

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Partnership instrument for cooperation with third countries (PI)

Lead DG: FPI

Associated DGs: EAC

I. Overview

What the programme is about?

The Partnership Instrument for Cooperation with Third Countries (PI) is the EU's first instrument specifically designed to promote the Union's strategic interests worldwide by reinforcing its external strategies, policies and actions.

It has four main objectives:

1. offering policy support and responding to global challenges;
2. projecting the international dimension of Europe 2020;
3. enhancing market access and boosting trade, investment and business opportunities for EU companies;
4. promoting public diplomacy and academic cooperation.

The Partnership Instrument has been designed to advance and promote EU interests abroad by supporting the external dimension of EU policies, in particular the 'Europe 2020' strategy, and by addressing major global challenges, both at bilateral and at multilateral level. The PI promotes alliance -building with a specific focus on EU's strategic partners. The PI also helps to improve market access and develop trade and business opportunities for EU companies through economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation. Finally, the PI is intended to enhance widespread understanding and visibility of the Union on the world scene by means of public diplomacy, education/academic cooperation & outreach activities.

The EU has numerous international agreements with partner countries all over the world, not matched by individual Member States, which gives it influence in virtually all fields of international relations. By combining the weight of all Member States acting within common policies and strategies, only the EU has the critical weight to respond to global challenges. The PI helps promoting EU norms and standards with a view to turning them into global standards.

EU added value of the programme

The EU has numerous international agreements with partner countries all over the world resulting in influence in virtually all fields of international relations. By combining the weight of all Member States acting within common policies and strategies, only the EU has the critical weight to respond to global challenges. The PI is in a unique position to promote EU norms with a view to turn them into global standards through international cooperation.

Implementation mode

The Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is the lead service for the programme implementation. The Partnership Instrument operates under two different modes, depending on the specific circumstances of the action considered:

- 1) Direct management: The European Commission is in charge of all EU budget implementation tasks, which are performed directly by its departments either at headquarters or in the EU delegations.
- 2) Indirect management: Under indirect management, the European Commission entrusts budget implementation tasks to: partner countries (or to bodies designated by them); international organisations; development agencies of EU Member States; other bodies.

II. Programme Implementation Update

Implementation status (2017 -2019)

In 2019, the adoption of the Annual Action Programme 2019 in two phases, and the timely contracting of actions under the AAP 2018 were the key objectives of the PI work. Additionally, the implementation of actions under AAP 2014-17, the launch of the programming exercise for 2020 through the cluster modality were at the core of PI activity.

The AAP 2019 was adopted following in-depth consultation with line DGs and the EEAS on EU strategic policy priorities externally in two phases: the first phase of the AAP 2019 comprising Action Fiches 1-15 with a budget of €87,300,000 was adopted on 6 May 2019 while the second phase comprising Action Fiches 16-26 with a budget of €48,800,000 was adopted on 6 November 2019.

Five non-substantial amendments during the year increased the total budget of the AAP 2019 to EUR 148 177 000, of which EUR 8 500 000 was sub-delegated to other DGs/agencies (DEVCO and EACEA). Out of the budget of EUR 139 677 000 managed by FPI.4, EUR 14 273 000 was already contracted in 2019. The remaining budget will be contracted by 31 December 2020.

All 23 stand-alone actions included in the AAP 2018 were committed and signed by 31 December 2019, as well as the four individual measures. Out of the total AAP 2018 budget of EUR 105 050 000 for which FPI was responsible, €104,007,000 (99 % of level 1 commitment) was contracted. This excellent result was obtained thanks to a concerted effort to maximize budget

consumption by transferring unused funds from other activity (typically as a result of procurement procedures which lowered the initial cost estimate).

Key achievements

In order to explain the concrete PI achievements in 2019, it is important to note that the instrument focuses on influencing processes through facilitation and support, and on increasing EU capacity to impact policy-making.

Some examples are:

The Low carbon business action in Brazil and Mexico (AAP 2014 and 2016) has been promoting decoupling economic growth and CO₂ emissions in order to address global climate change as well as to improve market opportunities for leading EU businesses in the green-technology sector. While the first phase focused on signing Cooperation Partnership Agreements (CPAs) between companies in the EU and companies in Brazil and Mexico, the current action has been building on these partnership agreements. Following the evaluation of the concept notes, 42 CPAs from Mexico and 90 from Brazil were selected for receiving technical assistance, including financial viability modelling, legal advice, environmental impact, cost-benefit assessments and feasibility studies. Support is also being provided for access to finance, including drafting proposals and investment applications to be submitted to investment facilities and financial institutions. Under AAP 2019 a new action has been financed extending the scope of the action beyond Brazil and Mexico to Argentina, Canada, Colombia and Chile. This action also contributes to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as part of SDG 8.

The action ‘International Digital Cooperation’ (AAP 2016) is aimed at strengthening the EU’s position as a leading organisation in the digital economy and has four thematic components, including cooperation with key partners, with particular focus in Asia and Latin America, on cybersecurity, personal data protection, ICT standardisation and cross-border access to electronic evidence. Projects implemented under each of these components have already delivered tangible results, influencing policy and legislative processes, consolidating intelligence and information about the situation in relevant countries and at regional level in Asia and Latin America, supporting dialogues with key actors and strengthening the network of contacts of the EEAS and line DGs in these countries and regions. For example, the Project ‘Enhanced Data Protection for Data Flows’, has allowed the Commission to have a direct impact in the preparatory phase of the decision-making process leading to the development of legislation on data protection in countries such as India, Indonesia, Thailand, Brazil and Chile and, at regional level, for example working with the Ibero-American Network for Data Protection.

The EU Gateway | Business Avenues programme (AAP 2014 and 2015) aims to help European companies establish long-lasting business collaborations through matchmaking and business support services has conducted business missions in support of EU companies market entry to Japan, Korea, China and South East Asia. Since 2016, 46 business missions were conducted and 10 more will be done during 2020. This will complete this action bringing European companies to Asia in 9 different industrial and services sectors.

Under the action ‘Support to the EU Film Festivals’ (AAP 2017), more professional and engaging film festivals were organised by the EU Delegations thanks to access to a dedicated repository of European movies with pre-negotiated screening rights worldwide. Thanks to the technical and professional support provided under this contract, European film festivals in third countries moved from occasions to showcase the quality of EU films into real moments of dialogue with local stakeholders, civil society and citizens at large, while contributing to enhance the visibility and understanding of the EU and its policies abroad.

The Mid-Term Review evaluation ⁽¹⁾ found evidence that the PI played an often critical enabling role through both strengthening and opening up areas for cooperation and dialogue. This catalytic effect of the instrument is reflected in a new Partnership Instrument intervention logic and a set of core indicators developed and adopted in 2016 and on which we provide data in this section ⁽²⁾.

The indicators are divided into activity, output and outcome indicators.

Various **activities** are implemented under the PI funded actions. These activities can be divided into three main categories:

- Exchanges, events, knowledge sharing
- Provision of expertise, technical assistance
- Promotion, outreach, engagement

Cumulative data (2014-2019) on core activity indicators are presented in the table below.

⁽¹⁾ Mid-term evaluation of the Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries, SWD(2017) 608 final of 15.12.2017 https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/swd-mid-term-review-pi_en_0.pdf

⁽²⁾ The figures for activities, outputs and outcomes for 2019 are sometimes markedly different than those presented in the previous working programme statements. This is explained by the fact that previous figures were only partial and that collection of data for indicators is now done in full; also, the PI is now working at full capacity; finally, some figures from previous years have been corrected after training was provided to the contractors implementing the actions.

PI Activities implemented	Total recorded
A1: Total number of events organised and supported (aggregated)	4,757 ⁽³⁾
Number of visits, exchanges, study tours	280
Number of business missions	233
Number of technical meetings (to discuss a specific technical subject)	769
Number of group events (conferences, debates, workshops, seminars)	1,371
Number of training events	431
Number of outreach and advocacy (including networking events, cultural collaboration activities)	609
A2: Person-days of expertise or technical assistance provided	72,493
A3: Number of public/media/communication campaigns designed and implemented (aggregated)	516

Source: Partnership Instrument Monitoring System

The activities implemented under PI actions lead to delivery/production of a wide range of **outputs**, which can be grouped into different 4 main categories:

- Direct benefits of events (e.g. increased knowledge, understanding, awareness, networking, engagement)
- Knowledge-based products
- Outcome statements
- Advocacy, awareness raising products

Cumulative data (2014-2019) on **core output indicators** are presented in the table below.

PI Outputs delivered	Total recorded
OP1: Number of participants in an event	833,683
OP2: Percentage of participants who report having benefited from an event	88.83 %
OP3: Number of EU companies that participated in an event	3,083
OP4: Percentage of EU companies which report having benefited from an event	84.71 %
OP5: Number of outcome statements emanating from an event	134
OP6: Number of knowledge-based products developed	20,846
OP7: Number of communication products developed	15,717

Source: Partnership Instrument Monitoring System

Evaluation/studies conducted

In 2019, a major effort was undertaken in terms of evaluation, with 7 different evaluations launched. The results of these evaluations (final reports are not yet available time of writing) will feed into the programming of the AAP 2020 as well as into the discussion on the future financial architecture of external action.

Forthcoming implementation

The PI Annual Action Programme is adopted in two phases (i.e. around April and October each year) to allow for increased flexibility, in spring and in autumn. Currently, 15 actions are being considered for inclusion in the first phase of AAP 2020, which is framed by the EU Global Strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Commission Priorities in addition to the PI multi-annual framework. The programming exercise is conducted through a cluster approach involving close cooperation with the EEAS, EU Delegations and Commission services ⁽⁴⁾ based on initial strategic reflections provided by the EU Delegations. The main lines

⁽³⁾ Implementing partners did not always report on disaggregated categories. The total number of events is therefore higher than the sum of disaggregated categories.

⁽⁴⁾ For example, DG CLIMA, DG EAC, DG ENV, DG ENER, DG GROW, DG HOME, DG MARE, DG MOVE and DG TRADE.

of action currently being considered for the AAP 2020 are: climate/energy action; trade and market access; digital; peace and security; as well as public and culture diplomacy.

Outlook for the 2021-2027 period

In the future MFF, the activities currently financed under the Partnership Instrument will be continued under the proposed Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), COM(2018)460 final. Activities will be financed mainly under the envelope ‘Rapid response actions’ (Art. 6.c of NDICI, notably to address foreign policy needs and priorities), and possibly partly under the envelope ‘Geographic programmes’ (Art. 6.a of NDICI).

III. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 234/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries	2014 – 2020	954,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Administrative support	4,3	3,4	4,8	5,0	5,4	5,8	6,1	34,8
Operational appropriations	115,4	114,4	122,4	133,0	139,4	143,2	156,1	923,9
Executive Agency	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0		1,0
Total	119,9	118,0	127,5	138,2	144,9	149,0	162,3	959,7
<i>Of which contribution to Erasmus+</i>	<i>8,2</i>	<i>11,7</i>	<i>14,7</i>	<i>15,4</i>	<i>11,5</i>	<i>12,5</i>	<i>13,7</i>	<i>87,8</i>

2. Implementation rates

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	149,010	100,00 %	130,866	99,73 %	162,284	9,30 %	129,603	23,68 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	156,103	95,46 %	134,883	96,76 %	163,162	9,25 %	131,143	23,40 %

(*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

3. Performance information

Programme performance

The Partnership Instrument is first and foremost a policy-supporting instrument strengthening the EU by promoting its interests, values and visibility externally. It operates as such under the framework defined by the Global Strategy and other EU policies (Commission’s ten priorities, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals) and in support of EU foreign policy objectives. Programming is driven by thematic considerations, not country focused. For example, PI actions underpin bilateral and regional dialogues in multiple areas of strategic EU interest and bilateral and multilateral negotiations by providing support for concrete policy deliverables, thereby strengthening the position of the EU as a credible partner that can deliver. Other actions aim at developing common approaches with key partners to influence international processes and agendas, thereby underpinning multilateralism, fostering the building of partnerships and alliances in a global context, and contributing to a rules-based global order. In the area of trade policy, the PI provides unprecedented support to the EU’s trade agenda in the world, specifically focused on countries/regions where trade and investment agreements exist or are being negotiated. Further actions enable the EU to enhance its image and perception abroad through public and cultural diplomacy, engaging with key decision-makers and target groups in strategic partner countries.

The challenges for the instrument are to quickly respond to fast-changing foreign policy needs, and ensure funding in anticipation of Europe’s strategic priorities; and to respond strategically in coordinated fashion, bringing together EEAS and line DGs.

As regards the indicators presented in this section, latest data available is provided. It is to be noted that PI can contribute to most indicators only in a long-term perspective, through the processes, dialogues and cooperation that are enabled through PI cooperation. Therefore, the PI core outcome indicators introduced in 2016 are considered to provide a more realistic and relevant information on PI performance. PI actions fund activities and deliver outputs in order to achieve outcomes in terms of influence over often-political processes. Some of the main outcomes are measured by the newly developed PI outcome indicators (see box hereunder).

Core PI outcome indicators

The aim of outcome indicators is to measure the influence, which the action is having on some kind of process or on behaviour of the target groups.

‘Process’ is used as a generic term for any line of action, position, policy development in a partner country or in a mutual relationship.

PI actions aim to influence or initiate some processes (outcome), often political, in order to create enabling conditions for a change (impact). Normally there will be a process under way, or which needs to be developed, and which may ultimately lead to the desired change in the longer term. This process may need to be initiated, or moved forward in some way, or perhaps enhanced to improve the chances of the action contributing to a desired impact. The outcome that the actions aim to contribute to is that the process is indeed improved which in the longer term may, other things being equal, lead to some impact such as a strategic partnership, or an agreement on migration, or a policy having the potential to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, or improved options for trade, or a better understanding of the EU and its place in the world.

The ‘instruments’ counted in the table above consist mainly of agreements, declarations and action plans. The EU has to date signed Strategic Partnership agreements with 10 countries (Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the U.S.A.).

In the framework of the Strategic Partnership agreement, or in addition to it, the EU often concludes bilateral agreements with these countries. Bilateral agreements traditionally contain three pillars: cooperation, trade and economic relations and political dialogue. These agreements vary in scope, content and level of ambition/engagement e.g. Free Trade Agreements, Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, Association Agreements, visa liberalisation agreements. The PI facilitates the implementation of such agreements notably by supporting EU negotiators, spreading knowledge about new opportunities brought about by the agreements and by setting up specific public diplomacy actions.

Information on developments in the negotiation and conclusion of these processes will be obtained directly from EU internal sources (i.e. EEAS and Commission services involved) and from data sources relevant for the strategic partners, including relevant websites.

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Partnership Instrument shall support measures that respond in an effective and flexible manner to objectives arising from the Union’s bilateral, regional or multilateral relationships with third countries and address challenges of global concern, or ensure an adequate follow-up to decisions taken at multilateral level.

Indicator 1: Number of new relevant instruments and / or negotiation processes launched / on-going with EU’s strategic partners, regional organisations and at multilateral level

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
		0	2	4	8	9		10
	Actual results							
		0	2	4	9	9		

Comment: As regards the indicators presented in this section, latest data available are provided. It is to be noted that PI can contribute to most indicators only in a long-term perspective, through the processes, dialogues and cooperation that are enabled through PI cooperation. Therefore, the PI core outcome indicators introduced in 2016 are considered to provide a more realistic and relevant information on PI performance. PI actions fund activities and deliver outputs in order to achieve outcomes in terms of influence over (often political) processes. Some of the main outcomes are measured by the newly developed PI outcome indicators (see box hereunder). Source: PI website: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/what-we-do/partnership_instrument_en.htm

Unit of measure: Relevant existing instruments (e.g. agreements, declarations, action plans) and negotiation processes ongoing with EU’s strategic partners, regional organisations and at multilateral level.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To support the Union’s bilateral, regional and inter-regional cooperation partnership strategies, by promoting policy dialogues and by developing collective approaches and responses to challenges of global concern.

Performance

The performance under specific objective 1 is reflected by five core PI outcome indicators. The values captured for these indicators demonstrate that the instrument has already delivered important results. At state-level and at sub-state level, the PI has influenced 78 processes. It has also influenced 47 processes related to non-state level partnerships. Additional 38 processes were influenced in

relation to partner country approaches related to challenges of global concern and 5 processes as regards partner country approaches related to challenges of global concern).

PI Outcomes (cumulative 2014-2019) ⁽⁵⁾	Number
OC ⁽⁶⁾ 1: Number of processes related to state-level and sub-state level (bilateral, regional, multi-lateral) partnership strategies and policy dialogues which have been influenced.	78
OC2: Number of processes related to non-state level partnership/agreements which have been influenced	47
OC3: Number of processes related to partner country approaches to challenges of global concern which have been influenced.	38
OC4: Number of processes related to partner country practices on challenges of global concern which have been influenced	5
OC5: Number of processes related to the positions partner countries take in the run-up to or during regional/international fora which have been influenced	6

Examples of actions that demonstrate the outcome:

=> The action ‘Support to the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) with major economies’ (AAP 2017) aims at supporting and encouraging partner countries to successfully executing their climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. The aim is to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the effects of climate change, and thus ultimately contributing to the long-term targets laid out in the Paris Agreement through their nationally determined contribution (NDC). Examples of how the PI action helped are: a) In the USA, a first forum was held on 8 November 2019 with the U.S. Climate Alliance to foster dialogue and exchange between climate-conscious stakeholders from both sides of the Atlantic. Further dialogues and technical workshops will take place with the U.S. Climate Alliance in 2020; b) the first Brazilian Conference on Climate Change, held in Recife from 6-8 November 2019, was a strong expression of commitment by Brazilian states to climate action. At the conference, 12 public entities, 32 civil-society organisations and 22 companies signed the Recife Declaration committing themselves to decarbonise the Brazilian economy and increase climate resilience and c) the European Union and several of its Member States welcomed a delegation from South Africa from 11 to 19 October 2019 to present European experiences to the experts from South Africa in order to support their transitioning process away from a fossil fuel economy while considering and securing the future and livelihoods of affected workers and their communities. The experience gained by RSA has a potential to evolve into a closer policy and cooperation between EU and Mpumalanga Province as well as the National Government’s more pronounced support for Just Transition as part of the South Africa’s climate action.

Indicator 1: Progress made by key partner countries in the fight against climate change or in promoting the environmental standards of the Union, as measured by the following sub-indicators

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1a – Operating Emissions Trading Schemes for greenhouse gas mitigation (ETS) outside the EU/EEA (at city, regional, country or multi-country level): 15	Actual results							26
		18	20	21	22	24	26	
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, Brazil: 45 %	Actual results							49.5 %
							49.5 %	
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9	Actual results							11.0 %
		10.0 %	10.0 %	10.0 %				

⁽⁵⁾ See footnote no. 1

⁽⁶⁾ ‘OC’ stands for Outcome.

strategic partners, Canada: 10 %								
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, China: 10 %							11.0 %	11.0 %
	Actual results							
		10.0 %	11.0 %	11.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, India: 38 %							41.8 %	41.8 %
	Actual results							
		38.0 %	37.0 %	37.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, Japan: 72 %							79.2 %	79.2 %
	Actual results							
		76.0 %	60.0 %	55.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, Republic of Korea: 8 %							8.8 %	8.8 %
	Actual results							
		8.0 %	8.0 %	10.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, Mexico: 8 %							8.8 %	8.8 %
	Actual results							
		8.0 %	9.0 %	10.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, Russian Federation: 1 %							1.1 %	1.1 %
	Actual results							
		1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1b – Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners, USA: 8 %							8.8 %	8.8 %
	Actual results							
		7.0 %	8.0 %	8.0 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1c – CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in the 9 strategic partners: 20 979.55							Reduce by at least 6 %	Reduce by at least 6 %
	Actual results							
		1.02 %	2.37 %	0.50 %				
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 1d – Number of local and regional authorities signing the Covenant			7 000	7 600	8 100	9 000	10 270	4 000 new cities in at least 30 countries have joined the
	Actual results							
		6 750	7 193	7 747	7 755	9 984		

of Mayors: 6 270								cooperation in the field of sustainable energy (Global Covenant)
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Comment: The specific objective 1 is reflected by five core PI outcome indicators. Values captured for these indicators demonstrate that the instrument has already delivered important results (see underneath).

Availability of Data: For sub-indicators 1b and 1c: The data will be available 3 years after the reference year. The data for 2017 will be available at the beginning of 2020. Data for 31/12 of each year provided directly by the Covenant of Mayors Office.

Source: <https://icapcarbonaction.com> – International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), Status Report –annual report; Baseline data – ICAP Status Report 2015 (providing data for 2014); Data for 2015 – ICAP Status Report 2016; Data for 2016 – <https://icapcarbonaction.com> – interactive map; Data for 2017 – <https://icapcarbonaction.com>; Data for 2018– <https://icapcarbonaction.com> – interactive map; Data for 2019 – <https://icapcarbonaction.com> – interactive map <http://energyatlas.iea.org/?subject=-1076250891> (Data for baseline (2014) extracted on 27 January 2017. Last data available 2017 <http://energyatlas.iea.org>. Last data available 2016; http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html;
Unit of measure: Sub-indicator 1c – CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in the 9 strategic partners: Mt CO2

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme*	09 05 01	7	34,75

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Output	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme	F	7	7	7	8	8	10	8
	P	8	9	11	8	15	17	

Specific Objective 2: Implementing the international dimension of ‘Europe 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth’.

Performance

The performance under specific objective 2 is reflected by five core PI outcome indicators. The data collected demonstrate that the PI is effective especially in influencing partner country approaches that are beneficial to the achievement of the Europe 2020 strategy (7 processes). To date, one practice of a partner country has been influenced and this number is expected to increase in the future.

PI Outcomes (cumulative 2014-2019)	Number
OC6: Number of processes related to partner country approaches beneficial to the achievement of the Europe 2020 strategy which have been influenced	21
OC7: Number of processes related to partner country practices beneficial to the achievement of Europe 2020 strategy which have been influenced	1

Examples of actions that demonstrate the outcome:

- The action ‘International Urban Cooperation Programme’ (AAP 2015, AAP 2018, and AAP 2019) implements city-to-city cooperation between the EU and target countries in Asia and the Americas in the context of the New Urban Agenda and in support of EU regional policy engagement. Through the action, cities from Europe and other global regions are paired together, jointly committing to design and implement pilot projects that enhance sustainable development at the local and regional levels. To date, [79 pairings](#) have been established between local governments through the IUC programme. In the partnerships established they have been cooperating on topics such as smart cities, sustainable transport, inclusive growth climate mitigation and energy, nature based solutions and resilience, social inclusion and urban regeneration. The IUC programme has further supported the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. Since the start of the implementation of the IUC programme, Covenant of Mayors initiatives have been initiated in all regions of the programme as Regional Covenants. The Regional Covenants have set up local governance structures supported by secretariats providing technical assistance for cities via expert helpdesks. A series of awareness raising events and trainings have been provided to prepare for a larger scale roll-out of the initiative. Last but not least, in Latin America twenty regions have

been selected in cooperation with national relevant authorities in six countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. These have been matched with twenty EU regions. The objective of this action is to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities) (SDG 11).

- The Partnership Instrument supports several actions on cooperation on civil aviation matters (in China AAP 2014; South Asia AAP 2015; South-East Asia and Latin America AAP 2017). These projects develop and support EU aviation interests around the world in line with the Europe 2020 strategy and the European Commission’s Aviation Strategy for Europe, by strengthening institutional links, promoting regulatory harmonisation, addressing capacity limitations and supporting environmental protection and climate action. It operates by promoting EU policy, standards and technology in order to provide a more compatible and open market for the EU aviation industry across the globe.

Indicator 1: Uptake of the ‘Europe 2020’ strategy by key partner countries, as measured by the following sub-indicators								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 2a – Number of cities that have signed new bilateral or multilateral agreements on sustainable urban development: 0	Actual results							At least 84 cities in at least 7 strategic partners
		0	6	25	47	64	84	
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 2b – Number of regions that have signed new bilateral or multilateral agreements on innovation: 0	Actual results							At least 18 regions/provinces worldwide
		0	6	8	11	15	18	
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 2c – Number of international agreements on Migration and Mobility signed with the strategic partners: 15	Actual results							20
		15	15	17	17	19	20	
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
Sub-indicator 2d – Average worldwide level of implementation of international safety standards in civil aviation: 62 %	Actual results							65.10 %
		62.00 %	62.00 %	62.00 %	63.00 %	63.00 %	65.10 %	
		63.00 %		64.70 %	65.51 %	67.43 %		

Comment: The Specific Objective 2 is reflected by two core PI outcome indicators. The data collected demonstrate that the PI is effective especially in influencing partner country approaches that are beneficial to the achievement of the Europe 2020 strategy (7 processes). To date, one practice of a partner country has been influenced and this number is expected to increase in the future. The progression over the years is cumulative. The start of PI action supposed to contribute to this indicator was postponed and implementation started only in 2017. No performance information is available yet; The progression over the years is cumulative. The start of PI action supposed to contribute to this indicator was postponed and implementation started only in 2017. No performance information is available yet.

Source: PI monitoring reports; <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/home/policy/Pages/International-agreements.aspx>; Based on the assessment done by the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) and available through International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) annual Safety Reports <https://www.icao.int/safety/Pages/Safety-Report.aspx>

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme*	19 05 01	3	21

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Output	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)
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		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme	F	3	2	3	3	3	5	3
	P	5	3	4	6	4		

Specific Objective 3: Improving access to third country markets and boosting trade, investment and business opportunities for European companies, while eliminating barriers to market access and investment, by means of economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation.

Performance

The Specific Objective 3 is about improving conditions for accessing partner country markets and support economic partnerships.

Four core PI outcome indicators reflect the goals pursued under this specific objective and show relevant results. There have been 6 processes influenced as regards partner country practices on trade, investment and business and 11 processes influenced related to the removal of barriers to market access, investment and business. Fully 70 processes concerning the negotiation, implementation or enforcement of EU trade and investment agreements with partner countries have been advanced. Finally, 7 out of 10 companies acknowledged a positive change in the business, trade and investment climate.

PI Outcomes (cumulative 2014-2019)	Number
OC8: Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business which have been influenced	6
OC9: Number of processes related to the removal of barriers to market access, investment and business which have been influenced	11
OC10: Number of processes related to the negotiation, implementation or enforcement of EU trade and investment agreements with partner countries which have been advanced	17
OC11: Percentage of EU companies which acknowledge a positive change in their perception of the business, trade and investment climate in partner countries	71 %

Examples of actions that demonstrate the outcome:

- The Public Procurement Initiative (AAP 2014) has developed a novel methodology to collection and assessment of government procurement data in third countries. This methodology has produced data from Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, New Zealand and Thailand, plus US and Canada.
- The Competition Cooperation in Asia programme (AAP 2016) has initiated all dialogues between DG Competition and relevant competition authorities in China, Japan, Korea, India and South East Asia during 2019. The successful Competition Summer School for Asian competition practitioners held its second edition with representatives from across the above jurisdictions. In 2019, additional actions were adopted to strengthen EU economic interests abroad, such as Implementation of trade part of the EU – Central America Association Agreement and Due Diligence Helpdesk for EU SMEs dealing with Iran.

Indicator 1: EU share in foreign trade in goods and services of 9 strategic partners								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
17 %	Maintain share	Maintain share	Maintain share	Maintain share	Possible increase in share	Possible increase in share	Overall increase in share	Overall increase in share
	Actual results							
	16.70 %	17.30 %	17.60 %	17.70 %	18.00 %			

Comment: The Specific Objective 3 is about improving conditions for accessing partner country markets and support economic partnerships. EU share in Brazil, Mexico, US, Canada, Russian Federation, India, China, Japan and Republic of Korea total foreign trade in goods and services (imports + exports) (NB: these figures don't measure these countries' share in EU foreign trade). Data for all values extracted on 22 January 2018. As from 2010, the reporter is EU-28 for both trade in goods and trade in services.

As from 2010, the data for both trade in goods and trade in services is calculated according to BMP6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual) methodology.

Four core PI outcome indicators reflect the goals pursued under this specific objective and show 6 relevant results. There have been 4 processes influenced as regards partner country practices on trade, investment and business and 7 processes influenced related to the removal of barriers to market access, investment and business. Fully 10 processes concerning the negotiation, implementation or enforcement of EU trade and investment agreements with partner countries have been advanced. Finally, 7 out of 10 companies acknowledged a positive change in the business,

trade and investment climate.

Source: COMEXT/IMF (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade/data/database>) for trade in goods – first data published approximately in July of year n+1. WTO/Eurostat for trade in services – first WTO data published in April of year n+1, preliminary Eurostat data published approximately in June of year n+1 and complete Eurostat data published approximately in December of year n+1.

Indicator 2: EU investments flows from/to 9 strategic partners								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Inward flows: 442	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Increase FDI flows in parallel with global economic growth	Increase FDI flows in parallel with global economic growth
	Actual results							
	44.9	421.7	12.1	142.6				
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Outward flows: 421.6	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Increase FDI flows in parallel with global economic growth	Increase FDI flows in parallel with global economic growth
	Actual results							
	33.0	492.0	79.6	109.0				

Comment: Until 2012 the reporter was the EU-27 and the data were calculated according to BMP5 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual) methodology. The figures as from 2013 use the reporter of EU-28 and are calculated according to BPM6. Data for all values extracted on 11 January 2018.

NB: Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are highly volatile. The sharp decrease in flows in 2014 is mainly due to two-way drop of FDI with the USA.

Source: Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Foreign_direct_investment_statistics), preliminary data for selected countries published in June of year n+1; data with complete geographical breakdown are foreseen in December of year n+1.

Unit of measure: Billion EUR

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded to support and increase EU’s position on the world scene in terms of trade and foreign investment	19 05 01	8	34,5

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded to support and increase EU’s position on the world scene in terms of trade and foreign investment	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	P	5	5	6	2	7		

Specific Objective 4: Enhancing widespread understanding and visibility of the Union and its role on the world scene by means of public diplomacy, people to people contacts, education/academic/think tank cooperation and outreach activities to promote the Union’s values and interests.

Performance

The specific objective 4 is about enhancing and widening understanding and visibility of the EU and of its role on the world scene.

Three core PI outcome indicators reflect the goals pursued under the specific objective. They confirm that the Partnership Instrument is effective in improving the perception of the EU on a global scale.

PI Outcomes (cumulative 2014-2019)	Number
OC12 Percentage of participants targeted by outreach and advocacy events who acknowledge a positive change in their perception of the EU and/or international policies and standards	77.4 %
OC13 Percentage of participants targeted by outreach and advocacy events who acknowledge having engaged further on the topic on their own initiative as a result of their exposure to an event	78.8 %
OC14 Number of articles published in print and/or digital media about an event	2,363

Example of actions that demonstrate the outcome

- Under the action ‘EU Policy and Outreach Partnership’ (AAP 2015), a high brand awareness of the EU has been developed among targeted audiences in Kuwait through a series of workshops and debates in the fields of political empowerment of women, anti-bullying in school, environment and human rights, political leadership and decision-making; and in Saudi Arabia through public diplomacy activities such as training on EU institutions and decision-making for Saudi diplomats, workshop on fostering religious tolerance, Workshop on Grassroots Sport Diplomacy; in Oman workshop on Strengthening EU-Oman Maritime Security Partnership. Continued engagement with target audience was undertaken in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular in Hong Kong with the Plastic Waste Reduction Workshop, in Singapore with the EU-Singapore Think Tank Dialogues Initiative on Connectivity, Economic Security in Southeast Asia; in New Zealand with activities in support to the FTA negotiations, including EU Geographical Indications promotion at the Field Days in Hamilton and the Agricultural show in Christchurch.
- Under the action ‘Cultural Diplomacy Platform’ (AAP 2015) increased mutual understanding through intercultural dialogue and facilitated future cooperation among EU cultural operators and the EU strategic partner countries was achieved through the organisation of the fourth and alumni edition of the Global Cultural Leadership Training; the EU literature prize winners’ participation to European Literature Festivals in Mexico and in India; the launch of the 2019 Young Talent Architecture Award in China, India, Japan and South Korea, as well as the organisation of the Western Balkans Cultural stakeholders’ meeting Sarajevo.
- Under the action ‘EU Alumni Engagement Initiative’ (AAP 2017), increased mobilisation of the networks of beneficiaries of EU initiatives and programmes was achieved through gathering events in Canada and in China with a view to establish more targeted engagement, based on participants’ interests and location, turning them into long-term partners.
- In 2019, several actions dedicated to Public Diplomacy efforts were implemented in South and Central America, Russia, India, Japan, China, and Indonesia thus contributing to build mutual trust and understanding between the EU and the partner country, while enhancing the ability of the EU to engage with target audiences. Examples of successful activities are: Journalist Training in Argentina and in Russia, EU Council Simulation in Brazil, Roadshow and Diplomatic Training in Chile, EU-China International Literary Festival, symposia on EU and Japanese geographical indications systems, Climate Diplomacy Week and Erasmus alumni networking activities in Mexico, European Higher Education Virtual Fair in India, European Jazz festival in Indonesia. Under the ‘civil society engagement’, grants were awarded to CSO organisations in India in view of establishing or enhancing dialogues between civil society actors and local, national, regional or international institutions on policy areas of common interest to the EU and its partner countries.

Indicator 1: EU visibility								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Brazil: 93 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		93 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Canada: 87 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		87 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
China: 95 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							

		95 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
India: 93 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		93 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Japan: 76 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		76 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Mexico: 97 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		97 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Russia: 93 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		93 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
South Africa: 85 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		85 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
Republic of Korea: 92 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		92 %						
2015	Milestones foreseen							2020
USA: 88 %					Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility	Maintain high visibility
	Actual results							
		88 %						

Comment: The specific objective 4 is about enhancing and widening understanding and visibility of the EU and of its role on the world scene. Three core PI outcome indicators reflect the goals pursued under the specific objective. Indicators OC13 needs to be collected via surveys around 6 months after participation in an event in order to measure a longer-term change. Since this indicator was added only in autumn 2017 and they were asked to integrate the indicators into their monitoring systems only between October 2017 and March 2018, the implementing partners did not commonly collect such information. It is expected that data will be available for the next reporting exercise. Measured through public opinion poll in 10 Strategic Partner Countries (Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Republic of Korea, and USA). The results of the poll is not available to public. This indicator will not be measured annually.
 Availability of Data: The next set of data will be available in 2020.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Education / academic cooperation (covered by a PI-specific 'Erasmus +' Multi-annual Indicative Programme)	19 05 20	1	3,5

Actions funded in the area of public diplomacy, people to people contacts and outreach activities	19 05 20	1	24,0
Total		2	27,5

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Education / academic cooperation	F	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1	1	1	1	1
Actions funded in the area of public diplomacy, people to people contacts and outreach activities	F	-	-	At least 7	3	2	3
	P	1	1*	1*	1*	1*	2*

* For public diplomacy, formally only one action fiche is part of AAP 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Nevertheless, each action fiche has contained several specific actions (respectively, 13, 7 and 5 besides 1 action in the field of education/academic cooperation).

4. Contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2019	Budget 2020
Specific objectives 1, 2 and 3	23,5	35,0
Total	23,5	35,0

Programming climate action

2014-2018					2019-2020 estimates		Total
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
35,2	22,3	32,9	26,9	26,5	23,5	35,0	202,3

(*)The appropriations for the year 2014 have been reviewed to take account of the transfer to subsequent years of the allocations not used in 2014 (reprogramming exercise carried-out in 2015 in accordance with Article 19 of the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).

Justification

The estimate for 2020 corresponds to the provisionally foreseen projects of AAP 2020.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2019	Budget 2020
Specific objective 1	5,0	11,1
Total	5,0	11,1

Programming biodiversity

2014-2018					2019-2020 estimates		Total
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
0,4	7,0	6,4	18,5	9,8	5,0	11,1	58,2

(*)The appropriations for the year 2014 have been reviewed to take account of the transfer to subsequent years of the allocations not used in 2014 (reprogramming exercise carried-out in 2015 in accordance with Article 19 of the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).

Justification

The estimate for 2020 corresponds to the provisionally foreseen projects of the AAP 2020.

Gender mainstreaming

In 2019, the PI supported the implementation of the Gender Action Plan 2016-2020. In particular, 4 actions directly addressing the GAP 2016-2020 thematic priorities ‘Economic, Social and Cultural Rights’ and ‘Voice and Participation’ were being implemented.

The actions ‘Win-Win: Gender Equality Means Good Business in Latin America’, ‘We Empower in G7’, and ‘We Empower Asia’ are implemented in partnership with UN Women and ILO. These projects engage private sector companies, women business networks, women entrepreneurs to foster women’s economic empowerment and exchange good practices with a view to reduce inequalities and strengthen economic and societal resilience. The projects promote the adoption at global level of the Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) and focus on specific government practices such as gender-sensitive public procurement or capacity building for women entrepreneurship.

The action ‘**Cooperation in the implementation of the Russian Federation National Action Strategy for Women**’, implemented by the Council of Europe, strengthens the participation of key stakeholders in the process of Gender policy implementation and oversight with particular attention to public and political participation of women and prevention of domestic violence and violence against women and girls.

Both these actions directly contribute to Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls under SDG 5.

The **PI gender facility** was used to support gender mainstreaming across all PI areas and actions. Technical support was provided to FPI staff within Regional Teams, at Headquarters in Brussels and, on some occasions, gender mainstreaming technical support has been provided to some implementing partners (IPs) in the form of training workshops. All services delivered by the PI Gender Facility involved tailored-made technical support and cutting-edge gender knowledge in key themes of the PI, including linkages with subthemes of strategic importance to the PI overall work. All this aimed to enhance the capacity of PI staff for autonomous and meaningful integration of gender equality issues in the global challenges addressed within PI projects.

In 2019, the **joint IcSP-PI Gender, Age and Diversity Facility** was created to enhance the effectiveness of FPI operations and to strengthen FPI staff capacities to take up and effectively apply a gender, age and diversity perspective in their daily work. The facility provides staff at Headquarters and EU Delegations/Regional Teams with recommendations for a Gender, Age and Diversity Strategy, a compendium of existing training and support tools related to gender-, age- and diversity-mainstreaming, ad-hoc research in the context of post-GAPII/SDG 5, coaching assistance and advanced training on specific areas of intervention for effectively applying a gender, age and diversity lens to IcSP/PI interventions.

In 2019, 23 contracted actions reported a G-Marker 1 (9.54 %) and 8 contracted actions reported a G-Marker 2 (3.32 %). In addition, all PI actions identified in 2019 included meaningful gender considerations. This data is provided in line with Objective 5.3.2 of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-20 ⁽⁷⁾.

5. Programme contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The action ‘Business and Human Rights in Asia’ aims to promote the agenda on Business and Human Rights and ensure that it is further taken up by Asian governments and business, through an EU-UN partnership, thereby promoting multilateralism and levelling the playing field for businesses that integrate human rights considerations into their operations and supply chains. To this end, the EU and the UN partner up to promote the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in Asia through National Action Plans, policy discussions and awareness raising programmes in six countries (namely India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand) while strengthening policy coherence with international corporate governance and compliance standards.

SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

PI contributes to SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. For example, the action ‘Support to the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) with major economies’ ⁽⁸⁾ aims at supporting and encouraging partner countries to successfully execute their climate change mitigation and adaptation policies. The aim is to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the effects of climate change, and thus ultimately contributing to the long-term targets laid out in the Paris Agreement through their nationally determined contribution (NDC). Please note that as for every action funded under the PI, given the nature of the instrument dealing with foreign policy processes, it is not possible to always provide quantitative data for the impact. Please refer to the impact and outcome indicators provided in this document. This action also contributes to **SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**.

The Partnership Instrument also contributes to the achievement of the following SDGs:

- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4)
- Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls under SDG 5 (as highlighted above in the programme statement)
- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all under SDG 6
- Contributing to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all under SDG7
- Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation under SDG 9
- Contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities) under SDG 11 (as highlighted above in the programme statement)
- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns under SDG 12
- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development under SDG 14
- Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss under SDG 15

⁽⁷⁾ ‘Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations, 2016-20’ – SWD(2015) 182 final of 21/09/2015

⁽⁸⁾ From the PI Annual Action Plan 2017

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels under SDG 16.