

ANNUAL REPORT CFSP 1997

The first report (adopted by the Council on 30 March 1998) covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998.

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For technical reasons the financial statements and the annexes cannot be published on Internet. However, requests for the complete document (~~7051/99~~) can be addressed to the General Secretariat of the Council

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Inter-Institutional Agreement (IIA) on provisions concerning the financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), signed by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on July 16 1997 states, at its Point L, that "on a yearly basis the Presidency of the Council shall consult the European Parliament on a document established by the Council on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the Communities budget".

This is the first such report. It covers CFSP actions agreed since the signature of the IIA (in practice, the second semester of 1997) until March 1 1998 and looks at the likely priorities for approximately the next year.

This report is complementary to the annual report on the progress of the European Union presented to the Parliament in application of article D of the TEU, and in particular its chapter on the Union's external relations, which outlines the priorities of the Union's external policies. The main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, outlined below, obviously reflect these broader priorities. In addition, this report provides a more detailed account of the specific CFSP actions undertaken in the period under review.

II. LEGAL ACTS INVOLVING FINANCING FROM THE CFSP LINE(S) OF THE COMMUNITY'S BUDGET

During the period under review, the Council adopted, on the basis of article J.3 of the TEU, nine joint actions (and/or decisions supplementing or amending existing joint actions, see ANNEX I for the list of common positions and joint actions) and, on the basis of article J.2, one decision implementing a previous common position which entailed expenditure from the CFSP line of the 1997 budget.

The expenditure decided through these legal acts is devoted to four main areas, which clearly reflect CFSP basic choices:

(a) Western Balkans and in particular the peace and democratisation process in Bosnia Herzegovina

The following legal acts entailed financing from the CFSP line(s) of the Community's budget :

- a decision supplementing joint action 95/545/CFSP was adopted on 22 July 1997 (*97/476/CFSP, O.J. L 205, 22.9.1997*) in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative after regional offices were established in Banja Luka, Mostar and Brcko. This decision, which remains in force until 31 December 1998, involves a contribution of 10.860 Mecu, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX II;
- a decision supplementing joint action 96/406/CFSP was adopted on 20 October 1997 (*97/689/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997*) to ensure continuing support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular to oversee the electoral process under the aegis of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for the Assembly elections in Republika Srpska. According to Article 2 paragraph 3 of this decision, supervision activities are to be financed from the amount of 5.5 Mecu allocated on 24 March 1997 by a previous decision adopted to support the local elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX III;
- the first CFSP action involving funding under the IIA took place with the adoption of joint action 98/117/CFSP on 2 February (*98/117/CFSP, O.J. L 35, 9.2.1998*) in support of the new government of Republika Srpska which has expressed full support for the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. The joint action allocated 6 Mecus to the High Representative to provide budgetary support for the RS government in its first few months, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX IV.

(b) Middle East Peace Process

The mandate of the EU Special Envoy under joint action 96/676/CFSP has been extended until 25 November 1998 through a decision adopted on 22 July 1997 (*97/475/CFSP, O.J. L 205, 31.7.1998*). The sum of 2.051 Mecu has been allocated to cover the costs of his mission as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX V.

It should be recalled that the EU Advisor appointed through joint action 97/289/CFSP (*O.J. L 120, 12.5.1997*) to provide counter-terrorism assistance to the Palestinian Authority has been operating with a small staff based in the West Bank. The implementation of this multi-annual assistance programme, complemented by Community actions in support of this CFSP action, entails a series of fact-finding missions, which, once completed, will allow the project to proceed and the training

part to start in all likelihood in May 1998.

(c) Non-proliferation and the fight against anti-personnel landmines

Two decisions on implementation of joint action 96/588/CFSP (*O.J. L 260, 12.10.1997*) on anti-personnel landmines were adopted on 28 November 1997 (*97/818/CFSP and 97/819/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997*) providing:

- an additional 8 Mecu contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Special Appeals for mine victims, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX VI;
- further contributions, out of the original budget of the 1996 joint action,
 - = of 2,07 Mecus to the regional mine clearance programme of the Southern Africa Development Conference (SADC),
 - = of 1.43 Mecus to the ICRC's Mines Awareness Programme in former Yugoslavia and the programme for the rehabilitation of mine victims in Iraq.

A new joint action was adopted also on 28 November 1997 (*97/817/CFSP, O.J. L 120, 12.5.1997*), just before the opening for signature in Ottawa of the international Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction. This joint action reiterates the Union's commitment to the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel mines worldwide, establishes a moratorium on their production and transfer and provides for future support for international efforts directed at mine clearance and relief for victims. It does not entail immediate expenditure but constitutes the basis to provide future support for international efforts.

(d) Africa and in particular the crises in the African Great Lakes Region and support to the OAU

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Envoy to the region was extended through a decision adopted on 16 July 1997 until 31 July 1998 (*97/448/CFSP, O.J. L 197, 24.7.1997*). A sum of 1.415 Mecu was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission, as set out in the financial statement in ANNEX VII.

In order to assist a transition to democracy in the DRC, a joint action (*97/875/CFSP, O.J. L 357, 31.12.1997*) was adopted on 19 December 1997 allowing the EU contribution of 4 Mecu (agreed in 1996) to support the process of democratic transition in the former Zaire to be used to support the preparation of the democratic elections announced by the new government. Since the amount of 4 Mecus decided in 1996 could not be spent following the events surrounding the change of regime in the former Zaire, this joint action, which is valid until 30 June 1998, does not entail new financing.

In the area of support to the OAU, implementation of common position 97/356/CFSP on conflict prevention and resolution is under way, with the adoption, on 20 October 1997, of a decision (*97/690/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997*) in support of the "Mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa" decided by the Organisation for African Unit (OAU) in June 1993. This decision aims at improving the OAU's capabilities in the field of communications at its headquarters, national and regional offices and of missions on the ground. It also includes a training element. It allocates a sum of 860 000 Ecus to finance the costs of the equipment and

training, as set out in the financial statement in ANNEX VIII. The evaluation of this pilot action is to be carried out in April.

III. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCING FROM THE CFSP LINE

These consist mainly of common positions adopted on the basis of article J.2 of the TEU and of joint actions dealing with the export of dual-use goods.

(a) **Eleven common positions** (and/or decision implementing existing common positions, see ANNEX I) were adopted by the Council, dealing with **Bosnia Herzegovina, Angola, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Burma/Myanmar, KEDO, Afghanistan, and BTWC.**

- A common position was adopted on 15 September 1997 in line with the recommendations of the High Representative, Mr Carlos Westendorp, to prevent the entry into the Member States territory of certain members of the collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** because of their uncooperative attitude within the state structures established by the peace agreements. This indicates the Union's readiness to impose sanctions on those parties who do not respect the obligations deriving from the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. In response to the positive development in Republika Srpska the EU adopted on 27 February 1998 a further common position on the basis of a recommendation from the High Representative to rescind the ban.
- The common position adopted on 30 October 1997 on **Angola** (97/759/CFSP, O.J. L 309, 12.11.1997) allowed, together with the related Regulation (Reg. (EC) 2229/97, O.J. L 309, 12.11.1997), the transposition by the Union of the sanctions decided by the UN Security Council against UNITA for failing to comply with the obligations of the peace process in Angola. The sanctions decided by the UN Security Council entailed an embargo on oil products and flights, the closure of UNITA offices in the Union and a visa entry ban to be applied to designated UNITA members.
- The common position adopted on 8 December 1997 on **Sierra Leone** (97/826/CFSP, O.J. L 344, 15.12.1997) allowed, together with the related Regulation (Reg. (EC) 2465/97, O.J. L 344, 15.12.1997) the transposition by the Union of the sanctions decided by the UN Security Council against the military junta following the coup d'état in Sierra Leone. The sanctions entailed an embargo on oil and arms and a visa entry ban for the members of the military junta.
- On 28 November 1997 the Council extended for a further period of six months common position 95/544/CFSP on **Nigeria** (97/820/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997; O.J. L 309, 21.12.1995) imposing measures against the Nigerian government in order to promote restoration of accountable democracy and respect for human rights. These measures include: visa restrictions on members of government bodies, military and security forces; an arms embargo, suspension of high-level bilateral contacts and interruption of sports-related contacts, through denial of visas. At the same time the Council agreed certain guidelines for the implementation of the common position (97/821/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997).
- The Council decision adopted on 20 October 1997 on **Burma/Myanmar** (98/688/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997) extended for a further period of six months, until 29 April 1998, common position 96/635/CFSP through which the Union imposed the following sanctions: reduction of contacts with military personnel, arms embargo, suspension of non humanitarian aid and cooperation to development programmes, visa entry ban against the members of the supreme government body (now called the State Peace and Development Council - SPDC) and the military hierarchy, suspension of high-level bilateral government contacts. These sanctions are aimed at pressuring the regime into committing to a process of democratisation and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The common position, which is reviewed at six

monthly intervals, is likely to be renewed in April. The Union noted the change from SLORC to SPDC in November 1997 (*98/107/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998*).

- The Council adopted a new common position on **Afghanistan** on 26 January 1998 (*98/108/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998*) to step up the EU's efforts in response to the political, human rights and humanitarian crisis there. It defines the Union's objectives for the next year, namely; promoting peace through support for the UN's latest efforts, promoting respect for human rights and in particular women's rights, strengthening the fight against drugs and terrorism, contributing to an effective and principled distribution of humanitarian aid.
 - Following Euratom's accession to the **Korean Energy Development Organisation** (KEDO), a common position was adopted on 24 July 1997 (*97/484/CFSP, O.J. L 213, 5.8.1997*) to emphasise the political importance that the EU attaches to resolving the proliferation concerns in that region, as well as to establish the Presidency's role whenever issues falling outside the scope of Euratom arise within the KEDO Board.
 - Concerning the **Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)**, the common position approved on 4 March 1998 emphasises the Union's determination to take a lead in pushing forward the early and successful conclusion of the negotiations on a Protocol to effectively strengthen compliance with the BTWC through the establishment of a verification and compliance regime. It establishes a series of specific goals and actions, both within the negotiations in Geneva and outside (eg demarches), which the EU will undertake. These include the holding of a seminar in May which will bring together the BWC experts from governments and representatives of the European pharmaceutical industry.
- (b) In the area of **joint actions**, only the decisions regularly adopted to modify the list of dual-use products subject to export controls (*97/663/CFSP, O.J. L 266, 29.9.1997 and 98/106/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998*) do not entail financing from the CFSP line.

IV. OTHER CFSP ACTIVITIES: DECLARATIONS, DEMARCHES, POLITICAL DIALOGUE

Other CFSP activities consist mainly of published declarations, confidential demarches and political dialogue meetings. They represent well-established tools of the Union's activity in the foreign policy area and as such contribute to its worldwide visibility as a foreign policy actor.

70 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues (ANNEX IX). The main focus of CFSP declarations, which are issued as EU declarations at Council sessions or as Presidency declarations on behalf of the EU outside Council sessions, continues to be the defense of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

The practice of associating the 10 associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the associated country Cyprus, as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EA) to the Union's declarations has been developed further, with 21 cases of association to EU declarations during the period under review.

73 demarches were undertaken with third countries in particular supporting the respect for human rights and democracy (Iran, Cuba, Israel, Rwanda, FRY, Russia, Belarus and Sri-Lanka), humanitarian action (Afghanistan), UN peace missions and

election monitoring, as well as non-proliferation of biological and chemical arms, the UN register for conventional weapons and the universality of the prohibition of nuclear tests.

The practice of associating the 10 associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the associated country Cyprus to the Union's demarches has been developed further.

Concerning **political dialogue**, meetings were held at Ministerial level during the second semester of 1997 with Canada, ASEAN and the United States and, in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, with Japan, China, Russia, Rio Group, San José, United States, Non-Aligned Movement, Gulf Cooperation Council, Mercosur Israel and Ukraine. During the first semester of 1998 the following meetings are planned or have already been held: United States, Canada, Albania, FYROM, San José, Rio Group, Mercosur, Chili, Andean Pact, Japan, China, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

At the Senior Officials level, meetings were held during the second semester of 1997 with the United States, Russia, Turkey, the Associated countries, Japan, Canada, SADC, China, OAU and Pakistan. Meetings have been held or are planned during the first semester of 1998 with the United States, Russia, Korea, Japan, Canada, the Associates, Ukraine, Turkey, the Gulf Cooperation Council, India, Australia, New Zealand, SADC and OAU.

52 meetings were held at the expert level during the second semester of 1997 and 57 are planned during the first semester of 1998.

Political dialogue discussions were also held, at Heads of State and Government level, within the framework of the Summits held with Ukraine (5 September 1997), the United States (5 December 1997) and Japan (12 January 1998) and they are expected to take place with Russia, the United States and Canada during May 1998.

Further details on these CFSP activities are given below for the different geographic areas and international issues.

(1) Eastern and Central Europe

Political dialogue continues to be strengthened with regular meetings taking place at the Heads of State and Government, Ministerial, Political Directors and experts level. In particular, meetings at the Political Directors level are held at least once per Presidency at the margins of a regular Political Committee meeting. Expert-level meetings are also held once per Presidency for the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non proliferation, Conventional arms export, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Analysis and Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

Associates are regularly invited to align themselves with the Union's CFSP activities, i.e. declarations, demarches with third countries, common positions and, when practicable, the implementation of joint actions.

The following declarations were issued during the period under review:

- 7 September: Declaration by the Presidency concerning the Vilnius Conference of 5/6 September on the co-existence of nations and good-neighbourliness towards securing security and stability in Europe
- 4 October: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Slovak parliament's decision in the case of the MP Frantisek

Gaulieder

- 29 October: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the border agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation
- 15 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Russian Federation's proposals regarding security aspects, confidence-building measures and regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea region
- 15 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union regarding the draft law concerning stateless children in Estonia

A demarche was carried out on 20 February 1998 with the Latvian authorities concerning a draft amendment to the Latvian Labour Code concerning the dismissal of employees who do not meet certain standards in the Latvian language.

(2) Cyprus

The EU continues to strengthen political dialogue with Cyprus, as with the other associated countries, with regular meetings taking place at the Heads of State and Government, Ministerial, Political Directors and experts level. As for the other associates, meetings at the Political Directors level are held at least once per Presidency at the margins of a regular Political Committee meeting. Expert-level meetings are also held once per Presidency for the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non proliferation, Conventional arms export, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Analysis and Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

Cyprus is regularly invited, together with the other associated countries, to align itself with the Union's CFSP activities, i.e. declarations, demarches with third countries, common positions and, when practicable, the implementation of joint actions.

The following declarations were issued :

- 8 July: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the Troutbeck initiative of 8 to 13 July of direct talks between the two communities of Cyprus.
- 26 August: Declaration by the Presidency concerning the pursuit of direct talks between the two communities of Cyprus at Glion-sur-Montreux (Switzerland) of 11 to 16 August
- 18 September: Declaration by the Presidency welcoming the agreement between the two cypriot communities regarding the holding of meetings to examine together security matters

(3) Turkey

A political dialogue meeting at the level of the Troika of Political Directors took place in Istanbul on 13 October and one is scheduled to take place during the UK Presidency. Expert-level meetings usually take place once per Presidency in areas such as Security, OSCE, as well as Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

A joint demarche EU/US was carried out on 29 July in Ankara, at the level of Heads of Missions, concerning access by NGOs to North Iraq.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the Union was issued on 21 January 1998 concerning the banning of the Refah party.

(4) Western Balkans Region

Within the framework of the "regional approach", CFSP activities have been aimed at ensuring compliance by the countries of former Yugoslavia and Albania with the conditions set out in the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 29 April 1997.

In this context, the Union continues to support the efforts of the High Representative to ensure implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement and the deadlines agreed at the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) meetings.

The European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) continues to play an invaluable role.

The EU is also trying to secure greater progress towards democracy in the FRY and a solution to the issue of Kosovo.

Within the framework of political dialogue, the first Ministerial level meeting with Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) took place on 3 February 1998 in Ohrid.

The following declarations were issued :

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| 3 July 1997: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning Draft legislation regarding local communities in Serbia |
| 10 July: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the political crisis in "Republika Srpska" in Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| 31 July: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the entry into office of a new Federal President and the forthcoming elections in RFY |
| 7 August: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its support to the OSCE in its election observation tasks in RFY |
| 29 September : | Declaration by the EU endorsing the declaration by associated countries and EFTA EEA members in which they subscribe to the objectives of common position 97/625/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against persons in Bosnia Herzegovina acting in opposition to the peace process |
| 24 October: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the presidential elections in Montenegro |
| 10 November: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing to the people of the FRY the principles of the EU's policy towards the FRY |
| 19 December: | Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU regarding renewed action against Kosovo Albanians and expressing concern about allegations of torturing of prisoners |
| 15 January 98 : | Declaration by the Presidency, on behalf of the European Union, concerning the end of the UNTAES mandate in Eastern Slavonia (Croatia) |
| 19 January: | Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning |

the new Government in Republika Srpska

13 February: Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the first political dialogue meeting with FYROM

27 February: Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the speech by President Tudjman at the HDZ Congress

The following demarches were carried out :

16 July: Demarche to the RFY authorities concerning the presence and the role of international observers during the forthcoming elections

28 July: Demarches to interested parties in Former Yugoslavia concerning the situation in "Republika Srpska"

16 September : Demarche to the Croat government concerning the process of re-unification of Eastern Slavonia and Croatia

Concerning Albania, the EU plays an active role in close coordination with the OSCE, the WEU, other international organisations and donors to promote stability in Albania following the 1997 crisis. Bilateral political relations are being strengthened following the summer 1997 elections within the framework of the regional approach of 29 April 1997 and on the basis of the common position adopted on 2 June 1997.

Under the UK Presidency, the EU will continue to play an active role to support Albania's efforts to recover from its current crisis. The priority is to build a democratic society which adheres to the principle of the rule of law and other international norms.

Political dialogue resumed with a ministerial level meeting on 27 January 1998.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was made on 25 February 1998 concerning the incidents in Shkôder.

(5) OSCE

The Union continues to play an active role in strengthening the work of the OSCE in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The Union participated actively in negotiations on a Document/Charter on European Security and supported the work of the OSCE in the field, in particular for election monitoring and supervision, in Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Albania and Belarus. The Union also actively contributed to the establishment of an OSCE Representative for the freedom of the media.

(6) Process on stability and good-neighbourly relations in South-east Europe (Royaumont process)

In November 1997 the Union designated a coordinator, Dr Panagiotis Roumeliotis, for the process to ensure its continuity and visibility and work as contact point for the participants, with a view to the development of good-neighbourly relations through the launching of cooperative actions in the field of civil society.

(7) Eastern Europe and Central Asia

(a) Russia

The EU and Russia will follow up their first Cooperation Council on 27 January 1998 with high-level contacts on current CFSP issues .

Political dialogue meetings, at the level of Political Directors, took place in Moscow on 8 September 1997 and in London on 5 February 1998. Concerning meetings at the expert level, regular meetings take place in the areas of Western Balkans, Non-proliferation, Terrorism, OSCE, Middle East Peace Process, Planning and Analysis, Disarmament, Security, South-East Europe, Asia-Oceania and United Nations.

The following declarations were issued:

- 23 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the situation in Tchechnya (public executions and summary trials)
- 29 October: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the frontier agreement between the Lithuanian Republic and the Russian Federation
- 1st December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the entry into force of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the Federation of Russia
- 15 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning Russian initiatives on security in the Baltic region

The following demarches were carried out:

- 9 July: Demarche by the Presidency concerning freedom of conscience and religious associations in Russia
- 30 July: Demarche by the Heads of Missions' Troika concerning a draft law on freedom of conscience and religious associations in Russia
- 24 February: Demarche by the Heads of Missions' Troika concerning the Nikitin case

(b) Ukraine

The political dialogue discussions during the first EU-Ukraine summit, which took place on 5 September 1997, further demonstrated the importance which the Union attaches to Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Union confirmed its determination to continue its support for Ukraine's efforts towards economic and political reform and emphasized the necessity for this country to accelerate the process of reform.

During the UK Presidency, a meeting at the Political Directors level (Troika) is scheduled, as well as an expert-level meeting in the area of Security.

(c) Belarus

The Union continued to express its concern at the political and constitutional

situation in Belarus. Developments will continue to be closely monitored. The development of the Union's relations with Belarus will continue to depend on this country's progress towards respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the establishment of a true separation of constitutional powers. In this connection the Union takes close interest in and strongly supports the work of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 27 February 1998 concerning the imprisonment of two young people.

Two demarches was carried out in Minsk on 24 July 1997 concerning the situation of Ms. Vinnikova and on 9 January 1998 on the agreement OSCE-AMG.

(d) Other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

A political dialogue meeting at the expert level is scheduled with Georgia in the area of Eastern Europe and Central Asia during the UK Presidency.

The following declarations were issued :

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| 2 July 1997: | Presidency declaration on behalf of the European Union regarding the peace agreement in Tadhujustab |
| 24 November: | Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU concerning the abolition of the death penalty in Georgia |
| 19 February 1998: | Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU concerning the abolition of death penalty in Azerbaidjan |

The following demarches were carried out:

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| 29 September/
2 Octobre 1997: | Demarche with the Douchanbe authorities on peace negotiations in Tadjikistan |
| 4 February 1998: | Demarche with Turkmenistan Ouzbekistan UAE and China concerning the EU common position on Afghanistan |
| 5 February: | Demarche with Tadjikistan concerning the situation in Afghanistan |

(8) Euro-mediterranean Partnership : Security and Political Aspects

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership continues to provide a helpful forum for political discussion between the EU and the 12 Mediterranean partners. Modest progress has been made in the political/security volet despite political tensions and uncertainties in the region. Work is underway on a Charter for Peace and Stability in the region, and several "Partnershipbuilding measures" have been drawn up, most notably a pilot project to promote co-operation on disaster prevention and management, which has now been approved.

The Union aims to create a solid basis for concrete progress by fostering mutual trust and practical co-operation. During the UK Presidency, development of Partnership-building measures will continue, as will informal discussion on issues included in the draft Action Plan drawn up to implement principles and common objectives of political and security dialogue. An ad hoc meeting of EU and Mediterranean Foreign Ministers will take place on 3-4 June and will focus on practical co-operation in areas of common interest.

During the period under review, High Officials entrusted with the progressive establishment of a zone of peace security and stability in the Mediterranean met twice.

(9) Algeria

An EU Ministerial Troika visited Algiers in January 1998 in an expression of concern at the situation in Algeria and support for its people. The Troika met members of the Algerian government, parliament, the public and press. They offered humanitarian assistance, and requested greater transparency on the part of the Government of Algeria about the internal situation. The Union also stressed that it hoped the Algerian authorities would accept a visit by United Nations Special Rapporteurs in the near future.

The Union strongly condemns all acts of terrorism and indiscriminate violence. The Union hopes that links between the democratic institutions of Europe and Algeria will be strengthened by ways of visits and contacts, such as the visit of MEPs in February 1998. The Union looks forward to continuing a broad dialogue and reaffirms its willingness to discuss any concerns and proposals that the Algerian authorities might seek to bring to its attention, including the struggle against terrorism.

A Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU was issued on 12 September condemning assassinations and atrocities.

(10) Middle East Peace Process

The Union remains determined to make a constructive and effective contribution, including through the efforts of its Special Envoy, Mr Miguel Moratinos, to international efforts to restore confidence in and momentum to the Middle East Peace Process. The Union continues to work closely with the US, Russia and all regional parties concerned, with the aim of full and unconditional implementation of existing agreements, and the resumption of negotiations according to the land for peace principle.

The General Affairs Council of 26 February 1998 concluded that the Union should reiterate its view that economic development and effective security are prerequisites for political stability and that the removal of obstacles to Palestinian economic development, including closures, is in the long term security interests of Israel.

The EU will contribute to Final Status negotiations on specific issues where it can make technical or practical inputs, or where it can offer creative suggestions to the parties.

The following demarches were made :

- 7 July : Demarche with the Palestinian Authority concerning the letter from M. POOS, President of the Council, to President ARAFAT
- 23 July: Demarche towards the Israeli authorities concerning problems faced by Palestinians with dual nationality

(11) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

An EU/GCC Ministerial Troika meeting will be held in London in April 1998 to help strengthen the political dialogue between the two regions. A Troika at the level of Regional Directors took place on 5 February 1998.

(12) Iraq

The Union has been keeping the situation in Iraq under constant review. EU Foreign Ministers reviewed developments at the General Affairs Council on 23 February (following earlier Ministerial and senior official level discussions, including in Panama on 12 February). The EU issued statements voicing strong support for diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis, recognising that any diplomatic solution must enable UNSCOM to resume effective inspections, as mandated by UN Security Council resolutions, expressing concern at the humanitarian situation and calling on Iraq to facilitate the humanitarian relief effort and to comply with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The Presidency briefed the European Parliament on the situation on 18 February.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 20 February.

(13) Iran

EU Heads of Mission, who had been recalled in April 1997 after the verdict of the Berlin Superior Court of Justice in the so-called Mykonos case, returned to Tehran in November 1997, reflecting EU solidarity on this issue. Since then they have reported on the internal political situation in Iran. In the light of some positive political developments in Iran, the Council on 23 January decided that the conclusions of their 29 April 1997 meeting merited review.

At the 23 February GAC the Council, agreed that a number of recent developments in Iran were encouraging and that the EU should respond by increasing the level of political contact with Iran. As a first step, the Council decided to lift the ban on bilateral Ministerial visits to or from Iran. The Council invited the Political Committee to submit further recommendations on how political contacts between the EU and Iran, covering both areas of EU concern and issues of mutual interest might develop. The Council agreed that these contacts should be comprehensive. The Council also reviewed progress in the areas of concern to the EU set out previously, namely weapons of mass-destruction, terrorism, human rights including the fatwa against Salman Rushdie, and Iran's attitude to the Middle East Peace Process. While noting some improvements, the Council re-affirmed the importance of fully implementing its existing measures and of its continued vigilance in these areas of concern. The Council agreed that Iran's willingness to address EU concerns would greatly enhance the success of the EU's political contacts with Iran.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 16 February 1998 concerning the ninth anniversary of the fatwa against Salman Rushdie.

(14) Transatlantic relations: political dialogue

The New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA) continues to provide the framework for broadening and deepening political dialogue between the EU and the US. The EU and the US are working closely together in many areas including for example: in the Balkans to advance implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement and decisions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Council; through coordination and cooperation on the Middle East Peace Process; in Eastern and Central Europe and the Ukraine (including on follow-up on the Joint Declaration of December 1997); and on non-proliferation, human rights and the fight against drugs and terrorism.

The EU-Canada Joint Declaration and Action Plan, signed in Ottawa in December 1996, provides a framework in which both sides are enhancing their consultation and cooperation on key foreign policy issues.

EU-US and EU-Canada Summits will be held in May 1998.

During the period under review, political dialogue meetings at the level of Political Directors were held four times with the US (Madrid, 9 July 1997; Luxembourg 10 September 1997; Brussels, 19 November 1997; London, 20 January) and once with Canada (Luxembourg, 15 December 1997). A meeting at the Political Director level with Canada is foreseen during the UK Presidency.

Concerning political dialogue at the expert level with the US, meetings regularly take place in the following areas : Africa, Asia/Oceania, OSCE, Central Europe, Consular Affairs, Disarmament, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Human Rights, Latin America, Mashrek/Maghreb, Non proliferation, Terrorism, United Nations, Western Balkans, Security.

Concerning political dialogue at the expert level with Canada, meetings were held, during the second semester of 1997, in the areas of Disarmament, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa, OSCE and Middle East Peace Process and are scheduled to be held, during the first semester of 1998, in the areas of Non Proliferation, Human Rights, United Nations, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa and Western Balkans.

During the period under review a declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 19 November 1997 on the UN financial situation, in which the Union deplored the decision by the US Congress to suspend its Autumn session without adopting the legislation concerning reimbursement of outstanding US dues to the UN.

The following demarches were made:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 23 October: | Demarche with the US authorities concerning the Convention on chemical weapons |
| 5 December: | Demarche with the US authorities on the occasion of the Transatlantic Summit, concerning, in particular, the financial reform of the United Nations |

(15) Asia

(a) ASEM

Asia continues to constitute a key priority for the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. Significant progress on the strengthening of political dialogue in the ASEM framework was achieved at the ASEM Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) held in Luxembourg on 30-31 October 1997) and in London on 19-20 February. The second Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) will be held in London on 3-4 April 1998. This will be preceded by a preparatory meeting of Foreign Ministers on 2 April.

(b) China

The EU reinforced its dialogue with China on a range of subjects, including Asia/Oceania and in particular human rights. Meetings on this issue were held in Luxembourg (October 1997) and Beijing (December 1997 and February 1998). In February the EU and China held a seminar in Beijing on the administration of justice and the protection of human rights. China has demonstrated a willingness to discuss human rights in a cooperative and open manner and the dialogue is beginning to produce results. In view of this the EU decided on 23 February that neither the Presidency nor Member States should table or co-sponsor a draft resolution on China at the next Commission on Human Rights. In April the first ever EU/China Summit will take place in London.

Three demarches were carried out on 26 September on participation to the seminar on Transparency of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), on 23 December 1997 on the Protocol on verification of the Convention on biological weapons and on 4 February 1998 on the EU common position on Afghanistan.

(c) Japan

Political dialogue with Japan continues to expand to new areas such as peace-keeping, peace-building, reconstruction and UN reform. The EU Japan summit took place in Tokyo on 12 January 1998 when it was agreed that cooperation on anti-personnel landmines should be developed further.

A meetings at Political Directors level was held in the second semester of 1997 and one is planned for the first semester of 1998.

Political dialogue meetings at the expert level took place, during the second semester of 1997, in the areas of Asia/Oceania, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Western Balkans and Middle East Peace Process. During the first semester of 1998, they are scheduled in the areas of Asia/Oceania, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Western Balkans, Middle East/Gulf, Africa.

On 1 December, a demarche was carried out concerning Japan's financial contribution to the UNRWA's budget.

(d) Burma

The Council continues to put pressure on the regime to abandon its repressive policies and to commit to a process of democratisation.

(e) Cambodia

The EU strongly supports peace, democracy and prosperity in Cambodia and attaches a strong importance to free and fair elections in July 1998. Since electoral assistance is conditional upon elections meeting generally accepted international standards, the EU regularly reviews internal developments in Cambodia.

The following declarations were issued :

- 7 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning violence in Cambodia and calling for a ceasefire
- 14 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU calling for the respect of the Paris agreements and for the return to constitutional and democratic order in Cambodia
- 19 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its support for the mandate of Mr. T. HAMMARBERG, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, for human rights in Cambodia

The following demarches were carried out:

- 21 July : Demarche with the Cambodian authorities concerning the crisis situation in Cambodia
- 16 August : Demarche with Thailand concerning the situation of Cambodian refugees
- 2 September : Demarche with Thailand concerning the problem of Cambodian refugees gathering at its borders
- 20 octobre : Demarche with the Cambodian government concerning the organisation of legislative elections in May 1998

(f) East Timor

The common position 96/407/CFSP on East Timor, adopted on 26 June 1996, set out concerns about human rights and the political future of the territory. EU action, in line with the goals and principles of the EU common position, seeks to contribute to the UN process as well as marking EU concern for the problem of East Timor. The UK Presidency is organising a visit to East Timor by EU Troika Ambassadors in Jakarta. The EU is also taking the lead at the UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR 54) in drafting a resolution on East Timor.

On 10 October a demarche was carried out with Indonesia concerning the situation of East Timor refugees in the Austria Embassy.

(g) Afghanistan

The following demarches were carried out:

- 7 November 1997: Demarche with the WHO regarding sanitary conditions, in particular for women, in Afghanistan
- 1 December: Demarche with the coalition of Northern Afghanistan

concerning humanitarian assistance

- 2 December: Demarche with the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Taliban concerning the humanitarian situation in the region of Hazarajat in Afghanistan
- 4 February 1998: Demarche by the Troika of Heads of Missions with the Pakistani government to hand over the EU common position
- 4 February: Demarches by the Troika of Heads of Missions with UAE, Turkmenistan, Ouzbekistan and China on the EU common position
- 5 February: Demarche by the local acting Presidency in Tadjikistan on the EU common position
- 8 February: Demarche by the Presidency in Tashkent with local Afghan faction on the EU common position
- 16 February: Demarche by the Troika with the Saudi Government on the EU common position
- 18 february: Demarche by the Troika with the Indian Government on the EU common position

(h) India

The tenth Troika Ministerial Meeting with India took place in Luxembourg in September 1997. Senior officials from the Troika will meet their Indian counterparts in London on 21 April to pave the way for the next Ministerial meeting.

(i) Other Asian countries:

The following declarations were issued:

- 2 July: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming with satisfaction the announcement by North Korea of its participation in the quadripartite negotiations regarding the Korean peninsula
- 19 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the agreement concerning the Chittagong Hill Tracts between the Government of Bangladesh and PCJSS (Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity)
- 9 February 1998: Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the attempt against the Dent Temple in Sri Lanka

The following demarches were carried out:

- July: Demarche with Laos and Mauritius concerning the ratification of the Treaty banning nuclear testing (TICE/CTBT)

- 31 July: Demarche with the Sri Lankan authorities concerning the dismantling of the Human Rights Commission in that country
- July-August: Demarche with Bhutan and the Maldives concerning the universality of the Treaty banning nuclear testing (TICE/CTBT)
- 5 August: Demarche with Pakistan regarding the Treaty banning nuclear tests (TICE/CTBT)
- 11 August: Demarche with the government of Malaysia concerning the legal proceedings against a United Nations Special Rapporteur
- Sept/Oct: Demarche with Bangladesh and Singapore concerning participation in the seminar on Transparency of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- 4 December: Demarche with Indonesia concerning incidents on the Dili campus
- 20 January 1998: Demarche by the Troika of Heads of Missions in Seoul on the EU's concern on the execution of 23 Koreans

(16) Africa

The proposal for an EU-Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government is a specific EU initiative towards Africa with the aim of debating at the highest political level subjects of common interest so as to foster a more effective and integrated relationship between the Union and Africa. It has been agreed that the Summit should take place during the first semester of 2000 and preparatory work has already begun.

(a) Southern African Development Community

The Union aims to intensify its political dialogue with regional and sub-regional organisations. Regular meetings, including at Ministerial level, are held with the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

(b) OAU

A meeting was held at the senior officials level in the second semester of 1998 and one is planned for the first semester of 1998.

(c) Nigeria

On 26 December 1997 a Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU was issued expressed the Union's concern on the situation in Nigeria and the recent political arrests.

(d) Burundi

In Burundi, the EU will continue to support efforts of to promote all-party dialogue, including those of regional states, as well as the internal process of reconciliation which should lead to greater democracy. In the longer term, the EU is ready to support, when the time is right, an international conference on the Great Lakes under UN/OAU auspices.

Three declarations by the Presidency on behalf of the EU were issued: the first on 13 August 1997 condemning the application of capital punishment; the second on 22 August calling upon all parties to engage in negotiations and national dialogue in view of a return to democracy; the third on 7 January 1998 condemning the massacre of civilians in Rukaramu.

(e) Democratic Republic of the Congo

The change of regime in the former Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 1997 offers an opportunity for the establishment of democracy and the reconstruction of the country. The EU's objectives in the DRC, are to promote democratisation, respect for the rule of law and human rights, and sensible economic policies in order to secure stability in the region. The Head-Designate of the EU's Electoral Unit established through joint action 97/875/CFSP, Professor Pedro Bacelar de VASCONCELOS, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo in February 1998 and made recommendations to the EU on how the joint action could best be taken forward. The UK will pursue support for democratisation during its Presidency.

A demarche was carried out on 14 December 1997 by a Troïka of EU Heads of

Missions in Kinshasa with the DRC Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the harassment of citizens of EU Member States. Another demarche was carried out on 26 January 1998 concerning the internal situation and the detention of four EU citizens .

(f) Other African countries:

The following declarations were issued:

- 10 juillet 1997: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the crisis in Sierra Leone and calling for the pacific re-establishment of the constitutional order
- 11 July: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the crisis situation in Congo-Brazzaville and calling for a political settlement enabling the holding of presidential elections
- 24 July: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the extraordinary Summit of the IGAD (Intergovernmental Agency for Development) on the peace process in the Sudan, conceived as a first step towards global and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa
- 30 July: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning "free and fair" elections on 19 July in Liberia
- 13 August: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its attachement to the respect of territorial integrity in the Comores
- 13 August: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning acts of violence committed on 8 August in Kenya
- 13 August: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the peace process and demobilisation in Angola and inviting UNITA to fulfill its obligations and commitments
- 4 September: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU reitirating its support for the mediation efforts in Congo-Brazzaville
- 17 September : Déclaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing concern regarding violent incidents in Casamance, Senegal
- 30 October: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the opening of peace negotiations in Sudan, under the aegis of the IGAD
- 30 October: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU supporting the OAU's (Organisation for African Unity) mediating role in the Comores conflict
- 3 November: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the Republic of Congo-Brazzaville and calling for a return to the democratic process

- 3 November: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the results of the Cameroun election results and calling for a dialogue between all the political forces of that country
- 7 November: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the democratic process in Kenya and welcoming the political reforms debated and adopted by the Kenyan parliament
- 5 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the peace agreements in Sierra Leone
- 18 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU regarding the assassination of an opposition leader in Liberia and the consequences for the reconciliation process
- 18 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning the Mudende camp massacre in Rwanda
- 31 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the national reconciliation process in Somalia and welcoming the peace agreement concluded in Cairo on 22 December
- 31 December: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its concerns regarding the state of emergency in Zambia (arrest of Mr Kenneth Kaunda)
- 6 January 1998: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the results of elections in Kenya
- 30 January: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the prorogation of the state of emergency in Zambia
- 20 February: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on internal situation in Sierra Leone

The following demarches were carried out:

- 4 Sep. 1997: Demarche by the EU Heads of Missions Troika with the Rwandan Minister of Justice concerning the situation of prisoners in that country
- 15 December: Demarche with the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum concerning the Juba incident

(17) Latin America

On 10-12 February 1998 Ministerial meetings took place with the San Jose and Rio Groups countries, with separate meetings in the margins with Mexico, the Andean Community, and with Mercosur and Chile in the presence of Bolivia. These reinforced the EU's dialogue and cooperation with the Latin American region. The EU looks forward to strengthening political dialogue with the region at the EU/Latin America/Caribbean Summit of Heads of State or Government planned for 1999 and attaches importance to a thorough preparation of that summit.

The following declarations were issued:

- 2 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU taking note of adjournment of the second round of elections and of the resignation of the government of Haiti
- 25 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU confirming its interest in initiatives towards a peaceful solution to internal conflicts in Colombia
- 10 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the democratic spirit in which the recent Colombian elections were held
- 19 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU calling for the consolidation of democracy in Paraguay and, following the presidential elections of May 1998, a strengthening of democratic and institutional legitimacy
- 24 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning the massacre of civilians by paramilitary groups in Mexico
- 29 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the implementation of the Guatemala peace agreement, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the accord

A demarche was carried out in January 1998 with Jamaica concerning the withdrawal from the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Concerning Cuba, the second evaluation of common position 96/697/CFSP on Cuba took place in December 1997. The Union will seek to move forward the dialogue with Cuba and will carry out a further review of the common position in June 1998.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 24 February 1998 concerning the liberation of prisoners.

The following demarches were carried out:

- 18 July 1997 : Demarche with the Cuban government regarding the arrest of dissidents
- 21 July : Demarche with the Cuban government presenting the EU common position

- 25 August : Demarche with the Cuban Government regarding the arrest of dissidents
- 17 September : Demarche with the Cuban government concerning dissidents, human rights and freedom of expression
- 23 February 1998: Demarche by the Troïka of Heads of Missions with the Cuban Government concerning the liberation of prisoners

(18) Human Rights

In December the Luxembourg Council marked the start of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Council called on all States to accede to international human rights instruments, ensure their stringent implementation and underlined EU support for UN machinery, including the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the role of civil society.

(19) Drugs

The EU attaches considerable importance to the forthcoming Special Session on the UN General Assembly to be held in June 1998. The EU has already been very active in the Preparatory process under Portuguese Chairmanship. We intend that the EU should continue to play a full part in the Preparations with significant representation at the Special Session itself. This will demonstrate the EU's political commitment to the United Nations Drugs Control Programme and to the importance of the involvement of the whole international community in the fight against drug misuse.

(20) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

The Union continued to play an active role in the fields of security, disarmament and non-proliferation, including through dialogue with the associated countries and other countries. A number of specific actions were agreed and implemented, as were targeted demarches on particular issues (see below). The system of export controls for dual-use goods was also further updated during the period.

(a) Anti-Personnel Landmines

In addition to the contributions decided through the relevant joint actions (see paragraph II.c), any further contributions to demining-related projects will be coordinated with other major donors and relevant institutions, to ensure that duplication is avoided and that assistance is provided for the worst mine affected countries.

(b) Chemical Weapons Convention

The Union also undertook a range of demarches on the Chemical Weapons Convention to urge the ratification of the Convention by a large number of states (including the key states of Russia and the US which ratified during 1997) and subsequently the full implementation of the Convention.

(c) EU Code of Conduct on arms exports

Discussions continue on a proposal by the UK Presidency and France for an EU Code of Conduct on arms exports. An Italian proposal on harmonisation of arms export procedures and criteria and on monitoring of the implementation of an EU Code of Conduct is also being considered.

(d) European armaments policy

In the framework of its communication on "Implementing European Union strategy on defence-related industries", the Commission has proposed the adoption of a common position on the framing of a European armaments policy. This proposal is currently under discussion.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES

Whenever the Union is confronted with sudden political developments in third countries or international issues falling within the scope of CFSP, it must be capable of reacting immediately.

Speed in both the decision-making process and the implementation of decisions with budget implications is essential for the Union's credibility.

The CFSP decision-making process has greatly improved since the entry into force of the TEU - for example:

- the Council adopted the common position on the EU transposition of UN sanctions against UNITA (Angola) immediately after adoption of the relevant UN Security Council Resolution;
- the Joint Action on the fight against anti-personnel mines and the Common Position on BTWC were adopted in time for the the Union to present them at the relevant international conferences;
- the Common Position on the suspension of visa restrictions against some members of the Collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted immediately after the recommendation of the High Representative to this effect.

By providing the Union with the capability to implement CFSP decisions with budget implications with almost immediate effect, the Interinstitutional Agreement has enhanced CFSP's effectiveness considerably. In particular, the Joint Action in support of the new Government of Republika Srpska, which constitutes the first case of implementation of the IIA, was approved within a few days of Mr. DODIK's election and the relevant funds disbursed immediately thereafter.

It is difficult to establish future CFSP priorities at this stage with any degree of certainty since the nature, timing and financial implications of many foreign policy decisions are inherently unpredictable. That said, it is possible to foresee the need for some CFSP actions, which involve the renewal of existing support, e.g., funding for EU Special Envoys.

Within these constraints, CFSP actions with financial implications which might be considered in the forthcoming period are outlined below.

Heading B8-010 Support for democratic transition and electoral processes

The Council may decide to support the OSCE with regard to the Parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled on 12-13 September in **the Western Balkans Region** (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska).

Support to the Office of the High Representative is likely to be renewed in view of the expiry of the relevant joint action on 31 December 1998.

After the expiry on 30 June 1998 of the Joint Action on the democratic transition in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the Council may consider further support in response to possible positive developments in the country.

Heading B8-011 European Union Special Envoys

The **mandates of Mr. AJELLO and Mr. MORATINOS** expire respectively on 31 July and 25 November 1998. Their possible renewal will need to take into account experience on the ground and the assessment of the Special Envoys' missions.

The Council may decide to appoint further Special Envoys with responsibility for other specific geographic areas or issues.

Heading B8-012 Disarmament

The Council may consider support for the **demining efforts** of international organisations, including in the framework of the Ottawa "Agenda for Mine Action", on which concrete follow-up is expected during the current year.

Heading B8-013 Prevention of conflicts and support for peace processes

Western Balkans Region: the Union has already given its support to the new Government headed by Mr. DODIK in Republika Srpska. Circumstances in the region, in particular with regard to Kosovo, make it difficult to predict future contributions which will depend on developments on the ground.

The **Middle East Peace Process** is again subject to developments on the ground. The EU would want to give immediate support to positive developments. Consideration might be given to financing the possible CFSP elements of de-blocked projects.

Subject to political developments in the African continent and the reviews scheduled in April and June, the Council may decide on further measures in the context of the Common Position on **conflict prevention and resolution in Africa**.

The Union will promote coherent action on human rights, good governance and democracy in Africa by working to agree on a common position. It will also promote cooperation on conflict prevention, in particular with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). If the Council adopts the draft Common Position concerning human rights and good governance in Africa, consideration may be given to the possibility of financing the CFSP elements of some of the activities foreseen by the common position..

- A new common position on **Rwanda** is under discussion in order to set out the principles on which the EU will base its relationship with Rwanda. Its objectives are promoting reconciliation with a view to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including by seeking an end to the conflict in north west Rwanda and supporting sustainable economic development for the benefit of all Rwandans. If the Council adopts a revised Common Position on Rwanda, consideration may be given to the possibility of financing the CFSP elements of some of the activities foreseen by the common position.

7087/98
COR 1 (en)

LIMITE

PESC 66
PE 23

CORRIGENDUM

Subject : Interinstitutional Agreement on CFSP Financing

Page 16, Point (4) Western Balkans Region :

For : "Under the UK Presidency, the EU will continue to play an active role to support Albania's efforts to recover from its current crisis."

Read : "The Union will continue to play an active role to support Albania's efforts to recover from its current crisis."



7087/98

LIMITE

PESC 66

PE 23

"I/A" ITEM NOTE

from : Secretariat

dated : 24 March 1998

to: COREPER/COUNCIL

Subject : Interinstitutional Agreement on CFSP Financing

1. The Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) on provisions concerning the financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), signed by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 16 July 1997 states, at its point L, that, "on a yearly basis the Presidency of the Council shall consult the European Parliament on a document established by the Council on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the Communities budget".

The Parliament has asked that the Council document be available in time for its discussion at the May plenary session, that is when the Parliament holds its annual debate on progress in implementing the Common Foreign and Security Policy (article J.7 TEU). Taking into account the timetable requested by the Parliament, the document should be approved by the Council and subsequently officially transmitted to the Parliament by the end of March, at the latest.

2. On the basis of a draft text circulated by the Presidency and of its examination by the Political Committee on 3 March 1998, the "CFSP Counsellors" Group discussed the document at its meetings of 4, 6, 12 and 23 March 1998.

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The Council Legal Service contributed to the discussions with a note set out in doc. 6216/98 + COR 1 JUR 90 PESC 40.

3. The Group agreed that the document should respond to the following criteria:
 - a. its scope should be limited to the description of CFSP activities, e.g., common positions, joint actions and implementing decisions; declarations and demarches; political dialogue;
 - b. it should be complementary to the chapter on external relations of the annual report on the progress of the European Union presented to the Parliament in application of article D of the TEU;
 - c. the broad priorities of the Union's external relations, as expressed for example in European Council conclusions, should be included in the "article D" report;
 - d. the Presidency should ensure the coordination of the preparation of the two reports;
 - e. in order to finalise the document in time to respect the timetable requested by the Parliament, the document should not cover CFSP activities after 1 March 1998.
4. At its meeting of 23 March 1998, the Group agreed the text of the draft document set out in the ANNEX.
5. The Committee is invited:
 - to confirm agreement on the text of the draft document set out in the ANNEX;
 - to recommend to the Council the approval as an "A" point of the Document on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including implications for the Communities' budget, for presentation to the European Parliament in application of point L of the Interinstitutional Agreement on provisions regarding financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

**COUNCIL DOCUMENT ON THE MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF
CFSP, INCLUDING IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COMMUNITIES' BUDGET,
PRESENTED TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN APPLICATION OF POINT L
OF THE INTERINSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT ON PROVISIONS REGARDING
FINANCING OF THE COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY**

I. Introduction

The Inter-Institutional Agreement (IIA) on provisions concerning the financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), signed by the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on July 16 1997 states, at its Point L, that "on a yearly basis the Presidency of the Council shall consult the European Parliament on a document established by the Council on the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the Communities budget".

This is the first such report. It covers CFSP actions agreed since the signature of the IIA (in practice, the second semester of 1997) until March 1 1998 and looks at the likely priorities for approximately the next year.

This report is complementary to the annual report on the progress of the European Union presented to the Parliament in application of article D of the TEU, and in particular its chapter on the Union's external relations, which outlines the priorities of the Union's external policies. The main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, outlined below, obviously reflect these broader priorities. In addition, this report provides a more detailed account of the specific CFSP actions undertaken in the period under review.

II. Legal Acts involving financing from the CFSP line(s) of the Community's budget

During the period under review, the Council adopted, on the basis of article J.3 of the TEU, nine joint actions (and/or decisions supplementing or amending existing joint actions, see ANNEX I for the list of common positions and joint actions) and, on the basis of article J.2, one decision implementing a previous common position which entailed expenditure from the CFSP line of the 1997 budget.

The expenditure decided through these legal acts is devoted to four main areas, which clearly reflect CFSP basic choices:

- (a) **Western Balkans and in particular the peace and democratisation process in Bosnia Herzegovina;**
- (b) **the Middle east peace process;**
- (c) **non-proliferation and the fight against anti-personnel landmines;**
- (d) **Africa and in particular the crises in the African Great lakes region and support to the OAU.**

(a) Western Balkans and in particular the peace and democratisation process in Bosnia Herzegovina

The following legal acts entailed financing from the CFSP line(s) of the Community's budget :

- a decision supplementing joint action 95/545/CFSP was adopted on 22 July 1997⁽¹⁾ in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative after regional offices were established in Banja Luka, Mostar and Brcko. This decision, which remains in force until 31 December 1998, involves a contribution of 10.860 Mecu, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX II;
- a decision supplementing joint action 96/406/CFSP was adopted on 20 October 1997⁽²⁾ to ensure continuing support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular to oversee the electoral process under the aegis of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for the Assembly elections in Republika Srpska. According to Article 2 paragraph 3 of this decision, supervision activities are to be financed from the amount of 5.5 Mecu allocated on 24 March 1997 by a previous decision adopted to support the local elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX III;

(1) 97/476/CFSP, O.J. L 205, 22.9.1997

(2) 97/689/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997

- the first CFSP action involving funding under the IIA took place with the adoption of joint action 98/117/CFSP on 2 February⁽³⁾ in support of the new government of Republika Srpska which has expressed full support for the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. The joint action allocated 6 Mecus to the High Representative to provide budgetary support for the RS government in its first few months, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX IV.

(b) Middle East Peace Process

The mandate of the EU Special Envoy under joint action 96/676/CFSP has been extended until 25 November 1998 through a decision adopted on 22 July 1997⁽⁴⁾. The sum of 2.051 Mecu has been allocated to cover the costs of his mission as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX V.

It should be recalled that the EU Advisor appointed through joint action 97/289/CFSP⁽⁵⁾ to provide counter-terrorism assistance to the Palestinian Authority has been operating with a small staff based in the West Bank. The implementation of this multi-annual assistance programme, complemented by Community actions in support of this CFSP action, entails a series of fact-finding missions, which, once completed, will allow the project to proceed and the training part to start in all likelihood in May 1998.

(c) Non-proliferation and the fight against anti-personnel landmines

Two decisions on implementation of joint action 96/588/CFSP⁽⁶⁾ on anti-personnel landmines were adopted on 28 November 1997⁽⁷⁾ providing:

- an additional 8 Mecu contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (CICR) Special Appeals for mine victims, as set out in the financial statement at ANNEX VI;

(3) 98/117/CFSP, O.J. L 35, 9.2.1998

(4) 97/475/CFSP, O.J. L 205, 31.7.1998

(5) O.J. L 120, 12.5.1997

(6) O.J. L 260, 12.10.1997

(7) 97/818/CFSP and 97/819/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997

- further contributions, out of the original budget of the 1996 joint action,
 - = of 2,07 Mecus to the regional mine clearance programme of the Southern Africa Development Conference (SADC),
 - = of 1.43 Mecus to the ICRC's Mines Awareness Programme in former Yugoslavia and the programme for the rehabilitation of mine victims in Iraq.

A new joint action was adopted also on 28 November 1997⁽⁸⁾, just before the opening for signature in Ottawa of the international Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction. This joint action reiterates the Union's commitment to the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel mines worldwide, establishes a moratorium on their production and transfer and provides for future support for international efforts directed at mine clearance and relief for victims. It does not entail immediate expenditure but constitutes the basis to provide future support for international efforts.

(d) Africa and in particular the crises in the African Great Lakes Region and support to the OAU

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Envoy to the region was extended through a decision adopted on 16 July 1997 until 31 July 1998⁽⁹⁾. A sum of 1.415 Mecu was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission, as set out in the financial statement in ANNEX VII.

In order to assist a transition to democracy in the DRC, a joint action⁽¹⁰⁾ was adopted on 19 December 1997 allowing the EU contribution of 4 Mecu (agreed in 1996) to support the process of democratic transition in the former Zaire to be used to support the preparation of the democratic elections announced by the new government. Since the amount of 4 Mecus decided in 1996 could not be spent following the events surrounding the change of regime in the former Zaire, this joint action, which is valid until 30 June 1998, does not entail new financing.

(8) 97/817/CFSP, O.J. L 120, 12.5.1997

(9) 97/448/CFSP, O.J. L 197, 24.7.1997

(10) 97/875/CFSP, O.J. L 357, 31.12.1997

In the area of support to the OAU, implementation of common position 97/356/CFSP on conflict prevention and resolution is under way, with the adoption, on 20 October 1997, of a decision⁽¹¹⁾ in support of the "Mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa" decided by the Organisation for African Unit (OAU) in June 1993. This decision aims at improving the OAU's capabilities in the field of communications at its headquarters, national and regional offices and of missions on the ground. It also includes a training element. It allocates a sum of 860 000 Ecus to finance the costs of the equipment and training, as set out in the financial statement in ANNEX VIII. The evaluation of this pilot action is to be carried out in April.

III. Legal Acts without financing from the CFSP line

These consist mainly of common positions adopted on the basis of article J.2 of the TEU and of joint actions dealing with the export of dual-use goods.

(a) **Eleven common positions** (and/or decision implementing existing common positions, see ANNEX I) were adopted by the Council, dealing with **Bosnia Herzegovina, Angola, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Burma/Myanmar, KEDO, Afghanistan, and BTWC.**

- A common position was adopted on 15 September 1997⁽¹²⁾ in line with the recommendations of the High Representative, Mr Carlos Westendorp, to prevent the entry into the Member States territory of certain members of the collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** because of their uncooperative attitude within the state structures established by the peace agreements. This indicates the Union's readiness to impose sanctions on those parties who do not respect the obligations deriving from the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. In response to the positive development in Republika Srpska the EU adopted on 27 February 1998 a further common position⁽¹³⁾ on the basis of a recommendation from the High Representative to rescind the ban.

(11) 97/690/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997

(12) 98/.../CFSP, O.J. L...

(13) 98/.../CFSP, O.J. L....

- The common position adopted on 30 October 1997 on **Angola**⁽¹⁴⁾ allowed, together with the related Regulation⁽¹⁵⁾, the transposition by the Union of the sanctions decided by the UN Security Council against UNITA for failing to comply with the obligations of the peace process in Angola. The sanctions decided by the UN Security Council entailed an embargo on oil products and flights, the closure of UNITA offices in the Union and a visa entry ban to be applied to designated UNITA members.
- The common position adopted on 8 December 1997 on **Sierra Leone**⁽¹⁶⁾ allowed, together with the related Regulation⁽¹⁷⁾, the transposition by the Union of the sanctions decided by the UN Security Council against the military junta following the coup d'état in Sierra Leone. The sanctions entailed an embargo on oil and arms and a visa entry ban for the members of the military junta.
- On 28 November 1997 the Council extended for a further period of six months common position 95/544/CFSP on **Nigeria**⁽¹⁸⁾ imposing measures against the Nigerian government in order to promote restoration of accountable democracy and respect for human rights. These measures include: visa restrictions on members of government bodies, military and security forces; an arms embargo, suspension of high-level bilateral contacts and interruption of sports-related contacts, through denial of visas. At the same time the Council agreed certain guidelines for the implementation of the common position⁽¹⁹⁾.

(14) 97/759/CFSP, O.J. L 309, 12.11.1997.

(15) Reg. (EC) 2229/97, O.J. L 309, 12.11.1997

(16) 97/826/CFSP, O.J. L 344, 15.12.1997

(17) Reg. (EC) 2465/97, O.J. L 344, 15.12.1997.

(18) 97/820/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997; O.J. L 309, 21.12.1995

(19) 97/821/CFSP, O.J. L 338, 9.12.1997

- The Council decision adopted on 20 October 1997 on **Burma/Myanmar**⁽²⁰⁾ extended for a further period of six months, until 29 April 1998, common position 96/635/CFSP through which the Union imposed the following sanctions: reduction of contacts with military personnel, arms embargo, suspension of non humanitarian aid and cooperation to development programmes, visa entry ban against the members of the supreme government body (now called the State Peace and Development Council - SPDC) and the military hierarchy, suspension of high-level bilateral government contacts. These sanctions are aimed at pressuring the regime into committing to a process of democratisation and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The common position, which is reviewed at six monthly intervals, is likely to be renewed in April. The Union noted the change from SLORC to SPDC in November 1997⁽²¹⁾.
- The Council adopted a new common position on **Afghanistan** on 26 January 1998⁽²²⁾ to step up the EU's efforts in response to the political, human rights and humanitarian crisis there. It defines the Union's objectives for the next year, namely; promoting peace through support for the UN's latest efforts, promoting respect for human rights and in particular women's rights, strengthening the fight against drugs and terrorism, contributing to an effective and principled distribution of humanitarian aid.
- Following Euratom's accession to the **Korean Energy Development Organisation** (KEDO), a common position was adopted on 24 July 1997⁽²³⁾ to emphasise the political importance that the EU attaches to resolving the proliferation concerns in that region, as well as to establish the Presidency's role whenever issues falling outside the scope of Euratom arise within the KEDO Board.

(20) 98/688/CFSP, O.J. L 293, 27.10.1997

(21) 98/107/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998

(22) 98/108/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998

(23) 97/484/CFSP, O.J. L 213, 5.8.1997

- Concerning the **Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)**, the common position approved on 4 March 1998⁽²⁴⁾ emphasises the Union's determination to take a lead in pushing forward the early and successful conclusion of the negotiations on a Protocol to effectively strengthen compliance with the BTWC through the establishment of a verification and compliance regime. It establishes a series of specific goals and actions, both within the negotiations in Geneva and outside (eg demarches), which the EU will undertake. These include the holding of a seminar in May which will bring together the BWC experts from governments and representatives of the European pharmaceutical industry.
- (b) In the area of joint actions, only the decisions regularly adopted to modify the list of dual-use products subject to export controls⁽²⁵⁾ do not entail financing from the CFSP line.

IV. Other CFSP activities: declarations, demarches, political dialogue

Other CFSP activities consist mainly of published declarations, confidential demarches and political dialogue meetings. They represent well-established tools of the Union's activity in the foreign policy area and as such contribute to its worldwide visibility as a foreign policy actor.

70 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues (ANNEX IX). The main focus of CFSP declarations, which are issued as EU declarations at Council sessions or as Presidency declarations on behalf of the EU outside Council sessions, continues to be the defense of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

The practice of associating the 10 associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the associated country Cyprus, as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EA) to the Union's declarations has been developed further, with 21 cases of association to EU declarations during the period under review.

(24) 98/.../CFSP, O.J. L...

(25) 97/663/CFSP, O.J. L 266, 29.9.1997 and 98/106/CFSP, O.J. L 32, 6.2.1998

73 demarches were undertaken with third countries in particular supporting the respect for human rights and democracy (Iran, Cuba, Israel, Rwanda, FRY, Russia, Belarus and Sri-Lanka), humanitarian action (Afghanistan), UN peace missions and election monitoring, as well as non-proliferation of biological and chemical arms, the UN register for conventional weapons and the universality of the prohibition of nuclear tests.

The practice of associating the 10 associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the associated country Cyprus to the Union's demarches has been developed further.

Concerning **political dialogue**, meetings were held at Ministerial level during the second semester of 1997 with Canada, ASEAN and the United States and, in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, with Japan, China, Russia, Rio Group, San José, United States, Non-Aligned Movement, Gulf Cooperation Council, Mercosur Israel and Ukraine. During the first semester of 1998 the following meetings are planned or have already been held: United States, Canada, Albania, FYROM, San José, Rio Group, Mercosur, Chili, Andean Pact, Japan, China, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Australia and New Zealand.

At the Senior Officials level, meetings were held during the second semester of 1997 with the United States, Russia, Turkey, the Associated countries, Japan, Canada, SADC, China, OAU and Pakistan. Meetings have been held or are planned during the first semester of 1998 with the United States, Russia, Korea, Japan, Canada, the Associates, Ukraine, Turkey, the Gulf Cooperation Council, India, Australia, New Zealand, SADC and OAU.

52 meetings were held at the expert level during the second semester of 1997 and 57 are planned during the first semester of 1998.

Political dialogue discussions were also held, at Heads of State and Government level, within the framework of the Summits held with Ukraine (5 September 1997), the United States (5 December 1997) and Japan (12 January 1998) and they are expected to take place with Russia, the United States and Canada during May 1998.

Further details on these CFSP activities are given below for the different geographic areas and international issues.

(1) Eastern and Central Europe

Political dialogue continues to be strengthened with regular meetings taking place at the Heads of State and Government, Ministerial, Political Directors and experts level. In particular, meetings at the Political Directors level are held at least once per Presidency at the margins of a regular Political Committee meeting. Expert-level meetings are also held once per Presidency for the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non proliferation, Conventional arms export, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Analysis and Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

Associates are regularly invited to align themselves with the Union's CFSP activities, i.e. declarations, demarches with third countries, common positions and, when practicable, the implementation of joint actions.

The following declarations were issued during the period under review:

7 September :

Declaration by the Presidency concerning the Vilnius Conference of 5/6 September on the co-existence of nations and good-neighbourliness towards securing security and stability in Europe

4 October :

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Slovak parliament's decision in the case of the MP Frantisek Gaulieder

29 October :

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the border agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation

15 December :

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Russian Federation's proposals regarding security aspects, confidence-building measures and regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea region

15 December :

Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union regarding the draft law concerning stateless children in Estonia

A demarche was carried out on 20 February 1998 with the Latvian authorities concerning a draft amendment to the Latvian Labour Code concerning the dismissal of employees who do not meet certain standards in the Latvian language.

(2) Cyprus

The EU continues to strengthen political dialogue with Cyprus, as with the other associated countries, with regular meetings taking place at the Heads of State and Government, Ministerial, Political Directors and experts level. As for the other associates, meetings at the Political Directors level are held at least once per Presidency at the margins of a regular Political Committee meeting. Expert-level meetings are also held once per Presidency for the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non proliferation, Conventional arms export, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Analysis and Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

Cyprus is regularly invited, together with the other associated countries, to align itself with the Union's CFSP activities, i.e. declarations, demarches with third countries, common positions and, when practicable, the implementation of joint actions.

The following declarations were issued :

8 July :
Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the Troutbeck initiative of 8 to 13 July of direct talks between the two communities of Cyprus.

26 August :
Declaration by the Presidency concerning the pursuit of direct talks between the two communities of Cyprus at Glion-sur-Montreux (Switzerland) of 11 to 16 August

18 September :
Declaration by the Presidency welcoming the agreement between the two cypriot communities regarding the holding of meetings to examine together security matters

(3) Turkey

A political dialogue meeting at the level of the Troika of Political Directors took place in Istanbul on 13 October and one is scheduled to take place during the UK Presidency. Expert-level meetings usually take place once per Presidency in areas such as Security, OSCE, as well as Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

A joint demarche EU/US was carried out on 29 July in Ankara, at the level of Heads of Missions, concerning access by NGOs to North Iraq.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the Union was issued on 21 January 1998 concerning the banning of the Refah party.

(4) Western Balkans Region

Within the framework of the "regional approach", CFSP activities have been aimed at ensuring compliance by the countries of former Yugoslavia and Albania with the conditions set out in the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 29 April 1997.

In this context, the Union continues to support the efforts of the High Representative to ensure implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement and the deadlines agreed at the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) meetings.

The European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) continues to play an invaluable role.

The EU is also trying to secure greater progress towards democracy in the FRY and a solution to the issue of Kosovo.

Within the framework of political dialogue, the first Ministerial level meeting with Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) took place on 3 February 1998 in Ohrid.

The following declarations were issued :

- 3 July 1997 : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning draft legislation regarding local communities in Serbia
- 10 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the political crisis in "Republika Srpska" in Bosnia-Herzegovina

- 31 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the entry into office of a new Federal President and the forthcoming elections in RFY
- 7 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its support to the OSCE in its election observation tasks in RFY
- 29 September : Declaration by the EU endorsing the declaration by associated countries and EFTA EEA members in which they subscribe to the objectives of common position 97/625/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against persons in Bosnia Herzegovina acting in opposition to the peace process
- 24 October : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the presidential elections in Montenegro
- 10 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing to the people of the FRY the principles of the EU's policy towards the FRY
- 19 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU regarding renewed action against Kosovo Albanians and expressing concern about allegations of torturing of prisoners
- 15 January 98 : Declaration by the Presidency, on behalf of the European Union, concerning the end of the UNTAES mandate in Eastern Slavonia (Croatia)
- 19 January : Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the new Government in Republika Srpska
- 13 February : Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the first political dialogue meeting with FYROM
- 27 February : Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the speech by President Tudjman at the HDZ Congress

The following demarches were carried out :

- 16 July : Demarche to the RFY authorities concerning the presence and the role of international observers during the forthcoming elections
- 28 July : Demarches to interested parties in Former Yugoslavia concerning the situation in "Republika Srpska"
- 16 September : Demarche to the Croat government concerning the process of re-unification of Eastern Slavonia and Croatia

Concerning Albania, the EU plays an active role in close coordination with the OSCE, the WEU, other international organisations and donors to promote stability in Albania following the 1997 crisis. Bilateral political relations are being strengthened following the summer 1997 elections within the framework of the regional approach of 29 April 1997 and on the basis of the common position adopted on 2 June 1997.

Under the UK Presidency, the EU will continue to play an active role to support Albania's efforts to recover from its current crisis. The priority is to build a democratic society which adheres to the principle of the rule of law and other international norms.

Political dialogue resumed with a ministerial level meeting on 27 January 1998.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was made on 25 February 1998 concerning the incidents in Shkôder.

(5) OSCE

The Union continues to play an active role in strengthening the work of the OSCE in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The Union participated actively in negotiations on a Document/Charter on European Security and supported the work of the OSCE in the field, in particular for election monitoring and supervision, in Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Albania and Belarus. The Union also actively contributed to the establishment of an OSCE Representative for the freedom of the media.

(6) Process on stability and good-neighbourly relations in South-east Europe (Royaumont process)

In November 1997 the Union designated a coordinator, Dr Panagiotis Roumeliotis, for the process to ensure its continuity and visibility and work as contact point for the participants, with a view to the development of good-neighbourly relations through the launching of cooperative actions in the field of civil society.

(7) Eastern Europe and Central Asia

(a) Russia

The EU and Russia will follow up their first Cooperation Council on 27 January 1998 with high-level contacts on current CFSP issues .

Political dialogue meetings, at the level of Political Directors, took place in Moscow on 8 September 1997 and in London on 5 February 1998. Concerning meetings at the expert level, regular meetings take place in the areas of Western Balkans, Non-proliferation, Terrorism, OSCE, Middle East Peace Process, Planning and Analysis, Disarmament, Security, South-East Europe, Asia-Oceania and United Nations.

The following declarations were issued:

- 23 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the situation in Tchechnya (public executions and summary trials)
- 29 October : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the frontier agreement between the Lithuanian Republic and the Russian Federation
- 1st December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the entry into force of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the Federation of Russia
- 15 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning Russian initiatives on security in the Baltic region

The following demarches were carried out:

- 9 July : Demarche by the Presidency concerning freedom of conscience and religious associations in Russia
- 30 July : Demarche by the Heads of Missions' Troika concerning a draft law on freedom of conscience and religious associations in Russia
- 24 February Demarche by the Heads of Missions' Troika concerning the Nikitin case

(b) Ukraine

The political dialogue discussions during the first EU-Ukraine summit, which took place on 5 September 1997, further demonstrated the importance which the Union attaches to Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Union confirmed its determination to continue its support for Ukraine's efforts towards economic and political reform and emphasized the necessity for this country to accelerate the process of reform.

During the UK Presidency, a meeting at the Political Directors level (Troika) is scheduled, as well as an expert-level meeting in the area of Security.

(c) Belarus

The Union continued to express its concern at the political and constitutional situation in Belarus. Developments will continue to be closely monitored. The development of the Union's relations with Belarus will continue to depend on this country's progress towards respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the establishment of a true separation of constitutional powers. In this connection the Union takes close interest in and strongly supports the work of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 27 February 1998 concerning the imprisonment of two young people.

Two demarches was carried out in Minsk on 24 July 1997 concerning the situation of Ms. Vinnikova and on 9 January 1998 on the agreement OSCE-AMG.

(d) Other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

A political dialogue meeting at the expert level is scheduled with Georgia in the area of Eastern Europe and Central Asia during the UK Presidency.

The following declarations were issued :

- 2 July 1997 : Presidency declaration on behalf of the European Union regarding the peace agreement in Tadjikistan
- 24 November : Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU concerning the abolition of the death penalty in Georgia
- 19 February 1998: Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU concerning the abolition of death penalty in Azerbaidjan

The following demarches were carried out:

- 29 September/
2 Octobre 1997 : Demarche with the Douchanbe authorities on peace negotiations in Tadjikistan
- 4 February 1998 : Demarche with Turkmenistan Ouzbekistan UAE and China concerning the EU common position on Afghanistan
- 5 February : Demarche with Tadjikistan concerning the situation in Afghanistan

(8) Euro-Mediterranean Partnership : security and political aspects

The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership continues to provide a helpful forum for political discussion between the EU and the 12 Mediterranean partners. Modest progress has been made in the political/security volet despite political tensions and uncertainties in the region. Work is underway on a Charter for Peace and Stability in the region, and several "Partnershipbuilding measures" have been drawn up, most notably a pilot project to promote co-operation on disaster prevention and management, which has now been approved.

The Union aims to create a solid basis for concrete progress by fostering mutual trust and practical co-operation. During the UK Presidency, development of Partnership-building measures will continue, as will informal discussion on issues included in the draft Action Plan drawn up to implement principles and common objectives of political and security dialogue. An ad hoc meeting of EU and Mediterranean Foreign Ministers will take place on 3-4 June and will focus on practical co-operation in areas of common interest.

During the period under review, High Officials entrusted with the progressive establishment of a zone of peace security and stability in the Mediterranean met twice.

(9) Algeria

An EU Ministerial Troika visited Algiers in January 1998 in an expression of concern at the situation in Algeria and support for its people. The Troika met members of the Algerian government, parliament, the public and press. They offered humanitarian assistance, and requested greater transparency on the part of the Government of Algeria about the internal situation. The Union also stressed that it hoped the Algerian authorities would accept a visit by United Nations Special Rapporteurs in the near future.

The Union strongly condemns all acts of terrorism and indiscriminate violence. The Union hopes that links between the democratic institutions of Europe and Algeria will be strengthened by ways of visits and contacts, such as the visit of MEPs in February 1998. The Union looks forward to continuing a broad dialogue and reaffirms its willingness to discuss any concerns and proposals that the Algerian authorities might seek to bring to its attention, including the struggle against terrorism.

A Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU was issued on 12 September condemning assassinations and atrocities.

(10) Middle East Peace Process

The Union remains determined to make a constructive and effective contribution, including through the efforts of its Special Envoy, Mr Miguel Moratinos, to international efforts to restore confidence in and momentum to the Middle East Peace Process. The Union continues to work closely with the US, Russia and all regional parties concerned, with the aim of full and unconditional implementation of existing agreements, and the resumption of negotiations according to the land for peace principle.

The General Affairs Council of 26 February 1998 concluded that the Union should reiterate its view that economic development and effective security are prerequisites for political stability and that the removal of obstacles to Palestinian economic development, including closures, is in the long term security interests of Israel.

The EU will contribute to Final Status negotiations on specific issues where it can make technical or practical inputs, or where it can offer creative suggestions to the parties.

The following demarches were made :

- 7 July : Demarche with the Palestinian Authority concerning the letter from M. POOS, President of the Council, to President ARAFAT
- 23 July : Demarche towards the Israeli authorities concerning problems faced by Palestinians with dual nationality

(11) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

An EU/GCC Ministerial Troika meeting will be held in London in April 1998 to help strengthen the political dialogue between the two regions. A Troika at the level of Regional Directors took place on 5 February 1998.

(12) Iraq

The Union has been keeping the situation in Iraq under constant review. EU Foreign Ministers reviewed developments at the General Affairs Council on 23 February (following earlier Ministerial and senior official level discussions, including in Panama on 12 February). The EU issued statements voicing strong support for diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis, recognising that any diplomatic solution must enable UNSCOM to resume effective inspections, as mandated by UN Security Council resolutions, expressing concern at the humanitarian situation and calling on Iraq to facilitate the humanitarian relief effort and to comply with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The Presidency briefed the European Parliament on the situation on 18 February.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 20 February.

(13) Iran

EU Heads of Mission, who had been recalled in April 1997 after the verdict of the Berlin Superior Court of Justice in the so-called Mykonos case, returned to Tehran in November 1997, reflecting EU solidarity on this issue. Since then they have reported on the internal political situation in Iran. In the light of some positive political developments in Iran, the Council on 23 January decided that the conclusions of their 29 April 1997 meeting merited review.

At the 23 February GAC the Council, agreed that a number of recent developments in Iran were encouraging and that the EU should respond by increasing the level of political contact with Iran. As a first step, the Council decided to lift the ban on bilateral Ministerial visits to or from Iran. The Council invited the Political Committee to submit further recommendations on how political contacts between the EU and Iran, covering both areas of EU concern and issues of mutual interest might develop. The Council agreed that these contacts should be comprehensive. The Council also reviewed progress in the areas of concern to the EU set out previously, namely weapons of mass-destruction, terrorism, human rights including the fatwa against Salman Rushdie, and Iran's attitude to the Middle East Peace Process. While noting some improvements, the Council re-affirmed the importance of fully implementing its existing measures and of its continued vigilance in these areas of concern. The Council agreed that Iran's willingness to address EU concerns would greatly enhance the success of the EU's political contacts with Iran.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 16 February 1998 concerning the ninth anniversary of the fatwa against Salman Rushdie.

(14) Transatlantic relations: political dialogue

The New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA) continues to provide the framework for broadening and deepening political dialogue between the EU and the US. The EU and the US are working closely together in many areas including for example: in the Balkans to advance implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement and decisions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Council; through coordination and cooperation on the Middle East Peace Process; in Eastern and Central Europe and the Ukraine (including on follow-up on the Joint Declaration of December 1997); and on non-proliferation, human rights and the fight against drugs and terrorism.

The EU-Canada Joint Declaration and Action Plan, signed in Ottawa in December 1996, provides a framework in which both sides are enhancing their consultation and cooperation on key foreign policy issues.

EU-US and EU-Canada Summits will be held in May 1998.

During the period under review, political dialogue meetings at the level of Political Directors were held four times with the US (Madrid, 9 July 1997; Luxembourg 10 September 1997; Brussels, 19 November 1997; London, 20 January) and once with Canada (Luxembourg, 15 December 1997). A meeting at the Political Director level with Canada is foreseen during the UK Presidency.

Concerning political dialogue at the expert level with the US, meetings regularly take place in the following areas : Africa, Asia/Oceania, OSCE, Central Europe, Consular Affairs, Disarmament, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Human Rights, Latin America, Mashrek/Maghreb, Non proliferation, Terrorism, United Nations, Western Balkans, Security.

Concerning political dialogue at the expert level with Canada, meetings were held, during the second semester of 1997, in the areas of Disarmament, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa, OSCE and Middle East Peace Process and are scheduled to be held, during the first semester of 1998, in the areas of Non Proliferation, Human Rights, United Nations, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Africa and Western Balkans.

During the period under review a declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 19 November 1997 on the UN financial situation, in which the Union deplored the decision by the US Congress to suspend its Autumn session without adopting the legislation concerning reimbursement of outstanding US dues to the UN.

The following demarches were made:

- 23 October : Demarche with the US authorities concerning the Convention on chemical weapons
- 5 December : Demarche with the US authorities on the occasion of the Transatlantic Summit, concerning, in particular, the financial reform of the United Nations

(15) Asia

(a) ASEM

Asia continues to constitute a key priority for the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. Significant progress on the strengthening of political dialogue in the ASEM framework was achieved at the ASEM Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) held in Luxembourg on 30-31 October 1997) and in London on 19-20 February. The second Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) will be held in London on 3-4 April 1998. This will be preceded by a preparatory meeting of Foreign Ministers on 2 April.

(b) China

The EU reinforced its dialogue with China on a range of subjects, including Asia/Oceania and in particular human rights. Meetings on this issue were held in Luxembourg (October 1997) and Beijing (December 1997 and February 1998). In February the EU and China held a seminar in Beijing on the administration of justice and the protection of human rights. China has demonstrated a willingness to discuss human rights in a cooperative and open manner and the dialogue is beginning to produce results. In view of this the EU decided on 23 February that neither the Presidency nor Member States should table or co-sponsor a draft resolution on China at the next Commission on Human Rights. In April the first ever EU/China Summit will take place in London.

Three demarches were carried out on 26 september on participation to the seminar on Transparency of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), on 23 December 1997 on the Protocol on verification of the Convention on biological weapons and on 4 february 1998 on the EU common position on Afghanistan.

(c) Japan

Political dialogue with Japan continues to expand to new areas such as peace-keeping, peace-building, reconstruction and UN reform. The EU Japan summit took place in Tokyo on 12 January 1998 when it was agreed that cooperation on anti-personnel landmines should be developed further.

A meetings at Political Directors level was held in the second semester of 1997 and one is planned for the first semester of 1998.

Political dialogue meetings at the expert level took place, during the second semester of 1997, in the areas of Asia/Oceania, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Western Balkans and Middle East Peace Process. During the first semester of 1998, they are scheduled in the areas of Asia/Oceania, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Western Balkans, Middle East/Gulf, Africa.

On 1 December, a demarche was carried out concerning Japan's financial contribution to the UNRWA's budget.

(d) Burma

The Council continues to put pressure on the regime to abandon its repressive policies and to commit to a process of democratisation.

(e) Cambodia

The EU strongly supports peace, democracy and prosperity in Cambodia and attaches a strong importance to free and fair elections in July 1998. Since electoral assistance is conditional upon elections meeting generally accepted international standards, the EU regularly reviews internal developments in Cambodia.

The following declarations were issued :

- 7 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning violence in Cambodia and calling for a ceasefire
- 14 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU calling for the respect of the Paris agreements and for the return to constitutional and democratic order in Cambodia
- 19 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its support for the mandate of Mr. T. HAMMARBERG, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, for human rights in Cambodia

The following demarches were carried out:

- 21 July : Demarche with the Cambodian authorities concerning the crisis situation in Cambodia

- 16 August : Demarche with Thailand concerning the situation of Cambodian refugees
- 2 September : Demarche with Thailand concerning the problem of Cambodian refugees gathering at its borders
- 20 octobre : Demarche with the Cambodian government concerning the organisation of legislative elections in May 1998

(f) East Timor

The common position 96/407/CFSP on East Timor, adopted on 26 June 1996, set out concerns about human rights and the political future of the territory. EU action, in line with the goals and principles of the EU common position, seeks to contribute to the UN process as well as marking EU concern for the problem of East Timor. The UK Presidency is organising a visit to East Timor by EU Troika Ambassadors in Jakarta. The EU is also taking the lead at the UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR 54) in drafting a resolution on East Timor.

On 10 October a demarche was carried out with Indonesia concerning the situation of East Timor refugees in the Austria Embassy.

(g) Afghanistan

The following demarches were carried out:

- 7 November 1997 : Demarche with the WHO regarding sanitary conditions, in particular for women, in Afghanistan
- 1 December : Demarche with the coalition of Northern Afghanistan concerning humanitarian assistance
- 2 December : Demarche with the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Taliban concerning the humanitarian situation in the region of Hazarajat in Afghanistan
- 4 February 1998 : Demarche by the Troika of Heads of Missions with the Pakistani government to hand over the EU common position
- 4 February : Demarches by the Troika of Heads of Missions with UAE, Turkmenistan, Ouzbekistan and China on the EU common position

- 5 February : Demarche by the local acting Presidency in Tadjikistan on the EU common position
- 8 February : Demarche by the Presidency in Tashkent with local Afghan faction on the EU common position
- 16 February : Demarche by the Troïka with the Saudi Government on the EU common position
- 18 february : Demarche by the Troïka with the Indian Government on the EU common position

(h) India

The tenth Troika Ministerial Meeting with India took place in Luxembourg in September 1997. Senior officials from the Troika will meet their Indian counterparts in London on 21 April to pave the way for the next Ministerial meeting.

(i) Other Asian countries:

The following declarations were issued:

- 2 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming with satisfaction the announcement by North Korea of its participation in the quadripartite negotiations regarding the Korean peninsula
- 19 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the agreement concerning the Chittagong Hill Tracts between the Government of Bangladesh and PCJSS (Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity)
- 9 February 1998 : Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the attempt against the Dent Temple in Sri Lanka

The following demarches were carried out:

- July : Demarche with Laos and Mauritius concerning the ratification of the Treaty banning nuclear testing (TICE/CTBT)

- 31 July : Demarche with the Sri Lankan authorities concerning the dismantling of the Human Rights Commission in that country
- July-August : Demarche with Bhutan and the Maldives concerning the universality of the Treaty banning nuclear testing (TICE/CTBT)
- 5 August : Demarche with Pakistan regarding the Treaty banning nuclear tests (TICE/CTBT)
- 11 August : Demarche with the government of Malaysia concerning the legal proceedings against a United Nations Special Rapporteur
- Sept/Oct : Demarche with Bangladesh and Singapore concerning participation in the seminar on Transparency of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- 4 December : Demarche with Indonesia concerning incidents on the Dili campus
- 20 January 1998 : Demarche by the Troika of Heads of Missions in Seoul on the EU's concern on the execution of 23 Koreans

(16) Africa

The proposal for an EU-Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government is a specific EU initiative towards Africa with the aim of debating at the highest political level subjects of common interest so as to foster a more effective and integrated relationship between the Union and Africa. It has been agreed that the Summit should take place during the first semester of 2000 and preparatory work has already begun.

(a) Southern African Development Community

The Union aims to intensify its political dialogue with regional and sub-regional organisations. Regular meetings, including at Ministerial level, are held with the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

(b) OAU

A meeting was held at the senior officials level in the second semester of 1998 and one is planned for the first semester of 1999.

(c) Nigeria

On 26 December 1997 a Presidency declaration on behalf of the EU was issued expressed the Union's concern on the situation in Nigeria and the recent political arrests.

(d) Burundi

In Burundi, the EU will continue to support efforts of to promote all-party dialogue, including those of regional states, as well as the internal process of reconciliation which should lead to greater democracy. In the longer term, the EU is ready to support, when the time is right, an international conference on the Great Lakes under UN/OAU auspices.

Three declarations by the Presidency on behalf of the EU were issued: the first on 13 August 1997 condemning the application of capital punishment; the second on 22 August calling upon all parties to engage in negotiations and national dialogue in view of a return to democracy; the third on 7 January 1998 condemning the massacre of civilians in Rukaramu.

(e) Democratic Republic of the Congo

The change of regime in the former Zaïre, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 1997 offers an opportunity for the establishment of democracy and the reconstruction of the country. The EU's objectives in the DRC, are to promote democratisation, respect for the rule of law and human rights, and sensible economic policies in order to secure stability in the region. The Head-Designate of the EU's Electoral Unit established through joint action 97/875/CFSP, Professor Pedro Bacelar de VASCONCELOS, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo in February 1998 and made recommendations to the EU on how the joint action could best be taken forward. The UK will pursue support for democratisation during its Presidency.

A demarche was carried out on 14 December 1997 by a Troika of EU Heads of Missions in Kinshasa with the DRC Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the harassment of citizens of EU Member States. Another demarche was carried out on 26 January 1998 concerning the internal situation and the detention of four EU citizens .

(f) Other African countries:

The following declarations were issued:

- 10 juillet 1997 : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the crisis in Sierra Leone and calling for the pacific re-establishment of the constitutional order
- 11 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the crisis situation in Congo-Brazzaville and calling for a political settlement enabling the holding of presidential elections
- 24 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the extraordinary Summit of the IGAD (Intergovernmental Agency for Development) on the peace process in the Sudan, conceived as a first step towards global and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa
- 30 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning "free and fair" elections on 19 July in Liberia
- 13 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its attachment to the respect of territorial integrity in the Comores
- 13 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning acts of violence committed on 8 August in Kenya
- 13 August : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the peace process and demobilisation in Angola and inviting UNITA to fulfill its obligations and commitments
- 4 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU reiterating its support for the mediation efforts in Congo-Brazzaville
- 17 September : Déclaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing concern regarding violent incidents in Casamance, Senegal

- 30 October : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the opening of peace negotiations in Sudan, under the aegis of the IGAD
- 30 October : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU supporting the OAU's (Organisation for African Unity) mediating role in the Comores conflict
- 3 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the Republic of Congo-Brazzaville and calling for a return to the democratic process
- 3 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the results of the Cameroun election results and calling for a dialogue between all the political forces of that country
- 7 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the democratic process in Kenya and welcoming the political reforms debated and adopted by the Kenyan parliament
- 5 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the peace agreements in Sierra Leone
- 18 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU regarding the assassination of an opposition leader in Liberia and the consequences for the reconciliation process
- 18 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning the Mudende camp massacre in Rwanda
- 31 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the national reconciliation process in Somalia and welcoming the peace agreement concluded in Cairo on 22 December
- 31 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU expressing its concerns regarding the state of emergency in Zambia (arrest of Mr Kenneth Kaunda)
- 6 January 1998 : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the results of elections in Kenya

30 January : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the prorogation of the state of emergency in Zambia

20 February : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on internal situation in Sierra Leone

The following demarches were carried out:

4 Sep. 1997 : Demarche by the EU Heads of Missions Troika with the Rwandan Minister of Justice concerning the situation of prisoners in that country

15 December : Demarche with the Sudanese authorities in Khartoum concerning the Juba incident

(17) Latin America

On 10-12 February 1998 Ministerial meetings took place with the San Jose and Rio Groups countries, with separate meetings in the margins with Mexico, the Andean Community, and with Mercosur and Chile in the presence of Bolivia. These reinforced the EU's dialogue and cooperation with the Latin American region. The EU looks forward to strengthening political dialogue with the region at the EU/Latin America/Caribbean Summit of Heads of State or Government planned for 1999 and attaches importance to a thorough preparation of that summit.

The following declarations were issued:

2 July : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU taking note of adjournment of the second round of elections and of the resignation of the government of Haiti

25 September : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU confirming its interest in initiatives towards a peaceful solution to internal conflicts in Colombia

10 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the democratic spirit in which the recent Colombian elections were held

- 19 November : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU calling for the consolidation of democracy in Paraguay and, following the presidential elections of May 1998, a strengthening of democratic and institutional legitimacy
- 24 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU condemning the massacre of civilians by paramilitary groups in Mexico
- 29 December : Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU welcoming the implementation of the Guatemala peace agreement, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the accord

A demarche was carried out in January 1998 with Jamaica concerning the withdrawal from the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Concerning Cuba, the second evaluation of common position 96/697/CFSP on Cuba took place in December 1997. The Union will seek to move forward the dialogue with Cuba and will carry out a further review of the common position in June 1998.

A declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU was issued on 24 February 1998 concerning the liberation of prisoners.

The following demarches were carried out:

- 18 July 1997 : Demarche with the Cuban government regarding the arrest of dissidents
- 21 July : Demarche with the Cuban government presenting the EU common position
- 25 August : Demarche with the Cuban Government regarding the arrest of dissidents
- 17 September : Demarche with the Cuban government concerning dissidents, human rights and freedom of expression
- 23 February 1998 : Demarche by the Triade of Heads of Missions with the Cuban Government concerning the liberation of prisoners

(18) Human Rights

In December the Luxembourg Council marked the start of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Council called on all States to accede to international human rights instruments, ensure their stringent implementation and underlined EU support for UN machinery, including the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the role of civil society.

(19) Drugs

The EU attaches considerable importance to the forthcoming Special Session on the UN General Assembly to be held in June 1998. The EU has already been very active in the Preparatory process under Portuguese Chairmanship. We intend that the EU should continue to play a full part in the Preparations with significant representation at the Special Session itself. This will demonstrate the EU's political commitment to the United Nations Drugs Control Programme and to the importance of the involvement of the whole international community in the fight against drug misuse.

(20) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

The Union continued to play an active role in the fields of security, disarmament and non-proliferation, including through dialogue with the associated countries and other countries. A number of specific actions were agreed and implemented, as were targeted demarches on particular issues (see below). The system of export controls for dual-use goods was also further updated during the period.

(a) Anti-Personnel Landmines

In addition to the contributions decided through the relevant joint actions (see paragraph II.c), any further contributions to demining-related projects will be coordinated with other major donors and relevant institutions, to ensure that duplication is avoided and that assistance is provided for the worst mine affected countries.

(b) Chemical Weapons Convention

The Union also undertook a range of demarches on the Chemical Weapons Convention to urge the ratification of the Convention by a large number of states (including the key states of Russia and the US which ratified during 1997) and subsequently the full implementation of the Convention.

(c) EU Code of Conduct on arms exports

Discussions continue on a proposal by the UK Presidency and France for an EU Code of Conduct on arms exports. An Italian proposal on harmonisation of arms export procedures and criteria and on monitoring of the implementation of an EU Code of Conduct is also being considered.

(d) European armaments policy

In the framework of its communication on "Implementing European Union strategy on defence-related industries", the Commission has proposed the adoption of a common position on the framing of a European armaments policy. This proposal is currently under discussion.

V. Conclusions and Future priorities

Whenever the Union is confronted with sudden political developments in third countries or international issues falling within the scope of CFSP, it must be capable of reacting immediately.

Speed in both the decision-making process and the implementation of decisions with budget implications is essential for the Union's credibility.

The CFSP decision-making process has greatly improved since the entry into force of the TEU - for example:

- the Council adopted the common position on the EU transposition of UN sanctions against UNITA (Angola) immediately after adoption of the relevant UN Security Council Resolution;
- the Joint Action on the fight against anti-personnel mines and the Common Position on BTWC were adopted in time for the the Union to present them at the relevant international conferences;
- the Common Position on the suspension of visa restrictions against some members of the Collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted immediately after the recommendation of the High Representative to this effect.

By providing the Union with the capability to implement CFSP decisions with budget implications with almost immediate effect, the Interinstitutional Agreement has enhanced CFSP's effectiveness considerably. In particular, the Joint Action in support of the new Government of Republika Srpska, which constitutes the first case of implementation of the IIA, was approved within a few days of Mr. DODIK's election and the relevant funds disbursed immediately thereafter.

It is difficult to establish future CFSP priorities at this stage with any degree of certainty since the nature, timing and financial implications of many foreign policy decisions are inherently unpredictable. That said, it is possible to foresee the need for some CFSP actions, which involve the renewal of existing support, e.g., funding for EU Special Envoys.

Within these constraints, CFSP actions with financial implications which might be considered in the forthcoming period are outlined below⁽²⁶⁾.

Heading B8-010 Support for democratic transition and electoral processes

The Council may decide to support the OSCE with regard to the Parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled on 12-13 September in the **Western Balkans Region** (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska).

Support to the Office of the High Representative is likely to be renewed in view of the expiry of the relevant joint action on 31 December 1998.

After the expiry on 30 June 1998 of the Joint Action on the democratic transition in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the Council may consider further support in response to possible positive developments in the country.

Heading B8-011 European Union Special Envoys

The mandates of Mr. AJELLO and Mr. MORATINOS expire respectively on 31 July and 25 November 1998. Their possible renewal will need to take into account experience on the ground and the assessment of the Special Envoys' missions.

The Council may decide to appoint further Special Envoys with responsibility for other specific geographic areas or issues.

(26) No possible expenditure is described for lines B8-014 and B8-015, respectively on preparatory and emergency measures, due to the nature of these lines.

Heading B8-012 Disarmament

The Council may consider support for the **demining efforts** of international organisations, including in the framework of the Ottawa "Agenda for Mine Action", on which concrete follow-up is expected during the current year.

Heading B8-013 Prevention of conflicts and support for peace processes

Western Balkans Region: the Union has already given its support to the new Government headed by Mr. DODIK in Republika Srpska. Circumstances in the region, in particular with regard to Kosovo, make it difficult to predict future contributions which will depend on developments on the ground.

The **Middle East Peace Process** is again subject to developments on the ground. The EU would want to give immediate support to positive developments. Consideration might be given to financing the possible CFSP elements of de-blocked projects.

Subject to political developments in the African continent and the reviews scheduled in April and June, the Council may decide on further measures in the context of the Common Position on **conflict prevention and resolution in Africa**.

The Union will promote coherent action on human rights, good governance and democracy in Africa by working to agree on a common position. It will also promote cooperation on conflict prevention, in particular with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). If the Council adopts the draft Common Position concerning human rights and good governance in Africa, consideration may be given to the possibility of financing the CFSP elements of some of the activities foreseen by the common position..

- A new common position on **Rwanda** is under discussion in order to set out the principles on which the EU will base its relationship with Rwanda. Its objectives are promoting reconciliation with a view to strengthening democratic institutions, promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including by seeking an end to the conflict in north west Rwanda and supporting sustainable economic development for the benefit of all Rwandans. If the Council adopts a revised Common Position on Rwanda, consideration may be given to the possibility of financing the CFSP elements of some of the activities foreseen by the common position.

LISTE DES POSITIONS COMMUNES (ARTICLE J.2) POUR LA PERIODE JUILLET 1997 A FEVRIER 1998

TITRE	DATE	N° DE DECISION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL
EX-YOUGOSLAVIE			
Décision du Conseil abrogeant la position commune 97/625/PESC définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant des mesures restrictives à prendre à l'encontre des personnes en Bosnie-Herzégovine agissant contre les accords de paix	27.2.1998	98/196/PESC	L 75 (12.3.1998)
Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant des mesures restrictives à prendre à l'encontre des personnes en Bosnie-Herzégovine agissant contre les accords de paix.	15.9.1997	97/625/PESC	L 259 (22.9.1997)
NIGERIA			
Décision du Conseil concernant la mise en oeuvre de la position commune 95/544/PESC relative au Nigéria	28.11.1997	97/820/PESC	L 338 (9.12.1997)
Décision du Conseil concernant la prorogation de la position commune 95/544/PESC relative au Nigéria	28.11.1997	97/821/PESC	L 338 (9.12.1997)
ANGOLA			
Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative à l'Angola, afin d'inciter la "Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola" (UNITA) à remplir ses obligations dans le processus de paix	30.10.1997	97/759/PESC	L 309 (12.11.1997)
BTWC			
Position commune relative aux progrès à réaliser en vue de la conclusion d'un protocole juridiquement contraignant visant à renforcer le respect de la convention sur l'interdiction des armes biologiques et à toxines (BTWC) et à l'intensification des	2.3.1998	98/197/PESC	L 75 (12.3.1998)
BIRMANIE			
Décision du Conseil définie sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne modifiant la position commune 96/635/PESC relative à la Birmanie/au Myanmar	26.1.1998	98/107/PESC	L 32 (6.2.1998)
Décision du Conseil définie sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne prorogeant la position commune 96/635/PESC relative à la Birmanie/au Myanmar	20.10.1997	97/688/PESC	L 293 (27.10.1997)
AFGHANISTAN			
Position Commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative à l'Afghanistan	26.1.1998	98/108/PESC	L 32 (6.2.1998)
PREVENTION ET REGLEMENT DES CONFLITS EN AFRIQUE			
Décision du Conseil concernant la mise en oeuvre de la Position commune 97/356/PESC définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, sur la prévention et le règlement des conflits en Afrique	20.10.1997	97/690/PESC	L 293 (27.10.1997)
KEDO			
Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant l'Organisation pour le développement énergétique de la péninsule coréenne	24.7.1997	97/484/PESC	L 213 (5.8.1997)
SIERRA LEONE			
Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative à la Sierra Leone	8.12.1997	97/826/PESC	L 344 (15.12.1997)

LISTE DES ACTIONS COMMUNES (ARTICLE J.3) POUR LA PERIODE JUILLET 1997 A FEVRIER 1998

TITRE	DATE	N° DE DECISION	JOURNAL OFFICIEL
EX-YOUGOSLAVIE			
Action commune, adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant le soutien au processus de paix en Bosnie	02.02.1998	98/117/PESC	L 35 (9.2.1998)
Décision du Conseil du 20 octobre 1997, complétant l'action commune 96/406/PESC concernant l'action de l'Union en soutien du processus électoral en Bosnie-Herzégovine	20.10.1997	97/689/PESC	L 293 (27.10.97)
REGION DES GRANDS LACS			
Décision du Conseil prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative à la désignation d'un envoyé spécial pour la région des grands lacs africains	16.07.1997	97/448/PESC	L 197 (24.07.1997)
PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN ORIENT			
Décision du Conseil du 22 juillet 1997 prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 96/676/PESC adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative à la désignation d'un envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen Orient	22.07.1997	97/475/PESC	L 205 (31.7.1997)
MINES ANTIPERSONNEL			
Action commune adopté par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du Traité sur l'Union européenne, relative aux mines terrestres antipersonnel	28.11.1997	97/817/PESC	L.338. (9.12.1997)
Décision du Conseil concernant la mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 96/588/PESC relative aux mines terrestres antipersonnel en vue de co-financer les appels spéciaux du CICR	28.11.1997	97/818/PESC	L 338 (9.12.1997)
Décision du Conseil concernant la mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 96/588/PESC relative aux mines terrestres antipersonnel en vue du programme régional de déminage de la SADC et le "Mines Awareness Programme"	28.11.1997	97819/PESC	L 338 (9.12.1997)
BIENS A DOUBLE USAGE			
Décision du Conseil, modifiant la décision 94/942/PESC relative à l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant le contrôle des exportations de biens à double usage	26.1.1998	98/106/PESC	L 32 (6.2.1998)
Décision du Conseil modifiant la décision 94/942/PESC relative à l'action commune, adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant le contrôle des exportations de biens à double usage	22.9.1997	97/633/PESC	L 266 (29.9.1997)
REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO			
Action commune, adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant le soutien au processus de transition démocratique dans la République démocratique du Congo	19.12.1997	97/875/PESC	L 357 (31.12.97)

BUDGET OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE (OHR) 1997-1998

RICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Other joint actions of the European Union under the common foreign and security policy.

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-013

3. BASE LEGALE

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Title V as well as Articles J.3 and J.11.

Council decision 95/545/CFSP of 11.12.95 (O.J. N° L 309/2 of 21.12.95) concerning the participation of the Union in the implementing structures of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Council decision 96/745/CFSP of 20.12.96 (O.J. N° L 340/3 of 30.12.96) concerning the prolongation of the joint action 95/545/CFSP.

Council decision (97/ /CFSP) of (O.J. N° L.../.. of) concerning the joint action ".....".

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION :

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

In accordance with the text of Council decision of 11.12.95 this joint action provides for assistance from the Union with operational expenditure linked to the mission of the High Representative to oversee the implementation of the Bosnian Peace Agreement initialled in Dayton on 21.11.95 and signed in Paris on 14.12.95

4.2 Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement

The joint action is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council on 11.12.95. This is also the date from which eligible expenditure may be incurred within the framework of this action.

The end date for this action is 31.12.98 in accordance with Article 1 of Council decision 96/745/CFSP of 20.12.96.

5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Type de recettes visées : néant

6. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

- the contribution from the EC Budget will be used to co-finance on a pro-rata basis of 50.6% the general budget of the Office of the High Representative. The co-financing will be undertaken along with other members of the international community.

Provisional table in ECU

Contributor	% contribution	Amount
Contributor EC	50.60 %	10,860,331
Other contributors :		
USA	22.00 %	4,721,801
Japan	10.00 %	2,146,273
Canada	3.03 %	650,321
Russia	4.00 %	858,510
OIC (Islamic states)	2.50 %	536,568
Others (all non-EU)	7.87 %	1,688,931
TOTAL	100.00 %	21,462,735
Contributions in kind :		
- vehicles	-	pm
- seconded staff	-	pm
- office equipment and furniture	-	pm
- communication equipment	-	pm

7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1997 and 1998 (lien entre les coûts individuels et le coût total)

A summary of the total cost of the OHR operation is detailed in section 7.2. These costs have been formulated using the following methodology :-

- analysis of actual costs incurred during 1996 and the first 4 months of 1997 and identification of those elements that are forecast to continue during 1997 and 1998;
- adjustment of these costs to take account of factors such as results of salary review, inflation, staff movements, rent/rate increases etc.
- inclusion of estimated costs for the new operation at Breko, expansion of activities at Banja Luka and transfer of responsibilities from the EU Rear Party at Mostar to the OHR.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Indicative budget

Budgetary lines	ECUs
1 Expatriate staff	4,955,403
2 Local staff	4,713,030
3 Travel and hotels	2,245,289
4 Office rental and utilities	2,490,852
5 Communications, computer and office	2,280,136
6 Vehicle management	835,490
7 Goods, storage and transport	56,903
8 Stationery and office supplies	477,316
9 Building repairs and maintenance	213,440
10 Professional services	748,759
11 Media and programming	124,585
12 Welfare and hospitality	257,566
SUB-TOTAL	19,398,769
13 Capital expenditure	2,063,966
TOTAL	21,462,735

7.3 Précédents financements

For information, previous actions involving the provision of EC funding to the Office of the High Representative are listed below.

Commitment credits in MECU

Joint Action	Budgetary year	Credits available	Committed	Paid (as at 30.6.97)
Council decision 95/545/CFSP of 11.12.95	1995	10.0	10.0	8.7
Virement 50/95 (from A-100 to A-117, A-20, A-22 and A-24 - the Commission's own administrative expenditure).	1996	2.13 (to fund the infrastructure and running costs of the OHR operation in Brussels in 1996).	2.13 This is recorded as a contribution in kind from the Commission in the accounts of the OHR.	

7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en MECU

		financement indicatif					
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 et exercices suivants	TOTAL	
[4.60]	[6.26]	-	-	-	-	10.860	

8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (ET RESULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN OEUVRE)

Controls over disbursement of EC funds will be undertaken by Commission services and the Court of Auditors.

The budget of the Office of the High Representative also includes provision for an external audit of the annual accounts by an independent audit firm.

Expenditure relating to the establishment of the operation during 1996 was the subject of a control mission by the Financial Services of the Commission in April 1996. The financial accounts of the OHR for the year ending 31.12.96 were audited by an independent firm in February 1997.

9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

- Objectifs spécifiques : liens avec l'objectif général

The role of the High Representative requires the establishment of a main office in Sarajevo, supported by an international secretariat in Brussels and a regional structure comprising offices at Banja Luka, Mostar (OHR South) and Brcko (OHR North). Each of these offices require the staff, equipment and logistical support to enable them to fulfil their functions.

According to the peace Agreement, the tasks of implementation include :-

- establishment of political and constitutional institutions
- economic reconstruction and the rehabilitation of infrastructure
- promotion of respect for human rights
- encouragement of return of displaced persons and refugees
- continuation of humanitarian aid for as long as necessary
- support for and assistance with the election process being supervised by OSCE.

9.2 Justification de l'action

The action is justified by political decisions by the Council :-

i) on 11.12.95, following a resolution of the United Nations Security Council designating a High Representative to oversee the implementation of the peace settlement in ex-Yugoslavia; and

ii) on 20.12.96, in view of the need to provide continuing EU support to the High Representative, within the framework of the peace settlement.

The role of the High Representative, agreed by the "Parties" of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Serbia, is to:-

- monitor implementation of the peace agreement;
- maintain close contact with the Parties to promote full compliance;
- co-ordinate the activities of the international organisations and agencies;
- provide guidance as appropriate to the International Police Task Force;
- report periodically on progress.

Article 4 of the joint action adopted by the Council provided for a contribution of 10 million ECU towards the operational expenditure of the High Representative during 1996 and the early part of 1997. A further contribution of 10.860 million ECU is required as the EU's contribution to the OHR's operational expenditure forecast to be incurred up to and including the end of the High Representative's mandate on 31.12.98 (as adopted by the Council in Article 1 of its decision of 20.12.96).

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

The Presidency and the Commission are a members of the OHR Steering Board which meets at periodic intervals to review progress on the implementation of the High representative's mandate.

The Commission is also a member of the panel of financial experts that assist the Steering Board on the financial aspects of the OHR's operations.

The Presidency and the Commission receive progress reports that are presented to the Steering Board and panel of experts which enable the joint action to be monitored.

Payments to the OHR by the Commission are made in stages commensurate with expenditure. Each request from the OHR to the Commission for further funds is dependent upon the submission of detailed financial accounts showing a breakdown of expenditure incurred between the categories of funding together with detailed estimates of future requirements.

The Commission is able to undertake an evaluation of the joint action by virtue of its responsibility for the budgetary execution of the EC funds made available under the Council decisions.

FICHE FINANCIERE MODIFICATIVE

Fiche financière modificative concernant l'enveloppe définie à l'article 3 paragraphe 1
de la décision du Conseil 97/224/PESC

EN MECU

Per diem	3,11
Frais de séjour	0,81
Transport depuis le pays d'origine	1,22
Transport interne	1,20
Assurance	0,05
Formation	0,04
Imprévus *	0,26
sous-total	6,69
reliquat reporté des élections nationales	1,19
TOTAL	5,50

Concernant les superviseurs à court terme, seuls les frais d'assurance et de voyage aller/retour à destination des zones concernées sont pris en considération.

- * Les imprévus pourront être utilisés pour le financement des frais d'assurance et de voyage aller/retour à destination des zones concernées de superviseurs à court terme supplémentaires.
-

financial sheet

The following information was drawn up by the Commission Services on the basis of information provided by OHR.

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Support for the establishment of the new Government of Republika Srpska in the framework of the Bosnian Peace Process.

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-013 : Prevention of conflicts and support for peace processes.

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty of the European Union particularly Title V, as well as articles J.3 and J.11.
The Council decision 98/.../CFSP of 3 February 1998 (O.J. L ... of ... /02/1998) concerning the Joint Action in support of the Bosnian Peace Process.

4. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

4.1 General Objectives:

In conformity with the decision of the Council of 3 February 1998 in its Joint Action on Bosnian Peace Process 98/.../CFSP, the EU has resolved to provide, on an exceptional basis, rapid and short term assistance to help the new Government in Republika Srpska in its aim to establish a coherent and transparent budgetary framework.

4.2 Period Covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action to be adopted on 3 February 1998 aims to provide a rapid and short term assistance to the new Government in Republika Srpska. It is a temporary contribution and eligibility of expenditure shall start from 1 December 1997.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE/RECEIPTS

5.1 NOE

5.2 DC

5.3 Receipts: *none*

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

On the exceptional basis mentioned above, the EU contribution shall support temporarily the new Government of Republika Srpska by contributing to the financing of public service salaries up to a maximum of 6 MECU.

The EU contribution shall be channelled through the OHR as provided for the Council Decision.

The EU contribution to the OHR is not subject to the political conditions set out in the Council Decision. Nor is it subject to the contributions expected from other donors.

The EU assistance forms part of a wider appeal for funds by the High Representative who is seeking an amount of 15 MECU to support the total costs of public sector salaries over the period from mid September 1997 to the end of February 1998.

The following table provides an indication of how the total cost of paying public sector salaries is likely to be met from contributions from all potential donors. Discussions between OHR and other potential donors are at a very preliminary stage.

Indicative figures subject to revision - MECU

<i>EU Contribution (CFSP)</i>	<i>6,0</i>
<i>Member States</i>	<i>pledges</i>
- A	
- B	
- D	<i>under negotiation</i>
- DK	
- E	
- F	
- GB	<i>under negotiation</i>
- GR	
- IRL	
- I	
- L	
- NL	<i>under negotiation</i>
- P	
- S	
- SF	
<i>TOTAL:</i>	
<i>Other contributions :</i>	<i>pledges to be confirmed</i>
- <i>Third countries:</i>	
. USA	<i>under negotiation (potentially 4,50)</i>
. Japan	<i>0,32</i>
<i>Total to be confirmed</i>	
- OHR	
- <i>Other organisations</i>	
<i>Total</i>	
<i>Contribution in kind</i>	
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>6,00 (confirmed)</i>

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation (relation between individual and total costs)

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

*Indicative figures subject to revision - ECU**

EU contribution	
1 General administration (Ministries, National Assembly, Presidency) of which 60% is foreseen for the Interior Ministry	4.000.000
2 Education (Primary, Secondary, Higher)	2.000.000
6 TOTAL	6.000.000

* These figures are based on current estimates of the market exchange rate. At the current exchange, they would permit financing of all public sector salaries for one month.

7.3 Financial precedents

The following commitments have been made from the Community budget for other CFSP support to the Peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Commitment credits in MECU

Joint action	Budgetary year	Availability of credits	Commitment	Payment
95/545/CFSP (OHR I)	1995	10.000.000	10.000.000	9.900.000
97/476/CFSP (OHR II)	1997	4.600.000	4.600.000	4.600.000
	1998	6.260.331	<i>in progress</i>	
96/250/CFSP (Demining UN- MAC)	1996	3.600.000	3.600.000	2.880.000
96/406/CFSP (supervision of national elections in B-H)	1996	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000 (-1.193.000)
97/224/CFSP (supervision of local elections in B-H + Srpska parL)	1997	5.500.000	5.500.000	5.500.000 (+1.193.000)

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Commitment credits in ECU

1998	Indicative financial plan			
	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL
6.000.000				6.000.000

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be made by the Commission's services as well as the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

It is expected that the EU contribution of 6 MECU will pay for salaries of ... public sector employees, in ... Ministries for a period of weeks.

(information awaited from OHR)

9.2 Justification for the action

The action will contribute to the political objectives set out in the Council Decision of 3 February 1998 (98/.../CFSP). The potential political benefits from this action are considered by the Council fully justifying the maximum amount of 6 MECU to be charged to the general budget of the European Communities.

9.3 Follow Up and Evaluation of the Action

The Commission will arrange the necessary financing procedure in an appropriate contractual form with OHR

The Commission shall undertake an evaluation of the action in the framework of its budgetary execution tasks.

FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Projet de Decision du Conseil prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 96/676/PESC adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité de l'Union européenne relative à la désignation d'un envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient.

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-013

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne et notamment son titre V, ainsi que les articles J3 et J11. La décision du Conseil (96/ 676 /PESC) du 25 novembre 1996 (J.O. L 315 du 04.12.1996) relative à l'action commune "sur la nomination d'un envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient".

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION :

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.11.1996, cette action commune vise à promouvoir le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient,

d'établir et de maintenir des contacts étroits avec toutes les parties au processus de paix, les autres pays de la région, les Etats-Unis et d'autres pays intéressés, ainsi que les organisations internationales compétentes, afin d'oeuvrer avec eux au renforcement du processus de paix,

d'observer les négociations de paix entre les parties et d'être prêt à offrir les conseils de l'Union européenne et ses bons offices si les parties en font la demande,

de contribuer, lorsque cela est demandé, à la mise en oeuvre des accords internationaux conclus entre les parties et d'engager avec elles un processus diplomatique en cas de non-respect des dispositions de ces accords,

d'établir des contacts constructifs avec les signataires d'accords dans le cadre du processus de paix afin de promouvoir le respect de normes fondamentales de la démocratie, y compris le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'Etat de droit.

4.2 Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement

La date d'adoption de l'action commune par le Conseil définit sa date d'entrée en vigueur ainsi que la date à laquelle commencent à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

La date de clôture de l'action est arrêtée au 27 novembre 1997 conformément à l'article 4 de la décision du Conseil.

5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Type de recettes visées : *néant*

6. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

- *subvention à 100%*

Tableau prévisionnel en MECU

Contribution CE	100%
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres :	
- A	
- B	-
- D	-
- DK	-
- E	-
- F	-
- GB	- néant
- GR	-
- IRL	-
- I	-
- L	-
- NL	-
- P	-
- S	-
- SF	-
Autres contributions :	
- Etats tiers	pm
- Autres organisations (à préciser)	pm
Contribution en nature	pm

7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1998 (lien entre les coûts individuels et le coût total)

Les montants indiqués au point 7.2 sont calculés sur la base des coûts unitaires de l'action en cours en tenant compte d'un ajustement pour les salaires des secrétaires et d'une augmentation de +/- 2% du coût de la vie.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Budget indicatif

Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple)	ECUs
1 Location de bureau	pm
2 Equipement de bureau	15.000
3 Télécommunications	80.000
4 Sécurité	56.000
5 Transports	50.000
6 Dépenses courantes, entretien	44.000
7 Voyages	470.000
8 Salaires personnel local et expatrié	995.000
9 Indemnités, frais de mission	250.000
10 SUB-TOTAL	1.960.000
11 Imprévus (4,6%)	91.000
12 TOTAL	2.051.000

7.3 Précédents financements

A titre d'information, les actions précédemment financées sur ce thème au titre de la PESC étaient :

Crédits d'engagement en MECU

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
96/676/PESC	1996	2,137	2,137	-
	1997			1,217

7.4 Echancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs.

Crédits d'engagement en MECU

		financement indicatif					
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 et exercices suivants	TOTAL	
2,051	2,1						

8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (ET RESULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN OEUVRE)

Des contrôles seront effectués par les services de la Commission ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

(voir point 4.1)

9.2 Justification de l'action

Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil.

L'article 3 de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil prévoit la mise à charge du budget communautaire d'un montant de 2.137.000 écus nécessaire à sa réalisation.

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

La Commission peut entreprendre une évaluation de l'action dans le cadre de sa compétence d'exécution budgétaire.

FINANCIAL SHEET

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross for Assistance to Mine Victims

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-013

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty of the European Union particularly Title V, as well as articles J.3 and J.11. The Council decision 97/.../CFSP of November 1997 (O.J. L. ... of 1997) concerning the Joint Action on Anti-Personnel Landmines.

4. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

4.1. General Objectives:

In conformity with the decision of the Council of 1 October 1996 in its Joint Action on Anti Personnel Landmines (APL) 96/588/CFSP, the EU has resolved to combat and end the indiscriminate use and spread throughout the world of APL as well as to contribute to solving the problems already caused by these weapons. The EU shall, on an ongoing basis, support international mine clearance efforts including support for mine clearance and related actions undertaken in certain third countries.

4.2. Period Covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action was adopted on The financial contribution to international mine clearance is for EU initiatives to be launched in the period up to 31 December 1998.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE/RECEIPTS

5.1 NOE

5.2 DC

5.3 Receipts: *none*

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The total International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Special Appeal for 1997 was 11 million ecu. By the end of October, only 8 million ecu had been pledged to the appeal. Some 3 million ecu therefore remains to be found. Without these funds, activities planned under the appeal risks being cut. The EU will contribute to making up this deficit so that the original 1997 programme of support to mine victims can be maintained.

The EU will also contribute to the ICRC Special Appeal for Mine Victims for 1998. The size of this Special Appeal will be similar to that for 1997 (ie 11 mecu). The ICRC has requested an EU contribution of 5 million ecu to the 1998 Appeal. However, the precise size of such a contribution would be negotiated between the

Commission and the ICRC on the basis of an arrangement cofinancing a percentage of eligible costs, up to a maximum amount of 5 million ecu, and taking into account principles of sound financial management including value for money and the value added by the EU contribution to the Appeal.

It is therefore forecast that 3 million ecu will be further contributed to the 1997 Appeal and up to 5 million ecu to the 1998 Appeal.

Forecast MECU

1. ICRC Special Appeal for 1997 - Situation of 14/11/1997

EC Contribution (CFSP)	1.43
Bilateral Contributions or pledges from Member States :	(These figures remain to be confirmed)
- A	0.4
- B	
- D	
- DK	
- E	
- F	0.3
- GB	
- GR	
- IRL	
- I	1.7
- L	
- NL	0.6
- P	
- S	
- SF	
TOTAL:	3.0
Other contributions :	
- Third countries:	
USA	
Canada	0.4
Japan	0.3
New Zealand	under negotiation
Norway	0.2
	0.4
- Other organisations	
Private sector	(0.7)
Other	0.6
	(1.0)
Contribution in kind	pm
TOTAL	8.0

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation (relation between individual and total costs)

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Indicative figures subject to revision

EU contribution towards maintaining the ICRC 1997 Special appeal		ECU
1	Physical Rehabilitation	500.000
2	Surgical treatment	1.600.000
3	Mine awareness	300.000
4	Advocacy campaign	500.000
5	Special fund for the disabled	100.000
6	TOTAL	3.000.000

Expected geographical distribution in MECUs :

Afghanistan: 1.2; Cambodia: 0.6; Bosnia: 0.2; Georgia :0.1; Azerbaïdjan : 0.1; others : 0.1; ICRC: 0.7.

EU contribution to the 1998 Special appeal		ECU
1	Physical Rehabilitation	2.965.000
2	Surgical treatment	845.000
3	Mine awareness	425.000
4	Advocacy campaign	495.000
5	Special fund for the disabled	270.000
EU contribution		5.000.000
Other contributions		6.000.000
Possible total size of the Special Appeal		11.000.000

Indicative geographical distribution in MECUs :

Afghanistan: 1.6; Cambodia: 0.6; Angola 0.6, Bosnia: 0.4; Irak: 0.4; Georgia: 0.3; Azerbaïdjan : 0.2; others : 0.1; ICRC: 0.8.

7.3 Financial precedents

The following commitments have been made from the Community budget for CFSP demining actions:

Commitment credits in MECU

Joint action	Budgetary year	Availability of credits	Commitment	Payment
95/170/CFSP	1995	160.000 UN Conference	128.000 (after decommitment of 32.000)	128.000
"	1995	3.000.000 UNVTF	3.000.000	3.000.000
96/250/CFSP	1996	3.600.000 UNVTF	3.600.000	2.160.000
96/588/CFSP	1996	3.500.000 UNVTF 1,430.000 ICRC	3.500.000	
	1997	2,070.000 SADC		

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Commitment credits in MECU

		Indicative financial plan			
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	TOTAL
8					

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be made by the Commission's services as well as the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

In accordance with the Joint Action on APL of 1 October 1996, priority guidelines for EU assistance may, in particular, take the following forms among others: mine awareness activities; assistance towards the rehabilitation of victims (JA Art.8.2).

The target population is victims of anti-personnel mines world-wide. Every week 1,200 people are injured by anti-personnel mines. The Special Appeal provides physical rehabilitation and surgical treatment for mine victims. The cost of treating a mine-injured patient in ICRC facilities is up to 3800 ecu. The cost of fitting one person with an artificial limb is around 950 ecu. The Special Appeal also contributes to an advisory campaign against anti-personnel mines as well as mine awareness campaigns to prevent further injuries.

9.2 Justification for the action

The decision taken by the Council in 1996 established a global political initiative to provide contributions to international mine clearance. This particular action contributes to the overall objective.

9.3 Follow Up and Evaluation of the Action

The Commission will arrange the necessary cofinancing procedure through an appropriate Financing Arrangement with ICRC.

The Commission shall undertake an evaluation of the action in the framework of its budgetary execution tasks.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Council Decision extending the application of Joint Action 96/250/CFSP of 25 March 1996 adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union in relation to the nomination of a Special Envoy for the African Great Lakes Region

(1.8.97 - 31.7.1998)

1. Remuneration and insurances

Special Envoy	220.000
Political Counsellor (p.m. detached Community official)	-
Counsellor for the preparation of the international conference	120.000
Secretary for the Mission	60.000
Accountant (follow-up of operations from Brussels)	60.000
Subtotal =	460.000

2. Mission expenses

Special Envoy	75.000
Political Counsellor	60.000
Conference Counsellor	60.000
Secretary	45.000
Subtotal =	240.000

3. Travel expenses

Special Envoy	65.000
Political Counsellor	45.000
Conference Counsellor	45.000
Secretary	45.000

Subtotal = 200.000

4. Rent of a small jet (estimated) 900.000

5. Nairobi office (incl. communications) 50.000

6. Reserve (3.5%) 65.000

Total 1.915.000

Funds remaining from previous
budget (1.632.000 ECU) 3/96 - 7/97

+/- 500.000

=====

TOTAL 1.415.000

The above indicative budget shall be charged to the budget of the European Communities (line B 8-013) "Other joint actions of the European Union under the Common Foreign and Security Policy".

To be committed and paid after agreement of the budget authorities on the transfer proposal from the amount mentioned in reserve B 0-40 (30 MECUs)

SUPPORT FOR THE

OAU "MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION"

RICHE FINANCIÈRE

The Commission has drawn up this financial statement on the basis of information provided by the Presidency and one Member State, with a view to establishing a Council decision by which the Council decides that CFSP operational expenditures are to be charged to the EC budget in order to implement article 7 of the Common Position 97/356/CFSP of 2 June 1997. In article 7 of this Common Position, the Union declared its readiness "to assist in building the capacities for conflict prevention and resolution in Africa on the basis of concrete project proposals, in particular through the OAU ...".

1. INTITULÉ DE L'ACTION

Other Joint Actions of the European Union under the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

2. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE CONCERNÉE

B8-013

3. BASE LÉGALE

Treaty of the European Union, and in particular Title V as well as Articles J.3. and J.11.

Common Position 97/356/CFSP of 2 June 1997 (O.J. L153 of 11 June 1997) on "Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa".

Council decision (97/...../CFSP) of (O.J. No. L .../ ... of)"....."

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION :

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

In accordance with the Common Position on "Conflict prevention and resolution in Africa" of 2 June 1997, this decision is aimed at the strengthening of the OAU "Mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution" by enhancing the communication capacities of the OAU Headquarters, OAU regional and national offices as well as OAU field missions through the provision of the necessary equipment.

This project forms part of a more comprehensive programme of EU support for the strengthening of the capacities of the OAU Conflict Mechanism

4.2 Période couverte par l'action et modalités prévues pour son renouvellement

The Joint Action will enter into force at the day of its adoption. This is also the date from which eligible expenditure may be incurred within the framework of this action.

The end date for this action is 31 December 1998 in accordance with the Article of the Council decision

5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Type de recettes visées : *néant*

6. TYPE DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

- *subvention à 100%*

Provisonal table in ECU

Contribution CE	860.000
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres :	None
- A	-
- B	-
- D	-
- DK	-
- E	-
- F	-
- GB	-
- GR	-
- IRL	-
- I	-
- L	-
- NL	-
- P	-
- S	-
- SF	-
Autres contributions :	None
- Etats tiers	pm
- Autres organisations (à préciser)	pm
Contribution en nature	pm

7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1997 (lien entre les coûts individuels et le coût total)

A summary of total costs is detailed in section 7.2. The costs have been formulated on the basis of market prices.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Indicative budget

Postes budgétaires		ECUs
1 Equipment for five OAU teams in the field at any one time		70.000
5 mini satellite telephone sets	17.100 ECU	
5 encryption features	43.000 ECU	
5 simple laptop computers	8.700 ECU	
5 simple portable printers	1.200 ECU	
2 Equipment for OAU HQ officers in charge outside office hours		12.000
1 mini satellite telephone set	3.400 ECU	
1 encryption feature	8.600 ECU	
3 Spare set for use in Ethiopia, officials		12.000
1 mini satellite telephone set	3.400 ECU	
1 encryption feature	8.600 ECU	
4 Equipment for sub-regional centres and Focal Points		719.000
60 mini satellite telephone sets	205.000 ECU	
60 encryption features	514.000 ECU	
5 Additional costs		7.000
Training		
6 SUB-TOTAL		820.000
7 Imprévus (5% maximum)		40.000
8 Indemnités, frais de mission		-----
9 TOTAL		860.000

7.3 Précédents financements

Financing of the OAU Observer Mission in Burundi (OMB) Joint Action 25 of CFSP (OJ L721 of 1 April 1995) committed 1,5 million ECU of which 800 000 ECU have been spent. The OAU has been responsible for executing this action.

7.3 Précédents financements

Financing of the OAU Observer Mission in Burundi (OMIB): Joint Action 95/91 CFSP (O.J. L72/1 of 1 April 1995) committed 1,5 million ECU of which 860.000 ECU have been spent. The OAU has been responsible for executing this action.

8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PRÉVUES (ET RÉSULTATS DE LEUR MISE EN OEUVRE)

Controls over disbursement of EC funds will be undertaken by Commission services and the Court of Auditors.

9. ELÉMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITÉ

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

- Objectifs spécifiques : liens avec l'objectif général

see section 4.1.

9.2 Justification de l'action

The action is justified by the following decisions:

- i) In the Council Conclusions on "Preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution and peace-keeping in Africa" of 4 December 1995, the Council declared its readiness to strengthen African capacities for the prevention and resolution of African crisis, and has underlined the important role of the OAU in this regard.
- ii) In the Common Position on "Conflict prevention and resolution in Africa", the European Union has confirmed these Conclusions and has declared its readiness to facilitate African capacity and means of action in the field of conflict prevention and resolution, in particular through support for the OAU and African sub-régional organisations.

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

The Commission may undertake an evaluation of the Joint Action by virtue of its responsibility for the budgetary execution of the EC funds made available under the Council decision.

**SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DU CONSEIL
DG PESC**

Direction "Affaires Générales"

DECLARATIONS PESC - DEUXIEME SEMESTRE 1997

No DECLARATION		ETAT CONCERNE	OBJET	DATE
071	P/UE	HAITI	Ajournement élections/démission du gouvernement	02.07.97
072*	P/UE	TADJIKISTAN	Accord de paix gouvernement/opposition	02.07.97
073	P/UE	PENINSULE COREENNE	Négociations quadri-partites	02.07.97
074	P/UE	SERBIE	Projet de loi collectivités locales	03.07.97
075	P/UE	CHYPRE	Pourparlers directs entre les 2 communautés	08.07.97
076	P/UE	CAMBODGE	Appel pour un cessez-le-feu	07.07.97
077*	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Situation, solution à la crise	10.07.97
078	P/UE	REPUBLIKA SRPSKA	Crise	10.07.97
079	P/UE	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	Situation de crise	11.07.97
080*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Sommet extraordinaire de l'IGAD	24.07.97
081*	P/UE	EX YUGOSLAVIE	Nouvelle présidence /échéances électorales	31.07.97
082	P/UE	LIBERIA	Elections du 19 juillet 1997	30.07.97
083	P/UE	EX YUGOSLAVIE	Soutien action OSCE	07.08.97
084	P/UE	COMORES	Respect intégrité territoriale	13.08.97
085	P/UE	BURUNDI	Application de la peine capitale	13.08.97
086	P/UE	KENIA	Actes de violence le 8 août 1997	13.08.97
087	P/UE	ANGOLA	Processus de paix- démilitarisation	13.08.97
088	P/UE	CAMBODGE	Situation/ rétablir stabilité politique	14.08.97
089	P/UE	BURUNDI	Négociation, dialogue national	22.08.97
090	P/UE	CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE	Efforts de médiation	04.09.97
091	P/UE	ALGERIE	Assassinats et atrocités	12.09.97
092	P/UE	CAMBODGE	Représentant spécial Hammarberg	19.09.97
093*	P/UE	SENEGAL	Incidents violents en Casamance	17.09.97
094*	P/UE	TCHETCHENIE	Exécutions publiques	23.09.97
095	P/UE	COLOMBIE	Initiatives pour solution pacifique au conflit	25.09.97
096* UE/ASS/AELE/EEE		BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Position commune à l'encontre de personnes agissant contre les accords	29.09.97
097	P/UE	REP. SLOVAQUE	Décision de Parlement, affaire Gaulieder	06.10.97
098	P/UE	MONTENEGRO	Elections présidentielles	24.10.97
099	P/UE	LITUANIE/RUSSIE	Signature de l'accord frontalier	29.10.97
100*	P/UE	CAMEROUN	Elections présidentielles	03.11.97
101	P/UE	SOUDAN	Début de négociations de paix	30.10.97

DECLARATIONS PESC 1998

No DECLARATION		ETAT CONCERNE	OBJET	DATE
001*	P/UE	KENYA	Résultat des élections	06.01.98
002	P/UE	BURUNDI	Massacre de civils à Rukaramu	07.01.98
003*	P/UE	CROATIE	Fin de mandat de l'ATNUSO en Slavonie orientale	15.01.98
004	P/UE	TURQUIE	Interdiction du parti Refah	21.01.98
005	P/UE	REPUBLICA SRPSKA	Nouveau gouvernement	19.01.98
006	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	AFGHANISTAN	Position commune pour favoriser une paix durable	30.01.98
007*	P/UE	ZAMBIE	Prorogation état d'urgence	30.01.98
008	P/UE	SRI LANKA	Attentat contre le temple de la Dent	09.02.98
009	P/UE	ARYM	Première réunion dial. pol. UE-Arym	13.02.98
010*	P/UE	IRAN	Neuvième anniversaire fatwa S. Rushdie	16.02.98
011	P/UE	AZERBAIDJAN	Abolition peine de mort	19.02.98
012	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Situation intérieure	20.02.98
013	P/UE	CUBA	Libération de prisonniers	24.02.98
014	P/UE	IRAK	Crise	20.02.98
015	P/UE	ALBANIE	Incidents à Shkodër	25.02.98
016*	P/UE	CROATIE	Discours Prés. Tudjman au congrès HDZ	27.02.98
017*	P/UE	BELARUS	Détention de deux jeunes gens	27.02.98
018	P/UE	RFY	Incidents violents au Kosovo	03.03.98
019	P/UE	IRAK	Résolution NU 1154	03.03.94

P/UE Déclarations de la Présidence au nom de l'Union européenne

UE Déclarations de l'UE

* Déclarations auxquelles les PECO, le pays associé, CHYPRE et les pays AELE/EEE ont été associés.