in the EU Eastern Partnership area, the EU Enlargement region and the Southern Neighbourhood respectively. These programmes (also known as “regional programmatic facilities”) have largely dominated the co-operation landscape in their specific regions. They are complemented by thematic regional or country-specific programmes. Particular importance is given to effective co-ordination among the key stakeholders of these complex programmes in order to ensure efficient implementation, while allowing flexibility in response to emerging needs and contributing to ownership and sustainability. Constant information exchange and synergies have been ensured between stakeholders, in particular with the relevant EUDelegations, and co-ordination with other international actors has been secured.
5. The positive effects of these facilities have been acknowledged and their subsequent phases have been prepared, building on the results of previous interventions (main achievements of facilities’ implementation are presented in Section III).
6. An emerging trend to be reported was the appearance, in 2018, of the facilities’ spinoffs in the form of sizable country-specific programmes. This reflects the dynamics of adjustment between consolidated core programmatic regional frameworks and individual country-based programmes to ensure in-depth interventions in specific areas. The trend was perceptible in particular in the EU Eastern Partnership Area (where negotiations on new multi-strand programme in Ukraine have started) and in the Southern Neighbourhood (where negotiations on two new large programmes in Tunisia were concluded before the end of 2018; for more information, see Section III).
7. Therefore, one of the highlights of JP co-operation to report for 2018 is the reinforcement of new programme negotiations. The following developments are also particularly noteworthy:

* acceleration of negotiations on programme proposals for Turkey (three new programmes were signed and launched in 2018, for more information, see Section III);
* conclusion of negotiations and launch of the project “Co-operation in the implementation of the Russian Federation National Action Strategy for Women”, the first JP in the Russian Federation since the end of 2015. The Programme was presented at the “Women’s Forum” organised by the Federation Council of the Russian Federation and the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States in September 2018 in Saint Petersburg. The Programme will contribute to promoting women’s participation in public and political decision-making and to prevent and combat violence against women in line with the CoE [Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023](https://rm.coe.int/prems-093618-gbr-gender-equality-strategy-2023-web-a5/16808b47e1);
* launch of negotiations on a large multi-strand programme for Central Asia in the area of Rule of Law (for more information, see Section III);
* increased co-operation with the European Commission’s Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS), whose mandate is to assist EU Member States in strengthening their capacity to implement administrative and structural reforms. In 2018, the co-operation with SRSS was boosted both by individual projects (three projects were signed and three more were being contracted) and, more importantly, by the principle agreement to elaborate a structured co-operation framework, which would allow better planning and predictability. This development is particularly significant as it illustrates an increasingly acknowledged relevance of CoE expertise to the reform agenda of CoE member States which are also members of the EU. For now, co-operation with SRSS comprises small to medium-scale country-specific technical assistance projects, upon request by the EU member State concerned. It currently covers such areas of CoE expertise as efficiency and modernisation of justice, local governance and children rights.

1. In 2018, the CoE continued the large-scale upgrade of its project management capability. The CoE Project Management Methodology (PMM) was further developed and relevant trainings were provided to a large number of staff on a variety of issues. The transversal dimensions were further strengthened, in particular with regard to the human rights approach, gender mainstreaming[[1]](#footnote-1) and support to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The [*CoE Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023*](https://rm.coe.int/strategy-en-2018-2023/16807b58eb) and [*Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit for Co-operation Projects*](https://www.coe.int/en/web/project-management-methodology/tools) in 2018 helped to take the gender dimension into account at all stages of co-operation activities, both in the Organisation and by national partners and beneficiaries.

**II. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

1. Fifty-two Joints Programmes were in operation in 2018, with the **Cumulative** **Budgetary Envelope** (CBE)[[2]](#footnote-2) amounting to **€154.8 million** and **Annual Budgetary Envelope** (ABE prorated)[[3]](#footnote-3) equalling **€42 million** (the list of programmes is presented in Appendix I). The aggregated EU-CoE co-financing ratio corresponded to 84.9% against 15.1%. The **Annual Receipts** under JPs registered between 1 January and 31 December 2018 amounted to **€27 million**, representing 47% of the total annual receipts from all extra-budgetary contributions. The EU remains the largest external donor to CoE co-operation activities. In addition to the traditional JP co-operation, the EU made voluntary contributions of €2.2 million.

1. Twenty-two **new JPs**, totalling **€54.6 million** have seen their negotiation completed in 2018 which is a record figure, compared to previous years. It should be noted that bulk of this financial envelope corresponds to the programmes contracted at the end of 2018 with start of implementation in 2019 (list of corresponding programmes is presented in Appendix II). Hence, the record volume of newly contracted programmes has not affected other statistical parameters of 2018 in any significant way.[[4]](#footnote-4)
2. Overall, the financial volume of JP co-operation remained stable. The drop in Annual Receipts can be attributed to the absorption level of on-going programmes and payment schedules.
3. The charts below show the evolution of the global financial volume, the annual pro-rated envelope and the EU shares, over the last decade.

1. **Geographical distribution:**

* In line with a long-standing trend, the bulk of the JP co-operation and assistance (67.4% of CBE 2018) continued to be channelled to **South-East Europe, Turkey, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus.** In both the Western Balkans and the Eastern Partnership (EaP), the EU-CoE geographical facilities became the main vehicle of JP co-operation. In South-East Europe, the geographical facility was complemented by three sizable regional programmes, addressing freedom of expression/freedom of media (JUFREX), Roma inclusion\* (ROMACTED) and cybercrime (iPROCEEDS). Two country-specific programmes were signed (one in Azerbaijan in the field of penitentiary reform and another one in Serbia on human resources management in local self-government) and negotiations on a new multi-strand programme in Ukraine are to be reported. However, overall, individual country-specific JPs remain a relatively marginal phenomenon in both regions. Turkey is covered by the EU pre-accession financial instrument and benefits predominantly from country-specific JPs.
* JP co-operation with non-member States continued to increase (12.3% of CBE 2018) in the context of the CoE Policy towards neighbouring regions. In the **South Neighbourhood**, along with the South Programme III, launched in March 2018, and the regional programme to reinforce the national capacities against cybercrime (Cybercrime@South), two new sizable JPs for Tunisia were signed at the end of 2018, in support for national judicial system and independent constitutional bodies. The global volume of programmes in support for reforms in **Central Asia** remained stable, with on-going programmes heading to completion. Negotiations on a new Rule of Law programme for Central Asia have advanced.

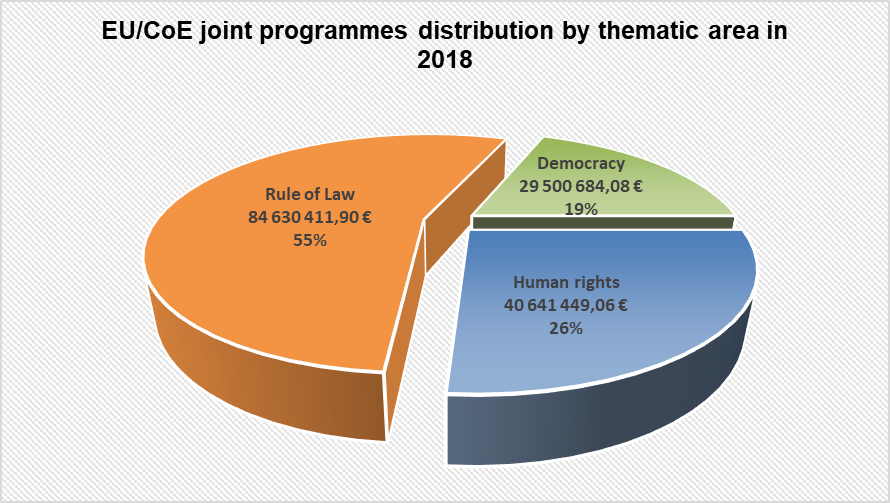
\* The term “Roma and Travellers” is used at the Council of Europe to encompass the wide diversity of the groups covered by the work of the Council of Europe in this field: on the one hand a) Roma, Sinti/Manush, Calé, Kaale, Romanichals, Boyash/Rudari; b) Balkan Egyptians (Egyptians and Ashkali); c) Eastern groups (Dom, Lom and Abdal); and, on the other hand, groups such as Travellers, Yenish, and the populations designated under the administrative term “Gens du voyage”, as well as persons who identify themselves as Gypsies. The present is an explanatory footnote, not a definition of Roma and/or Travellers.

* The financial volume of JPs targeted at **EU member States** also continued to increase (8.1% of CBE 2018). This co-operation includes *inter alia* the “HELP in EU” programme, the HELP-based “Radicalisation Prevention” programme, programmes supporting Roma inclusion\* (JUSTROM, ROMACT, Inclusive Schools), as well as several country-specific projects (in partnership with SRSS) which support modernisation and efficiency of justice, children rights and local governance. Building on the existing co-operation with SRSS, a more structured co-operation framework is being developed and is expected to be launched in 2019. In addition, the EU Member States have also been involved in a number of **thematic multilateral programmes** (such as, the programme “Intercultural Learning Exchange through Global Education, Networking and Dialogue”, managed by the North-South Centre), the global volume of which has slightly decreased (12.2% of CBE 2018).

1. The chart below shows the geographical distribution of JPs in 2018.
2. **In terms of thematic distribution** (thematic distribution within programmatic facilities included),the trends of the last year remained unchanged**:**

* **Programmes of the Rule of Law** pillar continued to prevail in number and volume, accounting for 55% of CBE 2018. This category covered a wide range of thematic sectors of the Rule of Law pillar, including anti-corruption/ anti-money-laundering, fight against cybercrime, judicial and penitentiary reforms, assistance activities of the Venice Commission, information society/internet governance and integrity in sports.
* The share of **the Human Rights** pillar’s programmes remained stable, equalling 26% of CBE 2018. About two thirds of funding in this category was channelled into enhancing the effectiveness of the ECHR system at national and European level; the remainder was attributed to programmes in the field of Roma\* inclusion, equality, anti-discrimination, national minorities’ rights and children rights.
* The share of the **Democracy** pillar’s programmesincreased to 19% of CBE 2018, as a consequence of successful fund-raising efforts in 2017-2018. The bulk of Democracy programmes fall under Education for Democracy and Democratic Governance.

1. The chart below shows the thematic distribution of JPs in 2018:



1. In terms of **funding instruments,** the bulk of JP co-operation is funded through the EU instruments of external action (with high preponderance of the Instrument of Pre-accession and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (74.7% of CBE 2018)). A number of other funding programmes and instruments were involved, none exceeding 10% individually.

**III. ACHIEVEMENTS OF JOINT PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION**

1. This section presents, in brief, the achievements of JP co-operation, with a particular focus on the Programmatic Facilities and the programmes in EU member States, in Turkey and in Central Asia.
2. Following the 2014 Statement of Intent on co-operation between the European Commission and the CoE, implementation of strategic co-operation frameworks has continued through Regional Programmatic Facilities, covering the EU Enlargement Region, the Eastern Partnership and Southern Mediterranean countries. These partnerships, aimed at ensuring predictable and flexible long-term engagement through reinforced upstream co-ordination on assistance to partner countries, have allowed for a result-oriented focus and led to measurable achievements.
3. **Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey (“Horizontal Facility”):**

* The Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey (€25 million,[[5]](#footnote-5) implementation period: May 2016 - May 2019) covers such areas as justice, fight against corruption, organised crime and economic crime, anti-discrimination and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups and trafficking in human beings, linked to relevant EU accession priorities. The Horizontal Facility is a flexible co-operation tool with a multi-stakeholder’s approach, which provides programmatic support to beneficiaries in addressing the recommendations of CoE monitoring bodies in the areas mentioned above. A non-exhaustive list of the results which have been achieved so far includes:
* **In the field of prisons and police,** support provided to national reforms has resulted in the adoption, in October 2018, of all laws providing for the setting-up of an independent oversight mechanism in North Macedonia. In Kosovo\*\*, standard operating procedures on the provision of health care in prisons

were improved, including training for staff; implementation of these improved procedures is underway, contributing to better healthcare protection in prisons.

* **In the field of the judiciary,** work with the Constitutional Court in North Macedonia contributed to changes in its practice concerning the holding of public hearings in cases related to freedom of expression in line with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). In Montenegro, in 2018, the Constitutional Court issued an important judgment finding violations of principles of effective investigation in a case of ill-treatment which demonstrated a high level of “ownership” of Montenegrin judges of European standards and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) case-law. In Albania, the State Advocate Law was amended on 22 November 2018, reinforcing domestic capacity to effectively execute ECtHR judgments and thus bring Albanian legislation closer to the European standards. Support to Montenegro for developing an effective system for the evaluation of judges’ performance continued with around 15% of judges having been evaluated so far.
* Actions undertaken in the areas of **fight against corruption, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism** have also led to concrete results. For example, in Montenegro, monitoring political and electoral campaign funding was improved through a newly developed methodology applied by the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption during the local elections in 2018. The methodology helps detect and process irregularities in electoral campaign funding, thus making the monitoring more efficient.

* Support provided in the fields of **anti-discrimination and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups** in Bosnia and Herzegovina has achieved a progress through facilitating dialogue between the Ombudsman Institution and more than 50 public institutions at central, regional and municipal level, resulting in enhanced implementation of the Institution’s recommendations. In Albania, attitudes towards bullying in schools have improved as direct impact of campaigning. While 21 November was declared “anti-bullying day”, pilot schools developed specific action plans and started their implementation during the 2018/2019 school year. Efforts were made to better monitor and to improve the referral systems regarding cases of bullying at school.
* In the area of **trafficking in human beings**, 40% of the labour inspectors in Serbia were trained in human trafficking issues. In North Macedonia, steps were taken towards establishing a State compensation Fund accessible to victims of human trafficking. The establishment of such a fund was included in the Strategy for the Justice Sector Reform and the Action Plan 2019 of the Ministry of Justice.
* Through the **Expertise Co-ordination Mechanism** (ECM) of the Horizontal Facility, which is also available for Turkey, the CoE provides ad-hoc legal expertise and policy advice upon request. In 2018, through the ECM, assistance was provided in particular to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo\*\*, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia in the areas of constitutional reform, justice reform, electoral processes, political parties financing, anti-discrimination and freedom of media.
* Negotiations of the second phase of the Horizontal Facility (€41 million,[[6]](#footnote-6) from May 2019 to May 2022) are well advanced. It will build on actions conducted during the first phase to further support the sustainability of results. The scope will be enlarged to include freedom of expression and freedom of media in continuity of the current JP “Reinforcing Judicial Expertise on Freedom of Expression and the Media in South-East Europe” (JUFREX). The regional dimension of the Horizontal Facility will be further strengthened by linking it to the EU Regional Strategy for Western Balkans.

1. **Partnership for Good Governance (PGG)[[7]](#footnote-7):**

* In the countries of the EaP, co-operation continued through the “Partnership for Good Governance” (PGG). PGG phase I 2015-2017, extended to 2018 (total €36 million[[8]](#footnote-8)), has been completed. The independent result-oriented monitoring (ROM) report, commissioned by the EU,underlined that the assistance delivered under the phase I of PGG was highly relevant, effective and sustainable. Regarding

relevance, the ROM report based its assessment on consultation processes and stakeholders’ feedback,[[9]](#footnote-9) and further noted that the CoE had demonstrated flexibility by adapting to emerging needs. Concerning effectiveness, the report praised the quality of experts involved in the projects. Sustainability was considered as “quite high” across the programme under all themes and in all the countries involved.

* The work undertaken under PGG I resulted in 26 laws, strategy papers and opinions reviewed or adopted. For example, following the recommendations provided by the Venice Commission, amendments to the Electoral Codes were adopted in Armenia and Georgia. The amendments concerned shortcomings with regard to the number of voters, representing an important step forward for holding elections respecting the principle of equal suffrage.
* The PGG contributed to promoting and implementing the principles of the CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). During the first phase of the PGG, Armenia and the Republic of Moldova signed, and Georgia ratified, the Istanbul Convention.
* PGG activities supported establishing and reinforcing the capacities of national institutions, in particular the penitentiary administration. In Ukraine, the Code of Ethics for Prison Staff was developed and adopted by the Minister of Justice; 90% of prison governors went through the relevant trainings to implement the Code of Ethics in practice. In Georgia, healthcare quality control in prisons was introduced and healthcare management improved. This in turn resulted in a considerable improvement in the quality of healthcare provided to prisoners.
* In the field of the judiciary, good progress was observed in the improvement of court management in the Republic of Moldova. For example, the clearance rate was improved by 100% and disposition time for all types of cases was considerably shortened. Important progress was also visible in the area of fight against cybercrime where the requests for international Mutual Legal Assistance via 24/7 points increased by 10 times.
* Overall, around 900 interventions were carried out under PGG phase I, reaching more than 21.000 participants, including around 6 500 representatives of legal professions targeted by specific training activities.
* The PGG phase II 2019-2021 has been launched from 1 January 2019 (total €17.5 million[[10]](#footnote-10)) and mainly focuses on judicial reform and fight against corruption, with a view to supporting the achievement of EU 2020 Deliverables.

1. **Ensuring Sustainable Democratic Governance and Human rights in the Southern Mediterranean (South Programme):**

* The EU/CoE JP “Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean” (South Programme II, 2015-2017 – extended until the end of February 2018, total €7.37 million[[11]](#footnote-11)) was finalised after a successful implementation. In the wake of this, phase III of the JP was launched in March 2018 (“Ensuring Sustainable Democratic Governance and Human rights in the Southern Mediterranean”- South Programme III, 2018-2020, €3.33 million,[[12]](#footnote-12) with the possibility to conclude country-specific projects to complement the facility). The Programme is open to Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine\*\*\*, and Tunisia. Aimed at further consolidating the process of creating a common legal space between Europe and the Southern Mediterranean, it also offers capacity building and networking opportunities in the region. As a transversal priority, the programme aims at contributing to the fight against violence against women and domestic violence, using relevant Council of Europe standards, tools and mechanisms.
* In 2018, the South Programme III continued promoting European and international standards, especially through the progressive creation of a common legal space between the Southern Mediterranean and Europe. It supported the Southern Mediterranean beneficiaries in developing relevant legal frameworks. It also strengthened the capacities of national institutions and organisations, through networking opportunities at the regional level and tailor-made training programmes.
* Significant achievements are highlighted in the gradual accession of partner countries to CoE conventions and Partial Agreements. In 2018, Tunisia was invited to accede to the CoE Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), the CoE Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (Medicrime Convention) and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.[[13]](#footnote-13) Morocco has deposited the instruments of accession to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and its Additional Protocol.

-    The ability of the Tunisian National Authority for the Prevention of Torture to comply with European and international standards and to perform its National Preventive Mechanism role effectively, when conducting preventive visits to prisons, was enhanced through the delivery of comprehensive training sessions.

-    At the regional level, co-operation and networking among parliamentarians were further strengthened in the field of gender equality and violence against women, gradually increasing awareness through exchanges on common issues in these fields between peers.

-    The Venice Commission continues to be a key partner in accompanying the reforms under way in the region. Tunisia requested an opinion on the draft law on the organisation of political parties and their funding.

* The implementation of the South Programme paved the way for the contracting, at the end 2018, of two new JPs for Tunisia (“Improving the functioning, performance and access to justice” and “Project to support independent bodies”; 2019-2021; aggregated total €10.6 million).

1. **Joint Programmes in EU member States:**

* Two programmes based on CoE HELP (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals) training methodology and related e-learning platform/courses are notable examples of co-operation in EU member States, namely ‘EU-CoE HELP in the EU’ and ‘EU-CoE HELP Radicalisation Prevention’ (aggregated total €1.7 million).

-       The purpose of the Programme “EU-CoE HELP in the EU” is to enhance, by means of e-learning and cross-border training, the EU legal professionals’ capacities to effectively and coherently apply European fundamental rights standards at the national level. More specifically, the Programme focuses on the creation and adaptation of HELP courses to EU national systems and languages and on the development of knowledge and skills of EU legal professionals on how to articulate the ECHR, the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and the revised European Social Charter as well as relevant EU and CoE law in their daily work. The Programme also includes training of trainers sessions and fosters HELP regional networking among EU judiciary schools and bar councils. The second Programme complements the first one from the specific angle of Radicalisation Prevention, with a focus on countries most affected by radicalisation phenomena, by enabling the development of a dedicated on-line course and by fostering cross-border networking among justice practitioners, targeting also prison and probation officers alongside judges and prosecutors. Two complementary modules are included, on gathering and use of evidence in counter-terrorism cases and on treatment of foreign prisoners (the latter developed jointly with the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services).

A non-exhaustive list of the Programmes’ results by the end of 2018 includes:

i)          launch of the course on Data Protection and Privacy Rights at national level and two cross-border launches of the course on Fight against Racism, Xenophobia and Homophobia and Asylum;

ii)         development of three new courses - on Family Law, on Procedural Rights in Criminal Proceedings and Victims’ Rights and on Gathering and Use of Evidence in Terrorism Cases, with subsequent cross-border launching events;

iii)         on-going development of the course on Radicalisation Prevention, involving renown practitioners and experts;

iv)        translation of CoE Glossaries on human rights for legal professionals into a number of European languages, with further publishing on-line;

v)        eighteen new trainers (judges, prosecutors, members of academia) have successfully completed a training of trainers’ session on the HELP human rights training methodology, enlarging the existing pool of trainers.

1. **Joint Programmes in Turkey:**

* Very good co-operation with Turkey has been developed over the years. Turkey has traditionally been the biggest recipient of Council of Europe/EU country-specific JP support and remained in this position in 2018 (total €17.6 million of on-going programmes).
* The Programme “Supporting the Individual Application to the Constitutional Court of Turkey” (SIAC) is well on track to be finalised in September 2019. In its framework, the cascade training programme of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, has proven particularly useful. Following the training sessions for lawyers organised within the programme, the rate of inadmissibility decisions by the Constitutional Court of Turkey had been reduced from 20% to 5-6%. As of 31 December 2018, the SIAC had trained 1.143 judges and prosecutors, as well as 2.021 lawyers.[[14]](#footnote-14) In addition, within the programme, the awareness of the newly-established Regional Courts of Appeals has been raised on the ECtHR jurisprudence in particular with regards to the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial including the right to a reasoned judgment, and freedom of expression.
* Three new JPs were contracted and launched in 2018: two in the field of justice with a focus on bar association[[15]](#footnote-15) and on administrative justice and the Council of State[[16]](#footnote-16) and one in the field of education.[[17]](#footnote-17)

1. **Joint Programmes in Central Asia:**

* The JP “Support to the Kazakh authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the Kazakh justice system”was completed in July 2018. Legal expertise and recommendations provided to the state authorities for improving the legal framework, institutional capacity and practices, constitute a good basis for the legislative and institutional reform of the judiciary. The training capacities of respective institutions for the judiciary and law-enforcement were enhanced as well as the capacities of the key programme beneficiaries to understand the European human rights system and the CoE standards on prevention of torture and justice. The JP to fight corruption in the Kyrgyz Republic, finalised in July 2018, facilitated legislative reforms in the field of anti-corruption, whistle-blower protection, anti-money laundering and mutual legal assistance *vis-à-vis* international and European standards. The JP in the field of elections in the Kyrgyz Republic was extended until April 2019 and its follow-up is envisaged.
* Currently, the CoE is finalising negotiations with the EU on a regional JP in Central Asia (€8.9 million) that will cover such areas as promotion of common legal space and protection of human rights, fight against corruption and good governance. The Central Asian states will also be among the key beneficiaries of another JP that is currently under discussion, namely “Support to reforms of electoral legislation and practice and regional human rights instruments and mechanisms in countries of Latin America, Central Asia and Mongolia (€0.5 million).

**Appendices**

**Appendix I. Joint Programmes in operation in 2018**

**Appendix II. Joint Programmes contracted in 2018, starting in 2019**

**ApPendix I**

| **JOINT PROGRAMMES IN OPERATION IN 2018** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financing instrument** | **Contract title** | **Start date of covenant** | **End date of covenant** | **Total programme envelope in €** | **Contribution of the European Union** | **Contribution of the Council of Europe** |
| **South-East Europe and Turkey** | | | | | | |
| **Albania** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Enhancing the effectiveness of the Albanian system of human rights protection (HR) and anti-discrimination (AD) | 01/12/2015 | 31/05/2018 | 1 650 000,00 | 1 485 000,00 | 165 000,00 |
| **Montenegro** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Support to the National Human Rights Institutions in Preventing Discrimination in Montenegro” (PREDIM) | 01/01/2016 | 31/03/2018 | 870 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 170 000,00 |
| **Serbia** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Human resources management in local self-governments - Phase 2 | 19/12/2018 | 18/12/2021 | 4 000 000,00 | 3 600 000,00 | 400 000,00 |
| **Turkey** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Supporting the Individual Application to the Constitutional Court of Turkey | 19/12/2015 | 30/09/2019 | 6 382 228,00 | 5 882 228,00 | 500 000,00 |
| IPA | Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards (BARI) | 01/04/2018 | 31/03/2021 | 3 890 000,00 | 3 500 000,00 | 390 000,00 |
| IPA | Generation Democracy Strengthening a Culture of Democracy in Basic Education Institutions | 03/08/2018 | 02/08/2021 | 4 000 000,00 | 3 600 000,00 | 400 000,00 |
| IPA | Improving the Effectiveness of the Administrative Judiciary and Strengthening the institutional Capacity of Council of State | 21/12/2018 | 20/12/2021 | 3 335 000,00 | 3 000 000,00 | 335 000,00 |
| **Kosovo\*\*** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Project against Economic Crime in Kosovo\***\*** (PECK II) | 01/01/2016 | 30/09/2019 | 2 225 000,00 | 2 000 000,00 | 225 000,00 |
| **Regional** | | | | | | |
| IPA | Project iPROCEEDS: Co-operation on Cybercrime under the Instrument of Pre-accession (IPA): Project on targeting crime proceeds on the Internet in South-Eastern Europe and Turkey | 15/12/2015 | 14/06/2019 | 5 560 000,00 | 5 000 000,00 | 560 000,00 |
| IPA | JUFREX - Reinforcing Judicial Expertise on Freedom of Expression and the Media in South-East Europe | 20/04/2016 | 31/05/2019 | 3 100 000,00 | 2 500 000,00 | 600 000,00 |
| IPA | ROMACTED: Promoting good governance and Roma\* empowerment at local level | 01/05/2017 | 30/04/2020 | 3 750 000,00 | 3 000 000,00 | 750 000,00 |
| IPA | European Union/Council of Europe Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey | 24/05/2016 | 23/05/2019 | 25 000 000,00 | 20 000 000,00 | 5 000 000,00 |
| **Eastern Europe and South Caucasus** | | | | | | |
| **Azerbaijan** | | | | | | |
| ENPI | Civil Society Dialogue in Azerbaijan | 01/03/2016 | 31/08/2018 | 568 262,00 | 300 000,00 | 268 262,00 |
| ENPI | Further support to the penitentiary reform in Azerbaijan | 01/09/2016 | 31/08/2018 | 556 000,00 | 500 000,00 | 56 000,00 |
| **Republic of Moldova** | | | | | | |
| ENPI | Promoting media freedom and pluralism in the Republic of Moldova | 17/12/2016 | 28/02/2019 | 600 000,00 | 500 000,00 | 100 000,00 |
| ENPI | Controlling corruption through law enforcement and prevention (CLEP) - the Republic of Moldova | 01/06/2017 | 31/05/2020 | 2 225 000,00 | 2 000 000,00 | 225 000,00 |
| **Russian Federation** | | | | | | |
| FPI | Co-operation in the implementation of the Russian Federation National Action Strategy for Women (2017-2022) | 03/11/2018 | 02/05/2020 | 556 000,00 | 500 000,00 | 56 000,00 |
| **Regional Eastern Europe and South Caucasus** | | | | | | |
| ENI | Partnership for Good Governance | 01/01/2015 | 31/12/2018 | 36 000 230,00 | 30 400 000,00 | 5 600 230,00 |
| **Multilateral** | | | | | | |
| ICSP | Global Action on Cybercrime extended (GLACY+) | 01/03/2016 | 28/02/2021 | 13 350 000,00 | 12 000 000,00 | 1 350 000,00 |
| DG EAC | ProS4+ / Promoting and strengthening the CoE standards on safety security and service at football matches and other sports events | 01/01/2017 | 30/06/2018 | 420 000,00 | 300 000,00 | 120 000,00 |
| DG REGIO | Fostering regional development through transnational cultural heritage policies and practices | 01/12/2017 | 31/05/2020 | 1 111 111,00 | 1 000 000,00 | 111 111,00 |
| DG EAC | The Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the Field of Youth - 2018 agreement | 01/01/2018 | 31/12/2018 | 1 200 000,00 | 600 000,00 | 600 000,00 |
| DG EAC | European Heritage Days 2018 | 01/01/2018 | 30/06/2019 | 800 000,00 | 400 000,00 | 400 000,00 |
| DG EAC | Democratic and Inclusive School Culture in Operation (DISCO) - EU/CoE Joint Programme for International Co-operation Projects | 01/01/2018 | 31/12/2019 | 1 150 000,00 | 690 000,00 | 460 000,00 |
| DG EAC | ALL-IN: Towards Gender Balance in Sport | 01/03/2018 | 31/10/2019 | 466 667,00 | 333 333,00 | 133 334,00 |
| DG EAC | The Faro Convention Way: enhanced participation in cultural heritage | 16/06/2018 | 15/06/2020 | 300 000,00 | 150 000,00 | 150 000,00 |
| **EU Member States** | | | | | | |
| SRSS | Technical Assistance Project on Institutional Enhancement for Local Governance (Greece) | 15/08/2016 | 14/05/2018 | 778 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 78 000,00 |
| SRSS | Barnahus/Children's House (Slovenia) | 19/02/2018 | 18/01/2019 | 112 360,00 | 100 000,00 | 12 360,00 |
| SRSS | Promoting cyber justice in Spain through change management and improvement of data collection (Spain) | 07/11/2018 | 06/11/2019 | 278 000,00 | 250 000,00 | 28 000,00 |
| SRSS | Supporting the efficiency of justice in Malta (Malta) | 07/12/2018 | 06/12/2019 | 278 000,00 | 250 000,00 | 28 000,00 |
| DCI - NSA | iLEGEND: Intercultural Learning Exchange through Global Education, Networking and Dialogue | 26/07/2016 | 25/07/2019 | 1 333 333,00 | 1 000 000,00 | 333 333,00 |
| DG JUST | Network of SPACE National correspondents and network of national prison monitoring bodies (especially NPMs) | 01/10/2016 | 31/03/2018 | 250 000,00 | 200 000,00 | 50 000,00 |
| DG JUST | Roma and Traveller's Women Access to Justice\* | 01/10/2016 | 31/03/2018 | 850 532,74 | 680 426,24 | 170 106,50 |
| DG EAC | STePs – Building specialisation strategies on local participation and heritage resources | 01/12/2016 | 28/02/2019 | 300 000,00 | 150 000,00 | 150 000,00 |
| DG EMP | ROMACT 4 - building capacity at local level for the integration of Roma\* | 01/01/2017 | 30/06/2018 | 625 000,00 | 500 000,00 | 125 000,00 |
| DG EAC | Inclusive Schools: Making a difference for Roma children\* | 15/05/2017 | 31/07/2019 | 1 400 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 700 000,00 |
| DG EAC | Innovative Methodologies and Assessment in Language Learning V | 21/09/2017 | 20/09/2018 | 585 504,00 | 468 403,20 | 117 100,80 |
| DG JUST | EU-CoE HELP Radicalisation Prevention | 01/10/2017 | 30/09/2019 | 621 242,00 | 496 000,00 | 125 242,00 |
| DG EMP | ROMACT 5 - Building up political will and understanding of Roma\* inclusion at local and regional level | 01/01/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 875 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 175 000,00 |
| DG JUST | EU-CoE HELP (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals) in the EU | 15/02/2018 | 14/02/2020 | 1 119 006,00 | 894 980,05 | 224 025,95 |
| DG JUST | Roma and Traveller Women's Access to Justice\* - JUSTROM 2 | 01/04/2018 | 31/03/2019 | 866 222,67 | 692 978,14 | 173 244,53 |
| DG JUST | Development of a more elaborate SPACE (Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe) report (by linking SPACE to the criminal justice system statistics) and EU network of prison monitoring bodies (in particular NPMs) under the Specific Objective of the Justice Programme: to facilitate and support judicial co-operation in civil and criminal matters | 01/04/2018 | 30/09/2019 | 187 500,00 | 300 000,00 | 75 000,00 |
| DG EAC | Promoting and Strengthening the Council of Europe Standards on Safety, Security and Service at football matches and other sports events (ProS4+) | 01/07/2018 | 29/02/2020 | 465 000,00 | 336 000,00 | 129 000,00 |
| DG EAC | Innovative Methodologies and Assessment in Language Learning VI | 21/09/2018 | 20/09/2019 | 622 512,63 | 498 010,10 | 124 502,53 |
| DG EMP | ROMACT 6 - building capacity at local level for the integration of Roma\* | 26/10/2018 | 25/02/2020 | 875 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 175 000,00 |
| **Non-member States** | | | | | | |
| DCI-Asia | Support to the Kazakh authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the Kazakh justice system (Kazakhstan) | 25/07/2014 | 24/07/2018 | 2 000 000,00 | 2 000 000,00 | 0,00 |
| ENI | To improve efficiency and quality of justice in Morocco through implementation of CEPEJ tools (Morocco) | 01/01/2016 | 30/06/2018 | 1 777 778,00 | 1 600 000,00 | 177 778,00 |
| DCI-Asia | Strengthen Prevention and Combating of Corruption in Kyrgyz Republic (SPCC-KY) (Kyrgyzstan) | 30/07/2016 | 29/07/2018 | 555 556,00 | 500 000,00 | 55 556,00 |
| DCI-Asia | Support to Strengthening Democracy through Electoral Reform (Kyrgyzstan) | 01/01/2017 | 30/04/2019 | 710 000,00 | 700 000,00 | 10 000,00 |
| ENI | Co-operation on cybercrime in the Southern Neighbourhood Region - Cybercrime@South | 01/07/2017 | 30/06/2020 | 3 350 000,00 | 3 000 000,00 | 350 000,00 |
| ENI | Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean (South Programme II) | 01/01/2015 | 28/02/2018 | 7 370 000,00 | 7 000 000,00 | 370 000,00 |
| ENI | Ensuring Sustainable Democratic Governance and Human Rights in the Southern Mediterranean (South Programme III) | 01/03/2018 | 29/02/2020 | 3 334 000,00 | 3 000 000,00 | 334 000,00 |

**Appendix II**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **JOINT PROGRAMMES CONTRACTED IN 2018 STARTING IN 2019** | | | | | | |
| **Financing instrument** | **Contract title** | **Start date of covenant** | **End date of covenant** | **Total programme envelope in €** | **Contribution of the European Union** | **Contribution of the Council of Europe** |
| ENPI | Further Support to the Penitentiary Reform in Azerbaijan 2 | 01/02/2019 | 31/01/2021 | 773 940,00 | 619 152,00 | 154 788,00 |
| ENI | Improving the functioning, performance and access to justice in Tunisia (AP-JUST) | 01/01/2019 | 31/12/2021 | 5 000 000,00 | 4 500 000,00 | 500 000,00 |
| ENI | Project to Support Independent Bodies in Tunisia (PAII T) | 01/01/2019 | 31/12/2021 | 5 556 000,00 | 5 000 000,00 | 556 000,00 |
| DG EAC | European Heritage Days 2019 | 01/01/2019 | 31/12/2019 | 800 000,00 | 400 000,00 | 400 000,00 |
| ENI | Partnership for Good Governance II | 01/01/2019 | 31/12/2021 | 17 500 000,00 | 14 000 000,00 | 3 500 000,00 |
| DG EAC | The Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the Field of Youth 2019 | 01/01/2019 | 31/12/2019 | 1 200 000,00 | 600 000,00 | 600 000,00 |

1. As a component of the human rights approach, the CoE emphasises gender mainstreaming throughout its project activities in line with its [*Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2023*](https://rm.coe.int/prems-093618-gbr-gender-equality-strategy-2023-web-a5/16808b47e1). For more information, see the Council of Europe[*web page on gender mainstreaming*](https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/gender-mainstreaming-at-the-council-of-europe)*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Cumulative Budgetary Envelope (CBE) is calculated as a sum of the total budgetary envelopes of all JPs registered as being “in operation” in a given year. Most of these JPs are multiannual. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Annual Budgetary Envelope (ABE) is a statistical parameter, calculated *pro rata temporis* to CBE, it corresponds to the annual apportioning of the JP funding. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Programmes the negotiations on which were concluded in 2018 with start of implementation in 2019 are excluded from the calculation of CBE and ABE 2018. The payments for these programmes were differed to 2019 which excluded their recording under annual receipts 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. EU: €20 million, CoE: €5 million

   \*\* All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. EU: €35 million; CoE: €6.1 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. former Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. EU: €30.4 million, CoE: €5.6 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The report quotes the Mid-term evaluation of PGG which indicated that in a questionnaires survey, 96% of the respondents “agree” or “strongly agree” that the activities are considered relevant to their countries’ needs [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. EU: €14.0 million , CoE: €3.5 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. EU: €7 million, CoE: €0.37 million. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. EU: €3 million, CoE: €0.33 million.  
    \*\*\* This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Council of Europe member States on this issue. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Tunisia is also in the process of accession to GRECO and the Pompidou Group, following the invitations received at the end of 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. As of 4 March 2019, the figures increased to 2 030 judges and 2 820 lawyers trained in the framework of this Joint Programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. “Strengthening the Capacity of Bar Associations and Lawyers on European Human Rights Standards” [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. “Improving the effectiveness of the administrative judiciary and strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Council of State” [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. “Strengthening the Democratic Culture in Basic Education” [↑](#footnote-ref-17)