

ANNUAL REPORT CFSP 1998
(adopted by the Council, by written procedure, on 16 April 1999)

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

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

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 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 first such report was adopted by the Council on 30 March 1998. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. For the sake of annuality, the present report covers the whole of the 1998 calendar year, thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998. It also looks at likely priorities for the future.

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 1998. It also contains remarks on likely priorities for 1999 as well as some general observations on the future of the CFSP.

In 1998 the Council began to make CFSP-related information available on its Internet web site (<http://ue.eu.int>). In particular, the following items are available: Joint Actions, Common Positions and other Council decisions; declarations; information on EU Special Envoys and the European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM); the calendar of CFSP activities, including political dialogue meetings with third countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

The following examples highlight the marked increase in CFSP activities of the European Union in the year 1998.

The EU continued to focus on the implementation of the Dayton/Paris peace agreement and supported peace-building and reconstruction efforts in Bosnia through a substantial contribution to the Office of the High Representative. In order to address the problems within the FRY, the EU decided to appoint Mr Felipe Gonzalez as Special Representative. As regards the conflict in Kosovo, the EU worked from the beginning towards a political settlement. EU Special Envoy Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, nominated by the Council on 5 October, worked side-by-side with US Envoy Christopher Hill in order to bring both parties to engage in a negotiation process. A series of measures were adopted in order to increase the pressure on Belgrade.

Furthermore, the EU decided on a Joint Action to send a EU Forensic Expert Team to Kosovo in order to investigate alleged killings and massacres. Support was rendered to moderate leaders, such as Mr Dodik in the Serb entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Mr Djukanovic in Montenegro. The EU decided on a specific action for mine-clearance in Croatia, seeking operational support from WEU in accordance with Art. J.4.2 of the TEU.

The European Union intensified its involvement in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP). It supported from the outset, through its Special Envoy, Miguel-Angel Moratinos, as well as through various missions to the region by the Presidency and the troika, the US initiative which led to the signature in Washington on 23 October of the Wye River Memorandum. When the implementation of the Wye Memorandum began to falter, the December European Council in Vienna called on the parties to show restraint, to refrain from unilateral acts and to implement fully, in time and in good faith, the provisions of the Memorandum.

Africa remained a focus of CFSP activities. The Council adopted a Common Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa, to serve as a framework for EU cooperation with Africa in these vital areas. In reaction to renewed fighting in Sierra Leone and Angola, the EU decided on an arms embargo and other restrictive measures. The Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello, continued to actively work along with his counterparts of the United Nations and other bodies towards achieving a negotiated and peaceful settlement. The EU adopted a Common Position on Rwanda and prolonged the Joint Action in support of democratisation efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The political reforms initiated by the new government offered an opportunity to rebuild relations between the EU and Nigeria and led to the repeal of restrictive measures as well as to the decision on a contribution by the EU in the February 1999 elections.

The Union sought to promote respect for all human rights in all countries of the world. It highlighted this policy in all international fora, in particular the United Nations, and in the framework of its relations with third countries. In June 1998, the Council approved guidelines in favour of the universal abolition of the death penalty. On the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Union adopted a declaration in which it sketched an outline for reinforcing its action in the field of protection and promotion of human rights, notably by, inter alia, enhancing its capacity to assess human rights situations through the possible publication of an annual EU human rights report.

The EU participated actively in conferences and other occasions in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation. 1998 was marked by the repercussions of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan. The reply by the EU to these events was two-fold: On the one hand the EU strongly condemned these tests, on the other the EU adopted a Common Position on non-proliferation and confidence-building in the South Asian region and it is now implementing this Common Position. A number of initiatives (seminar, consultations, assistance) are envisaged with a view to achieving its objectives.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) remains the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. A Common Position sets out

the objectives of the EU with a view to the successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The Union attaches great importance to the reinforcing of the Convention on Biological and Toxic Weapons (CBTW) by the adoption of a restrictive and effective verification regime and carried out a series of demarches to that effect.

During 1998, the Union took several important initiatives relating both to higher common standards of exports control and to combat of accumulation and spread of small arms, eg. the EU Code of Conduct and the Joint Action on small arms.

These initiatives which follow the 1997 programme on illicit trafficking, imply further actions of the Union toward third countries.

In 1998 the Union continued to strengthen its cooperation with the WEU and in particular requested the WEU to implement EU decisions concerning the utilisation of the WEU Satellite Centre for the Kosovo crisis, the feasibility of international police operations in Albania and demining in Croatia.

II. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP

1. Eastern Europe and Central Asia

(a) Russia

The first EU-Russia Cooperation Council on 27 January 1998 issued conclusions on foreign policy subjects. Ministers discussed in particular the development of the European Security Document Charter, the situation in the Balkans, Kosovo, the Royaumont Process, the MEPP, non-proliferation issues and Afghanistan.

The summit held in Birmingham on 15 May included discussions on Kosovo, the MEPP, the European Security Document Charter, the strengthening of stability and security in the whole OSCE region, problems of the Russian-speaking population of Latvia, weapons of mass destruction, the destruction of chemical weapons in Russia and the strengthening of the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC).

Foreign policy and security issues were also discussed at the EU-Russia Summit held in Vienna on 27 October 1998.

The EU characterised the relationship as a strategic partnership. The enhanced ties with Russia were pursued in a series of high level contacts over the summer with a meeting at Ministerial level between the Troika and Russia in London on 24 June and then in the margins of the UN General Assembly (GA) on 22 September.

The Russia economic crisis, which worsened dramatically in mid-August, preoccupied the Union, as it did other major international players. There was a steady stream of EU visitors to Moscow over the autumn, starting with the Troika of Political Directors who were the first to meet Mr Primakov after his nomination as Prime Minister (17 September). They were followed by Troika Foreign Ministers, the chairman of ECOFIN, and then the President of the Commission (9 October). The visitors conveyed the Union's message, first delivered by the informal meeting of EU Foreign Ministers in Salzburg on 5-6 September, of solidarity with the Russian people and support for a reform-based economic programme. The Council's work in developing a comprehensive policy towards Russia was welcomed by the Vienna European Council on 11-12 December. On the same occasion, the European Council invited the Council to prepare a Common Strategy on Russia as a matter of priority.

(b) Ukraine

The EU took note of Ukraine's strategic objective of integration in European and Transatlantic structures. It regarded Ukraine's independence and stability, and also the democratic course steered by it, as key factors ensuring stability in Central and Eastern Europe. Ukraine's policy of good neighbourliness through a series of bilateral agreements is a major contribution in this respect.

The Vienna European Council reaffirmed its support for Ukraine's decision to close the Chernobyl nuclear power station by the year 2000 in line with the G-7 Memorandum of Understanding.

Furthermore, the Vienna European Council invited the Council to prepare a Common Strategy on Ukraine.

(c) Belarus

During 1998, Belarus failed to make progress on the issue of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as in regard to constitutional principles meeting international standards for a democratic state. Obstacles to the work of independent media and the absence of political dialogue between the Government and the opposition are causes for grave concern. The EU therefore actively supported the work being done by the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus. The EU does not wish to isolate Belarus, but will continue to patiently work towards a change of attitude on the part of the Belarusian authorities, also concerning the

respect of international obligations.

The EU in particular condemned the violation by Belarus of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations in the actions it has taken against EU Ambassadors' residences at Drozdy. A mutually acceptable way to resolve the problem was finally found in December, when Belarus accepted to secure long-term contracts for the Heads of Mission's new residences in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, in particular with regard to the inviolability of the residences.

(d) Moldova

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level took place in the framework of the first EU-Moldova Cooperation Council held on 14 July 1998.

In 1998, the EU repeatedly called on the Moldovan Government, the Transdniestrian side and the guarantor states Russia and Ukraine to work out a final settlement for Transdniestrian autonomy within the framework of the sovereign Republic of Moldova. It further urged the Russian Federation to ensure the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of the remaining Russian forces, equipment and ammunition from Moldova, as discussed during the OSCE Copenhagen Ministerial and Lisbon Summit Meetings. The EU welcomed the momentum created by the signature on 20 March 1998 of the Odessa agreements on Transdniestria among Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The agreements foresee the reopening of damaged or destroyed bridges, the provision of Ukrainian peace-keeping forces and the scale-down of the Russian military presence. The EU regretted the slow progress made in the implementation of the agreements.

(e) Caucasus and Central Asia

In the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) signed with all the countries of the region except Tadjikistan, the parties commit themselves to the principles set out in the UN Charter and the CSCE/OSCE documents, and recognise that support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the partners will contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in Europe and the region. The PCAs also foresee improved cooperation through political dialogue.

The EU remains deeply concerned at the adverse effect regional conflicts have on the development of the regions and countries enduring them and on the security and stability of the region as a whole. Throughout 1998, it therefore continued to back efforts by the OSCE and the UN to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Southern Caucasus and Tadjikistan.

In 1998, too, the Union remained preoccupied with the human rights situation in several countries and continued to insist, via demarches or in the framework of political dialogue, on the respect of democracy and the development of a law-based civil society. Regarding commitment to universal principles on human rights, the EU fully supported the activities of the OSCE missions in these regions.

2. European Conference

The European Conference, which is intended inter alia to broaden and deepen participants' cooperation on foreign and security policy, held its first meeting at Heads of State and Government level on 12 March in London and at Minister for Foreign Affairs level on 6 October in Luxembourg. The Conference members (EU Member States and the countries aspiring to accede, including Turkey (*See point 4(a) below*)) must share a mutual commitment to peace, security and good-neighbourliness. Switzerland was invited to Luxembourg as a "member elect".

The European Council also took note of the work of the European Conference and gave its agreement to hold a meeting in 1999 at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The European Council in Helsinki will study the future role of the European Conference, as well as its composition, on the basis of a report that the Council was invited to submit on the work of the Conference and of the other fora engaged in similar work. In the meantime the European Council confirmed the invitation to Switzerland to become a "member elect" of the Conference.

3. Eastern and Central Europe

Political contacts with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe continued to be reinforced through:

- Meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs during the Cardiff and Vienna European Councils;
- Meetings at Ministerial level in March and October held under the umbrella of the European Conference, as well as in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (12 February), Romania and Slovakia (24 March), Bulgaria (27 October) plus Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic (10 November) which also led to an exchange of views on CFSP issues;
- Meetings at Political Directors level on 16 April and 13 October;
- Troika meetings at experts level, or in the plenary sessions of working groups regularly held in the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Conventional Arms Exports, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Policy Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

The political results of this dialogue were reflected by:

- the regular alignment of the associated countries to an increasing number (57 out of a total of 163) of declarations in the CFSP field;
- the alignment of the associated countries to the EU's Common Positions (19 out of 22), under the format of declarations (*Standard text for the alignment of associates to Common Positions: "The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus and the EFTA countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration"*);
- increased cooperation in international organisations and fora, in particular at the UN and at the OSCE;

The Council has also supported initiatives aimed at promoting regional cooperation in central Europe by reinforcing peace, stability and security as well as European integration. To this end the Council inter alia encouraged:

- the participation of three Member States (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) and the Commission (and the Presidency as observer) in the fifth "Barents Euro-Arctic" Council in Lulea (19-20 January);
- the participation by the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States (Germany, Denmark, Finland and Sweden) at the second Summit of Baltic Sea States in Riga (22-23 January) and the participation of the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States at the 7th meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Baltic Sea States Council in Nyborg (22-23 June);
- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States (France, Germany, Italy and the UK) at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of South East Europe in Istanbul (8-9 June);
- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission and a Member State (Greece) at a Balkan conference on stability, security and cooperation in South East Europe at Head of State and Government level in Antalya, Turkey (12-13 October);
- the participation of certain Member States (Austria and Italy) at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member states of the "Central European Initiative" at Brijuni (5-6 June) and at the ad hoc meeting at Minister for Foreign Affairs level between the Troika of the

"Central European Initiative" (CEI) and the Presidency and representatives of the European Community in the margin of the "CEI" Summit in Zagreb (21 November).

4. South East Europe

(a) Turkey

Despite the views of the Luxembourg European Council, which confirmed the eligibility of Turkey for membership of the EU on the basis of the same criteria as for the other candidate countries, Turkey refused to continue political dialogue with the EU throughout 1998. The Union could not therefore discuss the question of human rights, including respect for and protection of minorities, relations between Greece and Turkey or the Cyprus question.

However, during the course of the year, the Council expressed its concern time and again on the human rights situation in Turkey, commenting on several specific cases, such as those of Mr Birdal and Mr Yagmudereli.

In a November Declaration on the Abdullah Öcalan affair, the EU declared its solidarity with Italy. The Union also repeated that it condemned all forms of terrorism including acts of terrorism perpetrated by the PKK wherever such acts occur and for whatever purpose. It underlined that the Kurdish problem could only be resolved by political and peaceful means.

Turkey turned down an invitation to the European Conference.

(b) Cyprus

Political contacts with Cyprus continued to be reinforced through the same meetings held with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see para. 3 above).

During the bilateral intergovernmental conferences with Cyprus (31 March and 10 November), and in its conclusions of 5 October, the Council regretted that it had not been possible to find a political solution to the continuing division of Cyprus before the membership negotiations. The Union reiterated that EU membership should benefit both communities, including the Turkish Cypriot community, and contribute towards peace and reconciliation on the island.

In parallel to these efforts, the Union supported the efforts of the UN Secretary General (UNSG) to find a solution to the Cyprus question in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. The Presidency representative for Cyprus, Sir David Hannay (appointed in January 1998) cooperated closely with the other international actors, in particular the UN and the US.

The Vienna European Council confirmed the support given to the efforts of the UNSG to bring about a final settlement to the Cyprus question and notably to the process to try and reduce tensions and realise progress towards a fair and lasting settlement based on the relevant UNSC resolutions.

In December the Union issued a declaration welcoming the decision by President Clerides not to bring S-300 missiles to the island.

(c) Malta

At the meeting of the Association Council held in Luxembourg on 28 April, the Union and Malta adopted a joint declaration on political dialogue, which will be reviewed in the light of the Maltese decision to reactivate its candidature for membership.

5. Western Balkans Region

The development of relations between the EU and the countries of the Western Balkans region (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)) continued to be based on the EU's regional approach.

Recalling the importance of the conditionality of the regional approach in the conclusions of 27 April and 9 November, the Council reviewed the situation in these countries in the following areas: democratic principles, human rights and the rule of law, the respect for and protection of minorities, regional cooperation, and market economy reform, as well as - concerning especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the FRY - compliance with the obligations imposed by the Dayton/Paris and Erdut agreements and the conclusions of the different Council meetings on peace implementation.

The European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) continued to be active on behalf of the Union in all the countries of the Western Balkans. The Mission contributed to the formulation of decisions in the framework of the CFSP by its daily, weekly and special reports.

The European Council in Vienna invited the Council to prepare a common strategy on the Western Balkans.

(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Throughout this third year since the Dayton/Paris peace agreements, Bosnia and Herzegovina made some progress under pressure from the international community inter alia with the establishment of basic State institutions, the launching of fundamental reforms of the media, the peaceful holding of elections and the move towards pluralism and tolerance.

Nevertheless, a lot remains to be done, notably in relation to inter-ethnic reconciliation and tolerance; the date for the return of minority refugees; the development of efficient communal institutions whose power is clearly defined; the development of an open and pluralist political life; increasing the responsibility of the Bosnian authorities in the areas coordinated by the international community.

In January, the Council welcomed the creation of a new government in the Republica Srpska due to the fact that the new Prime Minister, Mr Milorad Dodik, undertook to cooperate fully in the implementation of the peace agreements.

On 8 June, the Council met for the first time with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On this occasion the Council adopted a declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning i.a. elections in September 1998.

The Union welcomed the peaceful holding of the elections on 12-13 September in Bosnia, to which it contributed through the OSCE. These elections confirmed the decline of the nationalist parties, as an important step towards democracy. On this occasion, the Union recalled that EU aid was available only to those who respected and implemented their commitments and obligations under the peace accords.

(b) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)

The situation in the FRY was characterised by the absence of progress in the area of democratisation in Serbia and the flaring of violence in Kosovo. By contrast, Montenegro continued its programme of reforms.

Since February, the Council expressed grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and asked all the parties to show moderation and solve their problems by dialogue. The Council confirmed that it would give its support to all efforts to obtain agreement and that it favoured the granting of substantial autonomy to Kosovo. Since then the Kosovo situation has been on the agenda of every meeting of the Council, as well as those of the European Councils in Cardiff and Vienna. The Union repeatedly called on both parties to refrain from acts of violence.

Noting that the events which occurred in the FRY, especially the use of force against the ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo, constituted an unacceptable violation of human rights and put the security of the whole region at risk, the Council adopted a series of restrictive measures against the FRY in the period March to September.

On 8 June the Council appointed Mr Felipe Gonzalez as EU Special Representative to the FRY. The Council also adopted a declaration in which it condemned the attacks by the Serbian security forces; confirmed that the EU would continue to play its part in the refugee crisis in Kosovo; urged the Serbian authorities to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and called for a solution to the problems in Kosovo by dialogue.

In Cardiff the European Council, while supplementing restrictive measures against the FRY, repeated the Union's call on the Kosovo Albanian leadership to state clearly its rejection of violent attacks and acts of terrorism and stated that the European Union would play its part in stopping the flow of money and weapons to Kosovo Albanian armed groups.

During its meeting on 5-6 October, the Council recalled the restrictive measures taken against Belgrade (arms embargo, visa bans, embargo on equipment for repression of terrorism, moratorium on export credits, freezing of funds, ban on new investment, ban on JAT flights) and considered the possibility of reinforcing these measures. The Council also designated an EU Special Envoy to Kosovo, Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, who subsequently played an essential role in the political efforts towards a solution of the Kosovo crisis.

On 26 October, the Council adopted a declaration on a comprehensive approach to Kosovo, in which it recalled the importance of the negotiations on the future status of Kosovo and the very substantial contribution the EU had already made and would continue to give to Kosovo, in particular through the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) of the OSCE. Moreover, on 7 December the Council noted that the EU would play a special role on reconstruction issues in Kosovo.

As regards Montenegro the Council noted on several occasions the commitment of President Djukanovic to political and economic reform in that region. In April the Council decided to support the reform process in Montenegro by allocating urgently 3 Meuro to the Government of Montenegro before the elections to cover the payment of social welfare arrears. The Council also dispatched a troika of Senior Officials to identify other possibilities of supporting the democratic reform process. The elections of 31 May proceeded calmly and confirmed the popularity of President Djukanovic's reforms. With regard to sanctions against the FRY, the Council tried whenever possible to exempt Montenegro from these measures and their effects.

(c) Croatia

The lack of substantial progress in Croatia regarding the repatriation of refugees was one of the Council's main concerns during the year. During the Ministerial Troika with Croatia, held in London on 23 March, the Ministers explained the EU's expectations vis-à-vis Croatia (respect of the commitments taken at Dayton/Paris, freedom of the media, electoral reform process, human rights, Eastern Slavonia). Under continuing pressure from the international community, Croatia finally adopted all the necessary legislation for implementation of the commitments under the peace agreement, thereby fulfilling the requisite conditions for EU's participation in the Conference of Reconstruction and Development in Zagreb on 4 and 5 December.

The Council at its meeting on 7 December clarified that EU participation at this Conference did not signify that the EU was entirely satisfied with Croatia's performance in the area of refugee repatriation. Croatia should continue to make efforts in this area, as well as in those concerning the media and reform of electoral law.

(d) Albania

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level was held in Brussels in January. Discussions essentially focused on the internal situation in Albania and on regional developments. In July, the Council adopted conclusions on Albania calling on the Albanian political forces to support the EU position vis-à-vis Kosovo. The Council was concerned by the decision of the Democratic Party

(DP) to boycott the Albanian Parliament and invited the DP to review its decision.

The Council greeted the inaugural meeting of the "Friends of Albania" in Brussels on 30 September as a important sign of commitment by the international community to stabilisation in Albania. The Council expressed its support for the new Albanian Government led by Mr Majko. It welcomed the organisation of a Conference in Tirana on 30 October which assessed cooperation between the international community and Albania and sketched the framework of future cooperation with the new Government, which is committed to restoring democracy and security, as well as political and economic stability in the country.

The Council confirmed that the Union intended to strengthen its contribution to reestablishing a viable police force in Albania and would work with the WEU to this effect.

The Council welcomed the peaceful running and the results of the referendum on the Albanian Constitution on 22 November. It deplored the attitude of the DP to the referendum and its boycott of democratic and parliamentary institutions.

(e) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

In its conclusions of 7 December, the Council welcomed the formation of a new Government in the FYROM.

On 8 December, a political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level was held in Brussels. The Union invited the new Government to continue the road to reform and development taking into account the rights of minorities.

6. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: Security and Political Aspects

An ad hoc Ministerial Meeting between the EU and the Mediterranean countries in the framework of the Barcelona Process was held in Palermo on 3-4 June 1998. This relaunched the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Euromed), insisting on the necessity of following simultaneously the political, economic and cultural strands in preparation for the 3rd Ministerial Conference to be held in Stuttgart on 15-16 April 1999. The discussions concentrated on the relationships between the Partnership and the MEPP.

Ministers reaffirmed what is already stated in the Barcelona Declaration namely, that the two processes should be regarded as complementary. Barcelona can and should try to contribute to the success of other initiatives in the region, but it is not intended to replace them. Ministers were equally convinced of the need to put in place and apply measures to prop up the Euromed and to advance the work on a Euro-Mediterranean Charter on peace and stability by holding ad hoc meetings.

These discussions were affected by the persistent tensions in the Middle East region and the Peace Process.

The European Council in Cardiff (15-16 June 1998) reiterated the importance of the Euromed Partnership.

An informal ad hoc meeting on terrorism was held on 23 November to discuss concrete methods partners to strengthen cooperation.

Senior Officials had an exchange of views on the Charter at an ad hoc meeting on 24 November.

Initiatives which are already operational include: the EuroMeSCo network of Foreign Policy Institutes, information seminars for diplomats, exchanges of information on compliance to international instruments on human rights, disarmament and the control of arms, the fight against terrorism and international humanitarian law.

The Vienna European Council (11-12 December 1998) reiterated the importance it attached to the Euromed Partnership and expressed satisfaction on the progress of all aspects of the dialogue. It expressed the hope that the Stuttgart Conference would give the Euromed new momentum. Furthermore, the European Council invited the Council to prepare a common strategy on the Mediterranean region, taking specifically into account the Barcelona Process and the Middle East Peace Process .

7. Mashrek/Maghreb

In parallel to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the Union and its Mediterranean Partners continued to reinforce their bilateral relations.

(a) Algeria

The Union closely followed political developments in Algeria in 1998. A Ministerial Troika visit to Algiers on 19-20 January conveyed the Union's concern about the situation in the country and reaffirmed the Union's strong desire to maintain a dialogue.

The Union welcomed the establishment by the UNSG at the invitation of the Government of Algeria of a Panel of Eminent Persons charged with gathering information on the situation in Algeria. The Union condemned all acts of terrorism and expressed its support for Government efforts to consolidate democracy and to protect its citizens from terrorism, while respecting national law and human rights.

The Union welcomed the detailed report of the Panel of Eminent Persons and expressed the hope that the information received would contribute to explain events in Algeria to the international community. Taking account of the conclusions of this report, the Union reaffirmed the importance it attaches to pursuing dialogue with Algeria.

The EU Troika led by the Austrian President of the Council, Mr Schüssel met with the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Attaf in Vienna on 21 October. This positive meeting continued the discreet, direct dialogue with Algeria which was started during the Luxembourg Presidency.

(b) Tunisia

In the framework of the political dialogue envisaged in the Association Agreement, which came into force on 1 March 1998, the Union expressed its concern for the respect of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

(c) Libya

The Union reiterated its well-known position on the participation of countries in the Barcelona Process after compliance with UN Resolution 1192 and the other Resolutions related to the Lockerbie affair.

The Union welcomed the acceptance by the UK and the US of the Netherlands as a venue for the hearing of this case before a Scottish Court and according to Scottish law and the proposal to allow international observers to assist.

(d) Western Sahara

The Union continued to support the plan proposed by the UNSG to hold a free and fair referendum in Western Sahara.

The Union followed closely the difficult process of establishing voter-eligibility among the three contested tribes by supporting the arbitration proposed by the UNSG for the procedure of voter identification, by its approval of the unanimous decision of the UNSC in Resolution 1215 to prolong the mandate of MINURSO until 31 January 1999 (extended to 31 March 1999 by UNSC Resolution 1228) and by its firm call to the interested States and parties to give official recognition to the presence of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in the territory and to conclude the Protocol on the repatriation of refugees.

8. Middle East Peace Process

The European Union intensified its involvement in the MEPP in 1998. It supported from the outset the US initiative which led to the signature in Washington on 23 October of the Wye River Memorandum.

Through its Special Envoy, Mr. Moratinos, the Union took the initiative of establishing an EU/Palestinian Security Committee as a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority further in the security area, in cooperation with the US. This initiative is complementary to the assistance already provided by the EU to the Palestinian Authority on counter-terrorism established on the basis of the 29 April 1997 Joint Action.

The European Council in Cardiff in June called on Israel to recognize the right of the Palestinians to exercise self-determination, without excluding the option of a State, and upon the Palestinians to reaffirm their commitment to the legitimate right of Israel to live within safe, recognized borders.

When the implementation of the Wye Memorandum began to falter, the December European Council in Vienna called on the parties to show restraint, to refrain from unilateral acts and to implement fully, in time and in good faith, the provisions of the Memorandum.

9. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Contacts between the EU and the GCC were intensified in 1998, beginning with an EU-GCC Ministerial Troika meeting in London on 29 April. The 9th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Luxembourg on 26-27 October and discussed in particular the MEPP and security in the Gulf. EU and GCC Ministers of Foreign Affairs met on 24 September in New York in the margins of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

10 Iraq

In 1998, the Union maintained its position that only through full Iraqi compliance with UN Security Resolutions and full cooperation with UNSCOM could conditions permitting the lifting of the sanctions regime be created.

At the same time the Union, increasingly concerned by the suffering of the Iraqi people, welcomed the expansion and enhancement of the oil-for-food arrangement early in 1998 and worked to ensure its more effective implementation.

11. Iran

Following positive signals from the Iranian Government, the EU early in 1998 decided to initiate a new comprehensive dialogue with Iran, on issues of mutual interest as well as areas of concern. Meetings between EU and Iran took place at Senior Officials level in July and again in December.

The assurances given by the Iranian Government on 24 September in New York on the subject of the 'fatwa' against Salman Rushdie removed an impediment to better EU-Iran relations and enhanced the prospects of closer cooperation.

12. Transatlantic Relations

Two Summits took place with the United States in 1998, in London on 18 May and in Washington on 18 December. In London, statements were issued inter alia on political cooperation, shared objectives and close cooperation on counter-terrorism, common orientation on non-proliferation policy and Caspian energy issues.

At the Washington Summit, joint statements were adopted inter alia on the Western Balkans and the MEPP.

Discussions at both summits also covered other political subjects of common interest or concern, including the situation in Russia and in Ukraine.

Under the 1990 Declaration on EC-Canada relations and within the framework of the Joint Political Declaration of December 1996, two summits took place in 1998 with Canada: in London on 14 May and in Ottawa on 17 December. In addition to an evaluation of the progress in implementing the Joint Declaration and its associated Joint Action Plan, the two sides agreed on the desirability of further deepening cooperation.

At the Ottawa Summit, a declaration was issued on Small Arms and Anti-personnel Mines.

13. Asia

(a) Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

The second ASEM Summit was held in London on 2-4 April. It was preceded by a Senior Officials meeting in London (19-20 February) which took forward the political dialogue with ASEM. The scope of political dialogue was extended to include Cambodia, Iraq, Korean Energy Development Organisation (KEDO), ASEM membership and implications of the financial crisis in Asia.

The Union used this occasion to deliver a strong political message on the crisis and proposed concrete action in support of those countries mostly affected by it. The political dialogue at the Summit was extensive and detailed. It covered a diversity of issues such as the European Security Architecture, Cambodia, developments in Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Burma, the Korean Peninsula, Bosnia and Kosovo.

An ASEM Senior Officials meeting was convened in Bangkok on 27-28 October to prepare for the ASEM Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin in March 1999 and, beyond that, for ASEM III to be held in Seoul, South Korea, in 2000. At the Bangkok meeting the ASEM follow-up measures were reviewed and the political dialogue was continued.

(b) ASEAN

The Union participated in the Ministerial meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Manila on 27 July and in the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) 28 July, also in Manila.

The ARF discussions were dominated by two major topics, i.e. the financial crisis and the India/Pakistan nuclear tests. Furthermore, issues such as Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia and the Korean peninsula were discussed.

The PMC plenary session concentrated on global issues and discussed, in addition to the Asian financial crisis, the situation in the Western Balkans and the Middle East, and transnational crime.

(c) SAARC

A Ministerial Troika meeting between the EU and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was held in New York on 23 September. This was the first EU/SAARC meeting where SAARC was represented by all seven Foreign Ministers.

At that meeting, the EU Troika was informed on the results of the SAARC's last summit, and urged India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

(d) Burma

The 1996 Common Position imposing sanctions on Burma/Myanmar was extended for six months in April. In July the EU strongly deplored the decision of the SPDC to hinder the free movements of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi. In August the EU raised its concerns over the situation in the country with a number of ASEAN members. Confronted by a continued absence of improvement in the human rights situation or movement towards democracy, the Council on 26 October extended and strengthened the existing EU Common Position, by including a ban on transit visits for SPDC members and military/security forces and by extending the visa ban list to include Burmese authorities in the tourism sector. On 26 October the Council considered that it was not presently appropriate for tourists to visit Burma.

(e) Cambodia

The Union's attention focused on the legislative elections held in July, to which the EU provided 200 electoral observers as well as technical assistance. The EU electoral observers considered, on balance, the elections to have been reasonably free and fair. The EU pressed for the early formation of a Government and welcomed the November 1998 agreement between the political

parties.

(f) Malaysia

The Union watched with growing concern the developments in Malaysia and, in particular, the arrest and subsequent treatment of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, and raised these concerns with the Malaysian authorities.

(g) Indonesia

The EU followed closely the dramatic developments in Indonesia and the resignation of President Suharto. The European Council in Cardiff in June 1998 encouraged President Habibie to implement his commitment to political and economic reform, and his stated intention to hold early elections next year, and to honour all foreign commitments. The Union expressed its concern at the inter-communal violence which flared up again in the autumn of 1998.

(h) East Timor

An EU Heads of Mission (HoMs) Troika visit to East Timor took place at the end of June. In the light of that visit, the EU considered that a new opportunity existed to find a realistic and fair solution to the problem of East Timor. The Union welcomed the progress made in the talks on the territory between Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the UNSG. The European Council of December 1998 asked, however, for important tangible improvements on the ground, particularly through a real and substantial reduction of the Indonesian military presence in the territory, the release of Xanana Gusmão and the other political prisoners, and the establishment of a permanent UN presence in the territory. The European Council was also of the view that a definitive solution to the question will not be possible without free consultation of the East Timorese people to establish their real will.

(i) China

The Union continued its political dialogue with China. An EU-China Summit was held on 2 April in the margins of the ASEM II in London. That dialogue continued when Troika of Foreign Ministers met China in the margins of the UNGA on 23 September. A political dialogue meeting at Senior Official level took place in Beijing on 23 October. The human rights dialogue, which was resumed in the autumn of 1997, continued with a formal round of dialogue in Beijing on 24 February. Parallel to the dialogue meeting, a legal seminar was organized in Beijing on 23 and 24 February, on the Administration of Justice and Protection of Human Rights. Participants included European and Chinese scholars and officials.

An informal round of the human rights dialogue took place in London on 20-21 May. The meeting allowed for further discussions on human rights cooperation programmes and on the Union's concerns, including religious freedom, individual cases and the use of the death penalty.

On 22-23 October another round of the dialogue on human rights was held in Beijing. The dialogue meeting, where the Union again raised its concerns regarding the human rights situation in China, was preceded by a second EU-China legal seminar, held in Beijing on 19-20 October. This second seminar dealt with the Administration of Justice (including conditions of detention, reform through labour/prevention of torture and capital punishment, protection of minorities, and combatting racism and racial discrimination). The seminar and the dialogue meeting were followed by a jointly organized conference on Women's Rights (26-30 October).

On 29 June the Council adopted conclusions which inter alia, aim at engaging China further through an upgraded political dialogue in the international community; at supporting China's transition to an open society based upon the rule of law and respect for human rights; and at raising the EU's profile in China.

The European Council in Vienna stressed the positive manner in which the transition process in Macao is evolving.

(j) Tibet

An HoMs Troika visited Tibet for the first time on 1-10 May. The visit focused on human rights.

(k) Japan

The 7th EU-Japan Summit took place in Tokyo on 12 January, when it was agreed that cooperation on anti-personnel landmines should be developed further. A Ministerial Troika meeting with Japan was held on 23 September in the margins of the UNGA and a Political Directors' Troika meeting on 21 December.

(l) South Korea

In the margins of the ARF and ASEAN PMC meetings, a Ministerial Troika meeting was held with South Korea in Manila on 27 July. A Political Directors' Troika meeting was held on 19 February in London. The Union reiterated its support for the Four-Party talks and for direct contacts between North and South Korea.

(m) North Korea

After careful deliberation the Union decided to hold a first ad hoc political dialogue meeting with North Korea at expert level in Brussels on 2 December. The meeting focused on human rights, nuclear and missile non-proliferation issues. The convening of further meetings will be decided in the light of developments. The Union is a KEDO board member, a project it considers of importance for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

(n) India

The first Senior Officials meeting between the EU and India took place in London on 21 April. The meeting prepared for the Ministerial Troika meeting which was held in New Delhi on 13 November. The Troika reiterated the Union's concerns at India's nuclear tests held at the end of May.

(o) Pakistan

Similar concerns were expressed to Pakistan by the Troika at the Senior Officials meeting on 25 November. Afghanistan was also discussed at some length.

(p) Afghanistan

The Union declared several times its support for a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict in Afghanistan. The Common Position, adopted by the Council on 26 January, set out the principles and objectives guiding EU action towards Afghanistan. The efforts by the UN to reach a peace agreement in Afghanistan were strongly supported by the Union. All aid efforts in Kabul had to be suspended in July due to the restrictions on Aid Agencies imposed by the Taleban authorities. Moreover, because of the deterioration of the security situation, projects in other parts of the country were also subsequently suspended.

14. Africa

Cooperation between the Union and its African partners aimed at promoting peace and democracy, respect for human rights and political stability throughout the Continent. On 25 May the Council adopted a Common Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa, to serve as a framework for EU cooperation with Africa in these vital areas.

The European Union reaffirmed its commitment to working with African countries and institutions. It continued to support the efforts being made by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), subregional organizations, such as the Southern Africa development Community (SADC), the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development (IGAD) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and African leaders. The Union continued to support African efforts in the field of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

In 1998 preparations for the EU-Africa Summit continued, including through discussions with the OAU.

(a) Great Lakes Region

The Union continued to give full support to the efforts of the UN and the OAU as well as of regional leaders and other parties, aimed at creating the conditions for solving the crises and restoring peace to the region, in particular Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). To this end, on 13 July 1998, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Mr Ajello travelled extensively and frequently throughout 1998 for consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, other international organisations and the OAU. He participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi.

At its meeting of 11-12 December in Vienna, the European Council noted that the aggravation and the internationalisation of the armed conflict in the DRC posed a serious threat to the stability indispensable to the development of the whole region.

(b) Democratic Republic of Congo

The Union was particularly concerned at the continuing conflict in the DRC. A Ministerial Troika visited the capitals of the region in June to convey the EU position and urged the Governments to seek a political settlement.

The Union continued to believe that an international conference, under the joint auspices of the UN and the OAU, and enjoying the support of all the States of the region, should be convened - at the appropriate time - to address the root causes of the conflicts in the Great Lakes region. The EU offered to support the holding of elections in the DRC and, on 29 June, the Council extended the 1997 Common Position on support for the democratic transition in the DRC. The EU also remained concerned by the plight of refugees and displaced persons in the DRC and surrounding countries and the continued presence of armed groups among them.

(c) Burundi

The EU supported the Arusha peace process which advanced during 1998. Along with his UN and other counterparts, the EU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region actively worked towards achieving a negotiated and peaceful settlement, to which the Union urged all parties to commit themselves.

(d) Rwanda

While the EU recognised the efforts made and the progress achieved by the Government of Rwanda, the need for national reconciliation, special support for the survivors of the genocide and reform of the justice system remained strong. The EU policy regarding Rwanda was reviewed and redefined in a Common Position adopted by the Council on 30 March, replacing an earlier

Common Position of 1994.

(e) Nigeria

The political reforms initiated by General Abubakar offered an opportunity to rebuild relations between the EU and Nigeria. The first of a series of elections leading up to the establishment of a civilian Government was held successfully in December. The Union provided technical and financial assistance to the electoral process and stood ready to assist the Nigerian Government in its efforts to re-establish a democratic society.

Nigeria played an important role in West Africa and the Continent as a whole. The EU recognised its contribution through ECOMOG (West African Peacekeeping Force) to restoring the democratically-elected President of Sierra Leone and hoped that Nigeria would continue to offer its support to regional and sub-regional peacekeeping operations.

(f) Sierra Leone

Although the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah was reinstated in March 1998 through the efforts of ECOWAS and its ECOMOG forces, peace was still not restored. Fighting between the remaining Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and Government and ECOMOG forces continued and intensified at the end of the year. On 25 December, a Presidency declaration condemned RUF attacks on innocent civilians and the ECOMOG forces protecting them, reaffirmed EU support for the democratically elected Government and for the efforts of ECOMOG to restore security throughout the country.

(g) Guinea-Bissau

The cease-fire agreement signed on 1 November between the Government and the military junta, as a result of the mediation by ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), was welcomed by the EU, who called upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the Praia and Abuja agreements and to work together towards the prompt implementation of the commitments therein.

(h) Togo

Following the seriously flawed presidential elections in June, development cooperation remained suspended. The EU subsequently welcomed signals that the Government was taking steps to open a dialogue with the opposition.

(i) Angola

On 28 December, the EU expressed its grave concern about the persisting impasse in the Angolan peace process and in the implementation of the 1994 Lusaka agreements, which have resulted in a serious deterioration of the overall political, military, security, social and economic situation in Angola. While stating that the main responsibility of this situation is to be attributed to UNITA and its leadership, the EU was of the opinion that only a political solution through the full and unconditional implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and relevant UNSC Resolutions may bring a lasting peace to Angola. Against this background, the EU condemned the increase in minelaying activity in Angola, a country that so far has been a major focus of the Union's demining efforts in Africa.

(j) Ethiopia-Eritrea

Following the outbreak of open hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the European Union supported the mediation efforts of the OAU and hoped that both sides would be able to respond positively to the OAU proposal for a framework agreement.

(k) Somalia

The European Union continued to support initiatives to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia which were taken by African regional and sub-regional organizations (OAU, Arab League) and in

particular through the mechanisms of the IGAD partners forum, the countries of the region and EU Member States.

(l) Sudan

The European Union consistently reaffirmed its support for the efforts to bring peace to Sudan, notably through the IGAD peace initiative. It urged the parties to extend the geographical scope and duration of the cease-fire, in order to allow access for humanitarian assistance to those in dire need and called on all parties to facilitate the delivery of such assistance and to provide international relief organisations with all possible assistance.

(m) Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The third EU/SADC Ministerial Conference took place in Vienna on 3-4 November 1998. Foreign policy discussions focused on Lesotho, Angola, the DRC and the Great Lakes region, terrorism in Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, as well as conflict prevention and small arms trafficking.

(n) OAU

The biannual discussions with the OAU, within the framework of the dialogue at expert level established in 1994, continued in 1998 with meeting in Brussels on 22 June and in Addis Ababa on 27 November 1998. The increasing and disturbing number of conflicts in Africa was the subject of frank exchanges, which showed many areas of agreement. At the November meeting, a project Agreement on Support for the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution was signed. At the November meeting, the EU delegation noted the OAU's wish to see the dialogue assume a more formal structure. Dialogue was also established with a view to the planned EU-Africa Summit in 2000.

15. Latin America

(a) EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit

The EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit scheduled on 28-29 June 1999 will discuss the following issues in the area of foreign policy: strengthening of democracy, good governance and the rule of law; human rights and fundamental freedoms; drugs, terrorism and arms trafficking; security including disarmament, international security and confidence-building measures; strengthening cooperation in international fora.

(b) Regional Groups

In the framework of the institutionalised dialogue with the Regional Groups, the Union continued its political cooperation with the Members of the San Jose (XIVth Ministerial Conference in San Jose, Costa Rica on 10 February 1998) and the Rio Group (VIIIth Ministerial Conference in Panama on 11-12 February 1998), and in the margins of the Panama Rio Group meeting, with Mercosur (Panama, 12 February 1998), the Andean Community (Panama, 12 February 1998) and Mexico (Panama, 12 February 1998).

In San José a joint communique was adopted, inter alia, on the consolidation of peace and democracy in Central America.

The "Panama Declaration" issued at the VIIIth EU-Rio Group Ministerial Conference addressed, inter alia, the issue of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and political pluralism.

Three Ministerial meetings were held in the margins of the EU-Rio Group Meeting:

- EU-Mercosur and Chili, in the presence of Bolivia, where the importance of respect for the principles of constitutional democracy, political pluralism and human rights, was reaffirmed;
- EU-Andean Community, where the principles of constitutional democracy, pluralism and human rights and specialised dialogue in the fight against drugs were emphasized;
- EU-Mexico, where the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the principles of democracy and political pluralism as the basis of relations between the two parties was reaffirmed.

In the margins of the UNGA in September, the Union held subsequent meetings with the Rio Group, the San Jose Group, Mercosur and Chile.

The EU continued to firmly express the importance it attaches to respect for human rights and democracy also in its bilateral contacts with the countries of the region.

At the first EU-Mexico Council on 14 July 1998, the EU Ministers took particular note of assurances given by the Mexican Minister on the importance the Mexican Government attaches to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in Chiapas.

(c) Guatemala

The Union strongly condemned the murder of Monseigneur Gerardi as a further blow to the peace process in Guatemala and urged the Guatemalan Government to conduct an exhaustive inquiry to bring the perpetrators of this murder to justice. During the second Consultative Group meeting held in Brussels in October 1998, the Union issued a declaration calling on the Guatemalan authorities to fully implement the peace accords and to end judicial impunity.

(d) El Salvador

The Union made a demarche to the El Salvadorian authorities in June 1998 on the search for an acceptable solution to the question of the succession of the Ombudsman.

(e) Haiti

The Union was seriously concerned by the political crisis in Haiti and repeatedly called upon the Haitian authorities to take prompt and concrete measures to resolve it.

(f) Cuba

The Union reviewed the 1996 Common Position on Cuba in June and December 1998. The Union continued to encourage and facilitate a peaceful transition toward pluralist democracy and the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU clearly signalled, on several occasions, that it was opposed to the use of coercive measures since these would only aggravate the misery of the Cuban people. The Union recognised that certain positive results have come about after the Pope's visit to the island, such as the release of a number of political prisoners, but it still believed that more should be done to demonstrate a lasting and fundamental change by the Cuban Government. The Union continued to encourage the Cuban Government to effect political reform and pursue a dialogue on the question of human rights. The Union requested to put a stop to police harassment of dissidents.

In the framework of a possible admission of Cuba to the Lomé Convention, the Union reminded Cuba of the rigorous conditions in relation to human rights which would be attached to its admittance. The Union also welcomed recent declarations by Cuba's neighbours in favour of a normalisation in their relations with Cuba.

(g) Colombia

The Union continued to follow closely developments in Colombia. The human rights situation remained an area of serious concern. The Union insisted on the need to respect international humanitarian law and human rights. The incoming Colombian Government made the peace process its first priority. The Union has repeatedly declared its readiness in principle to lend support to the peace process.

(h) Peru and Ecuador

The Union issued a declaration expressing its satisfaction at the agreement reached by Peru and Ecuador on their long running border dispute. The Union is convinced that this agreement will contribute to peace and security and benefit the people of the region.

(i) Ibero-American Summit

The EU followed with interest the participation of Portugal and Spain in the 8th Ibero-American Summit held in Porto on 18-19 October 1998. The 9th Ibero-American Summit will be held in 1999 in Cuba

16. Multilateral and global questions

(a) Human Rights

In 1998, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms continued to form one of the principal axes of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Union sought to promote respect for all human rights in all countries of the world. It highlighted this policy in all international fora, in particular the United Nations, and in the framework of its relations with third countries.

On 10 December 1998, the Presidency of the European Union organised a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Vienna. On this occasion, the Union adopted a declaration in which it recalled the paramount importance it attaches to the 1948 Declaration and sketched an outline for reinforcing its action in the field of protection and promotion of human rights, notably in regard to:

1. enhancing its capacity to assess the human rights situation in the world including through the possible publication of an annual EU human rights report;
2. action in the area of education, notably by ensuring the continuation of the "Masters in human rights" in association with 15 European universities;
3. the possibility of organising a periodic human rights discussion forum with the participation of EU institutions, academic institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
4. the possible creation of a common roster of European human rights, democracy and electoral assistance experts with a view to field operations;
5. the earliest possible adoption of two draft regulations on cooperation which are under consideration by the Union;
6. the examination of a possible strengthening of the relevant EU structures.

The Vienna Declaration was endorsed by the Vienna European Council which asked for a report on the implementation of the operational points for its meeting in Cologne in June 1999.

The Union decided to strengthen its international stand against the death penalty. On 29 June 1999 the Council approved guidelines for Union action in international fora and with third countries, in favour of the universal abolition of the death penalty. With the objective of the abolition of the death penalty, the EU asks that where the death penalty still exists, its application is progressively limited and that it must be applied according to minimum standards. It also insists that, where applicable, moratoria should be instituted. Since the adoption of these guidelines, the EU intervened in a series of particular cases and, in its contacts with several Governments, including those of China, the US, Jamaica, Iran and the Philippines, it explained its policy in relation to the death penalty.

To reflect the importance the Union attaches to electoral observation as a major component of its policies in the field of democratisation, the Council also approved guidelines in this field on 29 June.

During 1998 the Union put particular emphasis on the protection and development of children's rights. It regularly raised this question in the course of political dialogue with third countries. It notably lent its firm support to the action of the Special Representative of the UNSG, Mr Olara Otunnu, concerning children in armed conflicts. It actively participated in the work on the elaboration of the optional protocols on children in armed conflicts, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The Union also pursued actions in favour of women's rights, notably by participating in work on an optional protocol to the Convention on the elimination of all discrimination against women,

and by contributing actively to the Beijing Platform for Action follow-up process at the 42nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2-13 March 1998).

The EU played an active part in the work on the mechanisms of the UN in the field of human rights.

At the 54th session of the Commission on Human Rights (16 March - 26 April), the EU presented a series of resolutions (Iraq, Iran, Burma/Myanmar, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Israeli settlements in the occupied territories). In the framework of the 3rd Committee during the 53rd Session of the UNGA, the Union also took the initiative on a series of resolutions (Iraq, Iran, DRC, rights of the child) and actively participated in negotiations on a number of other texts.

The Union pursued its dialogue with China, relaunched in 1997, in the field of human rights. During 1998, this dialogue, together with those conducted by other countries, facilitated China's signature of the International Covenant on civil and political rights and of the International Covenant on social, economic and cultural rights, as well as the visit to China of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs Robinson. The EU-China dialogue on human rights was accompanied by a cooperation programme in this field as well as a series of legal seminars. In May 1998, an EU mission was able to visit Tibet.

The Union also conducted a political dialogue at expert level on questions relating to human rights with the US, Canada and the Associated countries.

(b) United Nations

On the occasion of the 53rd Session of the UNGA, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to the organisation, as well as its support for the implementation of the UNSG's reform proposals. It equally supported the initiatives of the SG concerning Africa.

As in previous years, the Union presented its Memorandum setting out its position on the international questions before the Assembly.

During the Assembly's ministerial week, the EU held a series of political dialogue meetings with its principal partners.

The Union reaffirmed on several occasions the need to find a solution to the financial crisis facing the UN and called on all UN Member States to fulfil their obligations in this area. It particularly expressed its concern on the arrears owed to the UN by the United States and broached this subject regularly in its contacts with the US authorities.

The Union took an active part in the work of the main Committees of the GA, (see under "Human rights" above) as well as in the work of specialised institutions. The Union actively participated in the Economic and Social Council of the UN as well as in its functional Commissions.

The Union pursued its political dialogue at expert-level on the UN with the US, Canada, the Associated countries and Turkey.

(c) Drugs

The EU pursued its efforts to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against drugs by underlining the importance of considering the problem of drugs as being a global phenomenon, which must be met with an even and integrated approach without ignoring any of its aspects: reduction in the supply and demand, trafficking and drug-related crime. It firmly supported the efforts of the UN to develop international cooperation.

The EU took an active role in the preparation of the work of the Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem (8-10 June), which concluded with the adoption of a policy declaration and plan of action. The EU's position was largely reflected in the documents adopted by the Special Session, notably in the policy declaration and the documents on money-laundering, alternative development, precursors and the guiding principles in the field of demand-reduction.

Project design missions to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were carried out in the framework of the EU-Central Asia Drugs Initiative. With regard to Latin America, an EU-Latin America Action Plan Counter-Drugs Assistance was nearly completed. It also contains an element of interregional cooperation with the Caribbean.

(d) International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism

The Union pursued its activities with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the fight against the scourge of terrorism and to completing the arsenal of texts in this field available to the international community. It notably gave its support to the French initiative concerning the elaboration of a UN Convention on the suppression of the financing of terrorism. It also supported the elaboration of a Convention on the suppression of nuclear terrorism.

The EU pursued its assistance programme to the Palestinian Authority in the fight against terrorism.

An ad hoc meeting of Senior officials on terrorism was organised on 23 November in the framework of the Barcelona Process (Euromed).

The Union pursued its political dialogue on terrorism at expert-level with the US, Russia and the Associated countries.

(e) Public International law

The Union welcomed the successful conclusion of the Rome Conference (17 July) on the creation of an International Criminal Court (ICC). It actively participated in the Rome Conference and EU Member States signed the Statute of the ICC. The Union, which has already provided financial support to the ad hoc tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, expressed its readiness to consider making substantial contributions to the work of the Court.

The Union pursued its coordination of Member States' policies in the field of reservations to Treaties.

17. Security Issues

Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

On various occasions and at international conferences in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation (First Committee of the UNGA, Disarmament Conference, UN Commission on Disarmament, Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Ad hoc Group of the States parties to the BTWC) the Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner.

In the field of disarmament, 1998 was marked by the repercussions of the nuclear tests conducted in May by India and Pakistan. The reply by the Council to these events was two-fold: on the one hand, stating the EU's strong condemnation of the tests and its expectation that India and Pakistan will fulfil the common requirements set out by the international community in particular in UNSC resolution 1172, on the other hand seeking to contribute to non-proliferation and confidence-building in the region.

In statements by the Council following the tests as well as in international contacts, the EU strongly condemned the tests, called on India and Pakistan to adhere to the CTBT and the NPT as it stands, and urged them to refrain from further nuclear tests as well as from the development, assembly or deployment of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear war-heads. The EU moreover called on both countries to legislate and exert stringent export controls over nuclear or missile related technology.

The EU's wish to contribute to the promotion of non-proliferation and confidence-building in the South Asian region was embodied in the Common Position defined by the Council on 26 October 1998. The Common Position included actions such as EU support to seminars on enhancement of confidence-building and nuclear and missile technology non-proliferation, technical assistance to India and Pakistan regarding export controls and an active link with European think tanks, in order to promote a better mutual understanding of views on non-proliferation and a political approach to conflict resolution.

For the Union, the NPT remains the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. The Council on 23 April defined a Common Position setting the EU objectives with a view to the successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference. Pursuant to the Common Position, the EU will continue to promote universal accession to the NPT, encourage participation in the Preparatory Committee's sessions and in the Conference itself. On the basis of the Common Position, the EU actively participated in the second Preparatory Committee held in Geneva in April.

During 1998 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted on 24 July 1997 which defined their respective roles, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO.

As regards anti-personnel landmines, the Union continued to follow the objective of their total elimination, established in the Joint Action of 1996 and reaffirmed in 1997 in the framework of the Ottawa Convention and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The Union considers the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as a landmark in the disarmament process. All the EU Member States were amongst the first States to ratify the Convention. Demarches were carried out by the Troika to a large number of countries during the month of May to encourage their signature and ratification of the Convention. The Union also carried out a series of demarches to certain States parties to the Convention in view of its full and effective implementation.

The Union attaches great importance to the reinforcing of the Convention on Biological and Toxic Weapons (CBTW) by the adoption of a restrictive and effective legal regime of verification. The Union feels that the work of the Special Group charged with negotiating the protocol should be intensified. In the autumn the Union carried out a series of demarches to promote further

accession with a view to universality, to promote the fundamental elements of such a verification regime and to invite these third countries to become involved in the intensification of the work of the Special Group. It moreover issued a declaration on 22 December stating its intention to actively promote the work of the ad hoc group, with the objective to have the Protocol adopted in 2000 by an extraordinary Conference of the States parties to the Convention.

During 1998, the Council took several important initiatives relating to transfers and trafficking of conventional arms.

The Joint Action on Small Arms complemented other EU policies which also contribute to combatting the problem such as the EU Code of Conduct for arms exports adopted by the Council in June 1998. The Code of Conduct builds on the Common Criteria agreed at the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Councils in 1991 and 1992 and aims at setting high common standards and greater transparency for all arms exports subject to export licensing by the EU Members States.

The Member States continued to strengthen their collective efforts against illicit trafficking of arms and to assist affected countries through the EU programme for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in conventional arms adopted by the Council on 26 June 1997 and agreed to concentrate efforts initially on Southern Africa. Several conferences have been organised to identify practical ways in which countries in Southern Africa could cooperate to tackle the problem and how the EU might help.

The Council regarded the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an essential, global instrument for promoting transparency in conventional armaments and confidence building between States and considered it important that all States submit regular returns of their imports and exports in the seven categories of the Register. Demarches by the Troika were carried out during the month of June to the countries who failed to make a return to the Register.

18. OSCE

The Member States of the Union continue to be among the principal actors and contributors, both financially and in personnel terms, to the OSCE. In 1998 the Union played an active role in the work of the Organisation and supported efforts to reinforce the OSCE's role in the European security architecture. The Union participated in the OSCE Ministerial Council in Oslo (2-3 December 1998) and in the discussions on the elaboration in 1999 of a Charter on European Security. In this context, the Union proposed a number of possible elements to feature in such a Charter.

In the area of preventive diplomacy, conflict-prevention and crisis-management, the Union lent its support to the OSCE missions. It actively participated in the setting-up of the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM), which was charged with verifying compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). The Union also supported OSCE-led activities under the general framework agreement for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, most notably by providing a large contingent of supervisors for the elections in September 1998 and by financing a media centre created for the elections.

The Union also supported the role played by the OSCE in Albania and actively cooperated with the OSCE by jointly chairing the "Friends of Albania" Group. It supported the OSCE Mission in Croatia, which took over police monitoring in Eastern Slavonia from the United Nations. The Union also continued to support the OSCE AMG in Belarus, as well as the efforts of the OSCE on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

The Union made an important contribution to the work in the "human dimension" of the OSCE, notably to the annual Warsaw meeting on review of commitments in this field. The Union also supported the activities of the OSCE Representative for the freedom of the media (Mr Duve), as well as of the High Commissioner on national minorities (Mr Van der Stoep).

19. Process on Stability and Good-Neighbourly Relations in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process)

The Coordinator of the Royaumont Process, Dr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, actively started, under the responsibility of the Presidency, his task as organiser and point of contact for the participating countries. His plan of action was approved by the Council on 26 January 1998. In November 1998 the Union adopted a Common Position (98/633/CFSP) formalising and reinforcing its support for the Royaumont process.

Two meetings, bringing together all the participants, were held in Athens in the spring and in Graz in the autumn. The practice of organising conferences, in parallel to these meetings, with representatives from civil society was introduced, to give these representatives the opportunity to make recommendations to governments and organisations participating in the Royaumont Process.

Roughly 80 projects dealing with stability, good neighbourliness and civil society were submitted within the framework of the Process.

III. LEGAL ACTS INVOLVING FINANCING FROM THE CFSP LINES OF THE COMMUNITY'S BUDGET

In 1998, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the 1998 budget in the following main areas:

A. Western Balkans: peace and democratisation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the FRY (Montenegro and Kosovo), cooperation with the WEU for demining in Croatia;

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- two decisions supplementing Joint Action 95/545/CFSP were adopted on 26 October 1998 (*98/607/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998*) and 22 December 1998 (*98/737/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998*) in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative (OHR), Mr Carlos Westendorp, after regional offices were established in Banja Luka, Mostar and Brcko. This Joint Action, which is extended until 31 December 1999, involves a contribution of 10.860.000 Meuro, as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI (A) to the Annex;
- a Joint Action was adopted on 30 April 1998 (*98/302/CFSP, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998, p.3*) to ensure continuing support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular to oversee, under the aegis of the OSCE, the national elections scheduled on 12-13 September 1998. This Joint Action allocated 5 Meuro to the elections supervision (see financial statement at Annex VI (B) to the ANNEX);
- a Joint Action was adopted (*98/117/CFSP, OJ No. L 35 of 9.2.1998, p. 1*) on 2 February 1998 to support the new government formed by Mr. Milorad DODIK in Republika Srpska (RS), in view of the full support expressed by this government for the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. This Joint Action allocated 6 Meuro 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 VI (C) to the ANNEX.

2. FRY

- The Council adopted a Joint Action designating a Special Representative to the FRY (*98/375/CFSP, OJ No. L 165 of 10.6.1998*) (Mr. Felipe Gonzalez). The sum of 900,000 Euros was allocated to cover the costs of his mission until 31 December 1998. This mandate was extended until 31 January 1999 through a decision adopted on 28 December 1998 (*98/741/CFSP, OJ No. L 358 of 31.12.1998*).
- On 22 December 1998, the Council adopted a Joint Action on a forensic experts mission in the FRY (Kosovo) (*98/736/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998*). The aim of this mission is to investigate sites of alleged killings of civilians in Kosovo. The Joint Action allocated 950,000 Euros to support this mission. Since at the time of the adoption of the Joint Action there were no funds left in the budget for 1998 and it was too late to ask for a transfer of credits, the amount was charged to the budget for 1999.
- The Council adopted a Joint Action on 30 April 1998 (*98/301/CFSP, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998*) to aid the Government of Montenegro to follow its programme of economic and political reform. This Joint Action allocated 3 Meuros to the payment of social welfare arrears by the Government of Montenegro (see financial statement at Annex VI (D) to the ANNEX).

3. Croatia: Cooperation with the WEU

In the framework of the implementation of Joint Action 96/588/CFSP (*OJ No. L 260 of*

12.10.1997) on anti-personnel landmines, a Decision was adopted on 9 November 1998 (98/627/CFSP, OJ No. L 300 of 11.11.1998) concerning a specific action of the EU in the field of assistance for mine clearance. This Decision allocated 435,000 Euros for the training of mine clearance specialists and mine clearance instructors in Croatia.

This Decision was adopted simultaneously with another Decision based on article J.4.2 of the TEU, whereby the EU requested the WEU to implement this specific demining action (98/628/CFSP, OJ No. L 300 of 11.11.1998, p. 2).

Following changes made by the WEU in the focus of the demining action which were compatible with the scope of Decision 98/627/CFSP, the Commission produced a revised financial statement set out in Annex VI (E) to the ANNEX.

Since the implementation of the Joint Action was reported to 1999, the amount of revised 424,000 Euros was therefore charged to the 1999 budget.

B. Middle East Peace Process

The mandate of the EU Special Envoy (Mr. Miguel-Angel Moratinos) under Joint Action 96/676/CFSP was extended until 31 December 1999 through a decision adopted on 26 October 1998 (98/608/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998). The mandate was also modified to include development of joint co-operation on security issues within the EU-Palestinian Authority Permanent Security Committee set up on 9 April 1998. The sum of 2,850,000 Euro was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI (F) to the ANNEX. In order to comply with the budgetary principle of annuality, this sum was split in two amounts: 450,000 Euros allocated for the remainder of the mandate in 1998 were charged to the 1998 budget, and 2,400,000 Euros covering the 1999 mandate were charged to the 1999 budget.

It should be recalled that the EU Advisor appointed through Joint Action 97/289/CFSP (OJ No. L 120 of 12.5.1997) to provide counter-terrorism assistance to the Palestinian Authority (Mr. Eriksson) continues to operate with a small staff based in the West Bank. An amount of 1,800,000 Euros was foreseen to support his activities in 1998 by the Joint Action.

C. Africa

1. Great Lakes Region

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Envoy to the region under Joint Action 96/250/CFSP was extended until 31 July 1999 through a decision adopted on 13 July 1998 (98/452/CFSP, OJ No. L 198 of 15.7.1998). A sum of 813,925 Euros was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI (G) to the ANNEX.

2. DRC

The Council adopted on 29 June 1998 (98/410/CFSP, OJ No. L 187 of 1.7.1998) a Decision extending Joint Action 97/875/CFSP (OJ No. L 357 of 31.12.1997) on the EU contribution of 4 Meuros in support of the democratic transition in the former Zaire to be used to prepare the democratic elections announced by the new government.

Since the original amount of 4 Meuros could not be spent following the events surrounding the change of regime, this Joint Action, which expires on 30 June 1999, does not entail new financing.

3. Nigeria

The Council adopted a Joint Action in support of the democratic process in Nigeria on 22 December 1998 (98/735/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998). The Joint Action allocated 810,000 Euros for the deployment of 100 EU election observers in the Presidential and legislative elections scheduled in February 1999. This amount was charged to the 1999

budget.

E. Non-proliferation

A Decision on the EU contribution to the promotion of transparency in nuclear-related exports controls was adopted on 3 November 1998 (*98/623/CFSP, OJ No. L 297 of 6.11.1998*). This Decision aims at financing the second Nuclear Suppliers' Group seminar on nuclear-related exports controls, which is scheduled to take place in New York in April 1999. The Joint Action allocated 75,000 Euros to this end, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI (H) to the ANNEX.

IV. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

In 1998, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) without financial implications for the CFSP lines of the Community budget which consist of:

- Common Positions (Article J.2 of the TEU), which either impose sanctions or define the EU position vis-à-vis third countries or international issues;
- decisions based on Art. J.4.2. of the TEU dealing with cooperation with the WEU;
- a Joint Action (Article J.3 of the TEU) on small arms;
- decisions amending Joint Action 94/942/CFSP on the control of exports of dual-use goods.

A. Western Balkans

1. FRY

In response to repression in Kosovo, the EU imposed the following sanctions against the FRY:

- a Common Position adopted on 19 March 1998 (*98/240/CFSP, OJ No. L 95 of 27.5.1998*) confirmed the existing arms embargo and imposed a visa ban, a moratorium on export credits for trade and investment and an embargo on equipment used for internal repression or terrorism (*see also related Council Regulation (EC) 926/98, OJ No. L 130 of 1.5.1998*);
- a Common Position adopted on 7 May 1998 (*98/326/CFSP, OJ No. L 143 of 14.5.1998*) imposed the freezing of funds held abroad by the Governments of FRY and Serbia (*See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1295/98, OJ No. L 178 of 23.6.1998*);
- a Common Position adopted on 8 June 1998 (*98/374/CFSP, OJ No. L 165 of 10.6.1998*) prohibited new investment in Serbia (*See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1607/98, OJ No. L 209 of 25.7.1998*);
- a Common Position adopted on 29 June 1998 (*98/426/CFSP, OJ No. L 190 of 4.7.1998*) imposed a ban on flights by Yugoslav carriers between the FRY and the European Community (*See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1901/98, OJ No. L 248 of 8.9.1998*);

In response to a repressive law on public information adopted by the Serbian Parliament, the Council adopted a Common Position on 14 December 1998 (*98/725/CFSP, OJ No. L 345 of 19.12.1998, p. 1*) imposing a visa ban against the persons acting against the independent media in the FRY.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

On the basis of a recommendation from the High Representative, the Council decided on 27 February 1998 (*98/196/CFSP, OJ No. L 75 of 12.3.98*) to lift the restrictive measures imposed by Common Position 97/625/CFSP (*97/625/CFSP, OJ No. L 259 of 22.9.1997*) against certain members of the collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina responsible for not cooperating towards the implementation of the peace agreement.

3. Co-operation with the WEU

(a) Kosovo:

The Council adopted on 13 November 1998 a decision on the monitoring of the situation in Kosovo (*98/646/CFSP, OJ No. L 308 of 18.11.1998*), in which the Union requested the WEU to provide relevant information made available by the WEU Satellite Centre concerning the state of the implementation of the agreements signed in October 1998 in Belgrade between the FRY and the OSCE and the FRY and NATO, and the situation of refugees and displaced persons.

(b) Albania:

The Council adopted on 22 September 1998 a Decision (*98/547/CFSP, OJ No. L 263 of 26.9.1998*) requesting the WEU to complete urgently its study on the feasibility of possible options for international police operations in Albania in order to assist the Albanian authorities to restore law and order in that country.

B. South-East Europe: Royaumont Process (launched in December 1995 by the Union to accompany the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement):

The Council adopted on 9 November 1998 a Common Position (*98/633/CFSP, OJ No. L 302 of 12.11.1998*) aimed at consolidating the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process). Mr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, who was appointed as process co-ordinator on 28 November 1997, continued in his functions fostering dialogue, contacts and cooperation at all levels of civil society in the broad region of South-East Europe.

C. Slovenia

The Council Decision adopted on 10 August 1998 (*98/498/CFSP, OJ No. L 225 of 12.8.1998*) lifted the ban on arms exports to the former Yugoslavia (*96/184/CFSP, OJ No. L 58 of 7.3.1996*) with regard to Slovenia.

D. Africa

- 1. Nigeria:** In order to encourage the Government of General Abubakar to pursue transition towards democracy, the Council adopted a Common Position on 30 October 1998 (*98/614/CFSP, OJ No. L 293 of 31.10.1998, p. 77*) which repealed the visa bans imposed by Common Position 95/515/CFSP (*95/515/CFSP, OJ No. L 298 of 1.12.1995 supplemented by Common Position 95/544/CFSP, OJ No. L 309 of 21.12.1995, p.1*). While waiting for the results of the elections scheduled in February 1999, the new Common Position did not repeal the arms embargo and restrictive measures relating to military and development cooperation.
- 2. Rwanda:** The Council adopted on 30 March 1998 (*98/252/CFSP, OJ No. L 108 of 7.4.1998*) a Common Position which aims at encouraging and supporting efforts by the government of Rwanda to promote reconciliation, transition towards democracy and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 3. Sierra Leone:** The Common Position adopted on 27 April 1998 (*98/300/CFSP, OJ No. L 136 of 8.5.1998*) allowed, together with the related Council Regulation (*Reg (EC) No. 941/98, OJ No. L 136 of 8.5.1998*), the transposition by the European Union of the sanctions decided by the UNSC on an embargo on oil products against Sierra Leone. A further Common Position was adopted on 29 June 1998 (*98/409/CFSP, OJ No. L 187 of 1.7.1998*) on an arms embargo against the RUF rebels.
- 4. Angola:** The Common Position adopted on 3 July 1998 (*98/425/CFSP, OJ No. L 190 of 4.7.1998*) allowed, together with the related Regulation (*Reg. (EC) No. 1705/98, OJ No. L 215 of 1.8.1998*), the transposition by the European 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.
- 5. Human rights and democracy:** On 25 May 1998, the Council adopted a Common

Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa (98/350/CFSP, OJ No. L 158 of 2.6.1998), which aims at contributing to the coherence of the Union's external activities in Africa. This Common Position was reviewed by the Council in November 1998.

E. Asia

- 1. Burma:** The Council Decision adopted on 26 January 1998 (98/107/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998) on Burma/Myanmar noted the change of name from SLORC to SPDC in November 1997. The sanctions imposed by Common Position 96/635/CFSP, which was extended twice (Common Position 98/303/CFSP of 27.4.1998, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998 and Common Position 98/612/CFSP of 26.10.1998, OJ No. L 291 of 30.10.1998), are valid until 29 October 1999. The scope of the visa bans was enlarged to include transit visas for SPDC members and military/security forces as well as for Burmese authorities responsible for the tourism industry.
- 2. Afghanistan:** The Council adopted a Common Position on Afghanistan on 26 January 1998 (98/108/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998) to step up the EU's efforts in response to the political, human rights and humanitarian crisis there. It defined the Union's objectives for 1998, 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, and contributing to an effective and principled distribution of humanitarian aid.
- 3. Non-proliferation:** Following the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, the Council adopted on 26 October 1998 a Common Position on the EU's contribution to the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear and ballistic missiles and confidence-building in the South Asian region (98/606/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998), in particular between India and Pakistan.

F. Commonwealth of Independent States

Belarus: Following measures taken by Belarus against the embassies of several Member States, the Council adopted on 9 July 1998 a Common Position (98/448/CFSP, OJ No. L 195 of 11.7.1998) imposing a visa ban on the Belarussian authorities.

G. Multilateral questions

- 1. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC):** The Common Position approved on 4 March 1998 (98/197/CFSP, OJ No. L 75 of 12.3.1998) emphasised the Union's determination to take the 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 legally binding instrument including verification, confidence-building, transparency and compliance monitoring. It established 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 brought together the BTWC experts from governments and representatives of the European pharmaceutical industry.
- 2. Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT):** The Council adopted on 23 April 1998 a new Common Position (98/289/CFSP, OJ No. L 129 of 30.4.1998) which aims at strengthening the international regime of nuclear non-proliferation by promoting the successful outcome of the NPT 2000 Review Conference.
- 3. Fight against the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons:** The Council adopted on 17 December 1998 (99/34/CFSP, OJ No. L 9 of 15.1.1999) a Joint Action on the EU's contribution to this fight, namely by enhancing efforts to build consensus in the UN and the OSCE and by providing

financial and technical assistance to specific actions aimed at arms' collection, elimination of stocks and demobilization of fighters.

- 4. Control of exports of dual-use goods:** the Council adopted two Decisions on 26 January and 16 March 1998 (*98/106/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998 and 98/232/CFSP, OJ No. L 92 of 25.3.1998 and Corrigendum OJ No. L 145 of 15.5.1998*) updating the list of dual-use goods set up in Annex I to Joint Action 94/942/CFSP.

V. OTHER CFSP ACTIVITIES: DECLARATIONS, DEMARCHES, POLITICAL DIALOGUE, REPORTS OF HEADS OF MISSION

A. Declarations

In 1998, 162 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues. 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 Cyprus, Malta as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EEA) to the Union's declarations has been developed further, with 57 cases of association to EU declarations during the period under review.

B. Demarches

138 demarches were undertaken in 1998 with third countries in particular supporting the respect for human rights and democracy, humanitarian action, 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.

C. Political dialogue

During 1998, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- At Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Japan (12 January 1998), Canada (8 May and 17 December 1998), AELE/EEE (9 June 1998), Russia (27 October 1998), and the United States (18 May and 18 December 1998).
- At Ministerial level: AELE/EEE, the Associated countries, Albania, Canada, China, ASEAN, the United States, FYROM, San José, Rio Group, Andean Pact, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Australia, India, Moldova, SADC, Ukraine, South Korea and New Zealand and, in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, with Japan, China, Russia, Rio Group, San José, Non-Aligned Movement, Mercosur, Israel, Ukraine and SAARC.
- At the Senior Officials level: the United States, Russia, the Associated countries, Japan, South Korea, China, OAU, Pakistan, Ukraine, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Australia and New Zealand.
- At the expert level: 96 meetings were held in the fields of Human Rights, United Nations, Security, Drugs, Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Disarmament, Terrorism, Africa, Western Balkans, Middle East Peace Process, Latin America, Asia, South-Eastern Europe, Planning and Analysis, Mashrek-Maghreb, Middle East Gulf.

D. Cooperation in third countries and coordination in international organizations:

- (a) EU cooperation in third countries: Reports of Heads of Mission (HoMs)

The HoMs of the Member States and the Commission representative in third countries meet regularly to prepare joint analyses and reports at the request of the Political Committee or on their own initiative where the situation so requires (as stated in the Decision of 28 February 1986 adopted on the occasion of the signing of the Single European Act by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs).

These reports are an important tool in the strengthening of cooperation between missions in third countries, in particular in the exchange of political information. These reports, which are circulated by Coreu, make an important contribution to the CFSP decision-making process. During 1998, the number of HoMs reports continued to increase.

(b) EU coordination in international fora

Pursuant to Articles J.2 (3) and J.5 (2) of the TEU, Member States actively coordinate their action in international organisations and at international conferences. The Presidency regularly expresses the position of the Union in statements in international fora, notably the UN and the OSCE.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES

In 1999, CFSP activities of the European Union are likely to continue to focus on the stabilisation of the Western Balkans Region.

Furthermore, CFSP will maintain involvement in the Middle East Peace Process and the African Great Lakes region. Regarding horizontal issues, the Union will continue activities aimed at furthering democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law. The December 1998 Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, endorsed by the European Council, identifies a number of avenues for enhanced EU activities in this area. In the field of disarmament, the initiative taken by the European Union for a world-wide reduction of small arms will be supported by various concrete measures.

Five years after the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, CFSP is being used increasingly as an instrument of the Union to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote international cooperation and to develop and consolidate democracy, rule of law as well as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The respective activities (Declarations, Demarches, Political Dialogue, Reports of Heads of Missions) and, in particular, legal acts (Common Positions and Joint Actions) have become, in the meantime, well-accepted and frequently used instruments of CFSP. The widening scope of these activities illustrates the Member States' determination to make CFSP more effective and action-oriented. But this, in turn, requires adjustment of the necessary budgetary resources in Category 4 as a whole and, in particular, enhanced coherence with activities conducted under the first and third pillar.

The year 1999, with the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam, will bring important changes for the CFSP:

- The High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy will provide enhanced executive leadership in CFSP. The High Representative shall assist the Council in matters coming within the scope of the CFSP, in particular through contributing to the formulation, preparation and implementation of policy decisions and, when appropriate and acting on behalf of the Council at the request of the Presidency, through conducting political dialogue with third parties (*Article 26 of the TEU*). The Vienna European Council decided that he/she should be a personality with a strong political profile. It will be of the utmost importance to elaborate sound coordination between the High Representative, the Presidency and the Commission in order to achieve maximum efficiency for the CFSP.
- A "Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit" will be established in the Council Secretariat. This Unit will be under the responsibility of the High Representative. The main tasks will be as follows (*Declaration No. 6 annex to the final act of the Amsterdam Treaty*):
 - (a) monitoring and analysing developments in areas relevant to the CFSP;
 - (b) providing assessments of the Union's Foreign and Security Policy interests and identifying areas where the CFSP could focus in future;
 - (c) providing timely assessments and early warning of events or situations which may have significant repercussions for the Union's Foreign and Security Policy, including potential crises;
 - (d) producing, at the request of either the Council or the Presidency or on its own initiative argued policy options papers to be presented under the responsibility of the Presidency as a contribution to policy formulation in the Council, and which may contain analysis, recommendations and strategies for the CFSP.
- The introduction of the new instrument of "Common Strategies" is designed to increase the efficiency and comprehensiveness of CFSP as a contribution to the coherence of the Union's external relations. Common strategies are designed to formulate policies of the Union in areas of common interest to all Member States. They will be overarching, cross-pillar frameworks adopted by the European Council for specific actions by the Community, the Union and the Member States. They can be inter alia implemented by the existing instruments of Title V of the TEU, such as Common Positions and Joint Actions. Decisions

relating to the implementation of common strategies as far as Title V is concerned (with the exception of decisions on security and defence matters) will be adopted by qualified majority voting.

The European Council in Vienna decided to develop and formulate first common strategies on Russia, Ukraine, the Mediterranean region (including the Barcelona Process and the Middle East Peace Process) and the Western Balkans. A first common strategy on Russia is currently under preparation for adoption by the European Council in Cologne.

- The Treaty of Amsterdam gives new impetus to the development of a "Common European Policy on Security and Defence", in particular because of the incorporation of the so-called "Petersberg Tasks" into the Treaty. In this field, the European Council in Vienna underlined that the CFSP must be backed by credible, operational capabilities. A reflection on security and defence matters was launched following the Franco-British declaration made on 4 December 1998 in St Malo. The Cologne European Council will examine this issue further.

CFSP has, over the past years, moved away from a mainly "declaratory" approach towards a more "action-oriented" approach. This trend has also implied an enhanced use of EC-based actions in support of CFSP objectives, including many actions of a pluri-annual nature. The innovations generated by the Amsterdam Treaty will further develop this trend.

Regarding the CFSP Chapter of the budget, from the total annual allocation of Euro 30 million almost 80% had been committed at the beginning of 1999. The enhanced use of pluri-annual instruments, which has clearly increased the effectiveness and the visibility of the Union, has resulted in a factual narrowing of the available margin to respond to unforeseen or other urgent needs. At a time when new and important challenges were faced, particularly in the context of the Kosovo crisis, urgent action was therefore required to replenish the CFSP Chapter of the budget by an amount of 8.637 Meuro, according to the procedure set out in Point F of the Interinstitutional Agreement on CFSP Financing.

The situation experienced in 1999 illustrates a structural dilemma: CFSP financing should, on the one hand be properly planned. On the other hand, it is in the very nature of CFSP that it should be able, at any given moment, to respond to sudden demands. The situation experienced in 1999 could certainly be mitigated through savings, wherever possible, as well as through enhanced scrutiny and consistency in the choice of financing sources within the community budget. While these measures will undoubtedly lead to some economies, they will however contrast with evolving needs for CFSP activities with financial implications on Category 4 as a whole. For this reason, the Council is ready to make full use of Point L of the IIA in order to consult and inform the European Parliament at the earliest possible juncture with a view to improving CFSP management.

7051/99

COR1

LIMITE

PESC 71

FIN 91

PE 26

CORRIGENDUM

to document 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26

Subject: Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including implications for the Communities' budget (point L of the Interinstitutional Agreement on the financing of the CFSP)

Annex, page 24, item 14. AFRICA, subparagraph (k) Somalia

Should read :

The European Union continued to support initiatives to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia which were taken by African regional and sub -regional organizations (OAU, Arab League) and in particular through the mechanisms of the IGAD partners forum, the countries of the region and EU Member States.

7051/99

LIMITE

PESC 71

FIN 91

PE 26

"I"/"A" ITEM NOTE

from : Secretariat

to : COREPER/COUNCIL

No. prev. doc.: 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23 + COR 1

Subject: Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including implications for the Communities' budget (point L of the Interinstitutional Agreement on the financing of the CFSP)

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 for the Council document to be ready in time for it to examine it at its plenary session in May, during which the annual debate on progress in implementing the Common Foreign and Security Policy will take place (Article J.7 of the TEU). In order to comply with this timetable, the document should be approved by the Council and then sent officially to the Parliament at the end of March at the latest.

2. The Working Party of CFSP Counsellors examined the document at its meetings on 24, 25 and 29 March, using a draft text circulated by the Presidency, and agreed on the text set out in the ANNEX.
3. The document follows the same criteria as those used for the previous report ⁽¹⁾, namely:
 - a. its scope is limited to the description of CFSP activities, e.g. common positions, joint actions and implementing decisions, declarations and demarches, political dialogue;
 - b. it is 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, are included in the "Article D" report.
4. The Committee is invited:
 - to confirm agreement on the text of the draft document set out in the ANNEX;
 - to recommend to the Council that it approve as an "A" item 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 concerning the financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

⁽¹⁾ 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23.

**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**

Preliminary Remarks

The Inter-Institutional Agreement (IIA) on provisions concerning the financing of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) ⁽¹⁾, 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 first such report was adopted by the Council on 30 March 1998 ⁽²⁾. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. For the sake of annuality, the present report covers the whole of the 1998 calendar year, thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998. It also looks at likely priorities for the future.

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 1998. It also contains remarks on likely priorities for 1999 as well as some general observations on the future of the CFSP.

In 1998 the Council began to make CFSP-related information available on its Internet web site (<http://ue.eu.int>). In particular, the following items are available: Joint Actions, Common Positions and other Council decisions; declarations; information on EU Special Envoys and the European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM); the calendar of CFSP activities, including political dialogue meetings with third countries.

⁽¹⁾ Doc. CONF 4002/97.

⁽²⁾ Doc. 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23.

I. INTRODUCTION

The following examples highlight the marked increase in CFSP activities of the European Union in the year 1998.

The EU continued to focus on the implementation of the Dayton/Paris peace agreement and supported peace-building and reconstruction efforts in Bosnia through a substantial contribution to the Office of the High Representative. In order to address the problems within the FRY, the EU decided to appoint Mr Felipe Gonzalez as Special Representative. As regards the conflict in Kosovo, the EU worked from the beginning towards a political settlement. EU Special Envoy Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, nominated by the Council on 5 October, worked side-by-side with US Envoy Christopher Hill in order to bring both parties to engage in a negotiation process. A series of measures were adopted in order to increase the pressure on Belgrade.

Furthermore, the EU decided on a Joint Action to send a EU Forensic Expert Team to Kosovo in order to investigate alleged killings and massacres. Support was rendered to moderate leaders, such as Mr Dodik in the Serb entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Mr Djukanovic in Montenegro. The EU decided on a specific action for mine-clearance in Croatia, seeking operational support from WEU in accordance with Art. J.4.2 of the TEU.

The European Union intensified its involvement in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP). It supported from the outset, through its Special Envoy, Miguel-Angel Moratinos, as well as through various missions to the region by the Presidency and the troika, the US initiative which led to the signature in Washington on 23 October of the Wye River Memorandum. When the implementation of the Wye Memorandum began to falter, the December European Council in Vienna called on the parties to show restraint, to refrain from unilateral acts and to implement fully, in time and in good faith, the provisions of the Memorandum.

Africa remained a focus of CFSP activities. The Council adopted a Common Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa, to serve as a framework for EU cooperation with Africa in these vital areas. In reaction to renewed fighting in Sierra Leone and Angola, the EU decided on an arms embargo and other restrictive measures. The Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello, continued to actively work along with his counterparts of the United Nations and other bodies towards achieving a negotiated and peaceful settlement. The EU adopted a Common Position on Rwanda and prolonged the Joint Action in support of democratisation efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The political reforms initiated by the new government offered an opportunity to rebuild relations between the EU and Nigeria and led to the repeal of restrictive measures as well as to the decision on a contribution by the EU in the February 1999 elections.

The Union sought to promote respect for all human rights in all countries of the world. It highlighted this policy in all international fora, in particular the United Nations, and in the framework of its relations with third countries. In June 1998, the Council approved guidelines in favour of the universal abolition of the death penalty. On the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Union adopted a declaration in which it sketched an outline for reinforcing its action in the field of protection and promotion of human rights, notably by, inter alia, enhancing its capacity to assess human rights situations through the possible publication of an annual EU human rights report.

The EU participated actively in conferences and other occasions in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation. 1998 was marked by the repercussions of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan. The reply by the EU to these events was two-fold: On the one hand the EU strongly condemned these tests, on the other the EU adopted a Common Position on non-proliferation and confidence-building in the South Asian region and it is now implementing this Common Position. A number of initiatives (seminar, consultations, assistance) are envisaged with a view to achieving its objectives.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) remains the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. A Common Position sets out the objectives of the EU with a view to the successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The Union attaches great importance to the reinforcing of the Convention on Biological and Toxic Weapons (CBTW) by the adoption of a restrictive and effective verification regime and carried out a series of demarches to that effect.

During 1998, the Union took several important initiatives relating both to higher common standards of exports control and to combat of accumulation and spread of small arms, eg. the EU Code of Conduct and the Joint Action on small arms.

These initiatives which follow the 1997 programme on illicit trafficking, imply further actions of the Union toward third countries.

In 1998 the Union continued to strengthen its cooperation with the WEU and in particular requested the WEU to implement EU decisions concerning the utilisation of the WEU Satellite Centre for the Kosovo crisis, the feasibility of international police operations in Albania and demining in Croatia.

II. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP

1. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

(a) Russia

The first EU-Russia Cooperation Council on 27 January 1998 issued conclusions on foreign policy subjects ⁽³⁾. Ministers discussed in particular the development of the European Security Document Charter, the situation in the Balkans, Kosovo, the Royaumont Process, the MEPP, non-proliferation issues and Afghanistan.

The summit held in Birmingham on 15 May included discussions on Kosovo, the MEPP, the European Security Document Charter, the strengthening of stability and security in the whole OSCE region, problems of the Russian-speaking population of Latvia, weapons of mass destruction, the destruction of chemical weapons in Russia and the strengthening of the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC).

Foreign policy and security issues were also discussed at the EU-Russia Summit held in Vienna on 27 October 1998.

The EU characterised the relationship as a strategic partnership. The enhanced ties with Russia were pursued in a series of high level contacts over the summer with a meeting at Ministerial level between the Troika and Russia in London on 24 June and then in the margins of the UN General Assembly (GA) on 22 September.

The Russia economic crisis, which worsened dramatically in mid-August, preoccupied the Union, as it did other major international players. There was a steady stream of EU visitors to Moscow over the autumn, starting with the Troika of Political Directors who were the first to meet Mr Primakov after his nomination as Prime Minister (17 September). They were followed by Troika Foreign Ministers, the chairman of ECOFIN, and then the President of the Commission (9 October). The visitors conveyed the Union's message, first delivered by the informal meeting of EU Foreign Ministers in Salzburg on 5-6 September, of solidarity with the Russian people and support for a reform-based economic programme. The Council's work in developing a comprehensive policy towards Russia was welcomed by the Vienna European Council on 11-12 December. On the same occasion, the European Council invited the Council to prepare a Common Strategy on Russia as a matter of priority.

(b) Ukraine

The EU took note of Ukraine's strategic objective of integration in European and Transatlantic structures. It regarded Ukraine's independence and stability, and also the democratic course steered by it, as key factors ensuring stability in Central and Eastern Europe. Ukraine's policy of good neighbourliness through a series of bilateral agreements is a major contribution in this respect.

⁽³⁾ doc. 5273/98 (Presse 15 - G)

The Vienna European Council reaffirmed its support for Ukraine's decision to close the Chernobyl nuclear power station by the year 2000 in line with the G-7 Memorandum of Understanding.

Furthermore, the Vienna European Council invited the Council to prepare a Common Strategy on Ukraine.

(c) Belarus

During 1998, Belarus failed to make progress on the issue of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as in regard to constitutional principles meeting international standards for a democratic state. Obstacles to the work of independent media and the absence of political dialogue between the Government and the opposition are causes for grave concern. The EU therefore actively supported the work being done by the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus. The EU does not wish to isolate Belarus, but will continue to patiently work towards a change of attitude on the part of the Belarusian authorities, also concerning the respect of international obligations.

The EU in particular condemned the violation by Belarus of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations in the actions it has taken against EU Ambassadors' residences at Drozdy. A mutually acceptable way to resolve the problem was finally found in December, when Belarus accepted to secure long-term contracts for the Heads of Mission's new residences in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, in particular with regard to the inviolability of the residences.

(d) Moldova

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level took place in the framework of the first EU-Moldova Cooperation Council held on 14 July 1998.

In 1998, the EU repeatedly called on the Moldovan Government, the Transdniestrian side and the guarantor states Russia and Ukraine to work out a final settlement for Transdniestrian autonomy within the framework of the sovereign Republic of Moldova. It further urged the Russian Federation to ensure the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of the remaining Russian forces, equipment and ammunition from Moldova, as discussed during the OSCE Copenhagen Ministerial and Lisbon Summit Meetings. The EU welcomed the momentum created by the signature on 20 March 1998 of the Odessa agreements on Transdniestria among Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. The agreements foresee the reopening of damaged or destroyed bridges, the provision of Ukrainian peace-keeping forces and the scale-down of the Russian military presence. The EU regretted the slow progress made in the implementation of the agreements.

(e) Caucasus and Central Asia

In the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) signed with all the countries of the region except Tadjikistan, the parties commit themselves to the principles set out in the UN Charter and the CSCE/OSCE documents, and recognise that support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the partners will contribute to safeguarding peace and stability in Europe and the region. The PCAs also foresee improved cooperation through political dialogue.

The EU remains deeply concerned at the adverse effect regional conflicts have on the development of the regions and countries enduring them and on the security and stability of the region as a whole. Throughout 1998, it therefore continued to back efforts by the OSCE and the UN to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Southern Caucasus and Tadjikistan.

In 1998, too, the Union remained preoccupied with the human rights situation in several countries and continued to insist, via demarches or in the framework of political dialogue, on the respect of democracy and the development of a law-based civil society. Regarding commitment to universal principles on human rights, the EU fully supported the activities of the OSCE missions in these regions.

2. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

The European Conference, which is intended inter alia to broaden and deepen participants' cooperation on foreign and security policy, held its first meeting at Heads of State and Government level on 12 March in London and at Minister for Foreign Affairs level on 6 October in Luxembourg. The Conference members (EU Member States and the countries aspiring to accede, including Turkey ⁽⁴⁾) must share a mutual commitment to peace, security and good-neighbourliness. Switzerland was invited to Luxembourg as a "member elect".

The European Council also took note of the work of the European Conference and gave its agreement to hold a meeting in 1999 at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs. The European Council in Helsinki will study the future role of the European Conference, as well as its composition, on the basis of a report that the Council was invited to submit on the work of the Conference and of the other fora engaged in similar work. In the meantime the European Council confirmed the invitation to Switzerland to become a "member elect" of the Conference.

3. EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Political contacts with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe continued to be reinforced through:

- Meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs during the Cardiff and Vienna European Councils;

⁽⁴⁾ See point 4(a) below.

- Meetings at Ministerial level in March and October held under the umbrella of the European Conference, as well as in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (12 February), Romania and Slovakia (24 March), Bulgaria (27 October) plus Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic (10 November) which also led to an exchange of views on CFSP issues;
- Meetings at Political Directors level on 16 April and 13 October;
- Troika meetings at experts level, or in the plenary sessions of working groups regularly held in the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Conventional Arms Exports, Western Balkans Region, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Security, Terrorism, Policy Planning, Human Rights, Drugs, Disarmament.

The political results of this dialogue were reflected by:

- the regular alignment of the associated countries to an increasing number (57 out of a total of 163) of declarations in the CFSP field;
- the alignment of the associated countries to the EU's Common Positions (19 out of 22), under the format of declarations ⁽⁵⁾;
- increased cooperation in international organisations and fora, in particular at the UN and at the OSCE;

The Council has also supported initiatives aimed at promoting regional cooperation in central Europe by reinforcing peace, stability and security as well as European integration. To this end the Council inter alia encouraged:

- the participation of three Member States (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) and the Commission (and the Presidency as observer) in the fifth "Barents Euro-Arctic" Council in Lulea (19-20 January);
- the participation by the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States (Germany, Denmark, Finland and Sweden) at the second Summit of Baltic Sea States in Riga (22-23 January) and the participation of the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States at the 7th meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Baltic Sea States Council in Nyborg (22-23 June);
- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission as well as other Member States (France, Germany, Italy and the UK) at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of South East Europe in Istanbul (8-9 June);

⁽⁵⁾ Standard text for the alignment of associates to Common Positions: "The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus and the EFTA countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this declaration."

- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission and a Member State (Greece) at a Balkan conference on stability, security and cooperation in South East Europe at Head of State and Government level in Antalya, Turkey (12-13 October);
- the participation of certain Member States (Austria and Italy) at the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member states of the "Central European Initiative" at Brijuni (5-6 June) and at the ad hoc meeting at Minister for Foreign Affairs level between the Troika of the "Central European Initiative" (CEI) and the Presidency and representatives of the European Community in the margin of the "CEI" Summit in Zagreb (21 November).

4. SOUTH EAST EUROPE

(a) Turkey

Despite the views of the Luxembourg European Council, which confirmed the eligibility of Turkey for membership of the EU on the basis of the same criteria as for the other candidate countries, Turkey refused to continue political dialogue with the EU throughout 1998. The Union could not therefore discuss the question of human rights, including respect for and protection of minorities, relations between Greece and Turkey or the Cyprus question.

However, during the course of the year, the Council expressed its concern time and again on the human rights situation in Turkey, commenting on several specific cases, such as those of Mr Birdal and Mr Yagmudereli.

In a November Declaration on the Abdullah Öcalan affair, the EU declared its solidarity with Italy. The Union also repeated that it condemned all forms of terrorism including acts of terrorism perpetrated by the PKK wherever such acts occur and for whatever purpose. It underlined that the Kurdish problem could only be resolved by political and peaceful means.

Turkey turned down an invitation to the European Conference.

(b) Cyprus

Political contacts with Cyprus continued to be reinforced through the same meetings held with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see para. 3 above).

During the bilateral intergovernmental conferences with Cyprus (31 March and 10 November), and in its conclusions of 5 October, the Council regretted that it had not been possible to find a political solution to the continuing division of Cyprus before the membership negotiations. The Union reiterated that EU membership should benefit both communities, including the Turkish Cypriot community, and contribute towards peace and reconciliation on the island.

In parallel to these efforts, the Union supported the efforts of the UN Secretary General (UNSG) to find a solution to the Cyprus question in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. The Presidency representative for Cyprus, Sir David Hannay (appointed in January 1998) cooperated closely with the other international actors, in particular the UN and the US.

The Vienna European Council confirmed the support given to the efforts of the UNSG to bring about a final settlement to the Cyprus question and notably to the process to try and reduce tensions and realise progress towards a fair and lasting settlement based on the relevant UNSC resolutions.

In December the Union issued a declaration welcoming the decision by President Clerides not to bring S-300 missiles to the island.

(c) Malta

At the meeting of the Association Council held in Luxembourg on 28 April, the Union and Malta adopted a joint declaration on political dialogue, which will be reviewed in the light of the Maltese decision to reactivate its candidature for membership.

5. WESTERN BALKANS REGION

The development of relations between the EU and the countries of the Western Balkans region (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)) continued to be based on the EU's regional approach.

Recalling the importance of the conditionality of the regional approach in the conclusions of 27 April and 9 November, the Council reviewed the situation in these countries in the following areas: democratic principles, human rights and the rule of law, the respect for and protection of minorities, regional cooperation, and market economy reform, as well as - concerning especially Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the FRY - compliance with the obligations imposed by the Dayton/Paris and Erdut agreements and the conclusions of the different Council meetings on peace implementation.

The European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) continued to be active on behalf of the Union in all the countries of the Western Balkans. The Mission contributed to the formulation of decisions in the framework of the CFSP by its daily, weekly and special reports.

The European Council in Vienna invited the Council to prepare a common strategy on the Western Balkans.

(a) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Throughout this third year since the Dayton/Paris peace agreements, Bosnia and Herzegovina made some progress under pressure from the international community inter alia with the establishment of basic State institutions, the launching of fundamental reforms of the media, the peaceful holding of elections and the move towards pluralism and tolerance.

Nevertheless, a lot remains to be done, notably in relation to inter-ethnic reconciliation and tolerance; the date for the return of minority refugees; the development of efficient communal institutions whose power is clearly defined; the development of an open and pluralist political life; increasing the responsibility of the Bosnian authorities in the areas coordinated by the international community.

In January, the Council welcomed the creation of a new government in the Republica Srpska due to the fact that the new Prime Minister, Mr Milorad Dodik, undertook to cooperate fully in the implementation of the peace agreements.

On 8 June, the Council met for the first time with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On this occasion the Council adopted a declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning i.a. elections in September 1998.

The Union welcomed the peaceful holding of the elections on 12-13 September in Bosnia, to which it contributed through the OSCE. These elections confirmed the decline of the nationalist parties, as an important step towards democracy. On this occasion, the Union recalled that EU aid was available only to those who respected and implemented their commitments and obligations under the peace accords.

(b) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)

The situation in the FRY was characterised by the absence of progress in the area of democratisation in Serbia and the flaring of violence in Kosovo. By contrast, Montenegro continued its programme of reforms.

Since February, the Council expressed grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and asked all the parties to show moderation and solve their problems by dialogue. The Council confirmed that it would give its support to all efforts to obtain agreement and that it favoured the granting of substantial autonomy to Kosovo. Since then the Kosovo situation has been on the agenda of every meeting of the Council, as well as those of the European Councils in Cardiff and Vienna. The Union repeatedly called on both parties to refrain from acts of violence.

Noting that the events which occurred in the FRY, especially the use of force against the ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo, constituted an unacceptable violation of human rights and put the security of the whole region at risk, the Council adopted a series of restrictive measures against the FRY in the period March to September.

On 8 June the Council appointed Mr Felipe Gonzalez as EU Special Representative to the FRY. The Council also adopted a declaration in which it condemned the attacks by the Serbian security forces; confirmed that the EU would continue to play its part in the refugee crisis in Kosovo; urged the Serbian authorities to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and called for a solution to the problems in Kosovo by dialogue.

In Cardiff the European Council, while supplementing restrictive measures against the FRY, repeated the Union's call on the Kosovo Albanian leadership to state clearly its rejection of violent attacks and acts of terrorism and stated that the European Union would play its part in stopping the flow of money and weapons to Kosovo Albanian armed groups.

During its meeting on 5-6 October, the Council recalled the restrictive measures taken against Belgrade (arms embargo, visa bans, embargo on equipment for repression of terrorism, moratorium on export credits, freezing of funds, ban on new investment, ban on JAT flights) and considered the possibility of reinforcing these measures. The Council also designated an EU Special Envoy to Kosovo, Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch, who subsequently played an essential role in the political efforts towards a solution of the Kosovo crisis.

On 26 October, the Council adopted a declaration on a comprehensive approach to Kosovo, in which it recalled the importance of the negotiations on the future status of Kosovo and the very substantial contribution the EU had already made and would continue to give to Kosovo, in particular through the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) of the OSCE. Moreover, on 7 December the Council noted that the EU would play a special role on reconstruction issues in Kosovo.

As regards Montenegro the Council noted on several occasions the commitment of President Djukanovic to political and economic reform in that region. In April the Council decided to support the reform process in Montenegro by allocating urgently 3 Meuro to the Government of Montenegro before the elections to cover the payment of social welfare arrears. The Council also dispatched a troika of Senior Officials to identify other possibilities of supporting the democratic reform process. The elections of 31 May proceeded calmly and confirmed the popularity of President Djukanovic's reforms. With regard to sanctions against the FRY, the Council tried whenever possible to exempt Montenegro from these measures and their effects.

(c) Croatia

The lack of substantial progress in Croatia regarding the repatriation of refugees was one of the Council's main concerns during the year. During the Ministerial Troika with Croatia, held in London on 23 March, the Ministers explained the EU's expectations vis-à-vis Croatia (respect of the commitments taken at Dayton/Paris, freedom of the media, electoral reform process, human rights, Eastern Slavonia). Under continuing pressure from the international community, Croatia finally adopted all the necessary legislation for implementation of the commitments under the peace agreement, thereby fulfilling the requisite conditions for EU's participation in the Conference of Reconstruction and Development in Zagreb on 4 and 5 December.

The Council at its meeting on 7 December clarified that EU participation at this Conference did not signify that the EU was entirely satisfied with Croatia's performance in the area of refugee repatriation. Croatia should continue to make efforts in this area, as well as in those concerning the media and reform of electoral law.

(d) Albania

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level was held in Brussels in January. Discussions essentially focused on the internal situation in Albania and on regional developments. In July, the Council adopted conclusions on Albania calling on the Albanian political forces to support the EU position vis-à-vis Kosovo. The Council was concerned by the decision of the Democratic Party (DP) to boycott the Albanian Parliament and invited the DP to review its decision.

The Council greeted the inaugural meeting of the "Friends of Albania" in Brussels on 30 September as an important sign of commitment by the international community to stabilisation in Albania. The Council expressed its support for the new Albanian Government led by Mr Majko. It welcomed the organisation of a Conference in Tirana on 30 October which assessed cooperation between the international community and Albania and sketched the framework of future cooperation with the new Government, which is committed to restoring democracy and security, as well as political and economic stability in the country.

The Council confirmed that the Union intended to strengthen its contribution to reestablishing a viable police force in Albania and would work with the WEU to this effect.

The Council welcomed the peaceful running and the results of the referendum on the Albanian Constitution on 22 November. It deplored the attitude of the DP to the referendum and its boycott of democratic and parliamentary institutions.

(e) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

In its conclusions of 7 December, the Council welcomed the formation of a new Government in the FYROM.

On 8 December, a political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level was held in Brussels. The Union invited the new Government to continue the road to reform and development taking into account the rights of minorities.

6. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP: SECURITY AND POLITICAL ASPECTS

An ad hoc Ministerial Meeting between the EU and the Mediterranean countries in the framework of the Barcelona Process was held in Palermo on 3-4 June 1998. This relaunched the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Euromed), insisting on the necessity of following simultaneously the political, economic and cultural strands in preparation for the 3rd Ministerial Conference to be held in Stuttgart on 15-16 April 1999. The discussions concentrated on the relationships between the Partnership and the MEPP.

Ministers reaffirmed what is already stated in the Barcelona Declaration namely, that the two processes should be regarded as complementary. Barcelona can and should try to contribute to the success of other initiatives in the region, but it is not intended to replace them. Ministers were equally convinced of the need to put in place and apply measures to prop up the Euromed and to advance the work on a Euro-Mediterranean Charter on peace and stability by holding ad hoc meetings.

These discussions were affected by the persistent tensions in the Middle East region and the Peace Process.

The European Council in Cardiff (15-16 June 1998) reiterated the importance of the Euromed Partnership.

An informal ad hoc meeting on terrorism was held on 23 November to discuss concrete methods partners to strengthen cooperation.

Senior Officials had an exchange of views on the Charter at an ad hoc meeting on 24 November.

Initiatives which are already operational include: the EuroMeSCo network of Foreign Policy Institutes, information seminars for diplomats, exchanges of information on compliance to international instruments on human rights, disarmament and the control of arms, the fight against terrorism and international humanitarian law.

The Vienna European Council (11-12 December 1998) reiterated the importance it attached to the Euromed Partnership and expressed satisfaction on the progress of all aspects of the dialogue. It expressed the hope that the Stuttgart Conference would give the Euromed new momentum. Furthermore, the European Council invited the Council to prepare a common strategy on the Mediterranean region, taking specifically into account the Barcelona Process and the Middle East Peace Process .

7. MASHREK/MAGHREB

In parallel to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, the Union and its Mediterranean Partners continued to reinforce their bilateral relations.

(a) Algeria

The Union closely followed political developments in Algeria in 1998. A Ministerial Troika visit to Algiers on 19-20 January conveyed the Union's concern about the situation in the country and reaffirmed the Union's strong desire to maintain a dialogue.

The Union welcomed the establishment by the UNSG at the invitation of the Government of Algeria of a Panel of Eminent Persons charged with gathering information on the situation in Algeria. The Union condemned all acts of terrorism and expressed its support for Government efforts to consolidate democracy and to protect its citizens from terrorism, while respecting national law and human rights.

The Union welcomed the detailed report of the Panel of Eminent Persons and expressed the hope that the information received would contribute to explain events in Algeria to the international community. Taking account of the conclusions of this report, the Union reaffirmed the importance it attaches to pursuing dialogue with Algeria.

The EU Troika led by the Austrian President of the Council, Mr Schüssel met with the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Attaf in Vienna on 21 October. This positive meeting continued the discreet, direct dialogue with Algeria which was started during the Luxembourg Presidency.

(b) Tunisia

In the framework of the political dialogue envisaged in the Association Agreement, which came into force on 1 March 1998, the Union expressed its concern for the respect of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

(c) Libya

The Union reiterated its well-known position on the participation of countries in the Barcelona Process after compliance with UN Resolution 1192 and the other Resolutions related to the Lockerbie affair.

The Union welcomed the acceptance by the UK and the US of the Netherlands as a venue for the hearing of this case before a Scottish Court and according to Scottish law and the proposal to allow international observers to assist.

(d) Western Sahara

The Union continued to support the plan proposed by the UNSG to hold a free and fair referendum in Western Sahara.

The Union followed closely the difficult process of establishing voter-eligibility among the three contested tribes by supporting the arbitration proposed by the UNSG for the procedure of voter identification, by its approval of the unanimous decision of the UNSC in Resolution 1215 to prolong the mandate of MINURSO until 31 January 1999 (extended to 31 March 1999 by UNSC Resolution 1228) and by its firm call to the interested States and parties to give official recognition to the presence of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in the territory and to conclude the Protocol on the repatriation of refugees.

8. MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

The European Union intensified its involvement in the MEPP in 1998. It supported from the outset the US initiative which led to the signature in Washington on 23 October of the Wye River Memorandum.

Through its Special Envoy, Mr. Moratinos, the Union took the initiative of establishing an EU/Palestinian Security Committee as a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority further in the security area, in cooperation with the US. This initiative is complementary to the assistance already provided by the EU to the Palestinian Authority on counter-terrorism established on the basis of the 29 April 1997 Joint Action.

The European Council in Cardiff in June called on Israel to recognize the right of the Palestinians to exercise self-determination, without excluding the option of a State, and upon the Palestinians to reaffirm their commitment to the legitimate right of Israel to live within safe, recognized borders.

When the implementation of the Wye Memorandum began to falter, the December European Council in Vienna called on the parties to show restraint, to refrain from unilateral acts and to implement fully, in time and in good faith, the provisions of the Memorandum.

9. GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC)

Contacts between the EU and the GCC were intensified in 1998, beginning with an EU-GCC Ministerial Troika meeting in London on 29 April. The 9th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Luxembourg on 26-27 October and discussed in particular the MEPP and security in the Gulf. EU and GCC Ministers of Foreign Affairs met on 24 September in New York in the margins of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

10. IRAQ

In 1998, the Union maintained its position that only through full Iraqi compliance with UN Security Resolutions and full cooperation with UNSCOM could conditions permitting the lifting of the sanctions regime be created.

At the same time the Union, increasingly concerned by the suffering of the Iraqi people, welcomed the expansion and enhancement of the oil-for-food arrangement early in 1998 and worked to ensure its more effective implementation.

11. IRAN

Following positive signals from the Iranian Government, the EU early in 1998 decided to initiate a new comprehensive dialogue with Iran, on issues of mutual interest as well as areas of concern. Meetings between EU and Iran took place at Senior Officials level in July and again in December.

The assurances given by the Iranian Government on 24 September in New York on the subject of the 'fatwa' against Salman Rushdie removed an impediment to better EU-Iran relations and enhanced the prospects of closer cooperation.

12. TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Two Summits took place with the United States in 1998, in London on 18 May and in Washington on 18 December. In London, statements were issued inter alia on political cooperation, shared objectives and close cooperation on counter-terrorism, common orientation on non-proliferation policy and Caspian energy issues.

At the Washington Summit, joint statements were adopted inter alia on the Western Balkans and the MEPP.

Discussions at both summits also covered other political subjects of common interest or concern, including the situation in Russia and in Ukraine.

Under the 1990 Declaration on EC-Canada relations and within the framework of the Joint Political Declaration of December 1996, two summits took place in 1998 with Canada: in London on 14 May and in Ottawa on 17 December. In addition to an evaluation of the progress in implementing the Joint Declaration and its associated Joint Action Plan, the two sides agreed on the desirability of further deepening cooperation.

At the Ottawa Summit, a declaration was issued on Small Arms and Anti-personnel Mines.

13. ASIA

(a) Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

The second ASEM Summit was held in London on 2-4 April. It was preceded by a Senior Officials meeting in London (19-20 February) which took forward the political dialogue with ASEM. The scope of political dialogue was extended to include Cambodia, Iraq, Korean Energy Development Organisation (KEDO), ASEM membership and implications of the financial crisis in Asia.

The Union used this occasion to deliver a strong political message on the crisis and proposed concrete action in support of those countries mostly affected by it. The political dialogue at the Summit was extensive and detailed. It covered a diversity of issues such as the European Security Architecture, Cambodia, developments in Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Burma, the Korean Peninsula, Bosnia and Kosovo.

An ASEM Senior Officials meeting was convened in Bangkok on 27-28 October to prepare for the ASEM Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin in March 1999 and, beyond that, for ASEM III to be held in Seoul, South Korea, in 2000. At the Bangkok meeting the ASEM follow-up measures were reviewed and the political dialogue was continued.

(b) ASEAN

The Union participated in the Ministerial meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Manila on 27 July and in the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) 28 July, also in Manila.

The ARF discussions were dominated by two major topics, i.e. the financial crisis and the India/Pakistan nuclear tests. Furthermore, issues such as Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia and the Korean peninsula were discussed.

The PMC plenary session concentrated on global issues and discussed, in addition to the Asian financial crisis, the situation in the Western Balkans and the Middle East, and transnational crime.

(c) SAARC

A Ministerial Troika meeting between the EU and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was held in New York on 23 September. This was the first EU/SAARC meeting where SAARC was represented by all seven Foreign Ministers.

At that meeting, the EU Troika was informed on the results of the SAARC's last summit, and urged India and Pakistan to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

(d) Burma

The 1996 Common Position imposing sanctions on Burma/Myanmar was extended for six months in April. In July the EU strongly deplored the decision of the SPDC to hinder the free movements of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi. In August the EU raised its concerns over the situation in the country with a number of ASEAN members. Confronted by a continued absence of improvement in the human rights situation or movement towards democracy, the Council on 26 October extended and strengthened the existing EU Common Position, by including a ban on transit visits for SPDC members and military/security forces and by extending the visa ban list to include Burmese authorities in the tourism sector. On 26 October the Council considered that it was not presently appropriate for tourists to visit Burma.

(e) Cambodia

The Union's attention focused on the legislative elections held in July, to which the EU provided 200 electoral observers as well as technical assistance. The EU electoral observers considered, on balance, the elections to have been reasonably free and fair. The EU pressed for the early formation of a Government and welcomed the November 1998 agreement between the political parties.

(f) Malaysia

The Union watched with growing concern the developments in Malaysia and, in particular, the arrest and subsequent treatment of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, and raised these concerns with the Malaysian authorities.

(g) Indonesia

The EU followed closely the dramatic developments in Indonesia and the resignation of President Suharto. The European Council in Cardiff in June 1998 encouraged President Habibie to implement his commitment to political and economic reform, and his stated intention to hold early elections next year, and to honour all foreign commitments. The Union expressed its concern at the inter-communal violence which flared up again in the autumn of 1998.

(h) East Timor

An EU Heads of Mission (HoMs) Troika visit to East Timor took place at the end of June. In the light of that visit, the EU considered that a new opportunity existed to find a realistic and fair solution to the problem of East Timor. The Union welcomed the progress made in the talks on the territory between Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the UNSG. The European Council of December 1998 asked, however, for important tangible improvements on the ground, particularly through a real and substantial reduction of the Indonesian military presence in the territory, the release of Xanana Gusmão and the other political prisoners, and the establishment of a permanent UN presence in the territory. The European Council was also of the view that a definitive solution to the question will not be possible without free consultation of the East Timorese people to establish their real will.

(i) China

The Union continued its political dialogue with China. An EU-China Summit was held on 2 April in the margins of the ASEM II in London. That dialogue continued when Troika of Foreign Ministers met China in the margins of the UNGA on 23 September. A political dialogue meeting at Senior Official level took place in Beijing on 23 October. The human rights dialogue, which was resumed in the autumn of 1997, continued with a formal round of dialogue in Beijing on 24 February. Parallel to the dialogue meeting, a legal seminar was organized in Beijing on 23 and 24 February, on the Administration of Justice and Protection of Human Rights. Participants included European and Chinese scholars and officials.

An informal round of the human rights dialogue took place in London on 20-21 May. The meeting allowed for further discussions on human rights cooperation programmes and on the Union's concerns, including religious freedom, individual cases and the use of the death penalty.

On 22-23 October another round of the dialogue on human rights was held in Beijing. The dialogue meeting, where the Union again raised its concerns regarding the human rights situation in China, was preceded by a second EU-China legal seminar, held in Beijing on 19-20 October. This second seminar dealt with the Administration of Justice (including conditions of detention, reform through labour/prevention of torture and capital punishment, protection of minorities, and combatting racism and racial discrimination). The seminar and the dialogue meeting were followed by a jointly organized conference on Women's Rights (26-30 October).

On 29 June the Council adopted conclusions which inter alia, aim at engaging China further through an upgraded political dialogue in the international community; at supporting China's transition to an open society based upon the rule of law and respect for human rights; and at raising the EU's profile in China.

The European Council in Vienna stressed the positive manner in which the transition process in Macao is evolving.

(j) Tibet

An HoMs Troika visited Tibet for the first time on 1-10 May. The visit focused on human rights.

(k) Japan

The 7th EU-Japan Summit took place in Tokyo on 12 January, when it was agreed that cooperation on anti-personnel landmines should be developed further. A Ministerial Troika meeting with Japan was held on 23 September in the margins of the UNGA and a Political Directors' Troika meeting on 21 December.

(l) South Korea

In the margins of the ARF and ASEAN PMC meetings, a Ministerial Troika meeting was held with South Korea in Manila on 27 July. A Political Directors' Troika meeting was held on 19 February in London. The Union reiterated its support for the Four-Party talks and for direct contacts between North and South Korea.

(m) North Korea

After careful deliberation the Union decided to hold a first ad hoc political dialogue meeting with North Korea at expert level in Brussels on 2 December. The meeting focused on human rights, nuclear and missile non-proliferation issues. The convening of further meetings will be decided in the light of developments. The Union is a KEDO board member, a project it considers of importance for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

(n) India

The first Senior Officials meeting between the EU and India took place in London on 21 April. The meeting prepared for the Ministerial Troika meeting which was held in New Delhi on 13 November. The Troika reiterated the Union's concerns at India's nuclear tests held at the end of May.

(o) Pakistan

Similar concerns were expressed to Pakistan by the Troika at the Senior Officials meeting on 25 November. Afghanistan was also discussed at some length.

(p) Afghanistan

The Union declared several times its support for a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict in Afghanistan. The Common Position, adopted by the Council on 26 January, set out the principles and objectives guiding EU action towards Afghanistan. The efforts by the UN to reach a peace agreement in Afghanistan were strongly supported by the Union. All aid efforts in Kabul had to be suspended in July due to the restrictions on Aid Agencies imposed by the Taleban authorities. Moreover, because of the deterioration of the security situation, projects in other parts of the country were also subsequently suspended.

14. AFRICA

Cooperation between the Union and its African partners aimed at promoting peace and democracy, respect for human rights and political stability throughout the Continent. On 25 May the Council adopted a Common Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa, to serve as a framework for EU cooperation with Africa in these vital areas.

The European Union reaffirmed its commitment to working with African countries and institutions. It continued to support the efforts being made by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), subregional organizations, such as the Southern Africa development Community (SADC), the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development (IGAD) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and African leaders. The Union continued to support African efforts in the field of conflict prevention, management and resolution.

In 1998 preparations for the EU-Africa Summit continued, including through discussions with the OAU.

(a) Great Lakes Region

The Union continued to give full support to the efforts of the UN and the OAU as well as of regional leaders and other parties, aimed at creating the conditions for solving the crises and restoring peace to the region, in particular Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). To this end, on 13 July 1998, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Mr Ajello travelled extensively and frequently throughout 1998 for consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, other international organisations and the OAU. He participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi.

At its meeting of 11-12 December in Vienna, the European Council noted that the aggravation and the internationalisation of the armed conflict in the DRC posed a serious threat to the stability indispensable to the development of the whole region.

(b) Democratic Republic of Congo

The Union was particularly concerned at the continuing conflict in the DRC. A Ministerial Troika visited the capitals of the region in June to convey the EU position and urged the Governments to seek a political settlement.

The Union continued to believe that an international conference, under the joint auspices of the UN and the OAU, and enjoying the support of all the States of the region, should be convened - at the appropriate time - to address the root causes of the conflicts in the Great Lakes region. The EU offered to support the holding of elections in the DRC and, on 29 June, the Council extended the 1997 Common Position on support for the democratic transition in the DRC. The EU also remained concerned by the plight of refugees and displaced persons in the DRC and surrounding countries and the continued presence of armed groups among them.

(c) Burundi

The EU supported the Arusha peace process which advanced during 1998. Along with his UN and other counterparts, the EU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes region actively worked towards achieving a negotiated and peaceful settlement, to which the Union urged all parties to commit themselves.

(d) Rwanda

While the EU recognised the efforts made and the progress achieved by the Government of Rwanda, the need for national reconciliation, special support for the survivors of the genocide and reform of the justice system remained strong. The EU policy regarding Rwanda was reviewed and redefined in a Common Position adopted by the Council on 30 March, replacing an earlier Common Position of 1994.

(e) Nigeria

The political reforms initiated by General Abubakar offered an opportunity to rebuild relations between the EU and Nigeria. The first of a series of elections leading up to the establishment of a civilian Government was held successfully in December. The Union provided technical and financial assistance to the electoral process and stood ready to assist the Nigerian Government in its efforts to re-establish a democratic society.

Nigeria played an important role in West Africa and the Continent as a whole. The EU recognised its contribution through ECOMOG (West African Peacekeeping Force) to restoring the democratically-elected President of Sierra Leone and hoped that Nigeria would continue to offer its support to regional and sub-regional peacekeeping operations.

(f) Sierra Leone

Although the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah was reinstated in March 1998 through the efforts of ECOWAS and its ECOMOG forces, peace was still not restored. Fighting between the remaining Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels and Government and ECOMOG forces continued and intensified at the end of the year. On 25 December, a Presidency declaration condemned RUF attacks on innocent civilians and the ECOMOG forces protecting them, reaffirmed EU support for the democratically elected Government and for the efforts of ECOMOG to restore security throughout the country.

(g) Guinea-Bissau

The cease-fire agreement signed on 1 November between the Government and the military junta, as a result of the mediation by ECOWAS and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), was welcomed by the EU, who called upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the Praia and Abuja agreements and to work together towards the prompt implementation of the commitments therein.

(h) Togo

Following the seriously flawed presidential elections in June, development cooperation remained suspended. The EU subsequently welcomed signals that the Government was taking steps to open a dialogue with the opposition.

(i) Angola

On 28 December, the EU expressed its grave concern about the persisting impasse in the Angolan peace process and in the implementation of the 1994 Lusaka agreements, which have resulted in a serious deterioration of the overall political, military, security, social and economic situation in Angola. While stating that the main responsibility of this situation is to be attributed to UNITA and its leadership, the EU was of the opinion that **only a political solution through the full and unconditional implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and relevant UNSC Resolutions may bring a lasting peace to Angola.** Against this background, the EU condemned the increase in minelaying activity in Angola, a country that so far has been a major focus of the Union's demining efforts in Africa.

(j) Ethiopia-Eritrea

Following the outbreak of open hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the European Union supported the mediation efforts of the OAU and hoped that both sides would be able to respond positively to the OAU proposal for a framework agreement.

(k) Somalia

The European Union continued to support initiatives to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia which were taken by African regional and sub-regional organizations (OAU, Arab League and in particular through the mechanisms of the IGAD partners forum), the countries of the region and EU Member States.

(l) Sudan

The European Union consistently reaffirmed its support for the efforts to bring peace to Sudan, notably through the IGAD peace initiative. It urged the parties to extend the geographical scope and duration of the cease-fire, in order to allow access for humanitarian assistance to those in dire need and called on all parties to facilitate the delivery of such assistance and to provide international relief organisations with all possible assistance.

(m) Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The third EU/SADC Ministerial Conference took place in Vienna on 3-4 November 1998. Foreign policy discussions focused on Lesotho, Angola, the DRC and the Great Lakes region, terrorism in Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, as well as conflict prevention and small arms trafficking.

(n) OAU

The biannual discussions with the OAU, within the framework of the dialogue at expert level established in 1994, continued in 1998 with meeting in Brussels on 22 June and in Addis Ababa on 27 November 1998. The increasing and disturbing number of conflicts in Africa was the subject of frank exchanges, which showed many areas of agreement. At the November meeting, a project Agreement on Support for the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution was signed. At the November meeting, the EU delegation noted the OAU's wish to see the dialogue assume a more formal structure. Dialogue was also established with a view to the planned EU-Africa Summit in 2000.

15. LATIN AMERICA

(a) EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit

The EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit scheduled on 28-29 June 1999 will discuss the following issues in the area of foreign policy: strengthening of democracy, good governance and the rule of law; human rights and fundamental freedoms; drugs, terrorism and arms trafficking; security including disarmament, international security and confidence-building measures; strengthening cooperation in international fora.

(b) Regional Groups

In the framework of the institutionalised dialogue with the Regional Groups, the Union continued its political cooperation with the Members of the San Jose (XIVth Ministerial Conference in San Jose, Costa Rica on 10 February 1998) and the Rio Group (VIIIth Ministerial Conference in Panama on 11-12 February 1998), and in the margins of the Panama Rio Group meeting, with Mercosur (Panama, 12 February 1998), the Andean Community (Panama, 12 February 1998) and Mexico (Panama, 12 February 1998).

In San José a joint communique was adopted, inter alia, on the consolidation of peace and democracy in Central America.

The "Panama Declaration" issued at the VIIIth EU-Rio Group Ministerial Conference addressed, inter alia, the issue of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and political pluralism.

Three Ministerial meetings were held in the margins of the EU-Rio Group Meeting:

- EU-Mercosur and Chili, in the presence of Bolivia, where the importance of respect for the principles of constitutional democracy, political pluralism and human rights, was reaffirmed;
- EU-Andean Community, where the principles of constitutional democracy, pluralism and human rights and specialised dialogue in the fight against drugs were emphasized;
- EU-Mexico, where the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the principles of democracy and political pluralism as the basis of relations between the two parties was reaffirmed.

In the margins of the UNGA in September, the Union held subsequent meetings with the Rio Group, the San Jose Group, Mercorsur and Chile.

The EU continued to firmly express the importance it attaches to respect for human rights and democracy also in its bilateral contacts with the countries of the region.

At the first EU-Mexico Council on 14 July 1998, the EU Ministers took particular note of assurances given by the Mexican Minister on the importance the Mexican Government attaches to finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in Chiapas.

(c) Guatemala

The Union strongly condemned the murder of Monseigneur Gerardi as a further blow to the peace process in Guatemala and urged the Guatemalan Government to conduct an exhaustive inquiry to bring the perpetrators of this murder to justice. During the second Consultative Group meeting held in Brussels in October 1998, the Union issued a declaration calling on the Guatemalan authorities to fully implement the peace accords and to end judicial impunity.

(d) El Salvador

The Union made a demarche to the El Salvadorian authorities in June 1998 on the search for an acceptable solution to the question of the succession of the Ombudsman.

(e) Haiti

The Union was seriously concerned by the political crisis in Haiti and repeatedly called upon the Haitian authorities to take prompt and concrete measures to resolve it.

(f) Cuba

The Union reviewed the 1996 Common Position on Cuba in June and December 1998. The Union continued to encourage and facilitate a peaceful transition toward pluralist democracy and the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The EU clearly signalled, on several occasions, that it was opposed to the use of coercive measures since these would only aggravate the misery of the Cuban people. The Union recognised that certain positive results have come about after the Pope's visit to the island, such as the release of a number of political prisoners, but it still believed that more should be done to demonstrate a lasting and fundamental change by the Cuban Government. The Union continued to encourage the Cuban Government to effect political reform and pursue a dialogue on the question of human rights. The Union requested to put a stop to police harassment of dissidents.

In the framework of a possible admission of Cuba to the Lomé Convention, the Union reminded Cuba of the rigorous conditions in relation to human rights which would be attached to its admittance. The Union also welcomed recent declarations by Cuba's neighbours in favour of a normalisation in their relations with Cuba.

(g) Colombia

The Union continued to follow closely developments in Colombia. The human rights situation remained an area of serious concern. The Union insisted on the need to respect international humanitarian law and human rights. The incoming Colombian Government made the peace process its first priority. The Union has repeatedly declared its readiness in principle to lend support to the peace process.

(h) Peru and Ecuador

The Union issued a declaration expressing its satisfaction at the agreement reached by Peru and Ecuador on their long running border dispute. The Union is convinced that this agreement will contribute to peace and security and benefit the people of the region.

(i) Ibero-American Summit

The EU followed with interest the participation of Portugal and Spain in the 8th Ibero-American Summit held in Porto on 18-19 October 1998. The 9th Ibero-American Summit will be held in 1999 in Cuba

16. MULTILATERAL AND GLOBAL QUESTIONS

(a) Human Rights⁽⁶⁾

In 1998, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms continued to form one of the principal axes of the EU's Common Foreign and Security

⁽⁶⁾ See Memorandum on EU activities in the field of human rights for 1998 transmitted by the Council to the Parliament (doc 13334/98).

Policy. The Union sought to promote respect for all human rights in all countries of the world. It highlighted this policy in all international fora, in particular the United Nations, and in the framework of its relations with third countries.

On 10 December 1998, the Presidency of the European Union organised a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Vienna. On this occasion, the Union adopted a declaration in which it recalled the paramount importance it attaches to the 1948 Declaration and sketched an outline for reinforcing its action in the field of protection and promotion of human rights, notably in regard to:

1. enhancing its capacity to assess the human rights situation in the world including through the possible publication of an annual EU human rights report;
2. action in the area of education, notably by ensuring the continuation of the "Masters in human rights" in association with 15 European universities;
3. the possibility of organising a periodic human rights discussion forum with the participation of EU institutions, academic institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
4. the possible creation of a common roster of European human rights, democracy and electoral assistance experts with a view to field operations;
5. the earliest possible adoption of two draft regulations on cooperation which are under consideration by the Union;
6. the examination of a possible strengthening of the relevant EU structures.

The Vienna Declaration was endorsed by the Vienna European Council which asked for a report on the implementation of the operational points for its meeting in Cologne in June 1999.

The Union decided to strengthen its international stand against the death penalty. On 29 June 1999 the Council approved guidelines for Union action in international fora and with third countries, in favour of the universal abolition of the death penalty. With the objective of the abolition of the death penalty, the EU asks that where the death penalty still exists, its application is progressively limited and that it must be applied according to minimum standards. It also insists that, where applicable, moratoria should be instituted. Since the adoption of these guidelines, the EU intervened in a series of particular cases and, in its contacts with several Governments, including those of China, the US, Jamaica, Iran and the Philippines, it explained its policy in relation to the death penalty.

To reflect the importance the Union attaches to electoral observation as a major component of its policies in the field of democratisation, the Council also approved guidelines in this field on 29 June.

During 1998 the Union put particular emphasis on the protection and development of children's rights. It regularly raised this question in the course of political dialogue with third countries. It notably lent its firm support to the action of the Special Representative of the UNSG, Mr Olara Otunnu, concerning children in armed conflicts. It actively participated in the work on the elaboration of the optional protocols on children in armed conflicts, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The Union also pursued actions in favour of women's rights, notably by participating in work on an optional protocol to the Convention on the elimination of all discrimination against women, and by contributing actively to the Beijing Platform for Action follow-up process at the 42nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2-13 March 1998).

The EU played an active part in the work on the mechanisms of the UN in the field of human rights.

At the 54th session of the Commission on Human Rights (16 March - 26 April), the EU presented a series of resolutions (Iraq, Iran, Burma/Myanmar, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Israeli settlements in the occupied territories). In the framework of the 3rd Committee during the 53rd Session of the UNGA, the Union also took the initiative on a series of resolutions (Iraq, Iran, DRC, rights of the child) and actively participated in negotiations on a number of other texts.

The Union pursued its dialogue with China, relaunched in 1997, in the field of human rights. During 1998, this dialogue, together with those conducted by other countries, facilitated China's signature of the International Covenant on civil and political rights and of the International Covenant on social, economic and cultural rights, as well as the visit to China of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mrs Robinson. The EU-China dialogue on human rights was accompanied by a cooperation programme in this field as well as a series of legal seminars. In May 1998, an EU mission was able to visit Tibet.

The Union also conducted a political dialogue at expert level on questions relating to human rights with the US, Canada and the Associated countries.

(b) United Nations

On the occasion of the 53rd Session of the UNGA, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to the organisation, as well as its support for the implementation of the UNSG's reform proposals. It equally supported the initiatives of the SG concerning Africa.

As in previous years, the Union presented its Memorandum setting out its position on the international questions before the Assembly.

During the Assembly's ministerial week, the EU held a series of political dialogue meetings with its principal partners.

The Union reaffirmed on several occasions the need to find a solution to the financial crisis facing the UN and called on all UN Member States to fulfil their obligations in this area. It particularly expressed its concern on the arrears owed to the UN by the United States and broached this subject regularly in its contacts with the US authorities.

The Union took an active part in the work of the main Committees of the GA, (see under "Human rights" above) as well as in the work of specialised institutions. The Union actively participated in the Economic and Social Council of the UN as well as in its functional Commissions.

The Union pursued its political dialogue at expert-level on the UN with the US, Canada, the Associated countries and Turkey.

(c) Drugs

The EU pursued its efforts to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against drugs by underlining the importance of considering the problem of drugs as being a global phenomenon, which must be met with an even and integrated approach without ignoring any of its aspects: reduction in the supply and demand, trafficking and drug-related crime. It firmly supported the efforts of the UN to develop international cooperation.

The EU took an active role in the preparation of the work of the Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem (8-10 June), which concluded with the adoption of a policy declaration and plan of action. The EU's position was largely reflected in the documents adopted by the Special Session, notably in the policy declaration and the documents on money-laundering, alternative development, precursors and the guiding principles in the field of demand-reduction.

Project design missions to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were carried out in the framework of the EU-Central Asia Drugs Initiative. With regard to Latin America, an EU-Latin America Action Plan Counter-Drugs Assistance was nearly completed. It also contains an element of interregional cooperation with the Caribbean.

(d) International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism

The Union pursued its activities with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the fight against the scourge of terrorism and to completing the arsenal of texts in this field available to the international community. It notably gave its support to the French initiative concerning the elaboration of a UN Convention on the suppression of the financing of terrorism. It also supported the elaboration of a Convention on the suppression of nuclear terrorism.

The EU pursued its assistance programme to the Palestinian Authority in the fight against terrorism.

An ad hoc meeting of Senior officials on terrorism was organised on 23 November in the framework of the Barcelona Process (Euromed).

The Union pursued its political dialogue on terrorism at expert-level with the US, Russia and the Associated countries.

(e) Public International law

The Union welcomed the successful conclusion of the Rome Conference (17 July) on the creation of an International Criminal Court (ICC). It actively participated in the Rome Conference and EU Member States signed the Statute of the ICC. The Union, which has already provided financial support to the ad hoc tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, expressed its readiness to consider making substantial contributions to the work of the Court.

The Union pursued its coordination of Member States' policies in the field of reservations to Treaties.

17. SECURITY ISSUES

Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

On various occasions and at international conferences in the fields of disarmament and non-proliferation (First Committee of the UNGA, Disarmament Conference, UN Commission on Disarmament, Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Ad hoc Group of the States parties to the BTWC) the Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner.

In the field of disarmament, 1998 was marked by the repercussions of the nuclear tests conducted in May by India and Pakistan. The reply by the Council to these events was two-fold: on the one hand, stating the EU's strong condemnation of the tests and its expectation that India and Pakistan will fulfil the common requirements set out by the international community in particular in UNSC resolution 1172, on the other hand seeking to contribute to non-proliferation and confidence-building in the region.

In statements by the Council following the tests as well as in international contacts, the EU strongly condemned the tests, called on India and Pakistan to adhere to the CTBT and the NPT as it stands, and urged them to refrain from further nuclear tests as well as from the development, assembly or deployment of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear war-heads. The EU moreover called on both countries to legislate and exert stringent export controls over nuclear or missile related technology.

The EU's wish to contribute to the promotion of non-proliferation and confidence-building in the South Asian region was embodied in the Common Position defined by the Council on 26 October 1998. The Common Position included actions such as EU support to seminars on enhancement of confidence-building and nuclear and missile technology non-proliferation, technical assistance to India and Pakistan regarding export controls and an active link with European think tanks, in order to promote a better mutual understanding of views on non-proliferation and a political approach to conflict resolution.

For the Union, the NPT remains the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. The Council on 23 April defined a Common Position setting the EU objectives with a view to the successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference. Pursuant to the Common Position, the EU will continue to promote universal accession to the NPT, encourage participation in the Preparatory Committee's sessions and in the Conference itself. On the basis of the Common Position, the EU actively participated in the second Preparatory Committee held in Geneva in April.

During 1998 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted on 24 July 1997 which defined their respective roles, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO.

As regards anti-personnel landmines, the Union continued to follow the objective of their total elimination, established in the Joint Action of 1996 and reaffirmed in 1997 in the framework of the Ottawa Convention and the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The Union considers the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as a landmark in the disarmament process. All the EU Member States were amongst the first States to ratify the Convention. Demarches were carried out by the Troika to a large number of countries during the month of May to encourage their signature and ratification of the Convention. The Union also carried out a series of demarches to certain States parties to the Convention in view of its full and effective implementation.

The Union attaches great importance to the reinforcing of the Convention on Biological and Toxic Weapons (CBTW) by the adoption of a restrictive and effective legal regime of verification. The Union feels that the work of the Special Group charged with negotiating the protocol should be intensified. In the autumn the Union carried out a series of demarches to promote further accession with a view to universality, to promote the fundamental elements of such a verification regime and to invite these third countries to become involved in the intensification of the work of the Special Group. It moreover issued a declaration on 22 December stating its intention to actively promote the work of the ad hoc group, with the objective to have the Protocol adopted in 2000 by an extraordinary Conference of the States parties to the Convention.

During 1998, the Council took several important initiatives relating to transfers and trafficking of conventional arms.

The Joint Action on Small Arms complemented other EU policies which also contribute to combatting the problem such as the EU Code of Conduct for arms exports adopted by the Council in June 1998. The Code of Conduct builds on the Common Criteria agreed at the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Councils in 1991 and 1992 and aims at setting high common standards and greater transparency for all arms exports subject to export licensing by the EU Members States.

The Member States continued to strengthen their collective efforts against illicit trafficking of arms and to assist affected countries through the EU programme for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in conventional arms adopted by the Council on 26 June 1997 and agreed to concentrate efforts initially on Southern Africa. Several conferences have been organised to identify practical ways in which countries in Southern Africa could cooperate to tackle the problem and how the EU might help.

The Council regarded the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an essential, global instrument for promoting transparency in conventional armaments and confidence building between States and considered it important that all States submit regular returns of their imports and exports in the seven categories of the Register. Demarches by the Troika were carried out during the month of June to the countries who failed to make a return to the Register.

18. OSCE

The Member States of the Union continue to be among the principal actors and contributors, both financially and in personnel terms, to the OSCE. In 1998 the Union played an active role in the work of the Organisation and supported efforts to reinforce the OSCE's role in the European security architecture. The Union participated in the OSCE Ministerial Council in Oslo (2-3 December 1998) and in the discussions on the elaboration in 1999 of a Charter on European Security. In this context, the Union proposed a number of possible elements to feature in such a Charter.

In the area of preventive diplomacy, conflict-prevention and crisis-management, the Union lent its support to the OSCE missions. It actively participated in the setting-up of the Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM), which was charged with verifying compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998). The Union also supported OSCE-led activities under the general framework agreement for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, most notably by providing a large contingent of supervisors for the elections in September 1998 and by financing a media centre created for the elections.

The Union also supported the role played by the OSCE in Albania and actively cooperated with the OSCE by jointly chairing the "Friends of Albania" Group. It supported the OSCE Mission in Croatia, which took over police monitoring in Eastern Slavonia from the United Nations. The Union also continued to support the OSCE AMG in Belarus, as well as the efforts of the OSCE on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

The Union made an important contribution to the work in the "human dimension" of the OSCE, notably to the annual Warsaw meeting on review of commitments in this field. The Union also supported the activities of the OSCE Representative for the freedom of the media (Mr Duve), as well as of the High Commissioner on national minorities (Mr Van der Stoep).

19. PROCESS ON STABILITY AND GOOD-NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE (ROYAUMONT PROCESS)

The Coordinator of the Royaumont Process, Dr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, actively started, under the responsibility of the Presidency, his task as organiser and point of contact for the participating countries. His plan of action was approved by the Council on 26 January 1998. In November 1998 the Union adopted a Common Position (98/633/CFSP) formalising and reinforcing its support for the Royaumont process.

Two meetings, bringing together all the participants, were held in Athens in the spring and in Graz in the autumn. The practice of organising conferences, in parallel to these meetings, with representatives from civil society was introduced, to give these representatives the opportunity to make recommendations to governments and organisations participating in the Royaumont Process.

Roughly 80 projects dealing with stability, good neighbourliness and civil society were submitted within the framework of the Process.

III. LEGAL ACTS INVOLVING FINANCING FROM THE CFSP LINES OF THE COMMUNITY'S BUDGET

In 1998, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the 1998 budget in the following main areas:

- A. Western Balkans: peace and democratisation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the FRY (Montenegro and Kosovo), co-operation with the WEU for demining in Croatia;**
- B. the Middle East Peace Process;**
- C. Africa;**
- D. Non-proliferation (seminar of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group).**

A. Western Balkans: peace and democratisation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the FRY (Montenegro and Kosovo), cooperation with the WEU for demining in Croatia;

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- two decisions supplementing Joint Action 95/545/CFSP were adopted on 26 October 1998 ⁽⁷⁾ and 22 December 1998 ⁽⁸⁾ in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative (OHR), Mr Carlos Westendorp, after regional offices were established in Banja Luka, Mostar and Brcko. This Joint Action, which is extended until 31 December 1999, involves a contribution of 10.860.000 Meuro, as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI (A) to the Annex;
- a Joint Action ⁽⁹⁾ was adopted on 30 April 1998 ⁽¹⁰⁾ to ensure continuing support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular to oversee, under the aegis of the OSCE, the national elections scheduled on 12-13 September 1998. This Joint Action allocated 5 Meuro to the elections supervision (see financial statement at Annex VI (B) to the ANNEX);
- a Joint Action was adopted ⁽¹¹⁾ on 2 February 1998 to support the new government formed by Mr. Milorad DODIK in Republika Srpska (RS), in view of the full support expressed by this government for the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreements. This Joint Action allocated 6 Meuro 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 VI (C) to the ANNEX.

2. FRY

- The Council adopted a Joint Action designating a Special Representative to the FRY ⁽¹²⁾ (Mr. Felipe Gonzalez). The sum of 900,000 Euros was allocated to cover the costs of his mission until 31 December 1998. This mandate was extended until 31 January 1999 through a decision adopted on 28 December 1998 ⁽¹³⁾.

⁽⁷⁾ 98/607/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998.

⁽⁸⁾ 98/737/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998.

⁽⁹⁾ 98/302/CFSP, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998, p.3.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 98/302/CFSP, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998.

⁽¹¹⁾ 98/117/CFSP, OJ No. L 35 of 9.2.1998, p. 1.

⁽¹²⁾ 98/375/CFSP, OJ No. L 165 of 10.6.1998.

⁽¹³⁾ 98/741/CFSP, OJ No. L 358 of 31.12.1998.

- On 22 December 1998, the Council adopted a Joint Action on a forensic experts mission in the FRY (Kosovo) ⁽¹⁴⁾. The aim of this mission is to investigate sites of alleged killings of civilians in Kosovo. The Joint Action allocated 950,000 Euros to support this mission. Since at the time of the adoption of the Joint Action there were no funds left in the budget for 1998 and it was too late to ask for a transfer of credits, the amount was charged to the budget for 1999.
- The Council adopted a Joint Action on 30 April 1998 ⁽¹⁵⁾ to aid the Government of Montenegro to follow its programme of economic and political reform. This Joint Action allocated 3 Meuros to the payment of social welfare arrears by the Government of Montenegro (see financial statement at Annex VI (D) to the ANNEX).

3. Croatia: Cooperation with the WEU

In the framework of the implementation of Joint Action 96/588/CFSP ⁽¹⁶⁾ on anti-personnel landmines, a Decision was adopted on 9 November 1998 ⁽¹⁷⁾ concerning a specific action of the EU in the field of assistance for mine clearance. This Decision allocated 435,000 Euros for the training of mine clearance specialists and mine clearance instructors in Croatia.

This Decision was adopted simultaneously with another Decision based on article J.4.2 of the TEU, whereby the EU requested the WEU to implement this specific demining action ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Following changes made by the WEU in the focus of the demining action which were compatible with the scope of Decision 98/627/CFSP, the Commission produced a revised financial statement set out in Annex VI (E) to the ANNEX.

Since the implementation of the Joint Action was reported to 1999, the amount of revised 424,000 Euros was therefore charged to the 1999 budget.

⁽¹⁴⁾ 98/736/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998.

⁽¹⁵⁾ 98/301/CFSP, OJ No. L 138 of 9.5.1998.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ No. L 260 of 12.10.1997.

⁽¹⁷⁾ 98/627/CFSP, OJ No. L 300 of 11.11.1998, p. 1.

⁽¹⁸⁾ 98/628/CFSP, OJ No. L 300 of 11.11.1998, p. 2.

B. Middle East Peace Process

The mandate of the EU Special Envoy (Mr. Miguel-Angel Moratinos) under Joint Action 96/676/CFSP was extended until 31 December 1999 through a decision adopted on 26 October 1998 ⁽¹⁹⁾. The mandate was also modified to include development of joint co-operation on security issues within the EU-Palestinian Authority Permanent Security Committee set up on 9 April 1998. The sum of 2,850,000 Euro was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI (F) to the ANNEX. In order to comply with the budgetary principle of annuality, this sum was split in two amounts: 450,000 Euros allocated for the remainder of the mandate in 1998 were charged to the 1998 budget, and 2,400,000 Euros covering the 1999 mandate were charged to the 1999 budget.

It should be recalled that the EU Advisor appointed through Joint Action 97/289/CFSP ⁽²⁰⁾ to provide counter-terrorism assistance to the Palestinian Authority (Mr. Eriksson) continues to operate with a small staff based in the West Bank. An amount of 1,800,000 Euros was foreseen to support his activities in 1998 by the Joint Action.

C. Africa

1. Great Lakes Region

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Envoy to the region under Joint Action 96/250/CFSP was extended until 31 July 1999 through a decision adopted on 13 July 1998 ⁽²¹⁾. A sum of 813,925 Euros was allocated to cover the costs of the Special Envoy's mission, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI (G) to the ANNEX.

2. DRC

The Council adopted on 29 June 1998 ⁽²²⁾ a Decision extending Joint Action 97/875/CFSP ⁽²³⁾ on the EU contribution of 4 Meuros in support of the democratic transition in the former Zaire to be used to prepare the democratic elections announced by the new government.

Since the original amount of 4 Meuros could not be spent following the events surrounding the change of regime, this Joint Action, which expires on 30 June 1999, does not entail new financing.

⁽¹⁹⁾ 98/608/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998.

⁽²⁰⁾ OJ No. L 120 of 12.5.1997.

⁽²¹⁾ 98/452/CFSP, OJ No. L 198 of 15.7.1998.

⁽²²⁾ 98/410/CFSP, OJ No. L 187 of 1.7.1998.

⁽²³⁾ OJ No. L 357 of 31.12.1997.

3. Nigeria

The Council adopted a Joint Action in support of the democratic process in Nigeria on 22 December 1998 ⁽²⁴⁾. The Joint Action allocated 810,000 Euros for the deployment of 100 EU election observers in the Presidential and legislative elections scheduled in February 1999. This amount was charged to the 1999 budget.

E. Non-proliferation

A Decision on the EU contribution to the promotion of transparency in nuclear-related exports controls was adopted on 3 November 1998 ⁽²⁵⁾. This Decision aims at financing the second Nuclear Suppliers' Group seminar on nuclear-related exports controls, which is scheduled to take place in New York in April 1999. The Joint Action allocated 75,000 Euros to this end, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI (H) to the ANNEX.

IV. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

In 1998, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) without financial implications for the CFSP lines of the Community budget which consist of:

- Common Positions (Article J.2 of the TEU), which either impose sanctions or define the EU position vis-à-vis third countries or international issues;
- decisions based on Art. J.4.2. of the TEU dealing with cooperation with the WEU;
- a Joint Action (Article J.3 of the TEU) on small arms;
- decisions amending Joint Action 94/942/CFSP on the control of exports of dual-use goods.

A. Western Balkans

1. FRY

In response to repression in Kosovo, the EU imposed the following sanctions against the FRY:

- a Common Position adopted on 19 March 1998 ⁽²⁶⁾ confirmed the existing arms embargo and imposed a visa ban, a moratorium on export credits for trade and investment and an embargo on equipment used for internal repression or terrorism ⁽²⁷⁾;

⁽²⁴⁾ 98/735/CFSP, OJ No. L 354 of 30.12.1998.

⁽²⁵⁾ 98/623/CFSP, OJ No. L 297 of 6.11.1998.

⁽²⁶⁾ 98/240/CFSP, OJ No. L 95 of 27.5.1998.

⁽²⁷⁾ see also related Council Regulation (EC) 926/98, OJ No. L 130 of 1.5.1998.

- a Common Position adopted on 7 May 1998 ⁽²⁸⁾ imposed the freezing of funds held abroad by the Governments of FRY and Serbia ⁽²⁹⁾;
- a Common Position adopted on 8 June 1998 ⁽³⁰⁾ prohibited new investment in Serbia ⁽³¹⁾;
- a Common Position adopted on 29 June 1998 ⁽³²⁾ imposed a ban on flights by Yugoslav carriers between the FRY and the European Community ⁽³³⁾;

In response to a repressive law on public information adopted by the Serbian Parliament, the Council adopted a Common Position on 14 December 1998 ⁽³⁴⁾ imposing a visa ban against the persons acting against the independent media in the FRY.

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina

On the basis of a recommendation from the High Representative, the Council decided on 27 February 1998 ⁽³⁵⁾ to lift the restrictive measures imposed by Common Position 97/625/CFSP ⁽³⁶⁾ against certain members of the collective Presidency and of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina responsible for not cooperating towards the implementation of the peace agreement.

3. Co-operation with the WEU

(a) Kosovo:

The Council adopted on 13 November 1998 a decision on the monitoring of the situation in Kosovo ⁽³⁷⁾, in which the Union requested the WEU to provide relevant information made available by the WEU Satellite Centre concerning the state of the implementation of the agreements signed in October 1998 in Belgrade between the FRY and the OSCE and the FRY and NATO, and the situation of refugees and displaced persons.

⁽²⁸⁾ 98/326/CFSP, OJ No. L 143 of 14.5.1998.

⁽²⁹⁾ See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1295/98, OJ No. L 178 of 23.6.1998.

⁽³⁰⁾ 98/374/CFSP, OJ No. L 165 of 10.6.1998.

⁽³¹⁾ See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1607/98, OJ No. L 209 of 25.7.1998.

⁽³²⁾ 98/426/CFSP, OJ No. L 190 of 4.7.1998.

⁽³³⁾ See also related Council Regulation (EC) 1901/98, OJ No. L 248 of 8.9.1998.

⁽³⁴⁾ 98/725/CFSP, OJ No. L 345 of 19.12.1998, p. 1.

⁽³⁵⁾ 98/196/CFSP, OJ No. L 75 of 12.3.98.

⁽³⁶⁾ 97/625/CFSP, OJ No. L 259 of 22.9.1997.

⁽³⁷⁾ 98/646/CFSP, OJ No. L 308 of 18.11.1998.

(b) Albania:

The Council adopted on 22 September 1998 a Decision ⁽³⁸⁾ requesting the WEU to complete urgently its study on the feasibility of possible options for international police operations in Albania in order to assist the Albanian authorities to restore law and order in that country.

B. South-East Europe: Royaumont Process (launched in December 1995 by the Union to accompany the implementation of the Dayton/Paris agreement):

The Council adopted on 9 November 1998 a Common Position ⁽³⁹⁾ aimed at consolidating the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process). Mr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, who was appointed as process co-ordinator on 28 November 1997, continued in his functions fostering dialogue, contacts and cooperation at all levels of civil society in the broad region of South-East Europe.

C. Slovenia

The Council Decision adopted on 10 August 1998 ⁽⁴⁰⁾ lifted the ban on arms exports to the former Yugoslavia ⁽⁴¹⁾ with regard to Slovenia.

D. Africa

1. **Nigeria:** In order to encourage the Government of General Abubakar to pursue transition towards democracy, the Council adopted a Common Position on 30 October 1998 ⁽⁴²⁾ which repealed the visa bans imposed by Common Position 95/515/CFSP ⁽⁴³⁾. While waiting for the results of the elections scheduled in February 1999, the new Common Position did not repeal the arms embargo and restrictive measures relating to military and development cooperation.
2. **Rwanda:** The Council adopted on 30 March 1998 ⁽⁴⁴⁾ a Common Position which aims at encouraging and supporting efforts by the government of Rwanda to promote reconciliation, transition towards democracy and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

⁽³⁸⁾ 98/547/CFSP, OJ No. L 263 of 26.9.1998.

⁽³⁹⁾ 98/633/CFSP, OJ No. L 302 of 12.11.1998.

⁽⁴⁰⁾ 98/498/CFSP, OJ No. L 225 of 12.8.1998.

⁽⁴¹⁾ 96/184/CFSP, OJ No. L 58 of 7.3.1996.

⁽⁴²⁾ 98/614/CFSP, OJ No. L 293 of 31.10.1998, p. 77.

⁽⁴³⁾ 95/515/CFSP, OJ No. L 298 of 1.12.1995 supplemented by Common Position 95/544/CFSP, OJ No. L 309 of 21.12.1995, p.1.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ 98/252/CFSP, OJ No. L 108 of 7.4.1998.

3. **Sierra Leone:** The Common Position adopted on 27 April 1998 ⁽⁴⁵⁾ allowed, together with the related Council Regulation ⁽⁴⁶⁾, the transposition by the European Union of the sanctions decided by the UNSC on an embargo on oil products against Sierra Leone. A further Common Position was adopted on 29 June 1998 ⁽⁴⁷⁾ on an arms embargo against the RUF rebels.
4. **Angola:** The Common Position adopted on 3 July 1998 ⁽⁴⁸⁾ allowed, together with the related Regulation ⁽⁴⁹⁾, the transposition by the European 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.
5. **Human rights and democracy:** On 25 May 1998, the Council adopted a Common Position on human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa ⁽⁵⁰⁾, which aims at contributing to the coherence of the Union's external activities in Africa. This Common Position was reviewed by the Council in November 1998.

E. Asia

1. **Burma:** The Council Decision adopted on 26 January 1998 ⁽⁵¹⁾ on Burma/Myanmar noted the change of name from SLORC to SPDC in November 1997. The sanctions imposed by Common Position 96/635/CFSP, which was extended twice ⁽⁵²⁾, are valid until 29 October 1999. The scope of the visa bans was enlarged to include transit visas for SPDC members and military/security forces as well as for Burmese authorities responsible for the tourism industry.
2. **Afghanistan:** The Council adopted a Common Position on Afghanistan on 26 January 1998 ⁽⁵³⁾ to step up the EU's efforts in response to the political, human rights and humanitarian crisis there. It defined the Union's objectives for 1998, 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, and contributing to an effective and principled distribution of humanitarian aid.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ 98/300/CFSP, OJ No. L 136 of 8.5.1998.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Reg (EC) No. 941/98, OJ No. L 136 of 8.5.1998.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ 98/409/CFSP, OJ No. L 187 of 1.7.1998.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ 98/425/CFSP, OJ No. L 190 of 4.7.1998.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ Reg. (EC) No. 1705/98, OJ No. L 215 of 1.8.1998.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ 98/350/CFSP, OJ No. L 158 of 2.6.1998.

⁽⁵¹⁾ 98/107/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998.

⁽⁵²⁾ Common Position 98/303/CFSP of 27.4. 1998, OJ No. L138 of 9.5.1998 and Common Position 98/612/CFSP of 26.10.1998, OJ No. L 291 of 30.10.1998.

⁽⁵³⁾ 98/108/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998.

3. **Non-proliferation:** Following the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan, the Council adopted on 26 October 1998 a Common Position on the EU's contribution to the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear and ballistic missiles and confidence-building in the South Asian region ⁽⁵⁴⁾, in particular between India and Pakistan.

F. Commonwealth of Independent States

Belarus: Following measures taken by Belarus against the embassies of several Member States, the Council adopted on 9 July 1998 a Common Position ⁽⁵⁵⁾ imposing a visa ban on the Belarussian authorities.

G. Multilateral questions

1. **Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC):** The Common Position approved on 4 March 1998 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ emphasised the Union's determination to take the 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 legally binding instrument including verification, confidence-building, transparency and compliance monitoring. It established 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 brought together the BTWC experts from governments and representatives of the European pharmaceutical industry.
2. **Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT):** The Council adopted on 23 April 1998 a new Common Position ⁽⁵⁷⁾ which aims at strengthening the international regime of nuclear non-proliferation by promoting the successful outcome of the NPT 2000 Review Conference.
3. **Fight against the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons:** The Council adopted on 17 December 1998 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ a Joint Action on the EU's contribution to this fight, namely by enhancing efforts to build consensus in the UN and the OSCE and by providing financial and technical assistance to specific actions aimed at arms' collection, elimination of stocks and demobilization of fighters.
4. **Control of exports of dual-use goods:** the Council adopted two Decisions on 26 January and 16 March 1998 ⁽⁵⁹⁾ updating the list of dual-use goods set up in Annex I to Joint Action 94/942/CFSP.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ 98/606/CFSP, OJ No. L 290 of 29.10.1998.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ 98/448/CFSP, OJ No. L 195 of 11.7.1998.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ 98/197/CFSP, OJ No. L 75 of 12.3.1998.

⁽⁵⁷⁾ 98/289/CFSP, OJ No. L 129 of 30.4.1998.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ 99/34/CFSP, OJ No. L 9 of 15.1.1999.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ 98/106/CFSP, OJ No. L 32 of 6.2.1998 and 98/232/CFSP, OJ No. L 92 of 25.3.1998 and Corrigendum OJ No. L 145 of 15.5.1998.

V. OTHER CFSP ACTIVITIES: DECLARATIONS, DEMARCHES, POLITICAL DIALOGUE, REPORTS OF HEADS OF MISSION

A. Declarations (Annex II to the ANNEX)

In 1998, 162 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues. 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 Cyprus, Malta as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EEA) to the Union's declarations has been developed further, with 57 cases of association to EU declarations during the period under review.

B. Demarches (Annex III to the ANNEX)

138 demarches were undertaken in 1998 with third countries in particular supporting the respect for human rights and democracy, humanitarian action, 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.

C. Political dialogue (Annex IV to the ANNEX)

During 1998, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- At Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Japan (12 January 1998), Canada (8 May and 17 December 1998), AELE/EEE (9 June 1998), Russia (27 October 1998), and the United States (18 May and 18 December 1998).
- At Ministerial level: AELE/EEE, the Associated countries, Albania, Canada, China, ASEAN, the United States, FYROM, San José, Rio Group, Andean Pact, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Australia, India, Moldova, SADC, Ukraine, South Korea and New Zealand and, in the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, with Japan, China, Russia, Rio Group, San José, Non-Aligned Movement, Mercosur, Israel, Ukraine and SAARC.
- At the Senior Officials level: the United States, Russia, the Associated countries, Japan, South Korea, China, OAU, Pakistan, Ukraine, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Australia and New Zealand.

- At the expert level: 96 meetings were held in the fields of Human Rights, United Nations, Security, Drugs, Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Disarmament, Terrorism, Africa, Western Balkans, Middle East Peace Process, Latin America, Asia, South-Eastern Europe, Planning and Analysis, Mashrek-Maghreb, Middle East Gulf.

D. Cooperation in third countries and coordination in international organizations:

- (a) EU cooperation in third countries: Reports of Heads of Mission (HoMs) (Annex V to the ANNEX)

The HoMs of the Member States and the Commission representative in third countries meet regularly to prepare joint analyses and reports at the request of the Political Committee or on their own initiative where the situation so requires (as stated in the Decision of 28 February 1986 adopted on the occasion of the signing of the Single European Act by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs).

These reports are an important tool in the strengthening of cooperation between missions in third countries, in particular in the exchange of political information. These reports, which are circulated by Coreu, make an important contribution to the CFSP decision-making process. During 1998, the number of HoMs reports continued to increase.

- (b) EU coordination in international fora

Pursuant to Articles J.2 (3) and J.5 (2) of the TEU, Member States actively coordinate their action in international organisations and at international conferences. The Presidency regularly expresses the position of the Union in statements in international fora, notably the UN and the OSCE.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES

In 1999, CFSP activities of the European Union are likely to continue to focus on the stabilisation of the Western Balkans Region.

Furthermore, CFSP will maintain involvement in the Middle East Peace Process and the African Great Lakes region. Regarding horizontal issues, the Union will continue activities aimed at furthering democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law. The December 1998 Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, endorsed by the European Council, identifies a number of avenues for enhanced EU activities in this area. In the field of disarmament, the initiative taken by the European Union for a world-wide reduction of small arms will be supported by various concrete measures.

Five years after the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, CFSP is being used increasingly as an instrument of the Union to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote international cooperation and to develop and consolidate democracy, rule of law as well as respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The respective activities (Declarations, Demarches, Political Dialogue, Reports of Heads of Missions) and, in particular, legal acts (Common Positions and Joint Actions) have become, in the meantime, well-accepted and frequently used instruments of CFSP. The widening scope of these activities illustrates the Member States' determination to make CFSP more effective and action-oriented. But this, in turn, requires adjustment of the necessary budgetary resources in Category 4 as a whole and, in particular, enhanced coherence with activities conducted under the first and third pillar.

The year 1999, with the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam, will bring important changes for the CFSP:

- The High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy will provide enhanced executive leadership in CFSP. The High Representative shall assist the Council in matters coming within the scope of the CFSP, in particular through contributing to the formulation, preparation and implementation of policy decisions and, when appropriate and acting on behalf of the Council at the request of the Presidency, through conducting political dialogue with third parties ⁽⁶⁰⁾. The Vienna European Council decided that he/she should be a personality with a strong political profile. It will be of the utmost importance to elaborate sound coordination between the High Representative, the Presidency and the Commission in order to achieve maximum efficiency for the CFSP.
- A "Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit" will be established in the Council Secretariat. This Unit will be under the responsibility of the High Representative. The main tasks will be as follows ⁽⁶¹⁾:
 - (a) monitoring and analysing developments in areas relevant to the CFSP;
 - (b) providing assessments of the Union's Foreign and Security Policy interests and identifying areas where the CFSP could focus in future;
 - (c) providing timely assessments and early warning of events or situations which may have significant repercussions for the Union's Foreign and Security Policy, including potential crises;
 - (d) producing, at the request of either the Council or the Presidency or on its own initiative argued policy options papers to be presented under the responsibility of the Presidency as a contribution to policy formulation in the Council, and which may contain analysis, recommendations and strategies for the CFSP.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ Article 26 of the TEU.

⁽⁶¹⁾ Declaration No. 6 annex to the final act of the Amsterdam Treaty.

- The introduction of the new instrument of "Common Strategies" is designed to increase the efficiency and comprehensiveness of CFSP as a contribution to the coherence of the Union's external relations. Common strategies are designed to formulate policies of the Union in areas of common interest to all Member States. They will be overarching, cross-pillar frameworks adopted by the European Council for specific actions by the Community, the Union and the Member States. They can be inter alia implemented by the existing instruments of Title V of the TEU, such as Common Positions and Joint Actions. Decisions relating to the implementation of common strategies as far as Title V is concerned (with the exception of decisions on security and defence matters) will be adopted by qualified majority voting.

The European Council in Vienna decided to develop and formulate first common strategies on Russia, Ukraine, the Mediterranean region (including the Barcelona Process and the Middle East Peace Process) and the Western Balkans. A first common strategy on Russia is currently under preparation for adoption by the European Council in Cologne.

- The Treaty of Amsterdam gives new impetus to the development of a "Common European Policy on Security and Defence", in particular because of the incorporation of the so-called "Petersberg Tasks" into the Treaty. In this field, the European Council in Vienna underlined that the CFSP must be backed by credible, operational capabilities. A reflection on security and defence matters was launched following the Franco-British declaration made on 4 December 1998 in St Malo. The Cologne European Council will examine this issue further.

CFSP has, over the past years, moved away from a mainly "declaratory" approach towards a more "action-oriented" approach. This trend has also implied an enhanced use of EC-based actions in support of CFSP objectives, including many actions of a pluri-annual nature. The innovations generated by the Amsterdam Treaty will further develop this trend.

Regarding the CFSP Chapter of the budget, from the total annual allocation of Euro 30 million almost 80% had been committed at the beginning of 1999. The enhanced use of pluri-annual instruments, which has clearly increased the effectiveness and the visibility of the Union, has resulted in a factual narrowing of the available margin to respond to unforeseen or other urgent needs. At a time when new and important challenges were faced, particularly in the context of the Kosovo crisis, urgent action was therefore required to replenish the CFSP Chapter of the budget by an amount of 8.637 Meuro, according to the procedure set out in Point F of the Interinstitutional Agreement on CFSP Financing.

The situation experienced in 1999 illustrates a structural dilemma: CFSP financing should, on the one hand be properly planned. On the other hand, it is in the very nature of CFSP that it should be able, at any given moment, to respond to sudden demands. The situation experienced in 1999 could certainly be mitigated through savings, wherever possible, as well as through enhanced scrutiny and consistency in the choice of financing sources within the community budget. While these measures will undoubtedly lead to some economies, they will however contrast with evolving needs for CFSP activities with financial implications on Category 4 as a whole. For this reason, the Council is ready to make full use of Point L of the IIA in order to consult and inform the European Parliament at the earliest possible juncture with a view to improving CFSP management.

LISTE DES POSITIONS COMMUNES (ARTICLE J.2) - 1998

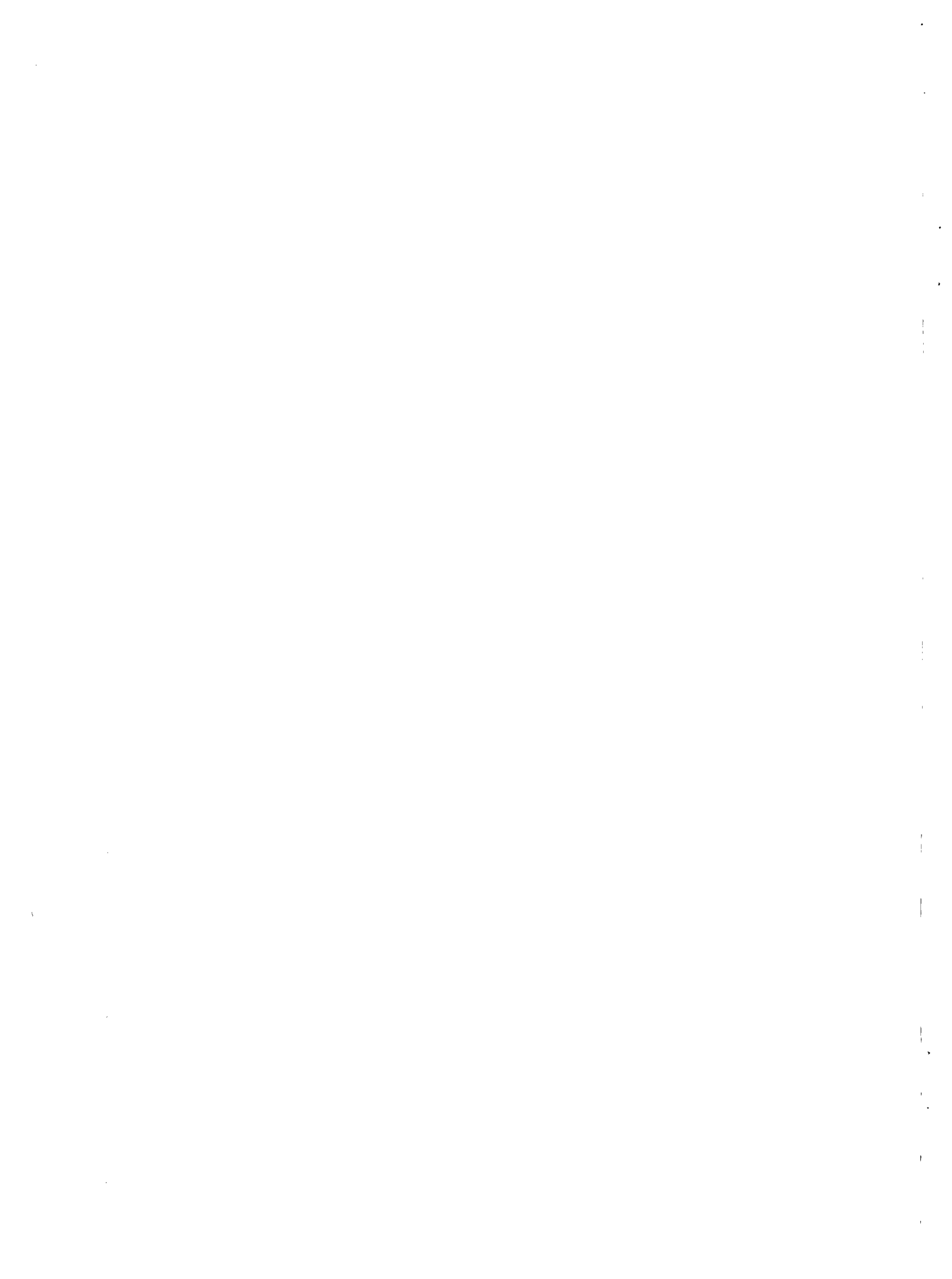
| TITRE | DATE | N° DE DECISION | JOURNAL OFFICIEL |
|--|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant des mesures restrictives à prendre à l'encontre des personnes en République fédérale de Yougoslavie agissant contre les médias indépendants | 14.12.1998 | 98/725/PESC | L 345 (19.12.98) |
| Décision du Conseil portant modification de la position commune 96/184/PESC définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative aux exportations d'armes à destination de l'ex-Yougoslavie | 10.8.1998 | 98/498/PESC | L 225 (12.8.98) |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant l'interdiction des vols effectués par des transporteurs yougoslaves entre la République fédérale de Yougoslavie (RFY) et la Communauté européenne | 29.6.1998 | 98/426/PESC | L 190 (4.7.1998) |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant l'interdiction de nouveaux investissements en Serbie | 8.6.1998 | 98/374/PESC | L 165 (10.6.1998) |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant le gel des avoirs détenus à l'étranger par les gouvernements de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie (FRY) et de la Serbie | 7.5.1998 | 98/326/PESC | L 143 (14.5.1998) |
| 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 l'encontre de la République fédérale de Yougoslavie | 19.3.1998 | 98/240/PESC | L 95 (27.3.1998) |
| 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) |
| NIGERIA | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative au Nigéria | 30.10.1998 | 98/614/PESC | L 293 (31.10.1998) |
| RWANDA | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant le Rwanda | 30.03.1998 | 98/252/PESC | L108 (7.4.1998) |
| ANGOLA | | | |
| Position commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant les mesures restrictives à l'encontre de la "União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola" (UNITA) | 3.7.1998 | 98/425/PESC | L 190 (4.7.1998) |

| TITRE | DATE | N° DE DECISION | JOURNAL OFFICIEL |
|---|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 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 travaux du group Ad Hoc à cette fin | 2.3.1998 | 98/197/PESC | L 75 (12.3.1998) |
| BIRMANIE | | | |
| Décision du Conseil modifiant la position commune 96/635/PESC relative à la Birmanie/au Myanmar | 26.10.1998 | 98/612/PESC | L 291 (30.10.1998) |
| Décision du Conseil concernant la prorogation de la position commune 96/635/PESC relative à la Birmanie/au Myanmar | 27.4.1998 | 98/303/PESC | L 138 (9.5.1998) |
| 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) |
| 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 | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la promotion de la non-prolifération et de l'instauration d'un climat de confiance en Asie du Sud | 26.10.1998 | 98/606/PESC | L 290 (29.10.1998) |
| SIERRA LEONE | | | |
| Position commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative à la Sierra Leone | 29.6.1998 | 98/409/CFSP | L 187 (1.7.1998) |
| 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 | 27.4.1998 | 98/300/PESC | L 136 (8.5.1998) |
| NON-PROLIFERATION DES ARMES NUCLEAIRES | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative à la préparation de la deuxième session du comité préparatoire de la conférence d'examen de l'an 2000, des parties au traité sur la non-prolifération des armes nucléaires | 23.4.1998 | 8/289/PESC | L 129 (30.4.1998) |
| AFRIQUE | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, sur les droits de l'homme, les principes démocratiques, l'Etat de droit et la bonne gestion des affaires publiques en Afrique | 25.5.1998 | 98/350/PESC | L 158 (2.6.1998) |

| TITRE | DATE | N° DE DECISION | JOURNAL OFFICIEL |
|--|------------|----------------|--------------------|
| BELARUS | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne concernant le Bélarus | 9.7.1998 | 98/448/PESC | L 195 (11.7.1998) |
| EUROPE SUD-EST | | | |
| Position commune définie par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.2 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative au processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est | 26.10.1998 | 98/633/PESC | L 302 (12.11.1998) |

| TITRE | DATE | N° DE DECISION | JOURNAL OFFICIEL |
|--|------------|----------------|--|
| PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT | | | |
| Décision du Conseil modifiant 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 | 26.10.1998 | 98/608/PESC | L 290 (29.10.1998) |
| NON-PROLIFERATION | | | |
| Action commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion déstabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre | 17.12.1998 | 99/34/PESC | L 9 (15.1.1999) |
| Décision du Conseil sur la mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 97/288/PESC relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la promotion de la transparence dans les contrôles des exportations liées au domaine nucléaire en vue du financement du deuxième séminaire du NSG sur les contrôles des exportations liées au domaine nucléaire | 03.11.1998 | 98/623/PESC | L 297 (06.11.1998) |
| MINES ANTIPERSONNEL | | | |
| Décision du Conseil adoptée sur la base de l'article J.3 sur l'Union européenne, relative à une action spécifique de l'Union dans le domaine de l'assistance au déminage | 09.11.1998 | 98/627/PESC | L 300 (11.11.1998) |
| Décision du Conseil adoptée sur la base de l'article J.4, paragraphe 2, du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant la mise en oeuvre d'une décision du Conseil relative à une action spécifique de l'Union dans le domaine de l'assistance au déminage | 09.11.1998 | 98/628/PESC | L 300 (11.11.1998) |
| 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 et Rectificatif | 16.3.1998 | 98/232/PESC | L 92. (25.3.1998) L 145 (15.5.1998) |
| 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 | 26.1.1998 | 98/106/PESC | L 32 (6.2.1998) |
| NIGERIA | | | |
| Action commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, à l'appui du processus démocratique au Nigeria | 22.12.1998 | 98/735/PESC | L 354 (30.12.98) |
| REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO | | | |
| Décision du Conseil prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 97/875/PESC concernant le soutien au processus de transition démocratique dans la République démocratique du Congo | 29.6.1998 | 98/410/PESC | L 187 (1.7.1998) |

| TITRE | DATE | N° DE DECISION | JOURNAL OFFICIEL |
|--|------------|----------------|--|
| PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT | | | |
| Décision du Conseil modifiant 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 | 26.10.1998 | 98/608/PESC | L 290 (29.10.1998) |
| NON-PROLIFERATION | | | |
| Action commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion déstabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre | 17.12.1998 | 99/34/PESC | L 9 (15.1.1999) |
| Décision du Conseil sur la mise en oeuvre de l'action commune 97/288/PESC relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la promotion de la transparence dans les contrôles des exportations liées au domaine nucléaire en vue du financement du deuxième séminaire du NSG sur les contrôles des exportations liées au domaine nucléaire | 03.11.1998 | 98/623/PESC | L 297 (06.11.1998) |
| MINES ANTIPERSONNEL | | | |
| Décision du Conseil adoptée sur la base de l'article J.3 sur l'Union européenne, relative à une action spécifique de l'Union dans le domaine de l'assistance au déminage | 09.11.1998 | 98/627/PESC | L 300 (11.11.1998) |
| Décision du Conseil adoptée sur la base de l'article J.4, paragraphe 2, du traité sur l'Union européenne, concernant la mise en oeuvre d'une décision du Conseil relative à une action spécifique de l'Union dans le domaine de l'assistance au déminage | 09.11.1998 | 98/628/PESC | L 300 (11.11.1998) |
| 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 et Rectificatif | 16.3.1998 | 98/232/PESC | L 92. (25.3.1998) L 145 (15.5.1998) |
| 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 | 26.1.1998 | 98/106/PESC | L 32 (6.2.1998) |
| NIGERIA | | | |
| Action commune adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, à l'appui du processus démocratique au Nigeria | 22.12.1998 | 98/735/PESC | L 354 (30.12.98) |
| REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO | | | |
| Décision du Conseil prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 97/875/PESC concernant le soutien au processus de transition démocratique dans la République démocratique du Congo | 29.6.1998 | 98/410/PESC | L 187 (1.7.1998) |



DECLARATIONS PESC 1998

| No DECLARATION | ETAT CONCERNE | OBJET | DATE |
|----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 006 UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | AFGHANISTAN | Position commune pour favoriser une paix durable | 30.01.98 |
| 030 | P/UE | AFGHANISTAN | Situation intérieure préoccupante |
| 081* | P/UE | AFGHANISTAN | Regroupement des ONG à Kaboul |
| 103 | P/UE | AFGHANISTAN/IRAN | Diplomates iraniens tués à Mazar-i-Sharif |
| 111* UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | AFGHANISTAN | massacres de civils innocents, exécutions en masse de prisonniers de guerre | 23/09/98 |
| 060 EU/ASS/AELE/EEE | AFRIQUE | Alignement sur position commune 98/350/PESC droits de l'homme, principes démocratiques et bonne gestion des affaires publiques | 11.06.98 |
| 134* | P/UE | AFRIQUE DU SUD | Rapport de la commission Vérité et Réconciliation |
| 015 | P/UE | ALBANIE | Incidents à Shkodër |
| 135 | P/UE | ALBANIE | |
| 072* | P/UE | ALGERIE | Groupe de personnalités éminentes |
| 108 | P/UE | ALGERIE | Rapport établi par le groupe de personnalités éminentes créé par les Nations Unies |
| 071 | P/UE | ANGOLA | Décès accidentel du Représentant du SG des NU |
| 115 | P/UE | ANGOLA | Risque d'un retour à la guerre, blocage par l'UNITA du processus de paix |
| 158* | P/UE | ANGOLA | Processus de paix |
| 009 | P/UE | ARYM | Première réunion dial. pol. UE-Arym |
| 011 | P/UE | AZERBAIDJAN | Abolition peine de mort |
| 017* | P/UE | BELARUS | Détention de deux jeunes gens |
| 064 | P/UE | BELARUS | Résidences des ambassadeurs à Drozdy |
| 074* UE/ASS/AELE-EEE | BELARUS | Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune du 09.07.98 | 13.07.98 |
| 151 | UE/BELARUS | BELARUS | "Drosdy" |
| 041 UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | BIRMANIE | Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune | 14.05.98 |
| 084* | | BIRMANIE | Liberté de mouvement de Madame Daw Aung San Suu Kyi |
| 102* | P/UE | BIRMANIE/MYANMAR | Détention de militants de l'opposition |
| 121* | UE | BIRMANIE/MYANMAR | liberté de circulation de Daw Aung San Suu Kyi et libération immédiate des prisonniers politiques en Birmanie |
| 131* | UE | BIRMANIE/MYANMAR | Situation intérieure, détérioration |
| 133* UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | BIRMANIE/MYANMAR | Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune | 30.10.98 |

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|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| 022 | P/UE | BOSNIE HERZEGOVINE | Décision à propos de Brcko | 15.03.98 |
| 101 | P/UE | BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE | Appel lancé à la population avant les élections | 07.09.98 |
| 104 | P/UE | BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE | Elections | 15.09.98 |
| 107** | UE/AMLAT/CAR | BRESIL | Sommet conjoint de Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement | 22/09/98 |
| 050 | P/UE | BSEC | Sommet du Conseil de coopération économique de la mer Noire | 04.06.98 |
| 155* | P/UE | BTWC | Négociations protocole convention BTWC | 22.12.98 |
| 152 | P/UE | BULGARIE | Peine de mort | 11.12.98 |
| 002 | P/UE | BURUNDI | Massacre de civils à Rukaramu | 07.01.98 |
| 059* | P/UE | BURUNDI | Acte constitutionnel , un pas vers la paix | 11.06.98 |
| 069* | P/UE | BURUNDI | Pourparlers de paix à Arusha | 26.06.98 |
| 141* | P/UE | BURUNDI | Situation intérieure | 20.11.98 |
| 146* | P/UE | BURUNDI | Massacre de Gihungwe | 03.12.98 |
| 020 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | CABT | partagent objectifs de la position commune | 06.03.98 |
| 067* | P/UE | CAMBODGE | Elections et assistance à leur organisation | 25.06.98 |
| 083* | P/UE | CAMBODGE | Elections | 31.07.98 |
| 098 | P/UE | CAMBODGE | Elections nationales | 03.09.98 |
| 139 | P/UE | CAMBOBDGE | Formation nouveau gouvernement | 19.11.98 |
| 161 | P/UE | CHYPRE | Missiles | 30.12.98 |
| 085* | UE/ASS/AELE.EEE | CODE DE CONDUITE EXP. ARMES | Alignement sur les critères et principes du code de conduite de l'UE | 03.08.98 |
| 086* | P/UE | COLOMBIE | Prise de fonction du Président Arango | 07.08.98 |
| 037* | P/UE | COREE (RPDC) | Situation économique/mission technique | 08.05.98 |
| 096* | P/UE | COREE DU NORD | Essai de missile | 03.09.98 |
| 122* | P/UE | (REP. DE) COREE | Pourparlers quadripartites | 20.10.98 |
| 078 | P/UE | COUR PENALE INTERNATIONALE | Se félicite de la conclusion de la Conférence de Rome | 22.07.98 |
| 003* | P/UE | CROATIE | Fin de mandat de l'ATNUSO en Slavonie orientale | 15.01.98 |
| 016* | P/UE | CROATIE | Discours Prés. Tudjman au congrès HDZ | 27.02.98 |
| 110 | P/UE | CROATIE/BOSNIE- HERZEGOVINE | Accord de libre transit à travers le territoire de la Croatie de et vers le port de Ploce et à travers le territoire de Bosnie et Herzégovine à Neum | 23.09.98 |
| 013 | P/UE | CUBA | Libération de prisonniers | 24.02.98 |
| 149 | UE | DROITS DE L'HOMME | 50 ème anniversaire | 10.12.98 |
| 125 | P/UE | ERYTHREE | Conflit territorial - décision commission internationale d'arbitrage | 21.10.98 |
| 026 | P/UE | ESTONIE | Abolition de la peine de mort | 27.03.98 |
| 148 | P/UE | ESTONIE | Loi sur la citoyenneté | 09.12.98 |

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|------|------|--------------------|---|----------|
| 042 | P/UE | ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE | Affrontements militaires | 15.05.98 |
| 097* | P/UE | ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE | Conflit | 03.09.98 |
| 137 | P/UE | ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE | Règlement du conflit | 13.11.98 |
| 154* | P/UE | ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE | Conflit- efforts OUA | 16.12.98 |
| 034 | P/UE | GUATEMALA | Assassinat de Monseigneur Gherardi | 04.05.98 |
| 126* | P/UE | GUATEMALA | Mise en oeuvre accords de paix | 22.10.98 |
| 054 | P/UE | GUINEE- BISSAU | Tentative de coup d' Etat militaire | 08.06.98 |
| 063* | P/UE | GUINEE-BISSAU | Situation troublée | 16.06.98 |
| 073 | P/UE | GUINEE-BISSAU | Respect du droit humanitaire | 08.07.98 |
| 082* | P/UE | GUINEE BISSAU | Mémorandum d'entente entre gouvernement et junte militaire | 29.07.98 |
| 095* | P/UE | GUINEE-BISSAU | Cessez-le-feu | 02.09.98 |
| 123* | P/UE | GUINEE-BISSAU | Reprise des combats | 22.10.98 |
| 138* | P/UE | GUINEE-BISSAU | Accord d' Abuja | 17.11.98 |
| 119* | P/UE | GUINEE EQUATORIALE | Réconciliation et consolidation du processus démocratique | 06.10.98 |
| 040* | P/UE | INDONESIE | Evénements/violence | 13.05.98 |
| 140 | P/UE | INDONESIE | Situation intérieure | 20.11.98 |
| 014 | P/UE | IRAK | Crise | 20.02.98 |
| 019 | P/UE | IRAK | Résolution NU 1154 | 03.03.94 |
| 136 | UE | IRAK | Référendum sur la constitution | 09.11.98 |
| 010* | P/UE | IRAN | Neuvième anniversaire fatwa S. Rushdie | 16.02.98 |
| 114 | P/UE | IRAN | Position du gouvernement de la République islamique d'Iran sur la question de l'écrivain Salman Rushdie | 28.09.98 |
| 153 | P/UE | IRAN | Disparition/assassinats de dissidents | 16.12.98 |
| 092 | P/UE | ISRAEL | Colonies de peuplement sur le plateau du Golan | 26.08.98 |
| 156 | P/UE | ISRAEL | Suspension mémorandum Wye River | 23.12.98 |
| 001* | P/UE | KENYA | Résultat des élections | 06.01.98 |
| 162 | P/UE | KIRGHIZISTAN | Moratoire peine de mort | 31.12.98 |
| 031 | P/UE | LETTONIE | Citoyenneté | 17.04.98 |
| 055 | P/UE | LETTONIE | Approbation par l'Assemblée de la législation sur la citoyenneté | 09.06.98 |
| 068 | P/UE | LETTONIE | Législation relative à la citoyenneté | 25.06.98 |
| 118 | UE | LETTONIE | Elections (législation relative à la citoyenneté) | 05.10.98 |
| 113 | P/UE | LESOTHO | Demande de l'UE que l'ordre public soit rapidement rétabli | 29.09.98 |
| 160 | P/UE | LITUANIE | Abolition peine de mort | 28.12.98 |

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|------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| 094 | P/UE | ATTENTAT DE LOCKERBIE | Tenue d'un procès aux Pays-Bas devant une cour écossaise | 28.08.98 |
| 117 | P/UE | MALAISIE | Arrestation de M. Anwar Ibrahim, ancien vice-premier ministre | 02.10.98 |
| 143* | P/UE | MALAISIE | Procès de M. Anwar Ibrahim | 27.11.98 |
| 036 | P/UE | MOYEN-ORIENT | Pourparlers de Londres | 07.05.98 |
| 130 | UE | MOYEN-ORIENT | Processus de paix (Mémoire de Wye River) | 26.10.98 |
| 147 | P/UE | MOYEN-ORIENT | Appui au mémorandum de Wye | 04.12.98 |
| 048 | P/UE | MOZAMBIQUE | Elections municipales | 29.05.98 |
| 044* | P/UE | NIGER | Violences | |
| 024 | P/UE | NIGERIA | Visite du Pape | 20.03.98 |
| 032 | P/UE | NIGERIA | Prochaines élections | 24.04.98 |
| 035 | P/UE | NIGERIA | Désignation membres Assemblée nationale | 05.05.98 |
| 046* | P/UE | NIGERIA | Droits de l'homme | 27.05.98 |
| 061* | P/UE | NIGERIA | Situation post décès général Abacha | 12.06.98 |
| 080 | P/UE | NIGERIA | Programme de transition | 22.07.98 |
| 106* | P/UE | NIGERIA | Processus de démocratisation | 18.09.98 |
| 132 | P/UE | NIGERIA | Processus de démocratisation | 30.10.98 |
| 142 | P/UE | Affaire OCALAN | Solidarité avec l'Italie | 23.11.98 |
| 047 | | PAKISTAN | Tests nucléaires | |
| 076* | P/UE | R.D. du CONGO | Violation des droits de l'homme (rapport) | 17.07.98 |
| 087* | P/UE | R. D. du CONGO | Détérioration de la situation interne | 11.08.98 |
| 090* | P/UE | R. D. du CONGO | Situation intérieure, violation des droits de l'homme | 19.08.98 |
| 093* | P/UE | R.D. du CONGO | Evolution de la crise interne | 27.08.98 |
| 005 | P/UE | REPUBLICA SRPSKA | Nouveau gouvernement | 19.01.98 |
| 018 | P/UE | RFY | Incidents violents au Kosovo | 03.03.98 |
| 023* | P/UE | RFY | Position commune sur le Kosovo | 24.03.98 |
| 025 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RFY | Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune relative aux mesures restrictives | 24.03.98 |
| 027* | P/UE | RFY | Accord sur l'enseignement au Kosovo | 23.03.98 |
| 028 | UE/ASSOCIES | RFY | Ralliement aux conclusions concernant le Kosovo adoptées par le Conseil le 31 mars | 01.04.98 |
| 038 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RFY | Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune-gel des avoirs | 11.05.98 |
| 058 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RFY | Alignement des Associés sur la position commune 'Interdiction des investissements en Serbie | 16.06.98 |
| 105 | UE/ASSOCIES | RFY | Alignement sur la position commune concernant l'interdiction des vols effectués par des transporteurs yougoslaves | 16.09.98 |

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|------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| 112* | UE/ASS | RFY | Position commune concernant l'interdiction des vols effectués par des transporteurs yougoslaves | 24.09/98 |
| 157* | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RFY | Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune médias | 23.12.98 |
| 056 | UE | RFY/KOSOVO | Combats et attitude de Belgrade | 09.06.98 |
| 057 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RFY/KOSOVO | Alignement des Associés sur le déclaration N° 56 | 12.06.98 |
| 062 | Conseil européen | RFY/KOSOVO | Situation de violence | 15.06.98 |
| 077 | P/UE | RFY/KOSOVO | Intensification des hostilités | 20.07.98 |
| 128 | UE | RFY/KOSOVO | Approche globale- Kosovo | 27.10.98 |
| 045 | P/UE | ROUMANIE | Modification code pénal | 20.05.98 |
| 091 | P/UE | RUSSIE | Situation économique et financière | 19.08.98 |
| 100 | P/UE | RUSSIE | Crise financière | 06.09.98 |
| 145* | P/UE | RUSSIE | Assassinat de Madam Starovoïtova | 26.11.98 |
| 029 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | RWANDA | Souscrivent aux objectifs et priorités de la position commune | 08.04.98 |
| 075 | P/UE | RWANDA | Opération pour les droits de l'homme | 13.07.98 |
| 159 | P/UE | SAHARA OCCIDENTAL | Règlement proposé par SGNU | 29.12.98 |
| 012 | P/UE | SIERRA LEONE | Situation intérieure | 20.02.98 |
| 043 | P/UE/EU | SIERRA LEONE | Atrocités commises par les rebelles | 15.05.98 |
| 099* | P/UE | SIERRA LEONE | Procès aux participants au coup d'Etat | 04.09.98 |
| 124 | P/UE | SIERRA LEONE | Exécutions - atrocités | 22.10.98 |
| 021 | P/UE | SLOVAQUIE | Décision de M. Meciar | 10.03.98 |
| 116 | P/UE | SLOVAQUIE | Elections législatives des 25 et 26 septembre 1998 | 30.09.98 |
| 033* | P/UE | SOUDAN | Crise humanitaire | 01.05.98 |
| 089* | P/UE | SOUDAN | Tragédie humanitaire | 14.08.98 |
| 120* | P/UE | SOUDAN | Prorogation du cessez-le-feu dans la région du Bahr el-Ghazal | 07.10.98 |
| 008 | P/UE | SRI LANKA | Attentat contre le temple de la Dent | 09.02.98 |
| 053* | P/UE | TADJIKISTAN | Loi sur exclusion parti d'opposition | 08.06.98 |
| 150* | P/UE | TCHETCHENIE | Assassinat d'otages | 09.12.98 |
| 052 | ASS/AELE/EEE | Tests nucléaires INDE/PAKISTAN | Alignement sur la déclaration P47 | 15.06.98 |
| 066 | P/UE | TIMOR-ORIENTAL | Visite de la troïka | 24.06.98 |
| 051 | UE/ASS/AELE/EEE | Trafic illicite d'armes | Déclaration d'intention d'application du programme | 11.06.98 |
| 065* | P/UE | TOGO | Scrutin présidentiel | 24.06.98 |
| 070 | P/UE | TOGO | Conduite de l'élection présidentielle | 26.06.98 |
| 163 | P/UE | TURKMENISTAN | Moratoire peine de mort | 31.12.98 |
| 004 | P/UE | TURQUIE | Interdiction du parti Refah | 21.01.98 |
| 039 | P/UE | TURQUIE | Attentat contre M. Birdal | 13.05.98 |

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|------|------|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| 109 | P/UE | TURQUIE | Peine de prison infligée au maire d'Istanbul | 25/09/98 |
| 007* | P/UE | ZAMBIE | Prorogation état d'urgence | 30.01.98 |
| 049* | P/UE | GEORGIE/ABKHAZIE | Violence dans la région de Gali | 02.06.98 |
| 079 | P/UE | LIBERIA/SIERRA LEONE | Accord intervenu à Abuja entre les présidents respectifs | 22.07.98 |
| 127* | P/UE | PEROU / EQUATEUR | Accord du 26 octobre 1998 | 27.10.98 |
| 088* | P/UE | TIMOR ORIENTAL/INDONESIE | Résultats de la rencontre de New York des 4 et 5 août 1998 | 12.08.98 |
| 129 | P/UE | TURQUIE / SYRIE | Signature de l'accord sur des questions de sécurité | 27.10.98 |

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.

** Déclaration publique de l'UE et les pays d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes

LISTE DES DEMARCHES PESC 1998.

| Date de realisation | OBJET DE LA DEMARCHE |
|---------------------|--|
| 08.02.98 | AFGHANISTAN : (faction afghane) situation intérieure |
| 08.07.98 | AFGHANISTAN : avec les Talibans au sujet des ONG |
| 05.08.98 | AFGHANISTAN : Droits de l'homme (Dr. Bassani) |
| 26.08.98 | AFGHANISTAN : (Taliban) situation intérieure et prisonniers iraniens |
| 11.98 | AFRIQUE DU SUD : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 24.04.98 | ALBANIE : sécurité intérieure, respect convention de Vienne |
| 16.02.98 | ARABIE SAOUDITE : conflit en Afghanistan |
| 28.08.98 | ARABIE SAOUDITE : situation en Afghanistan |
| 12.11.98 | AUTORITÉ PALESTINIENNE : assistance à la population |
| 09.04.98 | BAHAMAS : peine capitale, M. Trevor Fisher |
| 14.10.98 | BAHAMAS : Droits de l'homme |
| 09.01.98 | BELARUS : accord mission AMG -OSCE |
| 10.07.98 | BELARUS : résidence des ambassadeurs à Drosdy |
| 27.10.98 | BELARUS : Droits de l'homme |
| 06.11.98 | BENIN : sentence de mort |
| 06.11.98 | BENIN : (démarche confidentielle) relative au Togo |
| 24.08.98 | BIRMANIE/MYANMAR : cas de Mme. Aung San Sun |
| 04.11.98 | BURKINA FASO : relative au Togo |
| 26.02.98 | CAMBODGE : Droits de l'homme |
| 12.98 | CHINE : démarche confidentielle -droits de l'homme |
| 23.12.98 | CHINE : condamnation de dissidents |
| 29.04.98 | COLOMBIE : sécurité pour les militants des droits de l'homme |
| 20.01.98 | CORÉE DU SUD : exécution de 23 personnes |
| 23.10.98 | COTE D'IVOIRE : problèmes au Togo et influence sur la région |
| 02.03.98 | CROATIE : discours Prés. Tudjman au congrès HDZ |
| 14.04.98 | CROATIE : retour des réfugiés(démarche combinée EU/US/OSCE/UNHCR) |
| 11.08.98 | CROATIE : influence sur les élections en BIH |
| 08.09.98 | CROATIE : en relation avec les élections HDZ/BIH |

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| 02.10.98 | CROATIE : relations avec BIH |
| 19.10.98 | CROATIE : média et procédure électorale |
| 13.11.98 | CROATIE : retour des réfugiés |
| 23.02.98 | CUBA : libération de prisonniers |
| 02.11.98 | CUBA : arrestation groupe de dissidents |
| 16 et 17.06.98 | EL SALVADOR : ombudsman pour les droits de l'homme |
| 24.08.98 | ERYTHREE : conflit Erythrée/Ethiopie |
| 26.06.98 | ETHIOPIE : peine de mort |
| 27.08.98 | ETHIOPIE : conflit Ethiopie/Erythrée |
| 27.03.98 | ETATS-UNIS : arriérés dûs aux N.U. |
| 21.04.98 | ETATS-UNIS : cas de M. J. Cannon |
| 14.05.98 | ETATS-UNIS : cas de M. Robert Carter |
| 14.10.98 | ETATS-UNIS : cas de M. Dwayne Allen Wright |
| 02.03.98 | GABON : ratification convention NU sur le trafic de stupéfiants |
| 09.06.98 | GABON : CWC |
| 09.06.98 | GAMBIE : arrestation militants UDP |
| 28.05.98 | GUYNEE : situation post élection |
| 18.02.98 | INDE : conflit en Afghanistan |
| 08.04.98 | INDONESIE : démarche confidentielle : Droits de l'homme |
| 29.04.98 | INDONESIE : (démarche confidentielle) 2e partie -condition de détention et liberté d'expression |
| 21.08.98 | INDONESIE : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 10.98 | INDONESIE : problèmes à East Timor |
| 04.11.98 | INDONESIE : tension à East Timor |
| 03.12.98 | INDONESIE : East Timor |
| 17.08.98 | IRAN : situation en Afghanistan |
| 27.09.98 | IRAN : armes de destruction de masse |
| 04.10.98 | IRAN : sentence de mort Baha'is |
| 20.07.98 | ISRAEL : Intifada compensation bill |
| 01.98 | JAMAIQUE : retrait du ICCPR |
| 22.04.98 | JAPON : convention armes chimiques |
| 12.06.98 | JAPON : CWC |
| 30.11.98 | KAZAKHSTAN : élections présidentielles |

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| 22.03.98 | LAOS : Droits de l'homme |
| 25.06.98 | LAOS : Droits de l'homme |
| 20.02.98 | LETTONIE : code du travail |
| 18.08.98 | MALAISIE : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 09.98 | MALAISIE : cas de Param Kumaraswamy |
| 11.98 | MALAISIE : immigrants acehnese |
| 09.11.98 | NAMIBIE : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 05.03.98 | NIGER : couloirs humanitaires |
| 04.10.98 | OUGANDA : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 11.12.98 | OUGANDA : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 05.06.98 | OUZBEKISTAN : Droits de l'homme |
| 21.08.98 | OUZBEKISTAN : situation en Afghanistan |
| 04.02.98 | PAKISTAN : situation en Afghanistan |
| 29.05.98 | PAKISTAN : CTBT et essais nucléaires |
| 05.08.98 | PAKISTAN : influence sur la situation dans la région (Afghanistan) |
| 17.08.98 | PAKISTAN : situation en Afghanistan - une démarche avec le représentant des Talibans a été menée le 18 août |
| 10.98 | PAKISTAN : pour l'abolition de la peine de mort |
| 09.09.98 | PALESTINE : exécution de deux policiers |
| 20.08.98 | PHILIPPINES : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 26.01.98 | R. D. du Congo : situation intérieure et 4 citoyens de l'UE détenus |
| 09.11.98 | R. D. du Congo : conflit |
| 27.05.98 | RFY : conditionnalité |
| 22.06.98 | RFY/KOSOVO : renforcement mission ECMM |
| 09.10.98 | RFY : forensic experts pour le Kosovo |
| 09.11.98 | RFY : intervention de l'ICTY au Kosovo |
| 24.02.98 | RUSSIE : Droits de l'homme/NIKITIN |
| 10.07.98 | RUSSIE : position commune vis-à-vis de Belarus |
| 07.08.98 | RUSSIE : relations Lettonie-Russie |
| 07.08.98 | RUSSIE : relations Russie-Lettonie |
| 21.08.98 | RUSSIE : situation en Afghanistan |
| 27.11.98 | RUSSIE : munitions en Transnistrie |
| 11.12.98 | RUSSIE : réunion PIC Madrid |

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| 18.12.98 | RUSSIE : peine de mort |
| 23.04.98 | RWANDA : exécutions publiques |
| 07.08.98 | RWANDA : Droits de l'homme |
| 04.11.98 | RWANDA : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 17.12.98 | RWANDA : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 19.03.98 | SENEGAL : Droits de l'homme |
| 08.98 | SERBIE : offensive au Kosovo |
| 21.08.98 | SINGAPOUR : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 27.12.98 | SOUDAN :peine de mort (démarche confidentielle) |
| 27.08.98 | ST. KITTS AND NEVIS : peine capitale |
| 05.02.98 | TADJIKISTAN : situation en Afghanistan |
| 19.05.98 | TANZANIE: dialogue en vue d'une solution pacifique et démocratique |
| 18.12.98 | TANZANIE : situation politique à Zanzibar |
| 15.12.98 | TCHAD : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 03.11.98 | TCHAD : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 21.08.98 | THAÏLANDE : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 10.06.98 | TOGO : processus électoral |
| 27.01.98 | TUNISIE : cas de MM. Ksila et Mouada |
| 06.98 | TURQUIE : droits de l'homme |
| 06.08.98 | TURQUIE : sentence contre Akin Birdal |
| 29.10.98 | TURQUIE : cas de M. Akin Birdal |
| 08.05.98 | UKRAINE : conjointe UE/EU : situation intérieure |
| 17.12.98 | UKRAINE : peine de mort |
| 24.09.98 | VIETNAM : amnistie, prisonniers politiques |
| 02.11.98 | VIETNAM : sentence de mort |
| 10.12.98 | VIETNAM : convention NU drogue |
| 17.02.98 | ZAMBIE : démarche informelle et confidentielle sur l'état d'urgence |
| 06.11.98 | ZAMBIE : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 15.12.98 | ZIMBABWE : conflit en R. D. du Congo |
| 01.98* | DIVERS : BTWC travaux du Groupe Ad Hoc |
| 04.02.98 | DIVERS : E.A.U/TURKMENISTAN/OUZBEKISTAN/CHINE :position commune UE vis-à-vis de l'Afghanistan |
| | DIVERS : convention armes chimiques |

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| 20.04.98 | DIVERS : RUSSIE/LETONIE : législation sur la citoyenneté |
| 13.05.98 | DIVERS : INDE/PAKISTAN : essais nucléaires en Inde |
| 05.98 | DIVERS : HAITI, TCHAD, KIRGHISTAN : CWC |
| 06.98 | DIVERS : BTWC -appui à la position commune de l'UE |
| 07.98 | DIVERS : convention armes chimiques |
| 07.98 | DIVERS : registre des armes conventionnelles |
| 20.08.98 | DIVERS : LAOS et VIETNAM : relations avec Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 03.09.98 | DIVERS : situation en Birmanie/Myanmar |
| 09.98 | DIVERS : renforcement convention armes bactériologiques |
| 16.10.98 | E.U. - RUSSIE : participation de l'UE aux travaux des groupes 'Humanitaire' sur Kosovo |
| 11.98 | DIVERS : universalité BTWC |
| 11.98 | DIVERS (voisins de l'Irak) : sanctions vis-à-vis de l'Irak |
| 11.98 | DIVERS : BTWC |
| 12.98 | DIVERS : armes biologiques |

* Démarches auxquelles les PECOs ont été associés.

DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS ASSOCIES

REUNIONS TENUES

| PAYS | NIVEAU ET COMPOSITION | UK 1er sem 98 | OS 2e sem 98 |
|------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| PECO : | | | [1] |
| BULGARIE | | [1] | [1] |
| HONGRIE | Chefs d'Etat | | [1] |
| POLOGNE | Ministres | [1] | [1] |
| ROUMANIE | Directeurs politiques | [1] | |
| REPUBLIQUE | Correspondants européens | [15] | |
| SLOVAQUE | Experts | | [1] |
| REPUBLIQUE | | | [10] |
| TCHIQUE | | | |
| SLOVENIE | | | |
| PECO : | | | |
| ESTONIE | Chefs d'Etat | | |
| LETTONIE | Ministres | [1] | [1] |
| LITUANIE | Directeurs politiques | [1] | |
| | Correspondants européens | [1] | |
| | Experts | [15] | [10] |
| CHYPRE | Chefs d'Etat | | |
| | Ministres | | [1] |
| | Directeurs politiques | [1] | |
| | Correspondants européens | [1] | |
| | Experts | [13] | [10] |

DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS TIERS - REUNIONS TENUES

((x) : nombre de réunions au niveau "Experts")

| PAYS | NIVEAU ET COMPOSITION | UK 1er sem 98 | OS 2e sem 98 |
|----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|
| AELE/EEE | Prem. Ministres, Prés. + Cion. Ministres (Conseil EEE) Directeurs Politiques Experts | [1] [6] | [1] [4] |
| AFRIQUE DU SUD | Experts | | [1] |
| ALBANIE | Ministres Hauts Fonctionnaires, Prés. + Cion. | [1] | [1] |
| ARMENIE | Chef d'Etat ou de gouvernement Ministres (Cons. Coop.) Hauts Fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| ARYM | Ministres Hauts Fonctionnaires Experts | [1] | [1] [1] |
| ASEAN | Ministres Hauts Fonctionnaires | | [1] |
| AUSTRALIE | Ministres Hauts Fonctionnaires, Prés. + Cion. Experts | [1] [1] | [1] |
| AZERBAÏDJAN | Chef d'Etat ou de gouvernement Ministres (Cons. Coop.) Hauts Fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| BELARUS | Ministres Hauts Fonctionnaires | | |
| CANADA | Premier Ministr., Prés. + Cion. Ministres, Prés. + Cion. Dir. Pol., Prés. + Cion. Experts | [1] [6] | [1] [1] [5] |

| PAYS | NIVEAU ET COMPOSITION | UK 1er sem 98 | OS 2e sem 98 |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CEDEAO | Hauts Fonctionnaires | | |
| CHILI | Chefs d'Etat, Prés./Troïka + Cion. Ministres (Conseil conjoint) Hauts Fonctionnaires | | |
| CHINE | Ministres, Troïka + Cion HOM Beijing + MFA chinois Présidence + Ambassadeurs chinois Hauts fonctionnaires, troïka + Cion. Experts | [1] [4] | [1] [1] [1] [2] |
| COMMUNAUTE ANDINE | Présidence Conseil, Cion., Conseil Andin Ministres des Affaires Etrangères Niveau approprié | [1] | |
| CONSEIL COOPERATION DU GOLFE | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires | [1] | [1] [1] |
| COREE DU SUD | Chef d'Etat, Présidence + Cion. Ministres, Troïka + Cion. Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | [1] | [1] |
| COREE DU NORD | Experts | | [1] |
| ETATS UNIS | Chefs d'Etat, Présidence + Cion. Ministres Ministres, Prés./Troïka + Cion Dir. Pol., Troïka + Cion. Experts | [1] [1] [2] [18] | [1] [1] [1] [13] |
| GEORGIE | Chef d'Etat ou de gouvernement Ministres (Cons. Coop.) Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | | [1] |
| GROUPE DE RIO | Ministres | [1] | [1] |
| GROUPE DE SAN JOSE | Ministres - 15 Ministres - Troïka | [1] | [1] |

| PAYS | NIVEAU ET COMPOSITION | UK 1er sem 98 | OS 2e sem 98 |
|---------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| INDE | Ministres, Troïka + Cion. Hauts Fonctionnaires, Troïka + Cion Experts | [1] | [1] |
| ISRAËL | Ministres Directeurs Politiques-Prés. + Cion Experts | | [1] |
| JAPON | Premier Ministre - Prés. + Cion/ Ministres - Troïka + Cion. Dir. Pol. - Troïka + Cion. Experts | [1] [4] | [1] [1] [1] |
| JORDANIE | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires | | |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| KIRGHIZSTAN | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| MALTE | Ministres (Cons.ass) Hauts Fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| MAROC | Ministres (Conseil d'Association) Hauts fonctionnaires, Prés. + Cion. | | |
| MERCOSUR | Chefs d'Etat, Prés./Troïka + Cion. Ministres + Cion (Conseil coop.) Hauts fonctionnaires | | [1] |
| MEXIQUE | Chefs d'Etat, Prés. Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires | | |
| MOLDOVA | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires | | [1] |
| NON ALIGNES | Ministres, Troïka + Commission | | [1] |
| NOUVELLE ZELANDE | Ministres Directeurs Politiques, Prés. + Cion. | [1] | [1] |

| PAYS | NIVEAU ET COMPOSITION | UK 1er sem 98 | OS 2e sem 98 |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| OLP | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires, Prés. + Cion. | | |
| OUA | Ministres Directeurs géo., 15 + Cion (Bxl) - Troika + Cion (Addis Abeba) Experts | [1] | [1] |
| OUZBEKISTAN | Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement Ministres (Conseil Coopération) Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| PAKISTAN | Directeurs politiques adjoints Experts | | [1] |
| RUSSIE | Chefs d'Etat, Présidence + Cion Ministres (Conseil Coopération) Ministres, Troïka + Cion. (15) Hauts Fonctionnaires, Troïka + Cion Experts | [1] [1] [9] | [1] [1] [1] [9] |
| SAARC | Ministres | | [1] |
| SADC | Ministres Hauts fonctionnaires | | [1] |
| SRI LANKA | Ministres Troïka + Cion Hauts Fonct.-Prés + Cion | | |
| TUNISIE | Ministres (Conseil d'Association) Hauts fonctionnaires - Prés + Cion | | [1] |
| TURKMENISTAN | Hauts fonctionnaires Experts | | |
| TURQUIE | Chefs d'Etat/gouvern - Prés + Cion Minist - (Conseil association) Minist - Tr + Cion Hauts Fonct. - Tr + Cion Experts | [4] | [4] |
| UKRAINE | Chefs d'Etat/gouvern. Minist - (Conseil coopération) Minist - Tr + Cion Hauts fonct.-tr + Cion Experts | [1] [1] [1] [1] | [1] [1] [1] [1] |

**RAPPORTS DES CHEFS DE MISSION
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
1998**

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|------------------|--|----------|
| AFGHANISTAN | Situation intérieure, action des Talibans | 24.06.98 |
| AFRIQUE/OUA | Sommet UE/Afrique | 2.06.98 |
| AFRIQUE/OUA | Grands lacs | 2.06.98 |
| AFRIQUE/OUA | Conflits en Afrique | 2.06.98 |
| AFRIQUE DU SUD | Conflit en R D Congo | 21.09.98 |
| ALBANIE | Attitude vis-à-vis de Berisha | 15.12.98 |
| ALBANIE | Sécurité intérieure et stabilité économique | 17.06.98 |
| ALBANIE | Nouveau gouvernement et conférence internationale | 08.10.98 |
| ALBANIE | sécurité - dével. économique et politique | 14.08.98 |
| ALGERIE | Emigration | 24.11.98 |
| ALGERIE | Sécurité des citoyens - terrorisme | 05.01.98 |
| ALGERIE | Derniers développements | 06.08.98 |
| ANGOLA | Processus de paix | 01.12.98 |
| ANGOLA | Visas coopérants | 30.04.98 |
| ANGOLA | Conflit en R D Congo | 20.11.98 |
| ANGOLA | Crise en R.D. Congo | 02.09.98 |
| ANGOLA | Développements politiques | 14.10.98 |
| ANGOLA | Conflit interne | 28.08.98 |
| ANGOLA | Processus de paix dans le pays | 21.11.98 |
| ANGOLA | Situation politico- militaire | 24.09.98 |
| ARYM | Elections | 04.11.98 |
| ARYM | Gostivar/ emprisonnement du maire | 17.04.98 |
| ARYM | Evénements de Gostivar, loi sur les émissions radio/tv, élections parlementaires | 24.09.98 |
| AZERBAÏDJAN | Energie dans la région caspienne | 25.02.98 |
| AZERBAÏDJAN | Admission Géorgie au Conseil de l'Europe | 16.12.98 |
| BAHREIN | Application de la peine de mort | 27.10.98 |
| BIRMANIE | Drogue, suivi de la position commune | 7.05.98 |
| BIRMANIE/MYANMAR | Situation intérieure | 17.09.98 |
| BIRMANIE | Droits de l'homme | 12.03.98 |

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|--------------------|--|----------|
| BIRMANIE | Mesures positive | 08.01.98 |
| BOSNIE | Situation politique | 06.01.98 |
| BOSNIE | Nouveau gouvernement | 26.01.98 |
| BOSNIE HERZEGOVINE | Elections | 06.10.98 |
| BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE | Dans la perspective des élections | 16.07.98 |
| BOUTHAN | Immigrants, droits de l'homme | 5.05.98 |
| BRESIL | Conditions de vie en prisons | 03.09.98 |
| BRESIL | Elections | 11.11.98 |
| BURUNDI | Droits de l'homme | 09.10.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Troubles/manifestations | 17.09.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Développement récents de la situation interne | 07.09.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Nouveau gouvernement | 15.12.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Préparation élections | 28.05.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Développements récents de la situation interne | 07.09.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Préparation des élections | 03.04.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Situation intérieure | 09.09.98 |
| CAMBODGE | Situation intérieure | 09.09.98 |
| CAMEROUN | Situation politique | 08.01.98 |
| CHINE | Droits de l'homme | 24.04.98 |
| CHINE | Rapport périodique(juillet-septembre) | 08.10.98 |
| CHINE | Droits de l'homme | 11.12.98 |
| CHINE | Droits de l'homme | 08.07.98 |
| COLOMBIE | Départ direction du bureau HCHR | 16.12.98 |
| COLOMBIE | Visite à Barrancabermeja | 06.08.98 |
| COLOMBIE | Droits de l'homme | 26.02.98 |
| CROATIE | Rencontre avec M. Ivica Racan | 25.09.98 |
| CROATIE | Situation des réfugiés croates | 16.07.98 |
| CROATIE | Conférence reconstruction et développement | 04.11.98 |
| CROATIE | Media | 28.08.98 |
| CROATIE | Mise en oeuvre accord de Dayton | 06.03.98 |
| CROATIE | Retour des réfugiés | 05.03.98 |
| CUBA | Droits de l'homme | 26.08.98 |
| CUBA | Evaluation de la position commune | 11.11.98 |
| CUBA | Réunion avec l'opposition | 03.11.98 |
| CUBA | Prisonniers politiques | 17.12.98 |
| CUBA | Droits de l'homme | 06.04.98 |
| CUBA | Visite du Pape | 27.01.98 |
| EGYPTE | Emigration | 26.11.98 |

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| EL SALVADOR | Nouvel 'Ombudsman' des droits de l'homme | 29.05.98 |
| EL SALVADOR | Droits de l'homme | 31.08.98 |
| EMIRATS ARABES UNIS | Application de la peine de mort | 23.11.98 |
| EQUATEUR | Processus de paix avec le Perou | 22.10.98 |
| ERYTHREE | Conflit Erythrée/Ethiopie | 20.08.98 |
| ESTONIE/ LITUANIE | Droits de minorités | 02.03.98 |
| ETHIOPIE | Conflit à la frontière avec l'Erythrée | 29.07.98 |
| ETHIOPIE | Conflit Ethiopie/Erythrée | 14.08.98 |
| ETHIOPIE | Conflit Erythrée/Ethiopie | 09.09.98 |
| ETHIOPIE | Conflit Ethiopie/Erythrée | 09.09.98 |
| FYROM | Situation des medias | 06.02.98 |
| GABON | Prochaines élections présidentielles | 30.03.98 |
| GEORGIE | Situation économique | 25.11.98 |
| GEORGIE | Situation monétaire/budgétaire | 19.11.98 |
| GEORGIE | Energie dans la région caspienne | 25.02.98 |
| GHANA | Relations avec le Togo | 15.10.98 |
| GUATEMALA | Processus de paix | 25.09.98 |
| GUATEMALA | Assassinat de Monseigneur Gerardi | 15.05.98 |
| GUINEE EQUATORIALE | Processus électoral | 13.11.98 |
| GUINEE EQUATORIALE | Situation politique | 03.09.98 |
| HAÏTI | Crise gouvernementale et électorale | 05.10.98 |
| HAÏTI | Régime présidentiel | 08.12.98 |
| HAÏTI | Situation intérieure | 01.12.98 |
| INDE | Projets du nouveau gouvernement | 23.03.98 |
| INDE/PAKISTAN | Situation politique | 05.10.98 |
| INDE | Situation Jammu/Kashmir | 06.11.98 |
| INDE | Traité de non- prolifération | 20.04.98 |
| INDE | Nouveau gouvernement | 20.03.98 |
| INDONESIE | Situation à Timor oriental | 07.07.98 |
| INDONESIE | Situation politique/perspectives | 18.03.98 |
| INDONESIE | Assistance aux élections | 02.12.98 |
| IRAN | Droits de l'homme | 26.02.98 |
| IRAN | Droits de l'homme | 23.10.98 |
| IRAN | Situation intérieure, le pouvoir réel | 30.04.98 |
| IRAN | Situation économique et implications politiques | 12.08.98 |
| IRAN | Evolution situation intérieure | 02.02.98 |
| IRAN | Développement politique | 10.02.98 |
| ISRAEL | Territoires occupés/ droits de l'homme | 15.04.98 |

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|--------------------|--|-----------|
| ISRAEL | Jerusalem watch (9/97-12/97) | 28.01.98 |
| ISRAEL | Jerusalem watch (sommaire) | 02.02.98 |
| JAPON | Relations avec l'UE | 21.09.98 |
| JORDANIE | Accord de paix avec Israël | 10.11.98 |
| JORDANIE | Situation intérieure | 12.10.98 |
| JORDANIE | Accord de paix avec Israël | 16.11.98 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Elections présidentielles | 23.11.98 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Déplacement de la capitale | 28.05.98 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Ouverture de la session parlementaire | 26.10.98 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Energie dans la région caspienne | 25.02.98 |
| KAZAKSTAN | Transfert de la capitale à Akmola | 12.02.98 |
| KENYA | Droits de l'homme | 29.12.98 |
| KENYA | Droits de l'homme | 30.06.98 |
| KENYA | Elections | 05.01.98 |
| KOWEIT | Situation intérieure et problème de nationalité | 11.02.98 |
| KOWEIT | Application de la peine de mort | 19.10.98 |
| LESOTHO | Situation interne | 30.10.98 |
| LETONIE | Mesures économiques prises par la Russie | 21.07.98 |
| LIBAN | Citoyens libanais détenus dans le Sud et en Israël | 11.02.98 |
| MADAGASCAR | Situation intérieure/pauvreté | 04.03.98 |
| MALAISIE-INDONESIE | Réfugiés Acehese | 03.07.98 |
| MALAISIE | Situation politique | 27.10.98 |
| MALAWI | Support aux élections | 14.12.98 |
| MALI | Elections communales partielles | 07.07.98 |
| MAROC | Emigration | 26.11.98 |
| MAROC | Droits de l'homme | 06.08.98 |
| MAROC | Droits de l'homme | 24.07.98 |
| MEXIQUE | Situation intérieure et en particulier au Chiapas | 10.02.98 |
| MEXIQUE | Chiapas | 15.05.98 |
| MEXIQUE | Chiapas/ expulsion du Père Chanteau | 09.04.98 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | Support financier aux élections | 10.12.98 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | Elections locales | 27.03.98 |
| MOZAMBIQUE | Elections en 1999 | 16.11.98 |
| NAMIBIE | Crise en R.D. Congo | 08.09.98 |
| NAMIBIE | Crise en R.D. Congo | 04..09.98 |
| NAMIBIE | Crise en R D Congo | 08.09.98 |
| NICARAGUA | ONG | 10.12.98 |

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| NIGER | Opportunité d'une démarche | 06.01.98 |
| NIGERIA | Droits de l'homme | 09.03.98 |
| NIGERIA | Assistance aux élections | 24.09.98 |
| NIGERIA | Situation après décès Abacha | 28.08.98 |
| NIGERIA | Stratégie future avec le pouvoir | 2.06.98 |
| OMAN | Application de la peine de mort | 13.10.98 |
| UGANDA | Conflit en R D Congo | 11.09.98 |
| UGANDA | Conflit R.D. Congo | 11.09.98 |
| UGANDA | Droits de l'homme | 23.06.98 |
| OUZBEKISTAN | Droits de l'homme | 29.04.98 |
| PEROU | Zone frontière avec Equateur | 12.11.98 |
| R.D. CONGO | Processus électoral | 19.10.98. |
| R.D. CONGO | Situation politique et militaire | 10.08.98 |
| R.D. du CONGO | Situation politique générale | 25.03.98 |
| RFY | Leadership au Kosovo | 31.03.98 |
| RFY | Rapport Gonzalez/ accord de Dayton | 03.03.98 |
| RFY | Support aux médias indépendants | 01.12.98 |
| RFY | Système d'éducation au Kosovo | 28.09.98 |
| RFY | Développement société civile au Kosovo | 05.01.98 |
| RUSSIE | Energie dans la région caspienne | 25.02.98 |
| RWANDA | Crise en R.D. Congo | 02.09.98 |
| RWANDA | Droits de l'homme | 09.10.98 |
| SAHARA OCCIDENTAL | Situation générale(accord Maroc/Front Polisario) | 30.03.98 |
| SOUDAN | Conflit tribal | 2.06.98 |
| SRI LANKA | Situation politique interne | 30.04.98 |
| SWAZILAND | Situation intérieure | 25.02.98 |
| SYRIE | Détenus libanais | 27.03.98 |
| TIMOR ORIENTAL | Présence militaire | 13.10.98 |
| TOGO | Situation intérieure | 24.11.98 |
| TOGO | Situation post électorale | 17.08.98 |
| TUNISIE | Pochain conseil association UE/Tunisie | 3.06.98 |
| TUNISIE | Droits de l'homme | 27.03.98 |
| TURKMENISTAN | Energie dans la région caspienne | 25.02.98 |
| TURQUIE | Migration | 19.01.98 |
| UKRAINE | Elections parlementaires | 06.04.98 |
| VENEZUELA | Elections présidentielles | 06.10.98 |
| VENEZUELA | Observateurs UE/élections | 28.10.98 |
| VENEZUELA | Observateurs pour les élections | 15.12.98 |

| PAYS | SUJET | DATE |
|----------|--|----------|
| YEMEN | Kidnappings | 2.06.98 |
| YEMEN | Position vis-à-vis du processus de paix en Somalie | 28.09.98 |
| YEMEN | Application de la peine de mort | 19.11.98 |
| ZAMBIE | Situation intérieure, état d'urgence | 24.04.98 |
| ZAMBIE | Crise en R.D. Congo | 09.09.98 |
| ZAMBIE | Crise en R D Congo | 09.09.98 |
| ZAMBIE | Droits de l'homme | 05.03.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Programme d'achat de terre | 30.01.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Conflit R.D. Congo | 14.09.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Situation politique et économique | 27.03.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Réforme agraire | 22.07.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Droits de l'homme | 5.05.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Situation intérieure | 07.10.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Conflit en R D Congo | 14.09.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Réforme agraire | 29.05.98 |
| ZIMBABWE | Réforme agraire | 19.06.98 |

BUDGET OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH REPRESENTATIVE (OHR) 1997-1998**FICHE 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 Brcko, 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.

financial sheet

The following information was drawn up the Commission Services on the basis of the draft Joint action prepared by the Presidency and the draft budget prepared by OSCE.

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Supplementary contribution to the OSCE concerning the support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-010

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 1998 (O.J. L of .../.../1998) concerning the Joint Action on the support for the electoral process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

4.1 General Objectives:

Following the decisions of the Council of 10 June 1996 96/406/CFSP), 24 February 1997 (97/153/CFSP), 24 March 1997 (97/224/CFSP), 20 October 1997, the EU has resolved to support the electoral process in Bosnia, in a further Joint Action (98/.../CFSP). A maximum of 5 million ecu EU supplementary contribution shall be charged to the general budget of the European Communities for 1998.

The EU shall, on a cofinancing basis, referred to as "cofinancing contribution" here after, support up to 40% of the costs, to a maximum of 3.86 million ecu, part of the Supervision Personnel projects, mentioned as G-7 sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the OSCE forecasts dated 6 April 98. The transport costs of EU supervisors from Member States' capitals to Vienna shall be charged to the general budget of European Communities for 1998 up to 1,06 million ecu. A contribution up to 80 000 ecu shall also be charged to the general budget of European Communities for 1998 to support Media Centre project, mentioned as G-16 in the OSCE forecasts, and referred to as "G16-project".

4.2 Period Covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action was adopted on1998. The EU financial contribution will be made with a view to covering the elections that will take place on 12 and 13 September 1998.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE/RECEIPTS

5.1 NOE

5.2 DC

5.3 Receipts: *none*

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The total provisional budget is 489 million ATS, nearly 35 million ecu. The operating budget of OSCE, mostly financed by Member States through bilateral contributions, shall cover the majority of the expenditure. OSCE has launched a call upon participating States, partners for co-operation, Mediterranean partners for co-operation and other States as well as international organisations and institutions with a view to collecting supplementary contributions. In this context, to pursue EU support to OSCE supervision activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the framework of the Dayton Peace Agreement, a new Joint Action has been decided by the Council on

Article 3.1 of that Joint Action mentions that the maximum EU contribution is 5 million ecu.

Article 3.2 states that :

- of this amount 4,92 million ecu will be earmarked for the cofinancing contribution and the transport costs of EU supervisors from Member States' capitals to Vienna,
- the precise size of EU contribution will be calculated on the basis of a definitive list of EU supervisors established by the Presidency of the Council.

Article 3.3 of the Council Decision, a contribution up to ECU 80 000 will be made available to finance 100% of the G-16 project notably under the condition that EU visibility is ensured.

The EU contribution mentioned in Article 3 shall be channelled through the OSCE.

The following tables give information on the nature of the type of costs to be financed as mentioned in the decision of the Council.

cofinancing contribution to OSCE (provisional figures) Forecast MECU

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| EC Contribution (CFSP) | 3,86 | max 40% |
| -OSCE operating budget - 67,1 % of Member States contributions - 12,4% USA - 5,5% Russian Federation - 5,5% Canada - 2,7% Switzerland - 2,4% Norway - 1,1% Poland - 3,3% other States | 3,89* | 40% |
| -Supplementary bilateral Contributions or pledges from Member States: | 0 | |
| - Other bilateral contributions: OSCE Voluntary Fund (except CFSP contribution) - Other organisations Private sector Other | | |
| Contribution in kind | pm | pm |
| TOTAL | 9,65 | 100% |
| TOTAL EU and Member States | 7.74 | 80% |

* 67% of (9,65- 3.86) (see table 7.2)

the transport costs of EU supervisors from Member States' capitals to Vienna,(provisional figures) Forecast MECU

| | | |
|------------------------|------|------|
| EC Contribution (CFSP) | 1,06 | 100% |
|------------------------|------|------|

OSCE G16-Projects (provisional figures) Forecast MECU

| | | |
|------------------------|------|------|
| EC Contribution (CFSP) | 0.08 | 100% |
|------------------------|------|------|

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The method of calculating the maximum EU contribution for the cofinancing contribution is a maximum percentage of 40% based on the OSCE forecasts dated 06.04.1998. This percentage represents the projected share of EU supervisors in the total budget, including the costs of EU supervisors from Member states' capitals to Vienna.

The transport costs of EU supervisors from Member States' capitals to Vienna is based on previous Joint Actions provisions.

As regards the G-16 project to be financed to 100% it corresponds to the OSCE forecasts dated 06.04.1998.

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Indicative figures subject to revision

| Total cost of G7-projects | MECU |
|--|-------------|
| G7-1 Head Office & Advance Supervision Personnel | 0,27 |
| G7-2 International Core Supervisors and Assistant Core Supervisors | 1,68 |
| G7-3 International Trainers and Int. Assistants Int. Trainers | 0,66 |
| G7-4 International Registration and Polling Supervisors - In Country | 7,04 |
| TOTAL | 9,65 |
| <i>of which maximum EU cofinancing contribution</i> | 3,86 |
| Transport of the EU supervisors from the Member States capitals | 1,06 |
| MAXIMUM TOTAL G 16- project | 0,08 |
| MAXIMUM GRAND TOTAL EU contribution | 5,00 |

7.3 Financial precedents

The following commitments have been made from the Community budget for CFSP actions for election support in Bosnia :

Commitment credits in MECU

| Joint action | Budgetary year | Availability of credits | Commitment | Payment |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| 96/406/CFSP | 1996 | 3,00 | 3,00 | 1.81 |
| 97/224/CFSP | 1997 | 5,50 | 5,50 | 4,40 |

This table shows that the OSCE forecasts for 1996 and 1997 activities have been too high as regards expenditure made. Final expenditure had reached only 73% of budget.

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Commitment credits in MECU

| | | Indicative financial plan | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | TOTAL |
| 5,00 | | | | 5,00 |

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 OSCE forecasts, the current database includes 2.5 million registered voters. The existing voter registers will be adjusted before the elections of September. 2350 polling stations will be established in within B-H and 150 in FRY and Croatia. Some supervisors will be supported by the action.

Through the financing of the G-16 project the Commission will negotiate with OSCE appropriate means to ensure the EU visibility, through cost-effective measures.

9.2 Justification for the action

The action will contribute to the political objectives set out in the Council Decision of 1998 (98/.../CFSP).

The maximum EU contribution of 5,00 MECU is based on the OSCE forecasts dated 06.04.1998. The transport costs of EU supervisors from Member States' capitals to Vienna is based on previous Joint Actions provisions.

As far as the value for money is concerned, the additional benefit of the EU contribution needs to be more fully explained before the provisions of Article 2 of the Financial regulation can be shown to be respected. In particular, the contribution to the costs of EU supervisors from Member states' capitals to Vienna is not additional.

9.3 Follow-up and Evaluation of the Action

The Commission will arrange the necessary cofinancing procedure through an appropriate Financing Agreement with OSCE.

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

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| EU Contribution (CFSP) | 6,0 |
| Member States | pledges |
| - 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 | |
| TOTAL: | |
| Other contributions : | pledges to be confirmed |
| - Third countries: | |
| - USA | <i>under negotiation (potentially 4,50)</i> |
| - Japan | 0,32 |
| Total to be confirmed | |
| - OHR | |
| - Other organisations | |
| Total | |
| Contribution in kind | |
| TOTAL | 6,00 (confirmed) |

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 1998 | 4.600.000 6.260.331 | 4.600.000 <i>in progress</i> | 4.600.000 |
| 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

| | Indicative financial plan | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------|------|-----------|
| 1998 | 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.

Financial Sheet

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

1. **TITLE OF THE ACTION**
Contribution in support of the Government of Montenegro.
2. **BUDGET LINE CONCERNED**
B8-015 : Urgent Actions
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 ... April / May 1998 (O.J. L ... of ... /04-5/1998) concerning the Joint Action in support of the Government of Montenegro.
4. **DESCRIPTION OF ACTION**
 - 4.1 **General Objectives:**

The Joint Action envisages a contribution to the Government of Montenegro in support of its programme of political and economic reform, to take the form of a contribution of 3 mECU.
 - 4.2 **Period Covered and Arrangements for Renewal**
The Joint Action applies from [1 March 1998]. No renewal is proposed.
5. **CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE/RECEIPTS**
 - 5.1 DNO
 - 5.2 CD
 - 5.3 Receipts: *none*
6. **TYPE OF EXPENDITURE**
Subsidy to the Government of Montenegro.

Forecast MECU

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| EC Contribution (CFSP) | 3.0 |
| Total | Bilateral Contributions or pledges from Member States |
| - A | |
| - B | |
| - D | |
| - DK | |
| - E | |
| - F | |
| - GB | |
| - GR | |
| - IRL | |
| - I | |
| - L | |
| - NL | |
| - P | |
| - S | |
| - SF | |
| TOTAL: | |
| Other contributions : | US [technical assistance undertaken with a view to providing support to the Government of Montenegro] |
| - Third countries: | |
| Total | |
| - Other organisations | |
| Private sector | |
| Other | |
| Total | |
| Contribution in kind | |
| TOTAL | 3.0 |

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 |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| EU contribution | | ECU |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | Not available | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 TOTAL | | 3 mECU |

7.3 Financial precedents

None

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Commitment credits in MECU

| | | Indicative financial plan | | | |
|------|------|---------------------------|------|--|-------|
| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | | TOTAL |
| 3.0 | | | | | 3.0 |

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Given the difficult situation in Montenegro, and the FRY in general, and the deadline imposed by the Council, it will not be possible to put in place mechanisms to check the ultimate use of funds. The risk of fraud or misdirection of funds, including the possibility of substitution by the federal authorities, can not be excluded.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

As specified in the Council Conclusions of 27 April 1998, the specific objective is support for the process of political and economic reform in Montenegro. There are no quantified objectives. The target population is the Government of Montenegro.

9.2 Justification for the action

The following text was adopted by the Council of Ministers, on 27 April 1998:

"The Council ... agreed that the EU should send a clear and immediate signal of its support for the reform process. It therefore agreed to allocate an initial amount of 3 mECU in financial assistance to the Montenegrin Government to help it meet outstanding social welfare payments, and instructed the appropriate Council bodies to finalise urgently this Joint Action. It asked the Commission to ensure that the funds are disbursed with the minimum of delay."

Given the time constraints imposed by the Council, the ex ante evaluation of the value for money of this action, in accordance with Article 2 of the Financial Regulation, has not been able to be undertaken.

The potential political benefits of this action are considered by the Council to outweigh the risks mentioned in section 8 (above) and to fully justify the amount of 3 mECU to be charged to the general budget of the European Communities.

9.3 Follow Up and Evaluation of the Action

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

The action will be subject to the normal audit checks of the European Court of Auditors, as provided for in Article 120 of the Financial Regulation.

PROJET DE FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

2. **Décision du Conseil concernant une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine de assistance au déminage adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'article J.3 du traité de l'Union européenne**
LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-012 - Désarmement

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité de l'Union Européenne et notamment les articles J3.

Action Commune du 12 Mai 1995, adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'Article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative aux mines antipersonnel (95/170/PESC)

Action Commune du 1 Octobre 1996 adoptée par le Conseil sur la base de l'Article J.3 du traité sur l'Union européenne, relative aux mines antipersonnel (96/588/PESC)

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

L'organisation d'une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine du déminage. Cette action vise à la coordination, à la supervision et à la formation de spécialistes et de formateurs locaux dans le domaine du déminage en Croatie.

L'action sera mise en œuvre par l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (UEO) qui fournira une équipe de neuf experts travaillant en Croatie auprès du Centre Croate d'Action Contre les Mines (CROMAC) afin de l'assister dans les tâches suivantes:

- planification d'opérations;
- contrôle des opérations au niveau national et local;
- formation, notamment pour ce qui concerne l'emploi des matériels de positionnement géographique.

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

La date d'adoption de la décision du 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.

L'application de cette décision couvre une période de 12 mois à partir du début effectif de l'action qui est prévu pour février 1999..

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 %

| | |
|--|--|
| Contribution UE | 424.197 Euros |
| Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres | |
| A | * |
| B | * |
| D | * |
| DK | * |
| E | * |
| F | * |
| GB | * |
| GR | * |
| IRL | * |
| I | * |
| L | * |
| NL | * |
| P | * |
| S | * |
| SF | * |
| | * Des EM de l'Union Européenne fourniront des experts participant à la mission. Les EM concernés continueront d'assumer le coût des salaires de base respectifs. |
| Autres contributions financières | |
| - Etats tiers | - |
| Contribution en nature | |
| - Etats tiers | La possibilité de mise à disposition de participants par des membres associés de l'UEO non membres de l'Union n'est pas exclue. |
| - Autres Organisations | L'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (UEO) chargée de la mise en oeuvre de cette action fournira en appui logistique qui peut être considéré comme une contribution en nature. Elle fournira aussi des équipements opérationnels de déminage y compris les matériels de cartographie et de positionnement automatique |

7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1998

Les montants indiqués au point 7.2 sont calculés sur base des coûts unitaires de l'action en cours.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

| Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple) | Euros |
|---|----------------|
| Voyages | 21.420 |
| Indemnités de mission | 137.700 |
| hire assistant | 10.200 |
| Achat de véhicules, carburant et entretien de 6 véhicules | 138.120 |
| Communications | 33.660 |
| Divers y compris frais de représentation | 35.700 |
| Equipement bureautique, informatique et de communications | 27.197 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 403.997 |
| imprévus | 20.200 |
| TOTAL GENERAL | 424.197 |

7.3 Précédents financiers

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

| Action commune | Année budgétaire | Mise à disposition des | Engagement | Paiement |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|----------|

| | | crédits | | |
|---|------|---------|------------|--|
| Joint Action 95/170/CFSP on anti-personal land-Mines on | 1995 | 1995 | 3.16 Mecus | |
| International Conference on Mine Clearance and UN Voluntary trust fund | | | | |
| Council decision 96/251/CFSP of 25/03/96 completing Joint Action 95/170/CFSP on | 1996 | 1996 | 3.6 Mecus | |
| UN Voluntary trust fund for Bosnia | | | | |
| Council decision 97/818/CFSP of 28/11/97 on the implementation of JA 96/558/CFSP on | 1997 | 1998 | 3.5 Mecus | |
| Demining programmes of SADC and CICR | | | | |
| Council decision 97/817/CFSP of 28/11/97 on the implementation of JA 96/558/CFSP on | 1997 | 1997 | 8 Mecus | |
| Special appeal CICR | | | | |

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 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------|------|------|---------------|
| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | TOTAL |
| | 424.197 Euros | - | - | | 424.197 Euros |

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

9. Des contrôles pourront être effectués par les services de la Commission ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

Voir point 4.1 L'action visera un renforcement général de la capacité du centre croate contre les mines (Cromac), y compris à niveau régional. Le chef de la mission sera placé auprès du quartier général à Zagreb. Un officier de planification, un spécialiste de systèmes d'information géographique et deux superviseurs seront placés au quartier général de Sisak et trois officiers régionaux seront localisés respectivement à Osijek, Knin et Karlovak. Il n'est pas possible de déterminer l'impact ultime en termes de qualité et quantité des efforts de déminage croates (et donc sur les populations des zones affectées par les mines) du renforcement d'efficacité escompté du Cromac.

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 424.197 euros nécessaires 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.

FICHE FINANCIERE**1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Décision du Conseil modifiant 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

B8-011 : « Envoyés spéciaux de l'Union européenne »

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne et notamment les articles J3 et J11.

L'action commune 96/676/PESC du 25.11.96 (J.O. L 315 04.12.96) relative à "la désignation d'un envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient".

Décision du Conseil 97/475/PESC du 22 juillet 1997 (J.O. L. 205/1 du 12.05.97) « prorogeant l'application de l'action commune 96/676/PESC ... relative à la désignation d'un envoyé spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient ».

Décision du Conseil 98/xx/PESC du xx octobre 1998 (J.O. L. xxx du xx.11.98) « modifiant l'action commune 96/676/PESC... relative à la désignation 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, selon les orientations suivantes :

- établir et 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'œuvrer avec eux au renforcement du processus de paix,
- observer les négociations de paix entre les parties et être prêt à offrir les conseils de l'Union européenne et ses bons offices si les parties en font la demande,
- 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,

- 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.
- développer une coopération commune de sécurité entre l'Union Européenne et Autorité Palestinienne à travers le Comité Permanent de Sécurité EU-Palestinien créé le 9 de avril 1998.
- mettre en place deux task forces internes (l'une concernant l'eau, la seconde, les réfugiés) afin de développer des idées créatives et une expertise sur les questions relatives au Statut final dans l'intérêt de l'ensemble des parties.

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.

L'application de l'action commune 96/676/PESC est prorogée jusqu'au 31 décembre 1999.

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 UE | 2. 850. 000 écus (+ détachement de 2 secrétaires par le Conseil et d'une assistante régionale par la Commission) |
| Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres : | |
| - A | |
| - B | - |
| - D | - |
| - DK | - |
| - E | - détachement à partir du 1/8/99 de l'assistant personnel de l'Envoyé spécial |
| - F | - détachement du conseiller d'information de l'Envoyé spécial |
| - GB | - détachement à partir du 1/7/99 du conseiller politique de l'Envoyé spécial |
| - GR | - détachement du conseiller en sécurité de l'Envoyé spécial |
| - IRL | - |
| - I | - |
| - L | - |
| - NL | - |
| - P | - |
| - S | - |
| - SF | - |
| Autres contributions : | |
| - Etats tiers | pm |
| - Autres organisations | pm |
| Contribution en nature | Accueil des workshops des deux tasks forces par le Conseil |

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 du 25.11.96 | 1996 | | 2.137 | 2.029 |
| 97/475/PESC du 22.07.97 | 1997 | | 2.051 | 1.293.497 |
| 98/xx/PESC du xx.10.98 | 1998 | | 2.850 | |

Crédits d'engagement en MECU

| Action commune | Année budgétaire | Mise à disposition des crédits | Engagement | Paiement |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 96/250/PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE dans la région des Grands lacs africains | 1996 | 2.250 | 2.250 | 1.946 |
| 96/676/PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient | 1996 | 2.137 | 2.137 | 1.826 |
| 97/448/PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE dans la région des Grands lacs africains (1ère extension) | 1997 | 1.415 | 1.215 | 0.481 |
| 97/475/PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE en soutien au processus de paix au Moyen-Orient (1ère extension) | 1998 | 2.051 | 2.051 | 0.975 |
| 98/ 452/PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE dans la région des Grands lacs africains (2ème extension) | 1998 | 0.814 | 0.814 | |
| 98/ /PESC Envoyé spécial de l'UE pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient (2ème extension) | 1998-99 | 2.850 | | |

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.

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 (lié à la task Force de Sécurité) | 3.00 |
| 3 Télécommunications | 80.00 |
| 4 Sécurité/Assurance | 40.00 |
| 5 Transports (hors avion) | 25.00 |
| 6 Voyages | 532.00 |
| 7 Salaires personnel local et expatrié | 635.00 |
| 8 Indemnités, frais de mission | 288.00 |
| 9 Comité de Sécurité | 600.00 |
| 10 E.U. Task forces | 109.00 |
| 11 SUB-TOTAL | 2.312.00 |
| Imprévis (3 %) | 98.00 |
| 12 TOTAL 1999 | 2.400.00 |
| 13 Total Complémentaire 1998 (dont 300 pour le Comité de Sécurité) | 450.000 |
| 14 TOTAL GENERAL (12+13) | 2.850.00 |

* sur base d'un examen détaillé ultérieur par la Commission

** prise en charge, sur le budget de la mission, jusqu'au mois de juin 1999 du salaire du conseiller politique de l'Envoyé spécial et jusqu'au mois de juillet 1999 du salaire de l'assistant personnel de l'Envoyé spécial.

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 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 et exercices suivants | TOTAL |
| 2.850 | | | | | 2.850 |

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

Des contrôles pourront être 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 2.850.000 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.



Fiche financière

1. INTITULÉ DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil du prorogeant du 1.8.1998 au 31.7.1999 l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC du 25.3.1996 relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains.

2. LIGNE BUDGÉTAIRE CONCERNÉE

B8-011 "Envoyés spéciaux de l'Union Européenne"

3. BASE LÉGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne et notamment son titre V, ainsi que les articles J3 et J 11. Décision du Conseil (96/250/PESC) du 25.3.1996 (J.O. L87 du 4/4/1996) relative à la désignation d'un Envoyé spécial pour la Région des Grands Lacs Africains. Décision .../PESC du relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION :

4.1. Objectif général de l'action

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.3.1996, cette action vise à aider les pays de la Région des Grands Lacs Africains à résoudre la crise qui sévit dans leur région et d'appuyer les efforts déployés par l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) et l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OUA), ainsi que par les responsables régionaux, pour trouver une solution pacifique qui soit durable et globale, aux problèmes politiques, économiques et humanitaires que connaît la région.

L'Envoyé Spécial de l'Union appuiera les efforts visant à créer les conditions nécessaires au règlement de la crise, y compris la préparation d'une conférence sur la paix, la sécurité et la stabilité dans la région des Grands Lacs Africains, étape importante dans la recherche d'une solution durable et pacifique.

L'Envoyé spécial :

- soutiendra les efforts déployés par l'ONU et l'OUA, qui oeuvrent pour faire cesser les conflits dans la région, et ceux des personnalités africains qui prêtent leur concours à ces deux organisations.
- établira et maintiendra des contacts étroits avec les gouvernements des pays de la région, ainsi qu'avec d'autres gouvernements et organisations internationales intéressés, afin de définir les mesures à prendre pour résoudre les problèmes de la région,
- travaillera en étroite coordination avec les représentants de l'ONU et de l'OUA dans la région, qui sont chargés de convoquer la conférence,
- coopérera avec les responsables régionaux et les autres parties oeuvrant à la réalisation du même objectif,
- le cas échéant, établira des contacts avec d'autres parties pouvant avoir un rôle à jouer dans la réalisation de progrès.

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

La date d'adoption 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 est arrêtée au 31 juillet 1999 conformément à l'article 1 de la décision du Conseil .../PESC qui prolonge l'action commune 96/250/PESC.

5. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

5.1. DNO

5.2. CD

6. TYPE DE LA DÉPENSE/RECETTE

subvention à 100%

Tableau prévisionnel en Mécus

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Contribution CE | 100% |
| Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres | Détachement probable d'un assistant |
| -A | |
| -B | |
| -D | |
| -DK | |
| -E | |
| -F | |
| -UK | |
| -EL | |
| -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 d'estimations effectuées par les services de la Commission en fonction des besoins identifiés par l'envoyé spécial et approuvés par le Conseil.

7.2. Ventilation par éléments de l'action

Poste budgétaire (exemplatif)

Budget indicatif en ECU

Frais de personnel et assurances

| | |
|--|---------|
| Special Envoy | 190.000 |
| Assistant (pm detached by the UK administration) | pm |
| Information Officer | 73.000 |
| Secretary for the Mission | 36.000 |
| Accountant (follow-up of operations from Brussels) | 36.000 |
| Subtotal | 335.000 |
| Mission expenses | |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Special Envoy | 60.000 |
| Assistant | 35.000 |
| Information Officer | 25.000 |
| Secretary | 10.000 |
| Subtotal | 130.000 |
| Travel expenses | |
| Special Envoy | 60.000 |
| Assistant | 40.000 |
| Information Officer | 30.000 |
| Secretary | 15.000 |
| Subtotal | 145.000 |
| Rent of a small jet (estimated) | 630.000 |
| General administrative expenditure (communications, representation, misc.) | 30.000 |
| Reserve (3,5%) | 44.450 |
| Total | 1.314.450 |
| Funds remaining from previous budget 8/97 - 7/98 | 500.525 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>813.925</u> |

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

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

9. ELÉMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITÉ

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 2 de la décision du Conseil prorogeant de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil prévoit la mise à charge du budget communautaire d'un montant de 964.000 Ecus nécessaires à sa réalisation.

9.3. Suivi et évaluation de l'action.

Cette action se réalise sous le contrôle de la Commission en ce qui concerne les aspects financiers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Second Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) seminar on nuclear-related export controls:

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-012 – Disarmament

3. LEGAL BASIS

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

Joint Action 97/288/CFSP (O.J. No L120, 12.05.1997) on the European Union's contribution to the promotion of transparency in nuclear-related export controls.

Council Decision 98/xxx/CFSP of ... 11.98 (O.J. No L. xx of ... 11.1998) on the implementation of Joint Action 97/288/CFSP on the European Union's contribution to the promotion of transparency in nuclear-related export controls with a view to the financing of the second seminar on nuclear-related export controls.

4. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION:

4.1 General Objectives

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 29 avril 1997, cette action commune vise à contribuer au renforcement du système international de non-prolifération nucléaire, y compris à la promotion de la transparence en matière de contrôles aux exportations liées au domaine nucléaire dans le cadre du dialogue et de la coopération entre tous les Etats concernés parties au Traité de Non-prolifération des armes nucléaires (TNP).

Lors de la prorogation pour une durée indéfinie en mai 1995 du Traité de Non-prolifération des armes nucléaires (cf Action commune 94/509/PESC), une série de décisions ont été adoptées par la Conférence des Parties dont une sur le renforcement du processus d'examen du TNP et une relative aux principes et objectifs en matière de non-prolifération et désarmement nucléaires. Dans cette dernière décision figure le principe et objectif n° 17 lequel prévoit que la transparence en matière de contrôles aux exportations liées au domaine nucléaire sera promue dans le cadre du dialogue et de la coopération entre tous les Etats concernés parties au Traité.

En effet, il s'avère que les politiques de contrôles aux exportations liées au domaine nucléaire sont souvent critiquées notamment par certains Etats du Mouvement des Non-alignés. L'Union Européenne considère sérieusement l'examen renforcé du TNP et la mise en oeuvre de la décision sur les principes et objectifs. Elle souhaite contribuer substantiellement à ce dialogue afin d'expliquer la pertinence et la nécessité des contrôles aux exportations liées au domaine nucléaire. Cela contribue à une bonne préparation de la Conférence d'examen du TNP de l'an 2000 dont les travaux préparatoires ont débuté en avril 1997.

Les EM de l'UE sont tous membres du Groupe des Fournisseurs nucléaires. Ce groupe consiste en un arrangement politique dont les 34 pays membres et l'observateur permanent, la Commission Européenne, veulent contribuer à la non-prolifération nucléaire par la mise en oeuvre de deux séries de directives pour les exportations liées au domaine nucléaire. Ces directives sont adoptées par consensus et il est également procédé à un échange d'informations notamment sur les développements en matière de prolifération nucléaire.

Lors de la réunion plénière du Groupe des Fournisseurs nucléaires à Buenos Aires en avril 1996, l'Union Européenne a pris l'initiative sur le dossier du dialogue et de la coopération en matière de transparence et a notamment proposé l'organisation d'un séminaire international les 6 et 7 octobre 1997 à Vienne sur le rôle des contrôles aux exportations en matière de non-prolifération où seront invités tous les Etats concernés parties au TNP. Ce séminaire a été annoncé, en avril 1997, lors de la première session du Comité préparatoire à la Conférence d'examen du TNP de l'an 2000.

The first seminar took place on 6 and 7 October 1997 in Vienna. Given its success (the understanding of the purpose of nuclear export controls and the role of the NSG has increased in the international community) and in order to keep the momentum, it was felt important to organise a second one on the eve of the next session of the NPT Prepcom in 1999 in NY. Participation of India, Pakistan or China, to that second seminar will also be seen as one of the objective of the EU and the NSG.

In accordance with the text of the Council decision xx.11.98, this current decision provides financial assistance from the European Union to contribute to the funding of the second NSG seminar on nuclear-related export controls due to take place in on 8-9 April 1999 in New York.

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Decision is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council on ... 11.1998. It is also the date from which eligible expenditure may be incurred within the framework of this action.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 NOE
- 5.2 DC
- 5.3 Receipts: none

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

- the contribution from the EC Budget will be used to co-finance, with other members of the international community, the second NSG seminar.
(The table shall be checked and fulfilled on the basis of information from member States)

Table in ECU 1998 (1 ECU = \$ 1,172980, October)

| EU Contribution | 75000 ECU |
|---|---|
| <i>Bilateral contribution of the Member States :</i> | |
| - A | - |
| - B | - pm (through NSG trust fund (balance of the previous contribution)) |
| - D | - |
| - DK | - |
| - E | - |
| - F | - |
| - GB | - pm (through NSG trust fund (balance of the previous contribution)) |
| - GR | - |
| - IRL | - |
| - I | - |
| - L | - |
| - NL | - |
| - P | - |
| - S | - |
| - SF | - pm (through NSG trust fund (balance of the previous contribution)) |
| <i>Other contributions :</i> | |
| - UN: | Meeting room and Security Guards |
| - Trust fund NSG, remaining funds from : Australia, Czech Rep., Hungary, Japan (50%), Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, South Africa | The remaining funds of the first seminar total 21 000 ECU (including Member States above) |

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1 An amount of up to 75.000 ECU shall be charged to the general budget of the European Communities for 1998 in order to finance the second NSG seminar on nuclear related export controls, which is scheduled to take place in New York on 8-9 April 1999.

Two hundred participants are foreseen for the seminar. Of those, 62 from less developed countries will be invited and their participation paid for the seminar

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Indicative budget in ECU

| Preliminary budget for the 2 nd International Seminar (New York, 8-9 April 1999) | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Seminar preparation (leaflets, stationary, photocopies, faxes, mailing, travel expenses, hotel and per diem for NSG POC) | 10.300 |
| 2. Meeting room & Operational Expenditure (conference services, PCs, secretarial assistance) | 14.400 |
| 3. Interpretation | 38.400 |
| 4. Seminar Speakers and Chair (Travel expenses, hotel, per diem) | 40.000 |
| 5. Seminar Participants (Travel expenses, hotel, per diem for 62 Less Developed countries and CIS participants) | 79.000 |
| 6. Publication | 9.500 |
| 8. Unforeseen expenditures (no more than 5%) | 4.400 |
| TOTAL | 196.000 |
| Maximum EU contribution 38 % (precise breakdown to be determined by the Commission). | 75.000 |

7.3 Financial precedents

For information, previous actions involving the provision of EC funding the 1997 NSG seminar are listed below.

Credits in MECU

| Joint Action | Budgetary year | Committed | Paid (as at 12.10.98) |
|--|----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Council decision 97/288/CFSP of 29.04.97 | 1997 | 75.000 (1) | 60.000 (2) |
| Council decision 98-xx-CFSP of xx. 10.98 | 1998 | | |

(1) Being decommitted: 15000 ECU.

(2) A recovery of 391252.46 ATS is foreseen.

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Commitment credits in MECU

| Indicative financial statement | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|---|-------|
| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | | TOTAL |
| 75000 | - | - | - | 75000 |

8. ANTI FRAUD MEASURES

The Commission is able to undertake a control and/or 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. Controls over disbursement of EC funds can be undertaken by the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives, target population

- Specific objectives in relation to the general objectives

The specific objective is to contribute to the strengthening of the international nuclear non-proliferation system, including the promotion of transparency in nuclear-related export controls within the framework of dialogue and co-operation among all interested States party to the Treaty of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

9.2 Justification for the action

The action is justified by a political decision from the Council in order to continue supporting further measures to continue developing the efforts of the Nuclear Suppliers Group to promote transparency.

9.3 Follow up and evaluation of the action

The Commission can initiate an evaluation of this action as part of its budgetary competencies.