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The Hashemite
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Jordan

V2.0, 21.12.2015

Euro-Mediterranean Digital Economy and Internet Access Expert Working Group (DEWoG)

WORK PLAN 2016

Digital Economy Ministers and EU institutions gathered in Brussels on 30.9.2014, in the presence of the UfM Secretariat and development banks. They pledged closer cooperation to reap the benefits of the digital economy for Euro-Mediterranean area. They adopted a **Declaration** which responds to the pace of digital changes and the potential of the digital technologies for the economy and society. They welcomed the contribution that stakeholders can make to ensure that the UfM is focusing on the right issues and that it has the means to achieve results. The UfM provides a stable and pro-active political framework for cooperation. Finally, they called for the set-up of a "*Digital Economy and Internet Access Expert Working Group*" (*DEWoG*).

The present **Workplan** elaborates the actions indicated in the Ministerial Declaration in **Work Items** to be executed in 2016 unless otherwise specified.

The Workplan provides for each work item, a description and objective (what?), a methodology and/or needed resources (how?), a timing (when?) and actors (who?).

Actors are key to carry out a work item. For each work item, there are one or more organisations that have volunteered to be its "**promoter**". There is no rule on the profile of a promoter: it can be a private company, public administration, NGO, development bank, etc. It can be established in Europe, South Med or elsewhere. Several organisations may team-up to promote a work item. Several stakeholders may be associated to a promoter. The setting is different for each work item. Promoters may organise physical or virtual dedicated meetings and/or working subgroups.

Following its 1st meeting in Barcelona on 9-10.12.2015, the DEWoG has adopted its Workplan in accordance with its Rules of Procedures. The DEWoG intends to meet again in spring 2016 in Barcelona to finalise certain entries in the Workplan.

The topics for which action is requested or hinted in the **Ministerial Declaration** are:

1. Enhancing connection to **GEANT Research & Education Network**
2. Approximation of **telecom regulation**
3. Interoperability of **electronic trust services**
4. Drafting a EuroMed Charter on **Open Data**
5. Enhancing cooperation on **eHealth / mHealth**
6. **Approximation of other ICT policies**
7. Ensuring **Internet governance** according to shared principles
8. Ensuring **cybersecurity**



1 EDUCATION & RESEARCH NETWORKS

1.1 Text of the Declaration

*The Ministers [...] underlined [... the necessity] to have further public and private investment in increasing the interconnection between Med and EU connectivity systems and research networks in order to facilitate and achieve the mutually beneficial exchange and sustained interconnection between Med education & research networks **within and between regions** [...]. (§1, 2nd bullet)*

*The Ministers also expressed their explicit **support to the ongoing work streams and projects** related to the Digital Economy of the Mediterranean such as the connections between Med countries, in particular through the jointly funded project **EUMEDCONNECT**, and **ASREN**. The Ministers agreed on increasing funding for the connection to **GÉANT** to develop ultra-high speed connectivity between the EU and Med. (§3, 1st bullet)*

1.2 Work item

1.2.1 Objective and description

Between 2004 and 2011, the European Commission co-funded the connection of nearly all South Med countries to the *European Research & Education network* “**GÉANT**” through the EUMEDCONNECT project. After the Arab Spring events, only Israel, Algeria and Egypt’s *National Research & Education Networks (NREN)* remain connected but there is renewed interest from the other South Med NRENs.

The new AfricaConnect2 project can support 60% of connectivity costs till 2018 for the African South Med countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt), while the current phase of EUMEDCONNECT3 continues for the Asiatic South Med countries (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine) up to the end of 2016. Both programmes are managed by the GÉANT Consortium with ASREN as its regional partner. An amendment of EUMEDCONNECT3 is currently in process in view of increasing its funding ratio to 60%. Finally, Israel is connected to GÉANT by a Horizon 2020 funding.

The Work Item consists in ensuring:

1. Commitment from non-connected South Med countries to connect.
2. All South Med NRENs have the necessary national support, including co-funding, to utilise AfricaConnect2 / EUMEDCONNECT3 to connect to GÉANT.
3. Financial support (possibly EU funding) for the Asiatic South Med countries is extended for a further 3 years.
4. Benefits of GÉANT connection are fully promulgated within the South Med research and education communities.

NB. At this stage, mutual connection of South Med NRENs is out of the scope due to a lack of infrastructure.

1.2.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: the GÉANT Consortium. Other involved parties: ASREN, South Med NRENs, EU NRENs, national Ministries in charge of Research & Education and/or Telecommunications, relevant national budgetary authorities.

Resources: Initial estimate of €3M for 3-year extension of support for Asiatic South Med countries (tbc - to be refined in 1Q2016). Other activities expected to be conducted within AfricaConnect2 and EUMEDCONNECT3 budgets.



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1.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

NB. EU funding: €12,5M for AfricaConnect2; €3,3M for EUMEDCONNECT3.

- 1Q2016: In order for not connected countries to commit for connection:
 - The GÉANT Consortium will provide information to DEWoG Members on the benefits of connecting to GÉANT.
 - Several DEWoG Members must discuss with their national Ministry(ies) in charge of Research & Education. Final commitment is foreseen for the next DEWoG meeting.
 - Finalisation of EUMEDCONNECT3 amendment.
- 4Q2016: Report progress on the Work Item to the DEWoG.

2 APPROXIMATION TO TELECOM FRAMEWORK

2.1 Ministerial Declaration

The Ministers also expressed their explicit support to [...] the cooperation in the telecommunications sector in the form of the Euromed Regulator Group EMERG. [...]In the light of the increasing professionalization and the steps towards self-sufficiency, the Ministers welcomed the Commission's intention to continue its financial support to EMERG. (§3, 2nd bullet)

*The Ministers agreed to pursue a regular, specific recommendations-based **regulator/ministry exchange at Senior Official level**, with the involvement of further other Euro-Med digital economy stakeholders. This would include an exchange and cooperation between Ministries and functionally independent Regulators as a key factor for the development of the regulatory framework both at a national, regional and EU-South Med level. (§7)*

2.2 EMERG position

EMERG recognises the importance of establishing a regular recommendations-based dialogue between functionally independent telecoms regulators (NRAs) and telecom Ministries to create an harmonized, pro-competitive and investment friendly environment in the sector, and acknowledges that to make further progress in the development of the telecom sector, cooperation is needed in many cases with the national political Authorities as legislative initiative is not within the remit of the NRAs.

With regard to this, EMERG cooperated with the European Commission in setting up and implementing the Southern Mediterranean Dialogue on Electronic Communications and the Information Society at the SOM in Athens on 18-19.11.2013, and one year later, on the UfM Ministerial Meeting on the Digital Economy, in Brussels on 30.9.2014. In this line, one of the work lines of the EMERG Work Plan 2015 welcomes the establishment of the DEWoG and outlines that this milestone brings the occasion for EMERG to develop its current relationship with UfM by engaging in the activities carried out by the UfM.

Promoting the approximation to EU regulatory frameworks is one of EMERG purposes. To that end, since its creation EMERG, has worked strongly in developing its activities, mainly through the organisation of permanent Expert Working Groups, aimed at reaching conclusions and obtaining commitments with regard to achieving approximation in areas where approximation should be pursued. The EMERG is deeply committed to further develop its capacities in this line to contribute to a more harmonized, stable and predictable regulatory framework.

EMERG welcomes the Commission's intention to continue its financial support to EMERG by the approval of a new support project, NATP 4, which will be fully operational in January 2016. However, in the light of the increasing professionalization towards self-sufficiency, EMERG acknowledges the need of developing a proper strategy to ensure self-sustainability once the support of the Commission ceases.

2.3 Work item

2.3.1 Objective and description

The overall objective is a market offering affordable and quality telecommunication services; approximating the EU telecom framework is an efficient means to achieve this. The specific objective of the Work Item is to establish the basis for a regular dialogue between the UfM and EMERG and to structure the interactions between Regulators and Ministries, ensuring at the same time feedback mechanisms (bi-directional interactions).

This regular dialogue will be carried out by the following activities:

- To participate as observer to the DEWoG meetings and exchanges of information.
- To prepare and present recommendations aimed at enhancing approximation to EU framework at SOMs and/or DEWoG meetings, including a follow-up of EMERG's recommendations presented at the SOM of Athens in 2013.
- EMERG and UfM to take the necessary steps for the UfM label for EMERG.
- EMERG will develop a strategy to ensure self-sustainability once the support of the European Commission ceases.

2.3.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: EMERG. Other involved parties: NRAs, Telecom Ministries, European Commission, UfMS.

Resources: NATP4 project (from Jan. 2015- Dec. 2019 - subject to contract signature).

2.3.3 Timing and actions to undertake

- 1H2016: EMERG to define and agree on concrete steps to achieve the objectives above.
- 2016: UfM to address EMERG labelling according to UfMS work programme 2016.

3 ELECTRONIC TRUST SERVICES

3.1 Ministerial Declaration:

3.1.1 Text of the Declaration

The Ministers decided to prioritise efforts to develop an interoperability framework between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries and between themselves.

*The first priority in this development shall be **electronic trust services including e-signature**, using elements of the EU eIDAS Regulation [...] as the common reference.*

This would also facilitate the realisation of cross-border markets for goods and services, provide a higher degree of protection against fraud, a greater climate of trust between economic operators and lower costs of service providers. (§4, 1st bullet)

*Further areas which could be developed [...] with a possible view to establishing a working programme in further areas such as the **approximation** of legislation relevant to information exchanges, **secure e-transactions**, e-commerce, e-services and e-government." (§8, 3rd sentence)*



3.1.2 Additional input

- **eIDAS Regulation:** Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of 23.7.2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC and the related secondary legislation (<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/trust-services-and-eid>)
- The nine recommendations formulated in the “Common Conclusions” of the final “**exploratory seminar on e-signatures** for e-business transactions in the Southern Mediterranean region”, 22-23.1.2014, Barcelona. http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=4282.
- International development posterior to the Ministerial Declaration: the *UN Commission on International TRAdE Law, UNCITRAL*, has decided at its 48th session in July 2015 to address the legal issues related to identity management and trust services (§354 and §355 of the session report). An informal group of experts will be set up and a symposium will be organised to support the Secretariat of the UNCITRAL in preparing recommendations to be presented to its Commission during the 49th session in July 2016.

3.2 Work item #3.1: "Follow-up of exploratory seminars"

3.2.1 Objective and description

The Work Item consists in carrying out the preparatory work needed to implement the recommendations concluding the **exploratory seminars on e-signatures**:

- Survey on the status of e-trust services in the Euro Mediterranean,
- Easing access to best practice on e-trust services,
- National and Euromed 'trusted lists',
- eGovernment services that would benefit most from e-trust services / promotion of usage of e-trust services by businesses in the Euro Mediterranean,
- Political vision on e-trust services / converging laws across the Euro Mediterranean / mutual recognition of e-trust services,
- Common standards for e-trust services.

3.2.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: Tunisia. Other involved parties: Jordan, AICTO's PKI Forum (tbc), European Commission and/or EU Member States (training on eIDAS Regulation).

Resources: TAIEX-like support and AICTO support (tbc).

3.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

As a first step, Tunisia Government proposes to organise a **follow-up workshop** in Tunisia involving AICTO. In particular:

- AICTO's PKI Forum should be considered for providing a survey of e-trust services in South Med.
- South Med countries are requesting training on the new eIDAS Regulation.

Ideal timeframe: 2H2016, possibly in conjunction with the next PKI Forum conference and in conjunction with the workshop on eGov foreseen by Work Item 6.2 below.

3.3 Work item #3.2: "Follow-up of UNCITRAL"

3.3.1 Objective and description

UfM countries will consider actively contributing to the new undertaking of **UNICTRAL** Working Group IV on eCommerce (WG IV) to work towards a global framework for eID and trust services.

3.3.2 Resources

Actors: WG IV, UfM countries which are members or observers of WG IV, the European Commission which is an observer of WG IV.

Resources: N/A.

3.3.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

UNCITRAL foresees to address identity management and trust services at the 52nd session of Working Group IV in Vienna, March 2016. **UNICTRAL undertaking does not require an active involvement of the DEWoG.**

4 OPEN DATA

4.1 Ministerial Declaration

4.1.1 Text of the Declaration

*The Ministers decided [...] to consider the **general principles part of the Charter on Open Data** as guidelines for cooperation right up to their potential adoption in the form of a **Euro-Med charter** in this area. G8's June 2013 charter would constitute a significant first step for further cooperation in this field that should be taken into consideration.*

*Other important and recent milestones such as the review of the EU Re-use of **Public Sector Information (PSI) Directive** and the adoption of **Commission's guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the re-use of PSI** can also be considered. (§4, 2nd bullet)*

4.1.2 References:

- G8 Open Data Charter, June 2013, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207772/Open_Data_Charter.pdf
- International development posterior to the Ministerial Declaration: the **International Open Data Charter** adopted at the Open Government Partnership Global Summit, Oct. 2015 <http://opendatacharter.net>.
- Directive 2003/98/EC of 17.11.2003 on the re-use of public sector information.
- European Commission Notice, "Guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the reuse of documents", (2014/C 240/01), Official Journal of the European Union C 240 p 1, 24.7.2014.

4.2 Work item

4.2.1 Objective and description

The short term objective is to draft a **Euromed Charter on Open Data** that would build on the *principles* of the G8 Charter. The draft Euromed Charter would then be forwarded by the DEWoG to the relevant Ministers from endorsement. Instead of drafting a new Charter, the DEWoG could simply propose to recognise the G8 or the International Open Data Charter.

In the long term, the DEWoG may consider the steps needed to practically implement the Charter, i.e. to develop a holistic open data policy; to put in place a legal framework; to update/adapt the necessary infrastructures.

4.2.2 Resources

Actors: Promoters: the Governments of Albania and Jordan (tbc). Other involved parties: UfM Governments, European Commission (expertise on Open Data).

Resources: TAIEX support for a workshop in Jordan.

4.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

- 1H2016: DEWoG Members to forward information on Open Data in their country to Albania Government which will act as focal point / "Secretary".
- 2H2016: Jordan Government to organise a TAIEX workshop to agree on a strategy (custom EuroMed Charter versus adoption of an existing Charter) and on the final text of the Charter (commitments) (tbc).
- To consider liaison with the 4th International Open Data Conference sponsored by the Spanish Government in Madrid on 6-7 Oct. 2016.
- Draft EuroMed Open Data Charter submitted to the DEWoG within one year (December 2016 tbc).

5 EHEALTH

5.1 Ministerial Declaration:

5.1.1 Declaration text:

The Ministers decided [...] to instruct their [...] Senior Officials to develop recommendations for a long-term strategy in the field of e-Health in the Med, with reference also to the data protection dimension.

The Ministers referred in particular to telemedicine, prevention, home care, remote illness monitoring, electronic patient files and m-Health (medical and public health practice support by mobile devices such as smart phones, patient monitoring devices, tablets and other wireless devices).

To exploit the full potential of these solutions, governments should involve all stakeholders in establishing appropriate rules, in particular regarding accessibility and the use of personal data.

(§4, 3rd bullet)

5.1.2 Additional input

- The five recommendations formulated in the "Conclusions" of the final exploratory seminar on "eHealth benefits & cooperation in the Southern Mediterranean countries and the EU", 29-30.1.2015, Barcelona.
- ClusMED project deliverables (www.clusmed.eu). ClusMED was a EU funded project aiming at mapping national ICT regulations in five South Med countries (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia) and benchmarking them with European countries status, experiences and best practices. ClusMED completed end of 2015.

5.2 Work item

5.2.1 Objective and description

The “Conclusions” of the exploratory seminars list five recommendations that ideally should all be implemented. Among the recommended items, a priority subset would be:

- To create a database of digital health projects (sharing best practices from each of South Med and EU countries,
- To create of a professionals' digital online network,
- To facilitate professional (online) training courses on implementing digital health,
- To set-up a website informing on digital health in South Med countries, in English, French and Arabic, and
- To hold (physical and online) workshops on practical projects and on products or services already running (Mobile Technology).

However, due to financial constraints, ambitions have to be limited at this stage to the set-up of the website.

5.2.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: Mobile World Capital Barcelona (MWCB). Other involved parties: South Med Member of the DEWoG who will act as national contact point for digital health.

Resources: First phase: voluntary work proposed by MWCB and DEWoG Members.

5.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

1Q2016: The DEWoG has requested MWCB to formulate a working proposal on how the information will be gathered and published on a subset of MWCB's website. DEWoG will do the necessary to facilitate the right contact country by country.

NB. The site will be in English (French and Arabic should be possible later on if a translation budget becomes available or if DEWoG Members provide translations).

6 APPROXIMATION OF OTHER ICT POLICIES

6.1 Ministerial Declaration

6.1.1 Declaration text:

*Further areas which could be developed [...] with a possible view to establishing a working programme in further areas such as the **approximation** of legislation relevant to **information exchanges, secure e-transactions, e-commerce, e-services and e-government.**” (§8, 3rd sentence)*

*The Ministers decided to prioritise efforts to develop an **interoperability framework** between the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries and between themselves. (§4, 1st bullet)*

6.1.2 Additional input

- For what regards the Declaration paragraph on an *interoperability framework*, the forthcoming "e-Government Action Plan 2016-2020" announced in §4.3.2 of the European Commission's "Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe", COM(2015)192 of 6.5.2015, will be a relevant input for both EU and South Med countries.



- ClusMED project deliverables (www.clusmed.eu). ClusMED was an EU funded project aiming at mapping national ICT regulations in five South Med countries (Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia) and benchmarking them with European countries status, experiences and best practices. ClusMED completed end of 2015.

6.2 Work item #6.1: "Approximation of other ICT Regulations"

6.2.1 Objective and description

The *EU acquis* directly related to ICT essentially consists of binding EU legislations on Telecom services & infrastructure, Spectrum, Audio-visual services, eID & trust services including eSignatures, Re-use of public service information, Copyrights, eCommerce, eInvoicing, ePayments, ePublic Procurement, Data Protection and (possibly soon) Cybersecurity.

Approximation to the Telecom framework is covered by Work Item #2 above.

Work Item #4 on a Euromed Open Data Charter could be enhanced by the approximation to the PSI Directive.

Regarding e-transactions, approximation to the trust services framework is covered by the related Work Items #3.1 and #3.2. The discussion could be extended to cover other features like e-invoicing, e-taxation ... to cover the full cycle of a transaction.

eGovernment is not regulated at EU level. However, for the last two decades, the European Commission has adopted a succession of updated non-binding *eGovernment Action Plans*. EU Member States positively responded to these plans through political commitments and concrete implementations. As a result, Europe is a front runner in terms of achieving eGovernment.

Therefore:

1. Since EU has no overarching legislation but specific ones (eg. Public Procurement Directive, PSI Directive), approximation to these specific legislations could be considered.
2. Furthermore, in relation to eGovernment Action Plans, knowledge transfer would be beneficial.

6.2.2 Resources: N/A

6.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

It was deemed premature to address this item. The Commission however indicated that the deliverables of the ClusMED project should receive due consideration and that the network of experts created by the project should not be lost. No practical actions could be identified at this stage.

6.3 Work item #6.2: "interoperability and e-governance"

6.3.1 Objective and description

In addition to legislation adapted for e-governance (see Work Item #6.1 above), there is a need to implement electronic services. For a public administration, providing electronic services requires a relevant e-government infrastructure and streamlined administrative processes.



For countries that did not deploy yet such an infrastructure, best practice is available in the EU to define e-government strategies, to define a conceptual architecture for selected public services and to devise a related ICT architecture.

6.3.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: the Estonia Government with the support of the Tunisia and Morocco Governments. Other involved parties: other interested South Med national eGovernment Coordinators.

Resources: Resources for a TAIEX-like workshop in Tunisia with all South Med countries.

6.3.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

The Estonian Gov. proposes to set-up a TAIEX-like workshop in the course of 2016. Ideal timeframe: 2H2016, possibly in conjunction with the workshop on Trust Services foreseen by Work Item #3.2 above.

6.4 Work item #6.3: "Repository of ICT professions"

6.4.1 Objective and description

The proposed Work Item is to devise a EuroMed repository of ICT professions starting from a European one in course of production by CEN.

6.4.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: France Gov. Other involved parties: none at this stage.

Resources: N/A at this stage.

6.4.3 Timing and actions to undertake:

DEWoG Members could not prepare a discussion on the proposal because it was tabled during the meeting. **The DEWoG will discuss the proposal at its next meeting.**

7 INTERNET GOVERNANCE

7.1 Ministerial Declaration

(§6) The Ministers underlined the need for all stakeholders to cooperate on concrete and actionable steps leading to:

1. *A strengthened framework for the governance of the Internet, built on democratic multi-stakeholder processes, ensuring the meaningful and accountable participation of all stakeholders;*
2. *An open, participative, consensus-driven governance for the Internet which is accountable, equitable, distributed and collaborative, and that places the Internet's core values at the centre, namely as a single, open, free, secure, reliable and un-fragmented network and providing non-discriminatory access to knowledge;*
3. *Efficient and effective capacity-building and empowerment, including via measures such as remote participation and adequate funding, as well as access to meaningful and timely information;*
4. *Improved communication and coordination between technical and non-technical communities;*
5. *The development, by all organizations with responsibilities in the Internet governance ecosystem, of principles for transparency, accountability and inclusiveness;*



6. A strengthening of the IGF by the end of 2015, including an extension of the IGF mandate beyond the five-years term, and guaranteed, stable and predictable funding, as well as the adoption of mechanisms to promote worldwide discussions through inter-sessional dialogues and improved outcomes; and
7. The globalization of ICANN and IANA and the strengthening of transparency and accountability mechanisms through a process taking into account: the protection of the global functioning of the Internet as a primary condition in cooperation with all stakeholders; inclusiveness; the establishment of clear checks and balances; and the protection of human rights and rule of law.

7.2 Work item

7.2.1 Objective and description

The follow-up of the bullet points above is already taking place through various Internet governance bodies (bullets 1, 2 and 5: GAC, 3: IGF Secretariat GIPO, 4: IGF Secretariat, 6: GAC and ICANN reform and 7: ICANN reform).

7.2.2 Resources

Actors: Promoter: N/A, Other involved parties: GAC (Governmental Advisory Committee), ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), GIPO (Global Internet Policy Observatory), IGF Secretariat (Internet Governance Forum).

Resources: N/A

7.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake

At this stage, there is **no need for further action**. Should a need arise, the DEWoG could react accordingly. DEWoG will reassess the state-of affairs in 2016 and act as appropriate.

8 CYBERSECURITY

8.1 Ministerial Declaration

The Ministers agreed that the ICT solutions are crucial to address economic and societal challenges. They underlined [...] the need to maintain a safe and reliable cyberspace to ensure trust and confidence in the Digital Economy. (§1, 5th bullet)

8.2 Work item

8.2.1 Objective and description

Creation of a **pedagogical platform against Islamist radicalism** to deter the recruitment through social networks, of young people considering joining terrorist groups.

Sociologists, psychologists and moderate imams will participate to the platform by producing counter messages to reply to extremist messages including erroneous or biased references to the Quran and to disseminate them on social networks using the same means used by radical recruiters.

The efforts of all northern and southern countries of the UfM need to be mobilized to implement this platform.



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8.2.2 Resources:

Actors: Promoter: Tunisia Gov, Other involved parties: Jordan Gov, Morocco Gov, Palestine Gov (tbc), Commission (tbc, see hereafter). More South and North Med countries are invited to join.

Resources: Tunisia will mobilise the necessary resources for its own participation.

The Commission is currently envisaging to develop a "Neighbourhood South Cybercrime Programme" in 2016 (ENI; €3 M). The objective would be to strengthen the capacities of the partner countries to cooperate effectively against cybercrime in compliance with the Budapest Convention. This new programme, if confirmed, could contribute to the undertaking.

8.2.3 Timing and actions to undertake

Tunisia is about to start the platform and proposes to take the lead to set-it up and to coordinate the efforts of the other UfM countries willing to participate.

-/-