# Basic information 2024/0086(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Decision Macro-financial assistance to Jordan Subject 6.20.07 Macro-financial assistance to third countries 6.40.05.04 Relations with the countries of the Mashreq Geographical area Jordan

Key players					
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed		
	INTA International Trade	IMART Céline (EPP)	30/09/2024		
		Shadow rapporteur			
		MAVRIDES Costas (S&D)			
		MARIANI Thierry (PfE)			
		POLATO Daniele (ECR)			
		CASSART Benoit (Renew)			
		MARZÀ IBÁÑEZ Vicent (Greens/EFA)			
		DELLA VALLE Danilo (The Left)			
	Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed		
	INTA International Trade				
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed		
	AFET Foreign Affairs	AZMANI Malik (Renew)	14/10/2024		
	Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed		
	AFET Foreign Affairs				

	BUDG Budgets		
	Committee for budgetary assessment	Rapporteur for budgetary assessment	Appointed
	BUDG Budgets	VAN OVERTVELDT Johan (ECR)	05/12/2024
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Economic and Financial Affairs	GENTILONI Paolo	

Key events				
Date	Event	Reference	Summary	
08/04/2024	Legislative proposal published	COM(2024)0159	Summary	
25/04/2024	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading			
13/11/2024	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading			
20/03/2025	Vote in committee, 1st reading			
24/03/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0038/2025		
01/04/2025	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0048/2025	Summary	
01/04/2025	Results of vote in Parliament	F		
14/04/2025	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading			
14/04/2025	Final act signed			
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Technical information				
Procedure reference	2024/0086(COD)			
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)			
Procedure subtype	Legislation			
Legislative instrument	Decision			
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 212			
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165			
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed, awaiting publication in Official Journal			
Committee dossier	INTA/10/00375			

European Parliament					
Document type	Committee	Reference		Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE766.964		19/12/2024	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE768.055		31/01/2025	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE766.591		04/02/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE768.242		11/02/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0038/2025		24/03/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0048/2025		01/04/2025	Summary
Council of the EU					
Document type	Refe	erence	Date		Summary
		<b>erence</b> 02/2025/LEX		4/2025	Summary
Document type  Draft final act  European Commission					Summary
Draft final act	000			4/2025	Summary
Draft final act  European Commission  Document type	000	02/2025/LEX	10/04	4/2025	
Draft final act  European Commission	Refe	02/2025/LEX	10/04  Date  08/04	4/2025	Summary

# Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

### Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency					
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives	
IMART Céline	Rapporteur	INTA	11/12/2024	Ambassade de Jordanie	
AZMANI Malik	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	09/12/2024	DG ECFIN European Commission	
AZMANI Malik	Rapporteur	INTA	26/11/2024	Ambassador of Jordan to the EU	
AZMANI Malik	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	26/11/2024	European Court of Auditors	
AZMANI Malik	Rapporteur	INTA	22/11/2024	Royal Committee to Modernise the political system in Jordan	
IMART Céline	Rapporteur	INTA	14/11/2024	Ambassade de Jordanie	

## Macro-financial assistance to Jordan

2024/0086(COD) - 01/04/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 571 votes to 49, with 46 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on providing macro-financial assistance to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The European Parliament has adopted its position at first reading, taking over the Commission's proposal.

Under the proposed decision, the Union will provide Jordan with macro-financial assistance (MFA) of up to EUR 500 million in loans, with a view to supporting Jordan's economic stabilisation and a substantive reform agenda. The Union's macro-financial assistance shall contribute to covering Jordan's balance-of-payments needs as identified in the IMF programme.

This assistance is designed to address pressing economic challenges, including high public debt, a structurally elevated budget deficit (5.1% of GDP in 2023), and a persistent external deficits (average of around 6.5% of GDP over the last five years). It also aims to mitigate the fiscal constraints exacerbated by recent crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and regional instability.

The loan will be provided under the External Action Guarantee with a provisioning at a rate of 9%, which will be programmed under the NDICI-GE, for a total amount of EUR 45 million. To ensure risk coverage, the EU will provision 9% of the total amount, or EUR 45 million, under the External Action Guarantee

The MFA will have a validity period of two and a half years following the entry into force of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The disbursement of funds will occur in three tranches, contingent upon the full and timely implementation of the agreed-upon economic policies outlined in the MoU. These policies include ambitious reforms in key areas such as public governance, fiscal management, and anti-corruption efforts, ensuring that the assistance supports Jordan's long-term economic resilience.

The granting of the Union's MFA is subject to the precondition that Jordan respects effective democratic mechanisms, including parliamentary pluralism, and the rule of law, and ensures respect for human rights. When preparing policy measures, progress made on reciprocal market opening, the development of fair and rules-based trade, as well as other priorities in the Union's external policy, will also be duly taken into account.

### Macro-financial assistance to Jordan

2024/0086(COD) - 08/04/2024 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to provide a further EUR 500 million in macro-financial assistance to Jordan.

PROPOSED ACT: Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the Jordanian economy has suffered significantly from protracted conflicts in the region, notably in neighbouring Syria, and most recently in Israel/Gaza and the Red Sea. Since the start of the war in Syria, the Jordanian economy has been impacted by a large inflow of Syrian refugees, which has increased pressure on its fiscal position, public services and infrastructure. In addition to regional instability, the macroeconomic and fiscal challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/2021, commodity price developments following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, high exposure to trade fluctuations and the increase of borrowing costs for emerging markets globally continued to weigh on the Jordanian economy. As a result, Jordan experienced an economic contraction in 2020, followed by a slow economic recovery, as unemployment increased significantly in 2020 and remained high, and new fiscal and external financing needs emerged.

The war in Israel-Gaza that started in October 2023 implies very substantial downside risk to the economic outlook, in particular due to the increased level of uncertainty in the region and the possible impact on the important tourism sector and consumer sentiment.

In light of the multiple external shocks and its importance to ensure stability in the region, Jordan received substantial support in various forms from its international partners in the past decade. This includes three MFA programmes since 2014 for a total of EUR 1 080 million. The third and latest MFA operation (MFA-III, 2020-2023) with an initial amount of EUR 500 million was adopted in January 2020 and subsequently (May 2020) topped up by EUR 200 million in response to the socio-economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. MFA-III was successfully concluded in May 2023.

CONTENT: after an in-depth assessment of the political and economic situation in Jordan, the Commission is submitting its fourth MFA which seeks to make MFA available to Jordan for a total maximum amount of **EUR 500 million** available to Jordan, provided in the form of loans, which will contribute to covering Jordan's residual financing needs in the operation's availability period.

The assistance is planned to be disbursed in three instalments, provided that the policy measures attached to each instalment have been fully implemented in a timely manner. This assistance will be managed by the Commission.

The disbursement is planned to take place in three instalments, with the release of instalments strictly linked to progress with the implementation of both the IMF programme and a number of additional policy measures to be agreed between the Commission and the authorities and listed in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU could, in principle, include policy reforms addressing economic governance, including Public Finance Management and tax administration; social and labour market policy; and governance and fight against fraud, corruption and money-laundering.

### **Budgetary implications**

The proposed MFA operation of up to EUR 500 million in loans for Jordan is planned to be disbursed in three instalments to be released in between 2024 and 2027. The loan will be provided under the External Action Guarantee with a provisioning at a rate of 9%, which will be programmed under the NDICI-GE, for a total amount of EUR 45 million (budget line 14 02 01 70 'NDICI – Provisioning of the Common Provisioning Fund'). The loans should be granted in the form of amortising loans with a grace period and subsequent capital repayments in equal tranches over a longer period. Such loan structure will be beneficial for both the beneficiary, in that it facilitates repayments, and the budget, by spreading contingent liabilities over a long time-frame.