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Tunisia
Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities
Interim implementation report

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INTRODUCTION

Council of Europe policy with regard to its immediate neighbours

This report presents the state of progress made in implementing the “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014”, a document endorsed by the Ministers’ Deputies at their 1138th meeting on 28 March 2012, and which is part of the Council of Europe (CoE) policy towards its neighbouring regions¹.

These priorities in the CoE’s fields of expertise were identified in co-operation with the Tunisian authorities so as to aid the process of democratic transition in Tunisia and help the country to take up the national challenges relating to human rights, the rule of law and democracy. The main objectives assigned to this co-operation may be summarised as follows:

- to enable Tunisia to benefit from the CoE’s experience in establishing democracy, in particular by providing expertise, good practice, training, advice, elections observation, sponsorship, internships;
- to consolidate Tunisia’s presence in the CoE structures with which it has already established co-operation and to encourage its participation in other partial agreements and mechanisms;
- to bring Tunisian legislation into line with CoE standards, with a view to the possible ratification of a number of the Organisation’s conventions open to non-member states (in conformity with the procedures described in the relevant conventions).

The formal approval of the “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014” by the Secretary General of the CoE and the Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs at their meeting in Tunis on 4 April 2012 marked the beginning of the practical implementation of the co-operation priorities.

The CoE action in Tunisia and in other countries of the South Mediterranean is carried out in close co-operation with the EU, on the basis of a privileged partnership, building on common values and aiming at supporting the transition of the countries of the Southern Neighbourhood.

Partnership/funding

A very significant part of the co-operation priorities is implemented under the Programme “Strengthening democratic reform in the southern neighbourhood” (South Programme), signed between the CoE and the EU on 28 December 2011, entirely funded by the EU and implemented by the CoE. The principal beneficiaries of this Programme are Morocco and Tunisia². The Programme has enabled the CoE, once the co-operation priorities were approved, to assist Tunisia in the processes of justice reform, combating corruption and money laundering and promoting democratic values.

¹ Doc. SG/Inf(2011)7rev2 “Council of Europe Neighbourhood Policy” of 19 April 2011.

² Apart from co-operation with Tunisia and Morocco, the South Programme comprises regional interest projects in countries and territories covered by the EU’s European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and the Palestinian National Authority).

Voluntary contributions have also enabled action on key subjects to be initiated. Norway is funding the projects on combating violence against women and children as well as several activities conducted by the Venice Commission to aid democratic reforms, in particular the work on the Constitution currently in progress. In addition, the launching of the School of Political Studies in Tunisia had the support of the EU and Norway, and a seminar on freedom of expression was funded by a voluntary contribution from Monaco and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie.

Appendix I presents a summary of the budgetary situation with regard to the implementation of these co-operation priorities.

The Office of DG Programmes is actively pursuing efforts to raise funds with which to ensure the implementation of all the priorities identified.

Follow-up to implementation

Steps forward in implementing and ensuring the sustainability of the co-operation priorities have been regularly discussed at co-ordination meetings between the CoE Secretariat and the Tunisian authorities.

At its meeting on 5 February 2013, the Steering Committee set up under the South Programme³ also discussed and validated the progress made in various projects implemented via the South Programme, of which there is a compendium in the document “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014”.

Needs are identified and action is carried out in close collaboration with other partners working in the targeted fields. In this context, regular consultations are held with the EU, including its Delegation in Tunis, and with other international organisations and bilateral donors.

The operational presence of the CoE in Tunis, in place since July 2012⁴, has played a key role in the implementation of the co-operation priorities, by enabling the projects to be adapted to the real needs of the country and keeping up regular dialogue with national and international points of contact based in Tunisia.

General assessment

The results achieved since the approval of the document “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014” demonstrate the importance attached by the Tunisian authorities to co-operation with the CoE and the greater visibility gained by the Organisation in this country. The co-operation with the Tunisian authorities has been characterised by dialogue and a positive relationship which has led, amongst other things, to the recent agreement on including a new co-operation priority on combating trafficking in human beings.

However, it has not been possible to initiate some of the foreseen co-operation priorities because of current developments in Tunisia, and in particular the fact that the work of the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) is still ongoing, which has also slowed down progress in certain CoE projects.

³ This committee comprises representatives of the countries and areas benefiting from the Programme, as well as the EU and the CoE.

⁴ A memorandum of Understanding between the CoE and the Tunisian authorities was signed in Tunis on 8 January 2013.

Accordingly, co-operation between Tunisia and the CoE should step up a gear once the constitutional work has been finalised, including in fields relating to the drafting of legislation and with regard to the country's accession to certain CoE conventions.

There have been several very tangible advances in various co-operation projects over this period of joint co-operation. In addition, on 16 July 2012 Tunisia signed two CoE legal instruments, (Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and its amending Protocol).

It should be also emphasised that the majority of the projects in progress, despite being limited in time, tie in with the long-term reform approach; consequently, co-operation between the CoE and Tunisia is likely to extend beyond 2014.

There nevertheless remain challenges to be met. For certain projects, the specific role of the CoE has yet to be defined with the Tunisian authorities and the EU (in particular in the field of combating trafficking in human beings). Likewise, the country's limited capacity to absorb some of the projects could slow down the implementation of the priorities. Lastly, the Memorandum of Understanding between the CoE and Tunisia, the signature of which in early 2013 was a significant step forward, should be ratified as soon as possible to enable the CoE to work under optimum conditions in this country.

PROGRESS IN OBTAINING RESULTS

This report should be read in the light of the document “Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014” which specifies the fields of action and the expected outcomes. It should be emphasised that the evaluations of needs, the exchanges with other players and the advances in implementation have in some cases given rise to a readjustment or redefinition of the expected results.

1. HUMAN RIGHTS

Protection and promotion of human rights

The main challenge for the country will be to ensure that all the domestic law provisions are harmonised with international standards and to promote women’s rights. The aim of the priorities identified is:

1. to make the Tunisian authorities and civil society aware of CoE standards and of the Organisation’s work;
2. to help bring Tunisian legislation closer into line with European and international standards, by facilitating Tunisia’s accession to certain CoE conventions open to non-member states;
3. to support the establishment of new democratic governance bodies, provided for in the Constitution, the adoption of which has now entered its final phase.

In order to facilitate accession to certain CoE conventions and partial agreements, a first seminar explaining accession procedures for non-member states will be held in Strasbourg in July 2013.⁵

1.1 Gender equality

Overall objective: to consolidate and promote the rights of women and reduce inequalities.

Expected results

1. better harmonisation of national legislation and practice with international treaties and conventions already ratified;
2. strengthening of institutional capacities in this sphere through tangible actions to: (a) promote gender mainstreaming in national legislation and policies; (b) update/introduce new tools into the work of the Observatory on the Status of Women such as to improve methods of observing Tunisian society; (c) establish an institutional network (initially at national level, then Euro-Mediterranean as appropriate) to organise exchanges;
3. strengthening of the capacity of the various institutional players involved and of civil society through tangible actions aimed at: (a) giving independence to young female youth leaders by means of relevant training; (b) promoting women’s participation in public life, especially politics and decision-making processes;

⁵ A seminar also intended for other countries of the region (Morocco, Jordan, Algeria, Israel).

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| 4. greater awareness in the field of women's rights and participation, in particular through seminars. |
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Progress

- The Tunisian authorities have confirmed their wish to receive CoE assistance in order to promote gender equality. It should be noted that this is an area in which several international players are involved. Accordingly, contacts in order to specify the added-value of the CoE are continuing with the authorities and the international community.
- Reference should be made in this connection to the dialogue between the Venice Commission and the NCA regarding the draft Constitution, including the provisions relating to gender equality.
- Moreover, implementation of all activities in Tunisia has been carried out with particular attention focused on the gender equality aspect (“gender mainstreaming”).

Funding: voluntary contribution from Norway (Venice Commission); funding required (for other activities planned in this field).

1.2 Preventing violence against women

Overall objective: to combat violence against women and domestic violence.

Expected results

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. better harmonisation of legislation with the CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women;2. strengthening of institutional capacities through practical action aimed at: (a) drawing up an action plan in conjunction with various players (governments and civil society) in order to support the national strategy for prevention of violent behaviour within the family and society; (b) collection of relevant statistics by the Observatory on the Status of Women;3. strengthening of the capacities of the professionals concerned through training programmes, including relevant CREDIF programmes (training of trainers);4. greater awareness of violence against women through seminars for Tunisian officials and law enforcement personnel. |
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Progress

- The Regional Programme on prevention of violence against women and children is intended for activities particularly in Morocco and Tunisia, and provides for a regional impact in the Southern Mediterranean. The programme began with a high-level conference in Rabat on 24 and 25 September 2012, on the specific question of violence against women, at which Tunisia was represented at a high level.

The conference provided the opportunity, amongst other things, to present and promote the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the “Istanbul Convention”). In recent contacts, the Tunisian authorities have reconfirmed their wish to co-operate with the CoE in this field, and their interest in this Convention. A first visit (18-20 June 2013) made it possible to initiate an assessment of Tunisia’s needs regarding the issue of violence against women, which will enable the CoE’s action to be defined.

Funding: voluntary contribution from Norway.

1.3 Protecting children against violence

Overall objective: to support preventive action to combat violence against children and strengthen the ability of professionals to identify children who are victims of abuse, violence and trafficking, and to protect and help them.

Expected results

1. better harmonisation of legislation and practice with the [CoE Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse](#);
2. strengthening of institutional capacities through practical action designed to identify cases of violence against children and to intervene in a pluri-disciplinary manner;
3. strengthening of the capacities of professionals (inspectors, educators, psychologists and social workers) in the field of violence against children and children’s rights, including in identifying the victims of violence;
4. greater awareness-raising among children about sexual abuse and corporal punishment through child education programmes, especially for those in situations of vulnerability, production of educational materials and support to civil society initiatives.

Progress

The Tunisian authorities have confirmed their interest in co-operation with the CoE in this field. They are particularly interested in the CoE Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the “Lanzarote Convention”), in training in preventing violence against women and in a children’s rights awareness-raising campaign. A first visit (18-20 June 2013) made it possible to initiate an assessment of Tunisia’s needs regarding the issue of violence against women, and to determine the CoE’s action.

Funding: voluntary contribution from Norway.

1.4 Integration of people with disabilities

Overall objective: to promote the rights of people with disabilities and improve their quality of life, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and taking into consideration the CoE Action Plan for people with disabilities 2006-2015.

Expected results

1. assessment of Tunisia’s legislation, policies and practice in order to identify any shortcomings and areas where improvement is needed;
2. preparation of a national strategy and a national action plan;
3. strengthening of the capacities of national key players, particularly through training.

Progress

The Tunisian authorities have confirmed their request in this field. The CoE is seeking funding for this project in order to respond to the Tunisian authorities' request for assistance.

Funding: funding required.

Guaranteeing social rights and promoting health

1.5 Drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Pompidou Group)

Overall objective: to improve the public health sector in Tunisia by stepping up the fight against drug abuse and trafficking by implementing measures to reduce both supply and demand.

Expected results

1. assessment of drugs legislation in relation to drug users' needs for treatment;
2. establishment of a framework for the introduction of a national data collection system on drug supply and demand, which will help in the setting up of a national drugs and drug addiction observatory;
3. strengthening of professional skills by supporting the creation of a master's degree in addictology at the Tunis Faculty of Medicine;
4. improvement of the drug addiction prevention strategy based on the MedSPAD survey.

Progress

In the field of public health and implementation of drugs policies, several activities have been carried out as part of the Mediterranean network for co-operation on drugs and addictions (MedNet).

- The Tunis Faculty of Medicine organised six regional seminars on addictology (between October 2012 and April 2013) under the South Programme.
- A school survey on alcohol and other drugs (MedSPAD survey) was organised in Tunis in February 2013.
- A study visit to the Cyprus Anti-Drug Council took place on 27 and 28 March 2013.
- A first round-table on the implementation of a national anti-drugs policy was held (16 and 17 April 2013).

Funding: budget of the Pompidou Group, South Programme, voluntary contributions from France and Italy.

Prospects/planned activities

- The Pompidou Group will continue the courses in addictology as of September 2013.
- A second round-table on the implementation of the national anti-drugs policy will be held (9 and 10 October 2013).
- The results of the school survey on alcohol and other drugs (MedSPAD survey) will be analysed and a national survey will be carried out. Analysis of this survey will make it possible to implement an improved drug addiction prevention strategy.

- The Pompidou Group will be organising training courses on opiate substitution treatment in Tunisia, drawing on the expertise acquired in Morocco.

1.6 Combating the counterfeiting of medical products

Overall objective: to prepare for Tunisia’s accession to the CoE Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health.

Expected result

1. consolidation of the system for registering medicines and quality control of imported medicines through substantial support for the National Medicines Control Laboratory (LNCM), the Pharmacy and Medicines Directorate (DPM) and the Pharmaceutical Inspectorate (DIP), which form the backbone of the national medicines control system.

Progress

Tunisia has observer status with the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicine and Healthcare (Pharmacopoeia). The “Medicrime” Convention could be presented in detail when promoting the CoE conventions.

Funding: funding required.

1.7 Promotion of public health

Overall objective: to strengthen the public health services for the inhabitants of the most disadvantaged regions.

Expected result

1. establishment of financial co-operation to assist with the refurbishment and equipping of a public hospital in a disadvantaged region in the country.

Progress

No activity has yet been initiated.

Funding: funding required.

2. RULE OF LAW

Justice

2.1 Independence and efficiency of the justice system

Overall objective: to enhance the independence and efficiency of the judiciary by improving court performance, facilitating judicial reform and improving the legislation relating to the judicial system.

Expected results

1. enhancement of the efficiency and quality of the judicial system;
2. reform of the judiciary facilitated by (1) dissemination of the relevant international standards applicable; (2) preparation and submission to the Tunisian authorities of a needs assessment of the judicial sector, including recommendations aimed at improving the independence, professionalism, accessibility and transparency of the judicial system;
3. strengthening of the capacities of legal authorities and professionals to implement the new legislation and sectoral policies;

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| 4. provision of technical assistance in the field of transitional justice according to needs and in the shortest possible time. |
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Progress

- Co-operation in this field has been initiated in a satisfactory manner. During the reference period, the Tunisian authorities have continued their efforts to reform the judicial system. On 21 December 2012, the Minister of Justice announced the strategic plan for the period 2012-2016. The national consultation on judicial reform was launched on 3 April 2013. On 24 April 2013, the NCA passed the institutional act establishing a provisional judicial supervisory body (a body to replace the Judicial Service Commission).
- First of all, the CoE presented to Tunisian counterparts the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) and its instruments. It then drafted a preliminary evaluation report on the functioning of justice in Tunisia, using the CEPEJ methodology. The report made a preliminary identification of the main problems and shortcomings in the functioning of the justice system, and put forward a series of recommendations to address these. It was handed over to the Tunisian authorities for comment in February 2013 and is currently being finalised in the light of the comments received and information gathered during the second CEPEJ visit (28 and 29 March 2013), during which particular attention was paid to judicial statistics.
- On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the CoE drew up a list of proposed activities designed, amongst other things, to improve the statistics compilation process, implement modern case management methods and finalise model judicial decisions in three or four pilot courts. The Tunis Court of First Instance, the Court of Cassation, the Zaghouan Cantonal Court and the Zaghouan Court of First Instance were subsequently designated as pilot courts. These proposed activities, specific to each court, are currently being validated.
- In addition to the CEPEJ visits, the CoE has carried out several activities relating to the justice field, including a Seminar on the independence of the justice system (20 and 21 March 2012). (see section 2.3, [page 13](#))

Funding: South Programme.

Prospects/planned activities

- The process of adopting the new Tunisian Constitution – which has now entered its final phase – will be crucial for the reform of the Tunisian judicial system.
- The CoE's priority action will relate to the consolidation of the data required to supplement the CEPEJ evaluation and raise the awareness of the Tunisian authorities to the need to augment the existing data.

The Organisation will also carry out activities to strengthen the managerial capacities of four pilot courts (Court of Cassation, the Tunis Court of First Instance, and the Zaghouan Court of First Instance, the Zaghouan Cantonal Court), in particular as regards improving the organisation of work in these courts, reducing the caseload of the judges and registry staff, and improving user trust in the public justice system.

- A regional activity – involving all the countries covered by the South Programme – could be run in 2014 on a subject related to the activities of the CEPEJ, such as modernisation of justice systems.

2.2 Prisons and police

Overall objective: to improve the legislative and institutional framework and human resources of police and prison services based on the relevant European and international standards and on CoE expertise.

Expected results

1. assessments of the legislative framework in this area, and recommendations on how it can be better harmonised with CoE and other international standards;
2. assessment of the institutional framework, and recommendations for better harmonisation of national prison and law enforcement policies and strategies with CoE and other international standards;
3. framing of a comprehensive national strategy on development of the prison system and law enforcement agencies and presentation of the strategy to the national authorities with a view to its adoption and implementation;
4. improvement of the capacities of the police, prison service and other agencies dealing with law enforcement in guaranteeing full observance of fundamental rights;
5. strengthening of the capacities of the police to intervene in cases of public demonstrations (riot control) and public manifestations (crowd management) without giving rise to human rights violations.

Progress

The authorities have said that they will be putting forward a request for assistance in the field of prison administration. The Ministry of Human Rights has indicated its interest in the CoE's work in the field of preventing and combating torture. It is also planned to present the standards in this field as part of the steps taken to promote the CoE conventions.

Funding: funding required.

Common standards and policies

2.3 European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)

Overall objective: to further develop democracy and the rule of law in Tunisia by establishing a stable and democratic legal framework and practices, on the basis of European and international standards.

Expected results

1. contribution to thematic discussions, in the context of the reform process and the drafting of the Constitution and other major laws;
2. strengthening the influence of the Constitutional Court (if set up under the new Constitution) relative to other state authorities, in particular by establishing dialogue with the Venice Commission and other courts in the region.

Progress

- There has been positive progress with the Venice Commission's co-operation with the Tunisian authorities, in particular the NCA. As a member of the Commission, Tunisia benefits from its expertise and from its networks. Early June 2013, Tunisia submitted an official request for an opinion on the draft Constitution. This request is the result of a process in which members of the Venice Commission and the NCA held several exchanges of views on the draft Tunisian Constitution.
- In this respect the following meetings are to be noted: an exchange of views between the Venice Commission (accompanied by a representative of the PACE and a delegation of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities) and the NCA on the advantages and drawbacks of the various constitutional regimes; and the exchanges of views with the delegation from the NCA's Committee on Local and Regional Authorities and the Ministry of the Interior (both of which took place on 26 July 2012), regarding, amongst other things, questions relating to the election of representatives at municipal and governorate level, supervision of the acts of local authorities and compliance with the principle of the independence of these authorities.
- Members of the Venice Commission organised other meetings with representatives of the NCA: a study visit to the CoE and the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court of Germany (Karlsruhe) for a delegation of 11 members of the NCA Justice Committee was organised on 29 and 30 March 2012, giving the NCA members the opportunity to obtain significant information on the different models of constitutional justice for the continuation of their work on the Constitution; a delegation of the Chairs of the Constitutional Committees met members of the Venice Commission in the margins of its 91st plenary session (15 and 16 June 2012); members of the NCA held an exchange of views during the 92nd plenary session (12 and 13 October 2012), during which the six chapters of the draft new Constitution were analysed. The Speaker of the NCA, Mr Ben Jaafar, also addressed the Commission at its plenary session held on 14 and 15 December 2012. Advice provided by the Venice Commission has been taken on board in the successive versions of the draft text of the Constitution.
- Tunisia has also participated in major regional events, such as the round table for constitutional drafters, held in Marrakesh on 14 and 15 May 2013, which was an opportunity for discussion and exchange of experiences on constitutional drafting between the countries concerned.
- The Venice Commission and the OSCE/ODIHR held an exchange of views with the Tunisian authorities on 22 May 2013 on the law on freedom of assembly (continuation of an activity begun in 2012).

- With regard to the activities to contribute to the reform of justice, a seminar on this topic was organised by the Venice Commission and the CEPEJ in co-operation with the Trade Union of Tunisian Judges and the Union of Administrative Judges on 21 and 22 March 2012. Participants held detailed discussions on the constitutional guarantees of the independence of justice; the high councils of the judiciary; judges' careers; and statutory guarantees. In addition, representatives of the Venice Commission to attend the symposium "Working together to bring about justice reform taking account of applicable international standards", organised by the UNDP and the EU in Tunis on 13 and 14 March 2013.
- A Venice Commission expert took part in the seminar on the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression, organised in Tunis on 2 and 3 April 2013 by the CoE.

Funding: South Programme, voluntary contribution from Norway.

Prospects/planned activities

- The Venice Commission will continue to provide opinions upon request by the Tunisian authorities, and the NCA in particular. This assistance will focus more specifically on constitutional review, draft legislation on constitutional justice, the establishment of the new Constitutional Court and the drafting of laws in the judicial field.
- The main activities planned include the regional conference on "The role of the Institution of the Ombudsman in the democratic transition process" (Morocco, September 2013), and the conference on the role of political parties in a democratic society (October 2013), organised jointly with the OSCE/ODIHR, with the participation of representatives of Tunisia, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan and the Palestine National Authority.

2.4 The information society and Internet governance; freedom of expression; independence of the media

Overall objective: to promote freedom of expression and independence of the media based on the relevant CoE standards and expertise.

Expected results

1. development of a legal and social environment more conducive to the work of journalists and the media, which provides broader safeguards for freedom of expression, independence of the media and public access to information;
2. strengthening of the capacities of the judicial and law enforcement authorities, as well as government officials, with regard to freedom of expression and media standards in a democratic society;
3. strengthening of the capacities of journalists and senior editors/editorial boards of broadcasting print and online media to engage in responsible journalism, including fair and balanced coverage of elections;
4. review of the public service media and, if necessary, re-definition of their remit as required in a democratic society and review of their governance arrangements with a view to ensuring independence, transparency, accountability and responsiveness to their various stakeholders;

5. raising of public awareness of freedom of expression and the media standards required for people's effective democratic participation and for political, social, and economic accountability.

Progress

Co-operation with the CoE began with the organisation of a seminar (2 and 3 April 2013) which provided the opportunity to discuss the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression, the legal framework regulating the audio-visual media sector and the challenges posed by the setting up of the new regulation authority.

Funding: voluntary contributions from Monaco and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (seminar), funding required (other activities).

Prospects/planned activities

- Based on the conclusions of the first seminar, and further to the request from the Tunisian authorities, the CoE is currently finalising a proposal for a project in this field. It will focus in particular on promoting freedom of expression, the independence of the media and public access to information, and covers activities to strengthen the Tunisian regulatory and institutional framework, enhance the capacities of civil servants, train journalists and provide support for the transition towards an independent, effective and transparent public information service.

Threats to the rule of law

2.5 Preventing and combating corruption and money laundering

Overall objective: to promote good governance through improved prevention of corruption and money-laundering on the basis of the CoE's standards, mechanisms and instruments by strengthening the policy framework, operational capacities and the regional co-operation framework.

Expected results

1. a programme of work is drawn up in conjunction with the Tunisian authorities, setting out the priority action areas for reform with regards to prevention and combating corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism. This programme is the outcome of a stocktaking exercise carried out in these fields using monitoring methodologies and mechanisms (GRECO and MONEYVAL) and appropriate questionnaires in accordance with the CoE and international standards and practices. This stocktaking exercise includes practical recommendations concerning the legislation in force, the institutional framework and sectoral risks;
2. policy advice is formulated to key stakeholder institutions on establishing national anti-corruption and anti-money laundering policies / strategies / action plans. Assistance is also given for the preparation of perception surveys as a follow-up to the measures taken;
3. the capacities of the various civil servants, law enforcement officials and the judiciary are strengthened in matters of preventing, prosecuting and adjudication of corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism offenses;
4. resources (tools, networks) are used to develop co-operation between financial intelligence units (FIUs) in support to the exchange of information concerning European and international instruments, particularly those related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) and especially the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and Tunisian legislation on money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Progress

- Following the first evaluation visits, it was agreed to redefine the priorities in this area as follows: assessment of the legal and institutional framework on the basis of the GRECO methodology; strengthening legislative reform capacities through legal advice and assistance with the drafting of legal texts; provision of advice in policy strategy and an analysis of sectoral risks; organisation of training, modules and awareness-raising for institutions and civil society groups.
- In the first co-operation phase, the CoE's action focused primarily on an assessment of Tunisia's needs in the light of the CoE's experience in the fight against economic crime. Two evaluation visits to Tunisia were carried out from 26 to 28 September and from 10 to 13 December 2012.
- The CoE has drawn up, in agreement with the national authorities, a specific assistance plan.
- The CoE has initiated a number of activities concerning support for legislative reform, in particular the drafting of codes of ethics and the financing of political parties. At the request of the authorities, this latter activity has been extended to the funding of non-profit making organisations as part of the fight against the financing of terrorism.
- Activities to strengthen the capacities of the public administrative authorities have begun. Initial support for the Tunisian anti-corruption agency was provided in the form of study visits to Croatia, France and Slovenia (8-12 April 2013). This enabled ten participants from the institutions concerned to familiarise themselves with the work of European anti-corruption agencies through exchanges of information and good practices. It is planned to pursue this co-operation by means of assistance with the drafting of internal documents detailing the functioning of the institution.
- The CoE has also begun activities to make available its tools and methods. One activity to strengthen the Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Units with a view to three major sectoral analyses (customs, tax authorities and real estate sector) took place on 18 June 2013.

Funding: South Programme.

Prospects/planned activities

- Tunisia has expressed interest to accede to a certain number of CoE conventions, including to those in the field of good governance. Tunisian representatives will attend the technical seminar on CoE conventions and partial agreements on 1 and 2 July 2013.
- In the upcoming months co-operation between the CoE and Tunisian authorities will focus on the training of specialists in the fight against economic crime (ongoing activity until December 2014 for staff of the anti-corruption agency, judges, prosecutors and police officers). This will be carried out through the provision of tools, and through an exchange of good practices on devising and implementing anti-corruption strategies and policies on the fight against economic crime (second half of 2013);

and through the provision of training on a proof-reading approach to ensure that legislation is free of loopholes which could open the doors to corruption (ongoing activity until December 2014).

2.6 Action for the restitution of unlawfully acquired assets and property

Overall objective: on the basis of a formal request from the Tunisian authorities to this effect, the CoE could carry out an advice and support mission to Tunisia in order to decide what approaches might be adopted with regard to the restitution of assets and property held abroad by the former President and members of his entourage.

Expected result

1. drafting of an assessment report on the restitution of unlawfully acquired assets and property held abroad. This needs assessment report will summarise the legal and procedural framework of the CoE's member states which is of relevance to the Tunisian authorities, and examine the Tunisian legal framework with particular reference to rules of evidence, the status of confiscation orders and other technical aspects which may be of paramount importance to the confidence of the Tunisian authorities' partners.

Progress

Following contacts between the CoE and the EU which is already involved in this activity, it was decided not to begin a new activity so as to ensure better co-ordination between the national stakeholders.

2.7 Fighting cybercrime

Overall objective: to help Tunisia implement international standards on cybercrime.

Expected results

1. assessments of the legal framework in order to bring Tunisian legislation more in line with the standards of the Convention on cybercrime;
2. strengthening of the capacities of the judicial and law enforcement services in the field of cybercrime and electronic evidence;
3. strengthening of the capacities of the Tunisian authorities to co-operate at international level in the field of cybercrime;
4. establishment of an information and prevention platform on cybercrime;
5. assessment of the effectiveness of data protection rules in Tunisia, including recommendations for its reinforcement.

Progress

No activity has taken place. The Tunisian authorities have made no specific requests for assistance.

Given the importance of the Budapest Convention in dealing with transnational challenges, priority will be given to the promotion of this Convention and the Data Protection Convention as part of the activity to promote the CoE conventions.

Funding: South Programme (for the promotion of CoE conventions)

2.8 New priority: preventing and combating trafficking in human beings

The Tunisian authorities have recently confirmed their wish to benefit from the CoE expertise in this field, and their interest in the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. It is planned to carry out activities on the fight against trafficking in human beings, as a fundamental component of human rights, under the South Programme with the EU. The exploratory visit which took place from 18 to 20 June 2013 was an opportunity to make an initial assessment of the situation and will help to identify the added-value of the CoE, in co-operation with the authorities and international players assisting Tunisia in combating trafficking in human beings.

Funding: South Programme.

2.9 New priority: creation of a common legal area

The Tunisian authorities have stated an interest in several CoE conventions in priority areas. Following a seminar which will present the procedures for accession to conventions and partial agreements (1 and 2 July 2013), it is planned to give Tunisia a detailed presentation of certain key conventions in order to facilitate the process for requesting accession.

Funding: South Programme.

3. DEMOCRACY

Democratic governance

3.1 Co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the CoE (PACE)

Overall objective: to familiarise the Tunisian authorities with parliamentary and political practices in Europe, and contribute to strengthening democratic processes.

Expected results

1. contribution to the proper functioning of the parliament via its Rules of Procedure and the role and responsibilities of the opposition
2. sharing best practices in constitutional reform, in co-operation with the Venice Commission;
3. strengthening of the technical and administrative capacities of the secretariats by providing members of parliaments and parliamentary staff with wide exposure to the CoE standards in its core areas of work (human rights, including social rights, democratic standards, rule of law), including with a view to a possible future request by the Tunisian parliament for Partnership for Democracy status with the PACE;
4. strengthening contacts of the PACE and its committees with civil society organisations.

Progress

Since 2011, the PACE has strengthened its links with Tunisia, with the adoption of Resolution 1819 (2011)⁶ and Recommendation 1972 (2011)⁷ on “The situation in Tunisia” at its 3rd part-session of that year (20-24 June 2011). In this way, the PACE confirmed its intention to contribute to the more general action of the CoE to support the country’s process of democratic transition. In October 2011, the PACE observed the first elections following the Tunisian revolution and expects to be invited to observe future elections. Further to Resolution 1598 (2008) on “Strengthening co-operation with the Maghreb countries”, members of the NCA are systematically invited to the Assembly sessions and committee meetings. The Speaker of the NCA, Mustapha Ben Jaafar, addressed the PACE plenary during the 3rd part-session of 2012 (25-29 June) and also attended the conference of speakers of parliaments in October 2012. At its 3rd part-session in 2012, the PACE adopted Resolution 1893 (2012) on “political transition in Tunisia” in which it reiterates its full support and encourages all the country’s political forces and civil players to continue making a positive contribution to democratic transition while seeking to maintain political stability. It also decided to continue to closely monitor developments in Tunisia. A new visit by the PACE rapporteur to Tunis was decided by the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy on 6 June 2013 and should be carried out in autumn 2013.

Funding: PACE budget, South Programme.

Prospects/planned activities

- The Tunisian authorities could, at a subsequent stage, consider the possibility of requesting Partner for Democracy status with the PACE, which would lead to even closer relations with the CoE and enable the country to benefit from the Assembly’s experience in strengthening democracy and to take part in the political debate on challenges of common interest which transcend the borders of Europe.
- The Tunisian authorities will continue to be invited to regional activities organised by the PACE with the parliaments/assemblies of other beneficiary countries under the South Programme.

3.2 Democratic governance at local and regional level in co-operation with the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

Overall objective: to contribute to the establishment of the institutional framework for local democracy in Tunisia.

Expected results

1. ensuring that the ongoing reflexion about territorial organisation in Tunisia focuses on international standards, as reflected in the relevant CoE’s legal instruments, and in particular the European Charter of Local Self-Government;
2. strengthening the institutional capacities of local authorities;
3. contributing to sensitive aspects of the pre-electoral and post-electoral process, in addition to elections observation;

⁶ <http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/XRef/X2H-DW-XSL.asp?fileid=18004&lang=EN>

⁷ <http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/XRef/X2H-DW-XSL.asp?fileid=18003&lang=EN>

4. ensuring the necessary conditions for the creation of an association of local authorities;
5. raising awareness among governmental partners of the principles of local self-government as set out in the European Charter of Local Self-Government and of fostering dialogue between the government and locally elected representatives;
6. increasing co-operation with the Congress, particularly through the association of local authorities and the participation of locally elected Tunisian representatives in the activities implemented with the Assembly of European Regions (AER), the Standing Committee for the Euro-Mediterranean partnership of local and regional authorities (COPPEM), and the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR).

Progress

- In 2012 the Tunisian authorities expressed an interest in co-operating with the CoE in the field of strengthening local democracy. Following the request by the NCA Constituent Assembly Commission for Local and Regional Collectivities and several consultative meetings, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities prepared its written comments on Chapter 6 of the preliminary draft of the Constitution on local autonomy.
- A joint exploratory mission by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform was carried out in Tunis from 12 to 14 December 2012. A series of meetings with representatives of Ministries, the national training agency for local authorities, the NCA, the Presidents of special delegations (acting as mayors) and civil society on possible opportunities for co-operation were organised.
- Following this visit, a drafting of a report on the situation of local and regional democracy in Tunisia has started. It provides a general analysis of the situation in the country and puts forward a series of recommendations on possible reforms in order to promote improved governance at local and regional level. It also takes stock of the projects implemented in this field by other international organisations.

Funding: Congress budget and ordinary budget.

Prospects/planned activities

- The above report will be finalised and shared with the Tunisian authorities for comment at a meeting to be held in Tunis late July 2013. The conclusions and recommendations of the report will serve as the basis for the development of a specific assistance project.

3.3 Elections

Overall objective: to improve the functioning of democratic processes and institutions, including those relating to political parties.

Expected results

1. review of electoral legislation and practice with regard to international standards;
2. provision of capacity-building support to the electoral management bodies;
3. provision of technical assistance to the bodies in charge of electoral disputes.

Progress

- The Venice Commission provides assistance to the Tunisian authorities in the preparations of the future parliamentary elections. The Venice Commission took part in the seminar organised by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) on “The Legal Framework for Elections in Tunisia: National and International Perspectives” (Tunis, 12 and 13 March 2012). This activity was attended by NCA members, the former electoral authority and representatives of the political parties and civil society. The seminar offered ways to reform the legislative framework in order to improve the electoral process: this reform should be in place before the 2013 parliamentary elections.
- Representatives of the Ministry of Interior attended the 9th (annual) European Conference of Electoral Management Bodies on “Innovative solutions for elections” (Tallinn, 4–6 June 2012). They were able to take part in the discussions on improving the functioning of electoral management and the use of new technologies to make elections more transparent and to facilitate voters’ access to information.
- On 18 and 19 December 2012, the Venice Commission held an exchange of views with representatives of the NCA Committee on General Legislation on the future reform of the electoral legislation. Among other things, the members of the NCA discussed with the Venice Commission experts the choice of the electoral system, the organisation of electoral management and electoral lists.
- Representatives of Tunisia were also invited to attend the 10th European Conference of Electoral Management Bodies on “The Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters: strengths and potential developments”, held in Chişinău on 26 and 27 June 2013.

Funding: Voluntary contribution from Norway, South Programme (IFES seminar, Tallinn Conference)

Prospects/planned activities

- As mentioned above, continuation of the Venice Commission’s activities depends to a very large extent on completion of the work on the Constitution and the setting of a date for the elections.
- The planned activities for the coming months include an exchange of views with the NCA Committee on General Legislation regarding reform of the electoral system and electoral lists (August-September 2013); a round table on the draft electoral law (September 2013); participation in a possible PACE election observation mission (dates to be set depending on the date of the elections); and the participation of the Tunisian authorities at the Conference on the role of political parties in a democratic state (Bucharest, 18 and 19 October 2013).

3.4 Training in democratic standards of good governance

Overall objective: to contribute to human rights, the rule of law and democratic citizenship in Tunisia. To motivate future political leaders and young managers who will in turn encourage reform and promote human rights. To build the foundations for good governance within institutions and Tunisian society through a range of CoE tools available. This activity would have a regional dimension aimed at promoting co-operation between neighbouring countries.

Expected result

1. to help the country comply more closely with international standards and principles regarding human rights, the rule of law and democratic citizenship.

Progress

Results in this field should be assessed in the light of the activities and progress referred to in the different sections of the chapters in this report, which reflect the overall effort of the CoE to support the democratic reform process in Tunisia.

3.5 Training of future leaders in democratic standards of good governance: School of Political Studies

Overall objective: to bring a contribution on Human Rights, Rule of Law and Democratic Citizenship to Tunisian society by involving future political leaders and civil servants as multipliers for the reform.

Expected result

1. Launch of the School of Political Studies and training of 40 participants per year among the new generation of public leaders. Negotiations on the establishment of the school are well advanced and the school should be launched in the next few months.

Progress

- The Tunis School of Political Studies was officially inaugurated on 8 January 2013 by the Deputy Secretary General of the CoE, in the presence of representatives of the EU, the Tunisian government and the international community. This was the first such school opened by the CoE outside the European continent.
- The first training module in the civil society session was held from 11 to 13 January 2013 in Hammamet, entitled “The State”. The second module was held from 15 to 17 March 2013 and was dedicated to civil society and elections. The third module (4-6 May 2013) focused on citizenship, democracy and human rights, and the fourth (14-16 June 2013) on transitional justice and institutional reform.

Funding: South Programme, voluntary contribution from Norway.

Prospects/planned activities

- Three students from the Tunis school will attend the 44th annual training session of the International Institution of Human Rights (IIDH), to be held in Strasbourg from 8 to 26 July 2013.

- The next training module focussing on political communication is scheduled to be held from 20 to 22 September 2013.
- As the Tunisian and Moroccan Schools of Political Studies wish to develop a regional dimension across Maghreb, in addition to national seminars, a first regional seminar will be organised in Tunisia in October 2013. It will be mainly addressed to Moroccan and Tunisian participants but also to participants of other countries of the region.
- The Tunis School will be taking part in events involving the Schools network, such as the meetings of School Directors in June 2013 and the World Forum for Democracy in November 2013, which is extremely useful for networking.

3.6 Participation in training of future managers in public administrations, and of parliamentary and diplomatic staff, on human rights and democratic standards of good governance

Overall objective: to contribute to the training of the different professional categories in international standards and principles.

<p>Expected results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inclusion of specific modules in existing training programmes; 2. strengthening capacities through training, and training of trainers, in these fields; 3. organisation of practical courses and study visits, in particular for diplomatic students.

1. inclusion of specific modules in existing training programmes;
2. strengthening capacities through training, and training of trainers, in these fields;
3. organisation of practical courses and study visits, in particular for diplomatic students.

Progress

The Tunisian authorities have confirmed their wish to draw up a co-operation agreement between the Diplomatic Academy and the CoE, to include training modules in the CoE's fields of expertise and hosting trainee diplomats as study visitors to the CoE. No activity has yet been initiated.

Funding: funding required.

3.7 Training of civil society leaders

Overall objective: to train civil society leaders in a code of good practice in order to participate in decision-making processes within civil society.

Progress

A study visit was carried out by the President of the Conference of INGOs (17-20 February 2013) in order to assess the situation and needs of civil society in Tunisia.

Funding: budget of the Conference of INGOs (study visit), not available (for other activities planned in this field).

Prospects/planned activities

An international seminar will be held in Tunis (mid-October 2013) to strengthen the capacities of civil society representatives to enable them to play an active role in the democratic transition. It will also be an opportunity for them to exchange good practices with civil society representatives from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe.

3.8 Democratic governance through education

Overall objective: to strengthen democratic culture through the development of education policies and practices.

Expected results

1. involvement of Tunisian experts and teacher trainers in the activities of the European Centre for Modern Languages (ECML). Tunisia's participation in the Centre's work could lead to the country's accession to this partial agreement;
2. provision of advice on educational policy reform in Tunisia, in both secondary and higher education, and on democratic governance in education;
3. improvement of educational policies and teaching practice relating to education for democratic citizenship and human rights and to history teaching, through the adoption of an appropriate strategy in primary and secondary education, advice on the design of teaching materials and assisting Tunisian teachers and lawyers with establishing a charter for education in democratic citizenship and human rights;
4. strengthening the capacities of professionals and educators in the fields of human rights and democracy. Creation of a southern Mediterranean network of youth trainers.

This activity would comprise a regional dimension aimed at promoting co-operation between the countries of the region.

Progress

The Tunisian authorities have confirmed their wish to co-operate with the CoE, in particular in the field of education in democratic citizenship. Discussions will continue in order to put forward specific proposals for which funding could then be sought.

Funding: funding required.

3.9 Democratic governance through culture

Overall objective: to contribute to efficient, transparent governance in the cultural field, drawing on CoE conventions, especially the European Cultural Convention.

Expected results

1. assessment of cultural policy;
2. contribution to the definition and implementation of an integrated approach by the national authorities to the rehabilitation of historic centres and territorial development;
3. greater awareness, particularly of culture and tourism, and preparation for possible accession to the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes;

4. participation of a pilot town in Tunisia in the international network of Intercultural Cities

Progress

No activity has yet been initiated.

Sustainable democratic societies

3.10 Investing in young people

Overall objective: to support the government in its youth policy-making through the evaluation and design of youth policies and strategies, promoting youth-led organisations, promoting European democratic values amongst young people, and developing networks of youth initiatives.

Expected results

1. institution-building in the field of youth policy, in particular through advice to the authorities in charge of youth and training of public administrators;
2. support provided to the youth-led civil society organisations;
3. creation of a youth-research network.

This activity would comprise a regional dimension aimed at promoting co-operation between the countries of the region, for example the creation of a south Mediterranean network of youth trainers in the field of education in human rights and democratic citizenship, and the organisation of a high-level regional youth policy conference.

Progress

An Inter-Regional Seminar for researchers in the youth field and a Training Course for multipliers and trainers for the democratic participation of young people were organised in Rabat in April 2013, with the participation of representatives from Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Europe. Both activities facilitated initial sharing of knowledge and experience between specialists and practitioners from both shores of the Mediterranean. They should be regarded as the start of a process to be further developed.

Funding: South Programme.

Prospects/planned activities

In 2014 the CoE will be holding a national seminar on the democratic participation of young people. This activity will be based on the participation of executives and trainers who took part in the training courses in 2013. Also in 2014, the CoE will organise an inter-regional workshop on the role of research in promoting programmes for democratic participation and citizenship and the development of evaluation tools and research in this field. A group will be also set up to monitor joint research projects.

3.11 Co-operation with the North-South Centre

Overall objective: to offer a platform of structured co-operation at governmental, parliamentary, local and regional authorities and civil society levels between the CoE and Tunisia.

Expected results

1. full integration of governmental, parliamentary, local, regional and civil society representatives in Tunisia into the North-South Centre's (NSC) permanent processes;
2. reinforcement of planned activities to promote the participation of women in political and public life, youth co-operation and strengthening civil society.

Progress

- The NSC co-operates with Tunisia in the implementation of its programmes relating to the promotion of human rights, and especially the rights of women, youth policies and intercultural dialogue.
- Tunisia's participation has primarily taken place in the context of regional/multilateral activities. The major activities in which Tunisian representatives have participated include: the annual regional conference of the North-South Process for the reinforcement of the role of women on "Reinforcing the political and socio-economic role of women on the basis of women's first-hand experience" (Istanbul, 4-6 November 2012), co-organised by the NSC, the PACE and the Turkish authorities; the 3rd Congress of the North-South Mediterranean Dialogue on "Partnerships between civil society and the public authorities" (Tunis, 7-9 June 2012); the North African Sub-Regional Seminar on Youth Policies and the African Youth Charter (Hammamet, 10-13 December); the online debate on "Religion and women's rights", organised by the NSC as part of its Euro-Med Women Network (May 2013), in which representatives of Tunisian civil society took part.
- Separate mention should be made of the 2012 Lisbon Forum (3-4 December), the theme of which was "The Arab Season: from change to challenges", which was attended by over 200 delegates. The NSC's partners in the countries of the Mediterranean, including Tunisia, were strongly represented in the context of the *Quadrilogue* (government, parliament, local and regional authorities, civil society). This event gave the Tunisian authorities the opportunity to exchange experiences with representatives from the Southern Mediterranean region on constitutional reform, regionalisation, participation in elections, the constitutional principle of gender equality and the democratic consolidation process under way.

Funding: NSC budget, South Programme (Lisbon Forum).

Prospects/planned activities

- The NSC will continue its co-operation with Tunisia in accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Ministers in the context of the current discussions on refocusing the activities of the Centre.
- The Hammamet summer university from 2 to 8 July.

- In co-operation with other partners, the CoE is currently deciding on the theme of the 2013 Lisbon Forum in which Tunisia will be participating together with other countries in the region.

3.12 Sport and ethics

Overall objective: to contribute to enhance public order by strengthening the policy framework and operational capacities in the field of spectators' safety and security at sports events and football matches in particular, based on European standards and good practices in the field of sports policies and the sports community.

Expected results

1. assessment of sports policies and the law applicable to safety and security as well as of their capacity to secure public order at sport events;
2. assessment of the various systems of crowd safety management, involving stadium operators, and the dynamic risk relative to the safe capacity of a venue;
3. creation of a National Football Information Point, integrated into the pan-European network of NFIPs with a view to further development in other countries in the region.

Progress

No activity has yet been initiated in the field of culture. Nevertheless, Tunisia being a contracting party of the Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (Bern Convention), activities have continued in this area.

The Second Conference on the Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Birds was organised by the CoE in Tunis on 29-31 May 2013 in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment and Equipment and the Ministry of Agriculture of Tunisia. This event took place in the framework of the CoE week for the protection of birds and allowed an assessment of the situation on international scale two years after the first Conference – which established the “zero tolerance” principle in this field- and concrete measures to end still existing illegal practices of ill-treatment of birds were put forward.

Funding: Convention de Berne budget.

Appendix I – Neighbourhood Co-operation Priorities for Tunisia 2012-2014 - Financial table- situation as at 15/06/2013

	Estimated cost	EU	Voluntary contributions	To be funded
HUMAN RIGHTS				
Protection and promotion of human rights				
- Gender equality			225 000 Norway ***	50 000
- Preventing violence against women	275 000			
- Protecting children against violence				
- Integration of disabled persons	150 000			150 000
Social rights/ health				
- Pampidou Group	380 000	60 000	50 000 Italy 23 000 France ***	247 000
- Refurbishment and equipping of a public hospital	**			
Subtotal - human rights	805 000	60 000	298 000	447 000
RULE OF LAW				
Justice				
- Justice reform	500 000	500 000		0
- Prisons and police	**			
Common standards and policies				
- Venice Commission	300 000	100 000	96 000 Norway ***	104 000
- The information society and Internet governance; freedom of expression; independence of the media	833 000		20 000 Monaco 13 500 OIF	800 000
Threats to the rule of law				
- Preventing and combating corruption and money laundering	500 000	500 000		0
- Action to restate unlawfully acquired assets and property	0			0
- Combating cybercrime	300 000			300 000
New priorities				
- Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings	500 000 **	500 000		0
- Creation of a common legal area	40 000	40 000 ***		0
Subtotal- rule of law	2 973 500	1 640 000	129 500	1 204 000
DEMOCRACY				
Democratic governance				
- Co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	250 000	25 000 **		225 000
- Democratic governance at local and regional level	**			**
- School of Political Studies	175 000	80 000	95 000 Norway	0
- Training of future managers on democratic governance	100 000			100 000
- Training of civil society leaders	90 000			90 000
- Democratic governance through education	150 000			150 000
- Democratic governance through culture	300 000			300 000
Sustainable democratic societies				
- Youth	400 000	55 000		345 000
- Co-operation with the North-South Centre	150 000	75 000 ***		75 000
- Sport and ethics	50 000			50 000
Subtotal- democracy	1 665 000	235 000	95 000	1 335 000
TOTAL	5 443 500	1 935 000	522 500	2 986 000

Notes

** Pending a needs assessment

***Estimated budget for Tunisia- regional programme

- Funding required
- Funding secured
- Partially funded