



JORDAN

Southern Neighbourhood



Key milestones

MAY 2002

The EU-Jordan Association Agreement entered into force

OCTOBER 2010

Jordan reached the "advanced status" partnership

OCTOBER 2014

The EU and Jordan signed a Mobility Partnership to better manage mobility and migration

JULY 2016

Agreement on the simplification of the Rules of Origin for EU-Jordan trade

DECEMBER 2016

Adoption of the EU Jordan Partnership Priorities and of a Compact to address the consequences of the Syrian crisis



EU-Jordan Partnership priorities



Strengthening cooperation on regional stability and security including counterterrorism



Promoting macroeconomic stability and enhancing social and economic development



Strengthening governance, the rule of law, democratic reform and human rights

in force until the new framework for the period until 2027 is adopted



Trade & investment

- The EU is Jordan's biggest trade partner, accounting for **14.7%** of its trade in 2020. **20.6%** of Jordan's imports came from the EU, while **2.1%** of Jordan's exports went to the EU. In 2020, the total trade in goods between the EU and Jordan amounted to €3.4 billion. The EU's imports from Jordan amounted to €0.4 billion and the EU's exports from Jordan accounted for €3.0 billion.
- In July 2016, the EU and Jordan agreed to more favourable rules of origin for Jordanian exporters to EU if a number of conditions are met. The simplification allows producers in Jordan to use a very advantageous set of rules of origin on the condition that their workforces include a set proportion of Syrian refugees. The measure has been further relaxed in 2018 to allow for a faster uptake. The measure will remain in force until 2030.



Mobility

3,510 Jordanian students, professors and administrative staff travelled to Europe and **2,219** Europeans counterparts travelled to Jordan between 2015 and 2020.



EU funding

Biateral cooperation

- The **Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe** (NDICI) is the main instrument for EU's cooperation with external partners, including Jordan, in 2021-2027. For the period 2021-2024, EU bilateral indicative allocation (grants) to Jordan amounts to **€364 million** and will be complemented by other regional and thematic programmes. Under the NDICI, funding will be channelled to support Jordan in its green and digital transition, to tackle unemployment (particular youth and women), spur entrepreneurship, improve social protection and assistance for the most vulnerable as well as to accompany Jordan's political reforms. Support to improve livelihoods and skills of Syrian refugees will also continue to be provided.
- During the period 2014-2020, the EU provided support to Jordan mainly through the **European Neighbourhood Instrument** with **€765 million** to help reform key sectors of the economy, strengthen the rule of law, upgrade border management and prevent violent extremism. During the same period, Jordan also benefitted from additional €126 million channelled via the **Neighbourhood Investment Platform**, which leveraged around **€580 million** for infrastructure development in the field of water, energy and transport as well as in support to small and medium enterprises.
- Jordan benefitted from other EU thematic programmes and instruments such as the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace or the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights.
- They were complemented by around €1 billion of Macro-Financial Assistance operations (loans).

Syrian refugee crisis

- In response to the Syrian crisis, the EU has provided over **€2.2 billion in humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance** to Jordan. This includes notably the EUTF Syria for an amount of €522 million to support refugees and vulnerable Jordanians in the sectors of education, health, water and sanitation, waste treatment and social protection.

Palestinian refugees

- The EU also contributes to the central budget of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (**UNRWA**) and supports projects in Jordan.



Food crisis response

In order to mitigate the impact of Russia's **war in Ukraine**, the European Commission has allocated **€25 million** to Jordan from the **"Food and Resilience Facility"**, a mechanism created to mitigate the impact of the war in Ukraine on EU partner countries. This new support will address the consequences of rising food and energy prices in the region, focusing on the most vulnerable Jordanian population and host communities.



COVID-19 crisis response

As Team Europe, the EU and its Member States coordinated closely to offer a joint response to the crisis and mobilised their humanitarian and development instruments making available **€841 million** for Jordan. It contributed to address urgent humanitarian needs, improve the provision of health services and address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic population. The Commission alone mobilised over **€418 million** through its different instruments to support immediate, health-related and socio-economic needs in the country. As part of this support, medical equipment and training for first responders were financed. Jordan also received vaccines through the COVAX Facility, supported by Team Europe, and bilaterally from EU Member States.