

ANNUAL REPORT CFSP 1999
(adopted by the Council on 10 April 2000)

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For technical reasons the financial statements and the annexes cannot be published on Internet. However, requests for the complete document (5990/00) can be addressed to the General Secretariat of the Council.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The Inter-Institutional Agreement (IIA) of 6 May 1999 provides that "once a year the Council Presidency will consult the European Parliament on a Council document setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities".

The Council adopted the first such report on 30 March 1998 . It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. The following report covered the whole of the 1998 calendar year (thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998). The present report covers the year 1999 and 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 4 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 1999. It also contains remarks on likely priorities for 2000 as well as some general observations on the future of the CFSP.

Since 1998, the following items relating to CFSP matters are available on the Internet web site of the Council (<http://ue.eu.int>): 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 key development in the Common Foreign and Security Policy in 1999 was the entry into force on 1 May of the Amsterdam Treaty which lays the foundations for a more effective common foreign and security policy.

The European Council, meeting in Cologne, appointed Dr Javier Solana Madariaga as Secretary General of the Council / High Representative for the CFSP. Dr Solana took up his post on 18 October. The Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit, which was also foreseen by the Amsterdam Treaty, was established in the Council Secretariat on the same day under his responsibility.

The European Council in Cologne declared its intention "to give the European Union the necessary means and capabilities to assume its responsibilities regarding a common European policy on security and defence". The European Council at Helsinki adopted two progress reports on the development of the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. The European Council asked the incoming Presidency, together with the Secretary-General/High Representative, to carry work forward on all aspects of the reports as a matter of priority, including conflict prevention and a committee for civilian crisis management.

The Cologne and Helsinki European Councils adopted Common Strategies - the new instrument provided for in the Amsterdam Treaty - on Russia and Ukraine respectively. In its declaration on Chechnya, the Helsinki European Council decided however, that the implementation of the Common Strategy on Russia should be reviewed. It took note of the advanced state of preparation of the Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region and the need to continue work on the Common Strategy on the Balkans.

South Eastern Europe, and more particularly Kosovo, continued to be an area of major concern throughout 1999. The European Council in Helsinki emphasised the Union's commitment to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Kosovo. In July, the Council welcomed the rapid deployment of the fourth pillar of UNMIK, headed by the EU, tasked with reconstruction and economic rehabilitation for which it has assumed responsibility.

The Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe was launched during the year, to help to enhance peace, stability and prosperity in, and co-operation between, countries of the region. The European Council emphasised its determination that the EU should take the lead in the implementation of the Stability Pact. The Council designated Mr Bodo Hombach as the Special Coordinator for the Pact.

The Union continued to assist the democratic forces in the FRY. It also continued to exert pressure on President Milosevic and the Belgrade regime through the imposition of restrictive measures, while at the same time intensifying its dialogue with the democratic forces in Serbia, as well as with the democratically-elected government of Montenegro with a view to increasing general awareness of the benefits of opting for democratic values and principles. The "Energy for Democracy" programme, under which fuel is supplied to certain municipalities governed by the democratic forces, is a concrete example of this approach.

The Union pursued its constructive engagement in South Asia. The military coup in Pakistan made it impossible for the Union to sign the EC-Pakistan Co-operation Agreement. The Taliban's summer offensive destroyed hopes for a peaceful solution of the long lasting conflict in Afghanistan and their intransigent position concerning Usama bin Laden led to the adoption of sanctions against the regime in Kabul in conformity with UNSCR 1267.

The Union expressed its strong support for the process in East Timor leading to the popular consultation in August 1999. The Union condemned in the strongest possible terms the violence which followed that consultation and used the instruments at its disposal to help establish stability. The Union welcomed and lent strong support to the United Nations /

Interfet to establish peace, security and the rule of law in the territory and to provide for a transition to the independence that the people of East Timor had freely chosen. The Union also put in place an arms embargo against Indonesia and suspended bilateral military cooperation.

Africa also remained a key concern in the Union's external policy. The Common Position on Human Rights, Democracy, the Rule of Law and Good Governance continued to serve as a framework for initiatives in that continent. In addition, the Union followed closely both the conflict in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Rino Serri, was nominated as the EU Presidency Special Representative for Ethiopia-Eritrea. The work of preparing for the EU-Africa summit to be held in 2000 continued throughout 1999. This summit will signal the reinforcement of the Euro-African partnership.

The Middle East Peace Process regained momentum following the signing in September of the Sharm-el-Sheikh Memorandum. The Union supported the Process in this new phase through initiatives proposed by the Special Representative, Miguel Moratinos, close contacts with the regional parties and constructive support for the efforts of the US and other key players. The Union offered its input to the Israeli-Palestinian Permanent Status talks and remained fully engaged on the Syrian track to help Syria and Israel move towards the resumption of bilateral negotiations. It made considerable efforts to prepare the ground for the resumption of the Multilateral part of the process after a three year hiatus.

The first summit between the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union was held in Rio de Janeiro in June. The summit contributed to strengthening the links of political, economic and cultural understanding between the two regions in order to develop a strategic partnership. A second Summit will be held in Spain in 2002.

The Union paid particular attention to measures to promote respect for Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law, notably in the wake of the conclusions of the 1998 Vienna European Council and follow-up activities to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1999, the first EU Annual Report on Human Rights was published, and the first EU-NGO discussion forum was held.

In the area of disarmament, the Union pursued its efforts towards the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel landmines worldwide, as well as contributing to solving the problems already caused by these weapons. The entry into force of the Convention on Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines on 1 March 1999 was a significant success for both disarmament and humanitarian policy.

The Union intensified its action in the area of the control and elimination of small arms in line with the Joint Action of 27 December 1998. Within that framework, the Council adopted Decisions to combat the accumulation and distribution of small arms and light weapons in Albania, Cambodia and Mozambique. The Union adopted its First Annual Report under the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

The Union has pursued its efforts in favour of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Common positions were adopted to that end in the context of the Treaty on Non-proliferation (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Union is promoting the start of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The Union has continued its active contribution to the international negotiations to strengthen compliance with the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC) with a view to a legally binding protocol being adopted well in advance of the Fifth Review Conference of the BTWC which is to be held no later than 2001.

II. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP

1. Eastern Europe and Central Asia

a) Russia

The European Council in Cologne in June adopted the EU Common Strategy on Russia with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia. Since the adoption of the Common Strategy, a number of initiatives have been taken in areas such as judicial cooperation, economic dialogue, non-proliferation and disarmament, Justice and Home Affairs and environment. Moreover, the EU and Russia agreed to strengthen the political dialogue.

At the EU-Russia Cooperation Council in May 1999 and the EU-Russia Summits in February and October 1999, key issues such as enlargement, Western Balkans, MEPP, Belarus and European Security/OSCE were discussed. The October Summit in Moscow focused mainly on the war in Chechnya, a conflict which increasingly influenced the relations between the EU and Russia in the second part of 1999.

As a consequence of the developments in Chechnya, the Helsinki European Council decided to review implementation of the Common Strategy, to redirect the TACIS Programme to certain priorities, take a strict line on trade issues where Russia is in breach of the PCA, and to suspend some of the provisions of the PCA. At the same time, the political dialogue between the EU and Russia was pursued, taking account of the importance of the overall strategic partnership with Moscow.

b) Ukraine

The European Council in Helsinki December adopted the EU Common Strategy on Ukraine with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the European Union and Ukraine and taking account of Ukraine's European aspirations and pro-European choice.

The Common Strategy deals with a number of important areas such as the political dialogue between the EU and Ukraine, consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and human rights, support of the economic transition in Ukraine, cooperation to strengthen stability and security in Europe as well as cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs.

In the meetings at political level (Ministerial Troika, Cooperation Council and Summit), the EU and Ukraine discussed foreign policy issues of common interest such as Kosovo, the Stability Pact for South-East Europe, regional cooperation and the Transnistrian conflict.

c) Belarus

In 1999, Belarus failed to make progress in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as in regard to the constitutional principles meeting international standards for a democratic state. To provide Belarus with an incentive to improve the situation, in April the Council identified step-by-step benchmarks for the lifting of the EU restrictions imposed in 1997. According to this approach, positive steps in the fields of human rights, the media, the re-registration of political parties and NGOs, would be reciprocated by a gradual lifting of the EU restrictions.

Despite some progress, such as the signing of the TACIS programme for development of civil society, Belarus backtracked in a number of areas; notably, the OSCE-sponsored dialogue with the opposition was not relaunched and the government bypassed the opposition when elaborating the new election code. In the light of these developments the EU was not in a position to lift the 1997 restrictions.

The EU regularly expressed its concern about the situation. The Troika at senior official level travelled to Minsk in May and November 1999 to evaluate the situation and reinforce the EU's

message. Moreover, the Union actively supported the efforts of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus.

d) Moldova

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level took place in the framework of the second EU-Moldova Cooperation Council on 25 January 2000. The discussion focused on the priorities of the newly-formed Moldovan government as well as on the Transnistria issue. The EU welcomed Moldova's pro-European choice and offered support for the reform process.

The EU repeatedly called on the Moldovan Government, the Transnistrian side and the guarantor states Russia and Ukraine to work out a final settlement for Transnistrian autonomy within the framework of the sovereign Republic of Moldova. To this end the Troika at senior official level travelled to Moldova and had discussions with the Moldovan Authorities and Transnistrian leaders in October 1999. The EU welcomed the Russian commitment to withdraw its troops from Moldova by 2002. The EU was ready to support the withdrawal and the destruction of Russian armaments and ammunition in Moldova, on the basis of the results of an OSCE assessment mission. The EU regretted that such a mission was not acceptable to the Transnistrian side. Finally, the EU offered technical assistance to support projects which could benefit both banks of the Dniestr River.

e) Caucasus and Central Asia

Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan entered into force on 1 July 1999, giving a new qualitative dimension to relations with these countries. The first Cooperation Councils with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on 20 July, with Uzbekistan on 14 September and with the three Caucasus States on 12 October 1999 provided a good basis for closer cooperation with the EU. A summit meeting with the three Heads of State and Government of the Caucasus took place in Luxembourg on 22 June 1999, and a joint declaration was issued.

The Union continued to support the efforts of the OSCE and the UN to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Southern Caucasus and Tajikistan. The Union aimed at creating an environment conducive to the settlement of bilateral conflicts and the development of regional cooperation through its assistance instruments and special initiatives like TRACECA and INOGATE.

The Union underlined its continuing concern about the situation in the field of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in several countries and regularly raised these issues in the framework of the political dialogue, in demarches and declarations.

The Union continued to support the democratisation process in the region, in coordination with the OSCE/ODIHR. Member States provided election observers in cooperation with ODIHR.

2. European Conference

The European Conference was created in order to, inter alia, bring together the Member States of the European Union and those European States aspiring to accede to it, and sharing its values, and to deepen participants cooperation on foreign and security policy. It held its second meeting at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Brussels on 19 July 1999. Conference participants, including Turkey, must share a mutual commitment to peace, security and good neighbourliness.

The Ministerial meeting in Brussels saw two new participants, Switzerland as "member elect" and Malta which had decided to renew its application for membership in the Union after the Luxembourg European Conference (October 1998). Turkey declined to participate.

The Helsinki European Council decided to review the future of the European Conference in the light of the evolving situation and against the background of the decisions on the accession process taken at Helsinki. The future French Presidency announced its intention to convene a meeting of the Conference.

3. Eastern and Central Europe

Political contacts with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe (in conjunction with Cyprus and Malta) continued to be reinforced through:

- Meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the margins of the Cologne and Helsinki European Councils;
- A Meeting at Ministerial level in July under the umbrella of the European Conference, as well as in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Romania and Slovakia (27 April), Bulgaria (16 November) and with the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland (7 December), leading also in some cases to an exchange of views on CFSP issues;
- Meetings at Political Directors level on 11 February in Brussels and in Helsinki on 21 October;
- Troika meetings at expert level, 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 in:

- the increasingly regular alignment of the associated countries to the declarations in the CFSP field (73 of a total of 130);
- the alignment of the associated countries to the EU's Common Positions (9 out of 9), under the format of declarations;
- cooperation in international organisations and fora, i.a. the UN and the OSCE.

The Council 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 encouraged:

- the participation of three Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden) and the Commission (with the Presidency - Germany - as observer alongside France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) in the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council in Bodö, Norway on 4-5 March 1999;
- the participation by the Presidency (Germany), and the Commission as well as other Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden), and as observers, the United Kingdom and France at the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the "Council of Baltic Sea States" in Palanga, Lithuania on 14-15 June 1999;
- the participation, as observer, by the Presidency (Finland) and the Commission at the Ministerial Meeting of the "Black Sea Economic Cooperation" in Thessaloniki, Greece on 27 October 1999. The Commission also participated as observer at the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia on 30 April;
- the participation of certain Member States (Austria and Italy as members of CEI) and the Commission at the Summit of the "Central European Initiative" in Prague on 6 November and at the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic on 24 June;
- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission and Greece at a Foreign Ministers

Meeting within the Balkan Conference on Stability, Security and Cooperation in South Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest on 2 December;

- the development of the Union's Northern Dimension Initiative within which a Foreign Ministers Meeting was held in Helsinki on 11-12 November 1999 at which all Member States and the Commission participated.

4. South Eastern Europe

(a) Turkey

The major development in relations with Turkey was the acceptance by the European Council at Helsinki of Turkey as a candidate for EU membership on the basis of the same criteria as applied to the other candidates. As was the case earlier for the other candidates, and building on the existing European strategy, it was agreed to establish a pre-accession strategy for Turkey to stimulate and support its reforms. This will include enhanced political dialogue to give emphasis on the need to fulfil the political criteria for accession with particular reference to the issues of human rights, Cyprus, outstanding border disputes and other related issues.

Thus the Council will continue the bilateral political dialogue with Turkey at the level of Foreign Ministers and Political Directors. In addition, Turkey will participate in the parallel, multilateral, enhanced, political dialogue on CFSP jointly with the other candidates. This allows Turkey to participate in half-yearly meetings at Political Director and expert level on a variety of issues, to align itself with CFSP instruments (declarations, demarches, common positions, implementation of joint actions), and to cooperate in international fora (especially the UN and the OSCE) and third countries. Turkey has also nominated an associated European Correspondent and a CFSP Contact Point in Brussels.

With regard to the situation of human rights and democracy, the Council expressed concern and urged reforms in all contacts with the Turkish authorities. Regarding the Ocalan case, it welcomed the decision of the Turkish Government not to bring the issue to the Turkish Parliament while the case is pending at the European Court of Human Rights. The Council has repeatedly made clear to Turkey that the non-application of capital punishment forms part of the common values and thus of the *acquis* of the European Union - a matter of particular importance for countries with a European vocation. The Council continues to encourage Turkey to take further steps towards meeting the Copenhagen criteria.

(b) Cyprus

The Council remains fully committed to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions in the UN framework. The successive Representatives appointed by the Presidency continued to cooperate closely with the relevant international players. The European Council in Helsinki welcomed the talks, launched in December, which, together with the Helsinki conclusions, provide fresh impetus for the political process. It also expressed strong support for the UNSG's efforts to bring the process to a successful conclusion.

The Council believes that Cyprus' accession to the EU should benefit all communities and help to bring about civil peace and reconciliation on the island. The European Council in Helsinki underlined that a political settlement would facilitate the accession of Cyprus to the EU. If no settlement has been reached by the completion of accession negotiations, the Council's decision on accession will be made without the above being a precondition. In this the Council will take account of all relevant factors.

Political dialogue with Cyprus continued in conjunction with political dialogue with the Associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see below point II.3. "Eastern and Central Europe").

(c) Malta

Following the reactivation of its application for EU membership, Council agreed to reextend the

multilateral, enhanced, political dialogue on CFSP issues with the CCEEs and Cyprus to Malta. This allows it to participate, jointly, in half-yearly meetings of Political Directors and experts, to align itself with CFSP activities and to cooperate in international fora and third countries. Malta has also nominated an associated European Correspondent and a CFSP Contact Point in Brussels. Political contacts took place with Malta in conjunction with political dialogue with the Associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see point II.3. "Eastern and Central Europe").

5. Western Balkans Region

In March, following the implementation of irresponsible policies by President Milosevic in Kosovo, NATO launched airstrikes against the Belgrade regime. The EU has fully supported NATO action, considering the use of the severest measures, including military action, as a necessary step.

In 1999, the EU's Regional Approach towards the countries of the Western Balkans region ((Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)) was developed into the EU Stabilisation and Association process. This process did not change the conditions for the development of bilateral relations, but upgraded the nature of the contractual relations on offer - replacing the prospect of a Cooperation Agreement with that of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA).

The Council reviewed - on the basis of a Communication by the Commission - the performances by the countries of the region in the light of the conditions set out in the Council conclusions of 29 April 1997 as well as of 31 May 1999. The review concentrated on the following areas: democratic principles, human rights and the rule of law, the respect for and protection of minorities, regional co-operation, 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 Peace Implementation Councils (PIC).

The European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM) continued to be active in all the countries of the Western Balkans. The Council reconfirmed its resolve to reach, at the earliest possible date, a decision concerning the future of ECMM, including the questions of role, mandate, legal base and financing.

The European Council in Helsinki invited the Secretary-General/High Representative, together with the Commission, to present to the Council for further urgent consideration a political and economic analysis of future prospects for the region.

(a) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

FRY/Serbia

On 11 October, the Council met the democratic forces of the FRY and welcomed their commitment to a continued process of discussion on democratisation and reform in the FRY. It strongly supported the launching of the Energy for Democracy initiative, initially providing the cities of Nis and Pirot with heating oil as emergency assistance. The Council adopted a Declaration on "EU-FRY - a new beginning" underlining the EU's preparedness to give substantial assistance to a future democratic FRY.

On 6 December, with the aim of fostering democratic change in the FRY, the Council decided to intensify cooperation with democratic forces in the FRY, when appropriate, trilaterally with the United States, including at Ministerial level and in the form of task forces or other consultative mechanisms. The first such Ministerial meeting in trilateral format was held in Berlin on 17 December 1999.

FRY/Kosovo

The Council repeatedly urged the FRY authorities to end the violence in Kosovo and to seize the chance for a peaceful solution offered by the Rambouillet Accords. The Council expressed its strong and continuing support for maximum pressure on President Milosevic to stop the brutal campaign in Kosovo and accept the international community's five demands. In the face of extreme and criminally irresponsible policies by President Milosevic and repeated violations of UNSC Resolutions, the 8 April extraordinary General Affairs Council stated that the use of

the severest measures including military action, had been both necessary and warranted. On 26 April, the Council agreed that the Common Position imposing a ban on the delivery of petroleum and petroleum products should enter into force before 30 April. Furthermore, the Council agreed to extend the existing EU sanctions regime (travel ban, freeze of funds, prohibition of export finance, investment ban, flight ban).

On 17 May, the Council supported President Ahtisaari's willingness to work on behalf of the Union, in cooperation with the Russian and US efforts, to ensure the implementation of the conditions of the international community to end the conflict in Kosovo. The European Council of Cologne heard a report by President Ahtisaari, mandated by the EU, on the mission he had undertaken to Belgrade together with Mr. Chernomyrdin and took note of the Yugoslav authorities' acceptance of the peace plan setting out and detailing the international community's demands.

On 21 June, the Council warmly welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1244, the withdrawal of all Serb security forces, the end of NATO's air campaign, the deployment of KFOR and the steps under way to establish the interim civil administration for Kosovo.

In July, the Council welcomed the rapid deployment of the fourth pillar of UNMIK, headed by the EU, tasked with reconstruction and economic rehabilitation. The Council adopted a Joint Action concerning the installation of the UNMIK component for which it has assumed responsibility. Since July, the prevailing climate of violence in Kosovo and UNMIK's financial needs were a recurring preoccupation of the Council.

On 15 November, the Council set up the European Agency for Reconstruction tasked with the implementation of programmes for reconstruction and assistance to returning refugees, initially in Kosovo.

FRY/Montenegro

The Council continued to support fully the democratically elected Government of Montenegro and condemned Belgrade's efforts to undermine its authority and destabilise the Republic. The EU provided substantial assistance to Montenegro to help address the problems resulting from the humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo. It stressed the need for a constructive dialogue between the Belgrade regime and Montenegro on the proposals made by the latter on the future of the FRY.

The Council regularly discussed possibilities for offering further assistance and financial support to Montenegro. In September the EU decided to exempt Montenegro from the oil embargo and the flight ban to the FRY. In November the Council asked the Commission to submit a proposal, when conditions are right, with a view to extending the Reconstruction Agency's remit to cover Montenegro. It also welcomed the expert talks on financial issues established between the EU and Montenegro.

(b) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Throughout this fourth year since the Dayton/Paris peace agreements, Bosnia and Herzegovina made some progress, under pressure from the international community, in particular regarding the consolidation of state authorities. Nevertheless, much remains to be done: the Council expressed its concern at the lack of implementation by the Joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the 15 November New York Declaration. It called for its early and comprehensive implementation in all its aspects.

The Council welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch as the successor to High Representative Carlos Westendorp and pledged him its continued support in his task.

On 20 July, an informal political dialogue meeting at ministerial level took place in Brussels. Council stressed the importance of enhancing the work of the common institutions of Bosnia

and Herzegovina, market economy reform and refugee return. It urged both entities to make progress in reducing military expenditure and to engage constructively in the regional arms control processes.

(c) Croatia

On 20 July, an informal political dialogue meeting at ministerial level took place in Brussels.

The EU called on Croatia to meet its international obligations, including full cooperation with ICTY and to continue towards democratisation and the full realisation of human rights, including the issues of the election law, refugee return, media, and economic reform.

(d) Albania

During the political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level between Albania and the EU Troika on 27 April, the Council commended the manner in which Albania has dealt with the massive refugee influx from Kosovo and cooperated with the international community. The Council also welcomed the intention of the Commission to examine urgently the upgrading of contractual relations with Albania and to implement an assistance package for the Albanian government.

The Council welcomed the meeting of the "Friends of Albania" on 22 July in Brussels.

In November, the Council welcomed the fact that the change of government in Albania took place in accordance with constitutional procedures and called on the new government to concentrate on priority areas such as the fight against corruption and illegal activities and the promotion of democratic reforms.

(e) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

During the political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level on 27 April, the Troika commended the manner in which FYROM dealt with the massive refugee influx from Kosovo. The Council also welcomed the intention of the Commission to examine urgently the upgrading of contractual relations with FYROM and the speedy implementation of an assistance package for the FYROM government to deal with the effects of the refugee crisis.

In December, the Council discussed the situation that has arisen after the presidential elections in FYROM, including the re-runs in certain constituencies. It invited all political forces to respect the final results of the elections.

(f) Stability Pact

During a special General Affairs Council on 8 April with the countries neighbouring the FRY, the Council declared that a political solution to the Kosovo crisis must be embedded in a determined effort geared towards stabilising the region and South Eastern Europe (SEE) as a whole.

On 26 April, the Council agreed to start with the preparation of a Stability Pact for SEE, giving all countries in the Balkans region a concrete perspective of stability and integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.

On 17 May, the Council agreed the establishment of a Stability Pact and the adoption of a related Common Position, stipulating that the EU will play the leading role in establishing the Pact. The Council welcomed the intention of the Presidency to convene, in cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Stability Pact Summit in Sarajevo on 30 July to launch the initiative and adopted a Joint Action on EU financing of the Summit. It also requested its competent bodies to prepare a Joint Action confirming the Coordinator of the Stability Pact, Bodo Hombach, as EU Special Representative and providing him with the necessary human and logistical resources to carry out this task.

In September, the Council took note of the work plan of the Special Coordinator and adopted guidelines for EU participation in the activities of the Stability Pact and its bodies. In December the Council took note of a report on EU action in support of the Stability Pact and South Eastern Europe prepared by the Presidency and the Commission.

The Council welcomed the inaugural meetings of the Stability Pact's Working Tables and reconfirmed the EU's willingness to contribute actively to the success of the Stability Pact.

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

The Royaumont Process for Stability and Good Neighbourliness in South Eastern Europe continued its activities. The Cologne Declaration on the Stability Pact foresees a key role for the Royaumont process in the Pact in the framework of Working Table I on Democratisation and Human Rights. This Working Table invited "Royaumont" to formulate an action plan for parliamentary cooperation and exchanges in the context of the Stability Pact. The Action Plan was agreed and integrated into the Stability Pact framework.

On 31 May, the Council decided to appoint Dr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, as EU Special Representative for the Royaumont Process and to cover costs related to his remuneration and that of his team, as well travel and communication expenditures for a period of 12 months.

A number of political initiatives were launched or continued, such as the second Royaumont Parliamentary Meeting (Ohrid, 17-18 April), with European Parliament participation, and the Second Royaumont NGO Conference (Budapest, 26-27 June). The 8th Royaumont follow-up Meeting was held in Slovenia and was combined with a Conference on Local Government (Bled, 1-3 December). All these meetings and conferences resulted in the adoption of guidelines for future cooperation and the formulation of networks.

New projects were financed, either from the EU budget or directly from EU Member States. At the end of 1999, more than 30 projects had secured financing, the total amount reaching 5 MEuros.

The EU has underlined that Royaumont should work closely with the Stability Pact to improve consistency and coherence of effort and streamline the EU's complex structures and activities in South Eastern Europe. The acquis of Royaumont in terms of democratisation and civil society projects represents useful input for the Pact.

7. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: Barcelona Process

The third Euro-Mediterranean Conference took place in Stuttgart on 15-16 April; it confirmed the progress achieved in the Partnership. The Conference gave additional impetus to the Partnership while confirming the goals set in the Barcelona Declaration, i.e. to transform the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchange and cooperation through the strengthening of democracy, rule of law, good governance and sustainable, balanced economic and social development.

The Stuttgart Conference emphasised the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach in order to address common security concerns, strengthen cooperation and adopt measures conducive to stability of the Mediterranean region and thus contribute to the resolution of tensions and crises in the area. A key factor to this end will be the elaboration of a Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability; in that respect the 27 Ministers welcomed the "Guidelines for elaborating a Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability". Senior Officials worked out a comprehensive schedule in order to complete the elaboration of the Charter by the next Ministerial conference, to take place by the end of 2000. Following this schedule, work started in a first ad hoc meeting in two sessions held in November and December 1999. Work continued, focussing on the elaboration of an interim report on the Charter, to be presented to an informal think-tank Ministerial meeting in May 2000 in Lisbon.

Furthermore, political dialogue in the framework of the Barcelona Process was pursued in the field of terrorism; an informal ad hoc meeting on terrorism was held on 23 November which explored possibilities for further cooperation and possible measures for joint action; the establishment of a Euro-Med national focal point network was agreed, as well as the holding of a seminar in Germany in April 2000 on national legislation against acts of terrorism including human rights aspects.

8. Mashrek/Maghreb

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

(a) Algeria

The EU closely followed developments in Algeria and confirmed its readiness to support and encourage the economic and political reform process. It welcomed the outcome of the referendum held on 16 September concerning the law on civil concord which expressed the support of the Algerian people for President Bouteflika's vision of national reconciliation and peace.

The Ministerial Troika met Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Attaf, in Algiers on 3 November. Both parties confirmed their interest in pursuing the dialogue at ministerial level and in resuming negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement.

(b) Egypt

Following intense negotiations on a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement, agreement was reached on a global package. Initialling will follow as soon as the Egyptian authorities have concluded their final examination.

(c) Tunisia

The first meeting of the Association Committee was held on 25 June 1999 in Tunis at expert level. It reviewed the implementation of the Association Agreement. The EU made a declaration under "any other Business" on issues linked to article 5 in which it stressed the priority that should be given to human rights and democratic principles.

(d) Libya

1999 saw a significant improvement of the Union's relations with Libya.

The EU followed the decision of the UNSC to suspend the 1992/1993 UN sanctions against Libya. A report on Libya by the United Nations Secretary-General confirmed significant progress made by Libya and suggested that recent acts were indicative of the Libyan government's renunciation of terrorism. As a reaction the EU lifted its own restrictive measures taken unilaterally against Libya in 1986, except the arms embargo.

Libya has been invited as an observer to certain meetings in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It will become a full member once it accepts fully and unconditionally the acquis of the Barcelona Process.

(e) Western Sahara

The EU continued to support fully the Settlement Plan proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Western Sahara, which aims at holding a free, fair and impartial referendum to give effect to the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

The EU called upon both parties to cooperate fully throughout the difficult process of identification of voters and the appeals process. It is keeping close contact with Ambassador Eagleton in order

to see how it can best contribute to the referendum process. The objective is to create a climate of trust and confidence among all parties in order to overcome the recent difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Settlement Plan within a reasonable period of time.

9. Middle-East Peace Process (MEPP)

The EU maintained a high degree of involvement in the MEPP in 1999. The European Council in Berlin reaffirmed the continuing and unqualified Palestinian right to self-determination including the option of a state and the prompt implementation of such an option, emphasising the importance of a negotiated solution but also that no party should have a veto.

Following the signing in September between Israel and the Palestinians of the Sharm-el-Sheikh Memorandum, the EU expressed strong support for the agreement and offered help in implementing it. The EU has focused, in particular on water and refugees as areas where it can offer an input. It also intensified efforts to revive the Multilateral track of the Peace Process, dormant since early 1997.

Through its Special Representative, Ambassador Moratinos, the EU pursued implementation of a work programme established under the EU/Palestinian Security Committee, a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority further in the security area. This activity is complementary to the assistance already provided by the EU to the Palestinian Authority on counter-terrorism established on the basis of the Joint Action of 29 April 1997.

Also through its Special Representative, the Union took the initiative of establishing the EU-Israel Forum, aimed at making the EU and its role in the Middle East better understood in Israel by bringing European and Israeli opinion leaders together in a series of conferences.

The Special Representative also devoted much attention to the Syrian Track, helping preparing the ground for the resumption, in December, of Israeli-Syrian negotiations.

10. Middle East/ Gulf

(a) Gulf Cooperation Council

The 9th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 2 November 1999. Discussions covered a wide range of issues, including international and regional, political issues of mutual interest such as security in the Persian Gulf area, the Middle East Peace Process and human rights. The Foreign Ministers of EU and GCC also met in the margins of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

The first political dialogue meeting at deputy Ministerial level between the EU and the Organisation for Islamic Countries (OIC) was held in December.

(b) Iraq

The EU continued to monitor the situation in Iraq, based on the prime considerations of lasting security and stability in the region as well as the living conditions of the Iraqi people. The adoption of UNSCR 1284 in December 1999, setting up a new monitoring body (UNMOVIC) and envisaging, under certain conditions, a gradual suspension of sanctions, is an important element in this context.

(c) Iran

The dialogue with Iran continued with meetings at Senior Official level in May and December. This dialogue was initiated in 1998 with a comprehensive agenda, including issues of mutual interest as well as areas of concern including human rights. A meeting on drugs at expert level was held in Brussels in December.

The EU noted the efforts of the Iranian Government to pursue a course of institutionalising the democratic structures and respect for civil society as well as promoting respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual. Following the events related to the student demonstrations in July, the EU appealed to all political and social forces in Iran to promote a policy of tolerance and respect for universal human rights. The Union also made representations in the case of the arrest of Iranian Jews accused of espionage, and received assurances of a fair and open trial. The EU continues to monitor the situation.

11. Transatlantic Relations

Two Summits took place with the United States in 1999, in Bonn on 21 June and in Washington on 17 December. In Bonn, a declaration was published, reaffirming the commitment of the EU and the United States to the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA). Statements were also issued on Ukraine and on Early Warning and Problem Prevention. At the Washington Summit, joint statements were adopted on Chechnya, South Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and the WTO. In addition, a statement, accompanied by an Action Plan, was published on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

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 1999 with Canada: in Bonn on 17 June and in Ottawa on 16 December. The discussions at the Bonn Summit covered, inter alia, South Eastern Europe. At the Ottawa Summit, declarations were issued on Electronic Commerce in the Global Information Society, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and on Northern Cooperation.

12. Asia

The Union, which had strongly supported the process leading up to the August 1999 popular consultation in East Timor, condemned in the strongest possible terms the violence which followed and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and of Interfet to establish peace, security and the rule of law in the territory and to provide for a transition to the independence that the people of East Timor had freely chosen.

The EU pursued its constructive engagement in South Asia. Relations with India have further improved and the Union looked forward to holding its first ever Summit during the Portuguese Presidency. The military coup in Pakistan made it impossible for the EU to sign the EC-Pakistan Co-operation Agreement. The Taliban's summer offensive destroyed hopes for a peaceful solution of the long lasting conflict in Afghanistan and their intransigent position concerning Usama bin Laden led to the adoption of sanctions against the regime in Kabul in conformity with UNSCR 1267.

(a) ASEAN

Attempts to hold an EU-ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Berlin in March failed, following concern that the presence of the Burmese Foreign Minister would be inconsistent with the Common Position on Burma/Myanmar. The EU continued to seek to enhance its ties with ASEAN. It participated in the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) in Singapore in July 1999 and took an increasingly active role in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The ARF Ministerial, also held in Singapore in July 1999, provided, among other things, a useful occasion to demonstrate the strength of the international community's concern at the prospect of further missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK).

(b) Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM)

The second Asia-Europe (ASEM) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Berlin on 29 March.

The Ministers conducted an open and comprehensive political dialogue. They further expanded common ground both on regional developments in Europe and in Asia, as well as on matters of mutual concern, reaffirming the principles laid down by Leaders in Bangkok in 1996 and in London in 1998.

Ministers underlined that in a highly interdependent world, and at times of new political, financial, economic and social challenges, fruitful dialogue and inter-regional cooperation are more than ever necessary and are beneficial for both Asia and Europe, and for other parts of the globe. They agreed on the need for ASEM to strengthen existing cooperation in its numerous fields of activities.

The ASEM Senior Officials (SOM), meeting in Rovaniemi, Finland on 2/3 November discussed, inter alia, the preparation of the ASEM III Summit in Seoul in October 2000. The SOM had a frank exchange on issues such as North Korea, East Timor, Kosovo and European Security and Defence Policy.

(c) Burma/Myanmar

The EU continued to pursue the objectives set out in the Common Position - which was extended twice. In April, Council expressed its wish to renew the efforts to establish a meaningful political dialogue with Burma/Myanmar. In pursuit of this, a Troika fact-finding mission visited Rangoon/Yangon in July 1999 and met senior representatives of the SPDC and Government as well as Ms Aung San Suu Kyi and representatives of ethnic minority groups.

The President of the Council, Ms Tarja Halonen, also met the Burmese Foreign Minister on two occasions, in Singapore in July and subsequently in New York in September. The EU was disappointed that its efforts, and the visit of the then UN Special Representative, Mr Alvaro de Soto, yielded so few positive results.

It continued to call for the Government of Burma/Myanmar to take early and concrete steps towards respect for human rights, the promotion of democracy and national reconciliation.

(d) Cambodia

The EU encouraged the reforms of the new Cambodian Government, including the more forceful efforts to end illegal logging. It also encouraged that Government to bring Khmer Rouge leaders to trial before a tribunal that would meet international standards of justice and due process.

(e) East Timor

The EU welcomed the 5 May 1999 agreement between Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, which led to the holding of an UN-organised popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 31 August. A number of Member States provided personnel to the UN operation (UNTAET) and the Community provided five million Euro to the UN Trust Fund. Mr David Andrews, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland, attended that consultation as the personal representative of the Presidency. The EU welcomed the result of the consultation which favoured the independence option, and condemned the violence that followed it. As a result of the violence, on 16 September the EU imposed a four-month arms embargo on Indonesia and suspended bilateral military cooperation. A number of Member States contributed military forces to the Australian-led and UN-supported international force (Interfet) which was sent to quell the violence. Others offered humanitarian aid to the victims of the violence or provided financial contributions to the UN's Interfet Trust Fund. The EU also proposed the resolution at the special session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in September 1999 which led to the creation of an international UN commission of enquiry into allegations of violations of human rights and international, humanitarian law following the popular consultation. A number of Member States, as well as the Commission, announced major pledges of support for reconstruction in East Timor at the donors' conference held in Tokyo in December 1999.

(f) Indonesia

The EU welcomed the historic changes which took place in Indonesia in the course of the year: the democratic legislative elections (which it supported with 7m Euro of Community assistance that provided for the despatch of a 135-person EU observation team and assistance to Indonesian NGOs helping to prepare the election), the subsequent formation of a democratic Government, and the renunciation of Indonesia's claim to East Timor. The EU expressed its concern at the separatist and inter-communal violence that plagued a number of regions of Indonesia and welcomed the new Government's reliance on dialogue rather than force of arms to resolve such problems. The EU repeatedly expressed its support for a strong, democratic and united Indonesia and welcomed the Commission's intention to come forward with proposals to enhance relations between the EU and Indonesia.

(g) Laos

The EU expressed its concern at the human rights situation in Laos, particularly the fate of those arrested in October 1999.

(h) Malaysia

The EU kept a close eye on developments in Malaysia, especially the conduct of the trials of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. It noted with deep concern the verdict in his first trial, given the circumstances and handling of that trial.

(i) China

The EU continued its political dialogue with China, in particular at the EU-China Summit held in Beijing on 21 December. The EU Troika of Foreign Ministers met its Chinese counterpart in Berlin on 28 March and in the margins of the UN General Assembly on 20 September. A political dialogue meeting at Senior Official level took place in Beijing on 18 October. Meetings of the EU-China Human Rights dialogue were held on 8 February in Berlin and on 19 October in Beijing.

The EU issued a statement on Taiwan on 20 July 1999 reiterating its position on this question.

The EU issued a statement on 10 December on the handover of Macao to China. The European Council meeting in Helsinki on the eve of the handover, adopted conclusions on Macao. A high level delegation participated in the handover ceremonies on 19 December.

(j) Japan

The 8th EU Japan Summit took place in Bonn on 20 June and reviewed EU-Japan cooperation. A Ministerial Troika meeting with Japan was held on 20 September in the margins of UNGA. A Political Directors' Troika meeting was held on 15 December in Brussels.

(k) Korean Peninsula

A Ministerial Troika Meeting was held with the Republic of Korea in Singapore on 25 July on the margins of the ASEAN PMC. The EU recalled the Council conclusions of July on the Korean Peninsula, in particular those elements concerning human rights and nuclear issues. It also reiterated its support for the Korean Sunshine Policy.

The Union held a second ad hoc political dialogue meeting with North Korea in Brussels on 24 November. This meeting focussed on human rights, nuclear and missile non-proliferation issues. It was agreed that the convening of a further meeting would be reviewed in the light of developments.

The EU issued a statement on the situation in the Korean Peninsula on the 29 September.

(l) India

Successful Troika meetings between the EU and India took place at Senior Official level in Bonn and Helsinki, and at Ministerial level on 3 December 1999. Both sides agreed to step up existing cooperation and to include new areas such as sustainable development and the protection of the environment, the fight against drugs and organised crime. It was also decided to launch important initiatives such as the think-tank network or the EU-India Round Table bringing together representatives of the Civil Society. Both sides agreed to hold the first ever EU-India Summit in Lisbon on 28 June 2000.

(m) Pakistan

The EU condemned the military coup that overthrew Pakistan's democratically elected government on 12 October 1999 and requested a speedy restoration of democratic civilian rule. In response to the coup the EU suspended the signature of the Cooperation Agreement

and the regular political dialogue meetings. A high-level EU Presidency mission visited Islamabad and Lahore on 1-2 November to assess the situation and convey its message to the new administration. The EU did not, however, suspend ongoing development projects in order not to hurt the most vulnerable parts of Pakistan's society. The EU agreed to continue to monitor closely the situation in the country, in particular the progress of the political and economic reforms announced by the new administration, as well as the full respect of human rights and civil liberties.

India / Pakistan

The EU expressed on several occasions its deep concern over the heavy fighting that followed the infiltration by armed intruders in the Kargil region.

(n) Afghanistan

The EU adopted a Common Position on Afghanistan in January 1999. The EU was dismayed that the Taliban ignored the Tashkent 6 + 2 declaration's call for a peaceful political solution to the conflict and launched, once again, a major military offensive during the summer of 1999. The EU deplored the suffering of the civilian population, the forced deportations and the deteriorating humanitarian situation. The EU reiterated its call to neighbouring states to prevent the flow of arms and fighters from and through their countries and to use their influence with the Afghan factions to support the UN-led peace effort.

Following UN Security Council Resolution 1267, the EU adopted a Common Position setting out measures against the Taliban. Following this resolution, Council adopted a Common Position on 15 November 1999 imposing a flight ban and freezing funds and other financial assets held by the Taliban.

(o) Nepal

At the second session of the EC-Nepal Joint Commission that took place in Brussels on 7-8 October 1999, both sides welcomed the results of the general elections of May 1999 and the progress of the democratic system. Both agreed on the need for Nepal to move forward in the areas of democratisation, the promotion of Human Rights, the implementation of economic liberalisation measures, and for special attention to be given to social welfare and the protection of the environment.

(p) SAARC

The annual Ministerial meeting between the EU and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) took place in the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York on 21 September. SAARC representatives briefed the EU on the modest progress in the field of economic cooperation, while the EU reiterated its offer for technical assistance on all issues related to regional integration. However, SAARC's incapacity to tackle more substantial political issues continued, due to the unresolved antagonism between India and Pakistan, the Association's main players.

13. Africa

The Union continued its preparations for the EU-Africa Summit to be held in 2000.

Respect for human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance are key objectives for EU policy towards African countries. Programmes to support, for example, development of human resources, capacity building, non-governmental organisations and other elements of civil society all aim at enhancing the basic prerequisites for creating an environment conducive to sustainable, democratic development in Africa. This policy is mainly based on the Common Position of 25 May 1998 on Human Rights, Democratic Principles, the Rule of Law and Good Governance in Africa (98/350/CFSP). The Council has reviewed the EU's activities in implementation of this Common Position on a six-monthly basis and approved its last report on this at its meeting on 9 December.

The EU continued actively to support efforts aimed at the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa. The policy of the Union is to facilitate African capacity and means of action in the field of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, in particular through support for the OAU and sub-regional organisations and initiatives.

(a) Great Lakes Region

The EU continued to give its 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 crisis and restoring peace in the region, in particular in Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). On 28 June 1999, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special

Representative to the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Throughout 1999 Mr Ajello conducted extensive consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, the OAU and other international organisations and participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi.

(b) Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The EU maintained its support for the peace process in the DRC. On 15 November 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position on the Lusaka ceasefire agreement and decided to allocate 1,2 Meuros to support the Joint Military Commission set up to verify the ceasefire.

(c) Burundi

The EU continued to support the Arusha peace process, principally through the Special Representative, and through political as well as financial support to the Nyerere Foundation for the holding of the talks. The EU welcomed the appointment of the former South African President, Nelson Mandela to succeed the late former President Nyerere as facilitator, and promised to support him in successfully concluding the Arusha talks. The Council reacted strongly to reports of acts of violence against the civilian population both from rebel movements and from Government forces. It has also condemned the Government policy of relocating the rural population by force in certain areas into so called regroupment camps. It urged the Government to close these camps and permit all those interned to return to their homes.

(d) Rwanda

The Council closely followed developments in Rwanda, the efforts to restore peace and security

internally and Rwanda's role in the DRC conflict. While recognising its legitimate security concerns, the Council has consistently urged the Rwandan Government to seek a political solution to both of these conflicts which are inextricably linked. On 2 July the Council adopted a Common Position outlining EU policy on Rwanda, replacing that of 1994.

(e) Nigeria

The EU shared the international community's satisfaction over Nigeria's return to civilian rule and democracy when President Obasanjo took office on 29 May following the legislative elections of 20 February and the Presidential elections of 27 February. One of Nigeria's foremost tasks now is to take early concrete steps towards economic and institutional reform and to create an open and transparent system essential for economic growth and prosperity.

Nigeria continues to play an important role in West Africa and the Continent as a whole. Nigeria's contribution to ECOMOG helped to achieve and to implement the peace agreement of 7 July 1999 for Sierra Leone.

(f) Sierra Leone

The EU welcomed the signature of the Peace Agreement by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF representatives in Togo 7 July 1999. It was clear from the beginning that the implementation of this agreement especially regarding Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of all combatants by a neutral peace force comprising UNOMSIL and ECOMOG, would be a demanding task. The EU continued to share the concerns of the international community on the slow rate of progress on DDR. The adoption of UNSC Resolution of 22 October 1999 was a decisive step which established UNAMSIL, thus providing for a military component of up to 6,000 personnel. Attention has to be given to a smooth transition between UNAMSIL and ECOMOG. Equally important remains the continued response to UNSC Resolution 1260 of 20 August 1999 which, inter alia, asks States and international organisations to provide resources to help ensure the successful conduct of DDR, in particular through the Trust Fund established by the World Bank for this purpose.

(g) Ivory Coast

The EU noted with deep concern the military coup on 24 December 1999 and is now focusing on the consultations according to the Lomé Convention with a view to a rapid restoration of democratic rule in the Ivory Coast.

(h) Togo

The EU followed closely the dialogue between government and opposition which led to the signature on 29 July 1999 of the "Lomé Framework Agreement". By providing three European facilitators the EU has actively contributed to this dialogue. The EU appealed to all Togolese parties for an efficient implementation of the terms of the Framework Agreement and expressed readiness to support the continuation of the facilitator's mission, within the scope and in accordance with the rules of the Lomé Convention, trusting that it will lead to the restoration of democracy in Togo.

(i) Guinea-Bissau

In the course of the consultations between the EU and Guinea-Bissau pursuant to article 366a of the Lomé Convention, the EU noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the authorities of that country to re-establish the rule of law, the effective separation of powers, the restoration of institutions and to comply with the electoral timetable. After the legislative elections held on 28-30 November 1999 and the second round of presidential elections in January 2000 from

which KumbaYala emerged as President-elect, the EU appealed to all parties in Guinea-Bissau to cooperate in order to consolidate peace, national reconciliation and economic development.

(j) Niger

On 22 December 1999 when the newly elected President Tanja was sworn in, the EU declared its satisfaction with the accomplishment, so far, of the transition programme in Niger which has strengthened democracy and political stability in this country. In its political dialogue with Niger, the EU will continue to address the issue of the inquiry into the circumstances of the assassination of President Baré.

(k) Republic of Congo

The EU took note of the agreements signed by representatives of the Army and the Militias in Pointe Noire on 16 November and in Brazzaville on 29 December 1999 respectively, and welcomed the appointment of President Bongo of Gabon as mediator for an all-inclusive dialogue. Both of these agreements represent significant steps forward on the path towards pacification and national reconciliation in the Republic of Congo, whose people are still suffering the effects of a prolonged and disruptive armed conflict.

(l) Angola

The EU followed closely the political and military situation in Angola and stressed the need for a political solution to bring a lasting peace to the country. The EU considers that UNITA under the leadership of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, by failing to comply with key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, bears the prime responsibility for the war in Angola. The EU continued supporting all international efforts to tighten the UN Security Council sanctions against UNITA.

The EU encouraged the Angolan authorities to create the appropriate political, social and economic environment for democracy and the rule of law to flourish in Angola. On several occasions, the EU called on the Angolan Government, as a signatory of the Ottawa Convention, and in particular on UNITA, to immediately cease mine-laying activities. The EU is concerned about the recent fighting between Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA across international borders and stresses the importance of stability as well as inter-state dialogue and cooperation for the security and economic development of the region.

(m) Zimbabwe

The EU encouraged the Government of Zimbabwe to continue its efforts to strengthen democracy in particular through a broad based process of constitutional reforms. The EU noted the split in the constitutional review process between the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), comprising a great variety of groups from civil society, on the one hand, and the Constitutional Commission appointed by President Mugabe in May 1999, on the other hand. Throughout this process, the EU underlined that Constitutional reform is Zimbabwe's own process, where the only possible role of the EU, together with other interested donors, can be to provide financial or technical assistance.

(n) Tanzania

The EU has been closely following the political situation in Tanzania and is ready to support and observe the elections scheduled for in October 2000, provided that these elections are properly prepared. With regard to Zanzibar, the EU considers the "Agreed Memorandum" between CCM and CUF of June 1999 as an important step towards normalising the political situation. However, the EU noted with concern the delays in implementing certain key aspects of the Agreement. The EU is deeply concerned about the detention without trial for more than

two years of 18 CUF members on charges of treason.

(o) Mozambique

The EU provided substantial financial and political support for the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Mozambique on 3 - 5 December 1999 and sent a 64 member electoral observation mission headed by the former Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Pertti Paasio. On 28 December 1999 the EU issued a declaration noting that the polling was conducted in a free and fair manner, and that the elections were peaceful and broadly free and fair.

(p) Namibia

The EU expressed its concern about the human rights situation in the context of the crisis in the Caprivi region in August 1999. The EU sent an election observation mission to the Presidential and National Assembly elections in Namibia on 30 November - 1 December 1999.

(q) Comoros

The EU condemned the military coup of 30 April 1999 in the Comoros and called on the army to allow the legal Government to resume its official duties. During frank and constructive consultations on 26 July 1999 in accordance with the provisions of article 366a of the Lomé Convention, the Comorian authorities reaffirmed their commitment to restoring democracy by the end of April 2000.

(r) Ethiopia-Eritrea

Since fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia first erupted in May 1998, the EU repeatedly urged both countries to immediately cease hostilities on all fronts, to refrain from any further use of violence and to cooperate with the OAU's efforts to mediate a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict. The EU welcomed the decision by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting in Algiers on 12-14 July to approve the modalities for the implementation of the OAU framework agreement on the settlement of this conflict. In addition, technical arrangements were worked out in August constituting the third instrument of the OAU peacemaking effort with regard to this conflict. The EU expects that in due course the OAU peace package will be accepted in an unqualified manner and implemented by Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In December, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Rino Serri, was nominated as the EU Presidency Special Representative for the Ethiopia-Eritrea. His mandate is focused on support for the OAU peacemaking effort. Senator Serri has already established first contacts with regard to his mission.

(s) Sudan

Some developments suggested that possible ways aimed at resolving the conflict in Sudan should be explored more actively now. The EU decided to embark on a dialogue with the Government of Sudan which centres on the peace process, on reforms based on democracy and the rule of law, on respect for human rights, on policies against terrorism and on Sudan's relations with its neighbours, with a view to improving the situation in all of these areas. It is too early to draw conclusions, especially in the light of recent developments with regard to Sudan's internal situation (dissolution of the Parliament on 12 December 1999; declaration of a three-month state of emergency) as well as the normalisation of its bilateral relations with its neighbours, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Uganda.

(t) OAU

Within the framework of the dialogue at expert level established in 1994, it was not possible to hold the two regular semi-annual meetings with the OAU during 1999. However, contacts with the OAU were intense on the issue of the proposed EU-Africa Summit. The EU Troika discussed the Summit with the OAU Secretary General, Salim Salim, on 22 June 1999 and a first joint EU Troika OAU preparatory meeting on the Summit was held in Helsinki on 28 September, followed by a second meeting in Algiers on 6-7 November 1999.

(u) SADC

The EU continued to pursue its comprehensive dialogue with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It also continued to support the region's efforts towards closer political and economic integration, in particular in the priority areas defined by the EU-SADC Ministerial Conference in Vienna in November 1998. Preparations started for the next SADC-EU Ministerial Conference to be held in Gaborone, Botswana, in November 2000.

(v) ECOWAS

In June 1999 the EU and ECOWAS agreed to hold annual political dialogue meetings at senior official level.

14. Latin America and Caribbean

(a) EU-LAC Summit

The First Summit between the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union was held in Rio de Janeiro on 28 and 29 of June 1999. Both sides agreed to accept the invitation of the Spanish Prime Minister to hold a second Summit in Spain in the first half of 2002. The Summit sought to strengthen the links of political, economic and cultural understanding between the two regions in order to develop a strategic partnership. On this occasion, the LAC region expressed its determination to persevere in the advancement of democratic processes, social equality, modernisation efforts, trade liberalisation and broad-based structural reforms. To advance this process, the Heads of State and Government decided to implement the commitments contained in the "Declaration of Rio" through the accompanying "Priorities for Action".

A biregional group at Senior Official level was created to monitor and encourage the achievement of the priorities for action, from a political viewpoint, and with the objective of contributing, on the basis of existing mechanisms, towards global dialogue with a view to strengthening the strategic biregional partnership in its political, economic, social, environmental, educational, cultural, technical and scientific dimensions.

(b) Regional groups

In the margins of the Rio Summit, EU Heads of State and Government held meetings with Mercosur and Chile and the Andean Community. An EU-San Jose ministerial conference was held in Bonn on 20 May 1999.

The Union continued to underline, in the framework of its institutionalised dialogue with these regional groups and in its bilateral relations with the countries of the region, the importance it attaches to respect for human rights, democracy and good governance.

- Mercosur and Chile

At the meeting with Mercosur and Chile, both sides decided to attach renewed priority to their relations in the political, economic, trade, cultural and co-operation fields, aimed at building a deeper and fuller partnership between the two regions, which should be based on democracy, sustainable development and economic growth with social justice. They attached special significance to fostering the political and cultural dialogue between the two regions.

With a view to establishing an Interregional Association, they agreed that the expansion of trade, through the development of free-trade between Mercosur and Chile and the European Union, constitutes a central element in the construction of a more dynamic relationship, in the promotion of their integration processes, and in the strengthening of the multilateral trading system. They agreed to launch negotiations between Mercosur and Chile and the EU aimed at bilateral, gradual and reciprocal trade liberalisation, without excluding any sector and in accordance with WTO rules.

- Andean Community

The meeting with the Andean Community welcomed progress made in the political dialogue between the two regions based on the common purpose of strengthening peace, democracy and respect for human rights. Emphasis was also given to the successful co-operation in the campaign against drugs based on the principle of shared responsibility, the positive effects of Andean trade preference by the EU and the development of

cooperation.

- **EU-San Jose**

At the XV EU-San Jose Ministerial Conference held in Bonn on 20 May 1999, ministers discussed the contributions of the EU and of Central America to coping with the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch which devastated large parts of Central America in October and November 1998. The Central American countries acknowledged the rapid and generous response of the EU which amounted to more than 1 billion Euros, and welcomed the EU Action Plan on reconstruction efforts in Central America, amounting to 250 million Euros. Ministers agreed that the reconstruction programme should tackle the structural problems in Central America beyond mere reconstruction, by transforming societies. In the Consultative Group Meeting in Stockholm on 25-28 May 1999 the reconstruction and transformation was further discussed and its principles defined.

(c) Mexico

In 1999 a number of Member States completed their ratification procedures of the EU Mexico Economic Partnership, Political Co-ordination and Co-operation Agreement. This Global Agreement, which is based on democratic principles and respect for human rights, provides for a regular political dialogue. Its entry into force will give new impetus to political co-operation between EU and Mexico.

(d) Chile and Peru

The EU welcomed the bilateral agreement signed between Chile and Peru on 13 November which is the culmination of the implementation of the Peace Treaty of 1929. The agreement will consolidate peace and stability in the region and will help to foster trade and investment in these two countries and the region as a whole.

(e) Paraguay

At the time of the assassination of the Vice-President, Dr. Luis Maria Argana, the EU strongly condemned the use of violence deriving from growing internal dissidence and tension in Paraguay. The EU called on Paraguayan institutions and citizens to act responsibly and to resolve the situation in a peaceful and democratic manner.

(f) Guatemala

The EU noted with satisfaction the work of the Commission for Historical Clarification, which complied with its mandate to investigate objectively and to elucidate the human rights violations and violence relating to the armed confrontation in Guatemala. The EU urged the Guatemalan Government to take all steps to implement the Commission's recommendations to the fullest possible extent as a further new element to the existing peace process.

The EU, at the invitation of the Guatemalan Authorities, sent an observer mission to the Presidential elections that took place on 7 November and 24 December.

(g) Cuba

The EU carried out the sixth evaluation of its Common Position on Cuba, noting that there had not been sufficient changes in conditions that would justify a modification of its strategy towards that country. The EU reiterated that its objective towards Cuba remains the

encouragement of a process of transition to pluralistic democracy and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as sustainable improvement of the living standards of the Cuban people through result-oriented dialogue and humanitarian aid.

(h) Colombia

The EU welcomed the resumption of the peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). The EU continued to monitor closely the peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC and the dialogue between the Colombian government and the ELN, and reaffirmed its readiness to support, in the most appropriate way, the peace process in Colombia, based on the fundamental respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms.

(i) Haiti

The EU continued to follow closely the situation in Haiti regarding the political crisis and the holding of free and fair elections, originally scheduled for November 1999, and urged the authorities to proceed with the new calendar. The EU renewed its readiness to provide assistance in the preparatory work of the election process.

15. Multilateral and Global Questions

(a) Human Rights

The protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to form one of the principal axes of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The EU addressed human rights violations and pursued the aim of promoting respects for human rights and fundamental freedoms through its bilateral relations as well as in multilateral fora.

The EU addressed human rights violations in countries in all regions of the world and called on governments to redress the situation through a variety of instruments such as statements, demarches and declarations. It continued to conduct the dialogue with China on human rights which had resumed in 1997.

The EU played an active role in the 55th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (March-April 1999). It presented resolutions on the human rights situation in Iran, Iraq, Israeli settlements, Burma/Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, and negotiated statements by the Chair on Colombia and East Timor. The EU introduced for the first time a resolution on the death penalty which was a great success and took the lead on the resolution on the rights of the child (joint initiative with the group of Latin American countries).

The EU played a key role in the Special Session of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) on the situation in East Timor. It successfully presented a resolution on the human rights situation in East Timor, which called upon the Secretary General of the UN to create an international commission of inquiry to investigate possible violations of human rights.

The EU played a key role in the Third Committee of the 54th session of the UN General Assembly, where it presented a general statement on country situations and resolutions on Iran, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, as well as a resolution on the rights of the child (joint initiative with the group of Latin American countries).

Following the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration of 10 December 1998, the EU continued to strengthen its actions in the field of human rights. On 11 October 1999, it published its first "EU Annual Report on Human rights". This report is a major step towards increasing transparency and creating a better understanding of the EU's instruments, policies and actions in the area of human rights. The first human rights Discussion Forum was organised on 30 November-1 December 1999 in Brussels. This brought together representatives from NGOs, academics, representatives of the Member States governments and European institutions, including members of the European Parliament. The Forum aimed at launching a dialogue with the civil society on the EU's human rights policy.

The EU continued, in bilateral contacts and in multilateral fora, to implement its policy of seeking global abolition of the death penalty, under its 1998 guidelines.

(b) United Nations

The EU reaffirmed its commitment to the United Nations and expressed its support for the UN Secretary General's proposals for the reform of the Organisation. It reiterated the importance of providing the UN with a sound financial basis and expressed concern at the continuing problem of US arrears.

The EU played an active role in the main committees of the General Assembly (see in particular, the section on Security, Human Rights and Terrorism in the present report) as well as in the work of specialised institutions.

At the 54th session of the UN General Assembly, the EU presented a Memorandum setting out its positions on the geographic and thematic questions that dominate the international agenda.

(c) International Criminal Court (ICC)

The EU strongly supported the early establishment of the ICC. It supported initiatives promoting the ratification of the Statute and offered legal assistance to countries in relation to ratification.

(d) International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism

In 1999, the EU demonstrated, once more, its firm commitment to suppress terrorism in a more visible and coherent manner. The fight against terrorism remained a matter of the highest priority.

The EU continued to share the belief that the fight against terrorism demands concerted international action and effective national preparedness, in particular by cooperating more actively and closely with all major actors. The EU did its utmost in conducting a constructive and fruitful dialogue with all interested parties mainly within the 6th Committee of the UN General Assembly but also within other appropriate international fora.

The EU pursued its assistance programme to the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under Palestinian control.

An ad hoc meeting of senior officials on terrorism was organised on 23 November in the framework of the Barcelona Process (EUROMED) with the aim of further enhancing co-operation on issues related to the suppression of terrorism.

Cooperation between the EU and the US on the suppression of terrorism also arose in the context of the Transatlantic Dialogue. Within the political dialogue at expert level, the EU had meetings with the Russian Federation and the Associated Countries at which trends of terrorism and other issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The EU played an active role in the conclusion of negotiations of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on the basis of the French draft which was adopted without a vote at the UN General Assembly. The Member States continued to sign and ratify those of the 11 international anti-terrorism conventions that they had not yet signed/ratified.

The EU regretted that the work on the draft Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism faced deadlock.

(e) Drugs

During the 42nd session of the UN Commission for Narcotic Drugs (16 to 25 March 1999), the EU presented its views concerning the Action Plan on International Co-operation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development adopted at the Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem (8-10 June 1999). It also suggested improvements to the United Nations machinery for drugs control.

The EU adopted a Comprehensive Action Plan on Drugs between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean which was discussed at the EU-Latin America Summit on 28/29 June 1999 in Rio de Janeiro.

The EU Common Strategy on Russia, adopted in June, identified organised crime and drugs as an important area of co-operation. The EU and Russia explored the possibilities for enhancing ongoing joint activities aimed at tackling drug trafficking.

Building on the 1995 - 1999 EU Drugs Strategy and taking into account the spirit of the texts

adopted at the 1998 Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem, the EU undertook in 1999 to elaborate a new drugs strategy. The EU Drugs Strategy (2000 – 2004) adopted at the Helsinki European Council proposed a balanced, multidisciplinary and integrated approach which aimed inter alia at the promotion of international co-operation and the reduction of illicit cultivation by alternative development. It contains a strong commitment to enhance co-operation with international organisations such as the UNDCP, the World Health Organisation and the Council of Europe.

16. Security Defence Issues

(a) Conflict prevention and crisis management

The EU actively developed its capacity to take decisions and to act in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management as defined in the Treaty on European Union, the "Petersberg Tasks".

The European Council at Helsinki adopted two reports on developing the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. Heads of State and Government agreed that the Union will contribute to international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The European Council underlined its determination to develop an autonomous capacity to take decisions and, where NATO as a whole is not engaged, to launch and conduct EU-led military operations in response to international crises. Following the European Council in Helsinki, work began on the creation of the interim bodies which will deal with CESDP.

The European Council asked the incoming Presidency, together with the Secretary-General/High Representative, to carry work forward on all aspects of these reports as a matter of priority, including conflict prevention and a committee for civilian crisis management. The incoming Presidency was invited to draw up a first progress report to the Lisbon European Council and an overall report to be presented to the Feira European Council containing appropriate recommendations and proposals, as well as an indication of whether or not Treaty amendment is judged necessary. The General Affairs Council was invited to begin implementing these decisions

by establishing as of March 2000 the agreed interim bodies and arrangements within the Council, in accordance with the current Treaty provisions.

(b) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament is at the core of the external action of the EU which continued to actively contribute to the work within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives. Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner in international conferences (First Committee of the UNGA, UN Commission for Disarmament, Third Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT), Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Ad Hoc Group of the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, IAEA General Conference etc).

During the Third PrepCom of the NPT the EU continued to work towards a successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference on the basis of the Common Position adopted in April 1998.

The EU continued to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). It adopted a Common Position in July 1999 to that end.

The EU Common Strategy on Russia expressed the EU commitment to promoting disarmament and curbing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Russia. On 17 December the Council adopted a Joint Action to implement the WMD-related section of the EU Common Strategy. Through the Joint Action the EU established a "EU Co-operation programme" to support Russia through concrete projects in its efforts towards arms control and disarmament. To cover the costs of the initial projects, 8.9 million Euro were foreseen for the years 1999 and 2000.

The EU remained concerned at the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan which it

considered to have negatively affected the security environment in the region and run contrary to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. The EU supported the position of the international community, as contained inter alia, in resolution 1172 of the UN Security Council, and continued to call on both countries to meet all the goals set out in this resolution.

The EU is following developments in the Korean Peninsula with attention and is a member of and significant contributor to KEDO. During 1999 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted in July 1997 which defined their respective roles, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO.

The Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, approved by the EU Council on 8 June 1998, sets high standards for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all EU Member States. It strengthens the exchange of relevant information in order to achieve greater transparency in arms transactions. The EU adopted the First Annual Report under the Code and continued efforts to further increase its effectiveness. It continued to invite other countries to align themselves with its principles.

The EU regards the Chemical Weapons Convention as a landmark in the disarmament process. Since its entry into force in 1997, the world has moved closer towards the aim of abolishing a whole class of weapons of mass destruction and eliminating the existing stocks of chemical weapons and their related production facilities. The EU is however concerned that a considerable number of signatories have yet to ratify the Convention and that a significant number of countries have neither signed nor ratified. It actively sought to persuade States that are not Parties to the Convention to ratify or accede without further delay. The Member States also expressed their readiness to assist any State Party that may so request by providing their available expertise to the fullest possible extent to meet the requirements of the Convention.

The EU continued to give high priority to the reinforcement of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). It continued to work for the successful conclusion of the negotiations so that the Protocol is adopted during the current year. In line with its active role in the Ad Hoc Group negotiations, the EU reaffirmed its continuous commitment by defining on 17 May 1999 a Common Position relating to progress towards a legally binding protocol and intensification of work in the Ad Hoc Group. The Common Position set out measures or guiding principles as essential elements of the Protocol to the Convention, such as mandatory declarations and their effective follow-up in the form of visits, provisions for rapid and effective investigations as well as a cost-effective and independent organisation for the implementation of the Protocol.

(c) Small arms, light weapons and anti-personnel mines

The Council, in application of the Joint Action of 1998, adopted decisions on EU contributions to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Albania, Cambodia and Mozambique.

During the second year of its application the Member States have been actively engaged in the implementation of the guidelines of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the dissemination of its principles by seminars, national and regional projects, especially in Africa. The EU took note of the second annual report of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms.

The EU continued to support increased transparency in international arms transfers, in particular through the submission of returns to the UN Register of conventional arms. The EU undertook demarches to urge all UN Member States to submit their national data to the Register in full and on time.

The EU entered into dialogue on small arms with various regions both in view of expanding political support for the key principles and measures that should be pursued through regional

and incremental approaches and through global efforts, as well as in view of the EU contribution to specific actions on small arms.

The entry into force of the Ottawa Convention on 1 March 1999 was a significant success for both disarmament and humanitarian policy. The EU emphasised the importance of full and speedy implementation of the Convention. Moreover, it called on all states to join efforts to achieve the total elimination of anti-personnel mines worldwide. To this end the EU carried out a number of demarches which have shown wide support for the aims of the Convention.

17. OSCE

The EU played an active part in the September OSCE Review Conference in Vienna where a useful exchange of views took place on the state of implementation of the OSCE human dimension commitments in the Participating States. It was the EU's view that efforts to secure the proper place for the Human Dimension in the development of cooperative security should continue. The EU placed special emphasis on the rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, including Roma and Sinti, and the preservation of the multiethnic character of societies in all circumstances.

The EU played a central role in ensuring a successful outcome of the Istanbul Summit (18-19 November). The EU worked together with partners for the adoption by the Istanbul Summit of a meaningful Charter for European Security drafted in a language which carries a clear and understandable message to the public at large. The Charter reaffirms the status of the OSCE as an inclusive forum for cooperative security and improves the organisation's capability for performing its tasks and cooperating with other international actors. The Platform for cooperative security, an initiative of the EU, was adopted as a core concept of the Charter, providing it with added value and efficiency. The adoption in the Charter of the joint EU/US initiative on REACT (Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams) was another major feature of the Summit, as it enables the OSCE to respond rapidly to requests from Participating States for civilian and police expertise in conflict situations. The EU welcomed the adaptation of the CFE Treaty and the revision of the Vienna Document on Confidence and Security Building Measures.

The EU fully supported the OSCE's work in Central Asia and welcomed the OSCE's more active role in the region. It has been the EU's view that the particular needs of each State have to be considered individually within the framework of a coherent OSCE strategy aimed at promoting regional development, security and cooperation.

The EU highlighted the need for the OSCE to continue to contribute to the resolution of the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh without delay. It also continued its support to the OSCE Mission in Croatia, which had taken over police monitoring in Eastern Slavonia from the United Nations, and to OSCE mission in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The EU stressed its full support to the three important tasks carried out by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in the framework of UNMIK.

With regard to Chechnya, the EU called on the Russian Federation to abide by the concrete decisions and commitments undertaken in the OSCE Istanbul Summit. Particular importance was attributed to the creation by the Russian authorities of the necessary conditions for a permanent international presence in the region, including the OSCE. In this context, the EU underlined the need for a return of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya so as to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

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

In 1999, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the 1999 budget in the following areas:

A. Western Balkans

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- A Decision (*99/191/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99*) supplementing Joint Action 95/545/CFSP was adopted by Council on 9 March in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative (OHR). An amount of up to 16,153, 544 Euros was allocated for this purpose (see Financial Statement at annex.VI(a) to the Annex). On 17 December 1999, Council adopted a further Decision extending this Joint Action until 31 December 2000 (*99/844/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99*). This Decision provided for a financial reference amount 11m Euros towards the cost of the Union's contribution to the expenses involved in the High Representative's mission for 2000 (see financial statement at annex VI(b) to the Annex).

2. FRY

- On 25 January 1999, the Council adopted a Decision (*99/075/CFSP, OJ L 023 of 30.01.99*) extending until 31 January 2000 the Joint Action designating a Special Representative to the FRY (Mr. Felipe Gonzalez). Pursuant to the Joint Action, the sum of up to 900,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget to cover the costs of his mission. This Joint Action was subsequently terminated by a Joint Action (*99/665/CFSP, OJ L 264 of 12.10.99*) adopted by Council on 11 October 1999.
- The Council adopted a Joint Action on 30 March 1999 (*99/239/CFSP, OJ L 089 of 01.04.99*) designating Mr Wolfgang Petritsch as the Union's Special Envoy for Kosovo. A sum of up to 510,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget towards the costs associated with the Special Envoy's mission (see financial statement at Annex VI(c) to the Annex). By a Decision of 29 July 1999 (*99/524/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99*), in the light of developments, in particular, the deployment of a United Nations mission, and the mandate of the Special Envoy having been completed, the Council repealed Joint Action 1999/239/CFSP.
- On 29 July, the Council adopted a Joint Action (*99/522/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99*) concerning the setting up of those elements of the UN operation in Kosovo (UNMIK) for which the Union assumed responsibility, viz., economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Kosovo. The Joint Action provided for a financial reference amount of 910,000 Euros for this operation (see financial statement in annex VI(d) to the Annex). This Joint Action which had an expiry date of 31 December 1999, was subsequently extended by a Decision of Council of 21 December (*99/864/CFSP, OJ L 328 of 22.12.99*) for a further period from 1 January 2000 to 29 February 2000. The Decision provided for a financial reference amount of 290,000 Euros to cover the costs associated with this extension (see financial statement at annex VI(e) to the Annex).

3. Albania

- On 9 March 1999, the Council adopted a Joint Action (*99/189/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99*) concerning a contribution by the Union to the reestablishment of a viable police force in Albania. An amount of up to 2.1m Euros was charged to the EC Budget to cover the operational costs involved in the implementation of the Joint Action. Also on

9 March, the Council adopted a Decision (99/190/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99) requesting the WEU to implement Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP.

- On 10 May, the Council adopted a Decision (99/320/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99) on a European Union contribution to the collection and destruction of weapons in Albania. An amount of up to 500,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget for this purpose (see Financial Statement VI(f) to the Annex). This Decision was subsequently modified by a further Council Decision of 17 December (99/846/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99) which extended the scope of the action to include additional areas in Albania.

B. Middle East Peace Process

By a Decision of 11 October 1999 (99/664/CFSP, OJ L 264 of 12.10.99 (rectificatif L 021 of 26.01.00), Council amended the mandate of the EU Special Representative to the Middle East, Mr Miguel-Angel Moratinos, (96/676/CFSP, OJ L 315 of 04.12.96) in order to assist him to create a better understanding of the role of the European Union in the Middle East. His mandate was further extended until 31 December 2000 and amended by a Joint Action (99/843/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99) adopted on 17 December 1999 with the objective of ensuring coordination of his action with the overall action of the EU in order to maximise its impact. The Joint Action provided for a financial reference amount of 2.845m Euro for the costs related to the extension of the Special Representative's mission as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI(g) to the Annex.

C. South-East Europe

1. Stability Pact

A Joint Action adopted by Council on 29 July (99/523/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99) confirmed the appointment of M. Bodo Hombach as the EU Special Representative. A financial reference amount of 850,000 Euros to cover the costs related to the mission of the Special Representative for the period to 31 December 1999 was agreed (see financial statement at annex VI(h) to the Annex). The mandate of the Special Representative was extended to 31 December 2000 by a Joint Action adopted by Council on 9 December 1999 (99/822/CFSP, OJ L 318 of 11.12.99). Under the Joint Action an amount of 2,485m Euros was agreed related to the extension of the Special Envoy's mission (see financial statement in annex VI(i) to the Annex). That Joint Action also amended his mandate to include a provision whereby the EU positions in the Stability Pact will be defined in accordance with the guidelines adopted by Council on 13 September 1999. On 19 July, Council adopted a Joint Action (99/480/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99) concerning the organisation of a meeting of Heads of State and Government at Sarajevo on the Stability Pact, and a financial reference amount of 1,25m Euros agreed in this context (see financial statement at annex VI(j) to the Annex).

2. Process on Stability and Good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process)

The Council adopted a Decision (99/361/CFSP, OJ L 141 of 04.06.99) on 31 May 1999 implementing Common Position 1998/633/CFSP concerning the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process) Pursuant to the Decision of 31 May, Mr Roumeliotis was appointed as EU Special Representative for the Royaumont Process. A financial reference amount of 550,000 Euros was agreed, for the period 31 May 1999 to 31 May 2000 (see financial statement in annex VI(k) to the Annex). A further Decision (99/694/CFSP, OJ L 275 of 26.10.99) implementing Common Position 1998/633/CFSP was adopted by Council on 22 October and pursuant to which the Union will provide support to a list of priority projects relating to stability, good-neighbourliness and civil society in South-East Europe and in respect of which a financial reference amount of 1.8m Euros was agreed (see financial statement in annex VI(l) to the Annex). This Decision will expire on 22 October 2001.

D. Africa

1. Great Lakes Region

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, under Joint Action 96/250/CFSP, was extended until 31 July 2000 through a Decision adopted on 28 June 1999 (*99/423/CFSP, OJ L 163 of 29.06.99*). A financial reference amount of 1.137m Euros intended to cover the costs of the Special Representative's mission was agreed, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI(m) to the Annex).

2. Democratic Republic of Congo

On 15 November 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position (*99/728/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99*) on EU support for the implementation of the Lusaka ceasefire agreement and the peace process in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Also on 15 November 1999, Council adopted a Decision (*99/729/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99*) implementing Council Common Position 1999/728/CFSP and set a financial reference amount of 1.2m Euros (see financial fiche set out in annex VI(n) to the Annex) as a contribution towards operational, non-military expenditure to enable the Joint Military Commission set up in the Lusaka ceasefire agreement to deploy its observers in the Democratic Republic of Congo during a six month period and to fulfil its tasks as specified in its Rules of Procedure.

E. Russia

The EU Common Strategy (*99/414/CFSP, OJ L 157 of 24.06.99*) expressed the commitment of the EU to promoting disarmament and curbing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Russia. On 17 December, Council adopted a Joint Action (*99/878/CFSP, OJ L 331 of 23.12.99*) implementing that section of the Common Strategy. and providing for a financial reference amount of 8.9m Euros (see financial statement in annex VI(o) to the Annex).

F. Disarmament and Nuclear Non-proliferation

- 1.** As a further contribution to the objective of strengthening the international system of nuclear non-proliferation, the Council adopted a Decision (*99/074/CFSP, OJ L 023 of 30.01.99*) on 25 January 1999 implementing Joint Action 1997/288/CFSP on the financing of a communication system for all members of the nuclear suppliers group who are not Member States of the EU.
- 2. Small arms and light weapons:** In the context of the implementation of the Joint Action (*99/034/CFSP, OJ L 009 of 15.01.99*) of 17 December 1998 on the EU's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, the Council adopted an implementing Joint Actions in respect of Cambodia (*99/730/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99*) with a financial reserve amount set at 500,000 Euros (see financial statement in annex VI(p) to the Annex) and Mozambique (*99/845/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99 (Rectificatif L 093 of 08.04.99)*) with a financial reference amount set at 200.000 EUROS (see financial statement in annex VI(p) to the Annex). In respect of Albania, Council adopted a Joint Action (*99/320/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99*) and an amending Decision (*99/846/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99*) which extended the scope of the Joint Action- see also under Albania above).

IV. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

A. Stability Pact

On 17 May 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position (*99/345/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99*) concerning a Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe aimed at helping to ensure cooperation among its participants towards comprehensive measures for the long-term stabilisation, security, democratisation, economic reconstruction and development of the region, and for the establishment of durable good-neighbourly relations among and between them and with the international community. On 2 July, Council adopted a Decision (*99/434/CFSP, OJ L 168 of 03.07.99*) appointing Mr Bodo Hombach as the EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of the Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact.

B. Western Balkans

FRY

In response to killings and deportations in Kosovo, the EU imposed the following sanctions against the FRY:

- A Common Position (*99/273/CFSP, OJ L 108 of 27.04.99*) adopted on 23 April 1999 concerning a ban on the supply and sale of petroleum and petroleum products to the FRY;

- A Common Position (*99/318/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99*) adopted on 10 May 1999 concerning additional restrictive measures against the FRY. These measures included a visa ban, financial restrictions and a flight ban;

- A Decision (*99/319/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99*) adopted on 10 May 1999 implementing Common Position 1999/318/CFSP, specifically setting out the names of those to whom the visa ban would apply; This list was updated by a Council Decision (*99/357/CFSP, OJ L 140 of 03.06.99*) of 1 June 1999. The list was subsequently updated by a Council Decision (*99/424/CFSP, OJ L 163 of 29.06.99*) of 28 June 1999, a Council Decision (*99/612/CFSP, OJ L 242 of 14.09.99*) of 13 September 1999 and a Council Decision (*99/812/CFSP, OJ L 314 of 08.12.99*) of 6 December 1999.

In order to take account of developments on the ground, in particular the deployment of SFOR in Bosnia, Council adopted a Decision (*99/481/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99*) on 19 July amending the Common Position 1996/184/CFSP concerning the exportation of arms to the FRY in order to exempt from the embargo, materials needed for demining and the transfer of small arms to the police forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Council adopted a Common Position (*99/604/CFSP, OJ L 236 of 07.09.99*) on 3 September 1999 which amended Common Positions 1999/273/CFSP (*OJ L 108 of 27.04.99*) and 1999/318/CFSP (*OJ L 123 of 13.05.99*) in order to exempt Montenegro and Kosovo from the effects of the sanctions imposed in respect of petroleum and petroleum products, and in respect of the visa ban.

On 22 October 1999, Council adopted a Common Position (*99/691/CFSP, OJ L 273 of 23.10.99*) on support for the democratic forces in the FRY.

B. Africa

1. Nigeria: Following the democratic election of a civilian President in Nigeria and in view of his taking up office on 29 May 1999, thus fulfilling the conditions set by the Council in Common Position of 30 October 1998 (*98/614/CFSP, OJ L 293 of 31.10.98*) for the lifting of sanctions, the Council agreed a Decision repealing that Common Position and lifting the

remaining sanctions on Nigeria, with effect from 1 June 1999 (*99/347/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99*).

- 2. Ethiopia / Eritrea:** On 15 March, the Council adopted a Common Position (*99/206/CFSP, OJ L 072 of 18.03.99*) establishing an embargo on arms sales to Ethiopia and to Eritrea.
- 3. Rwanda:** On 12 July the Council adopted a new Common Position (*99/452/CFSP, OJ L 178 of 14.07.99*) outlining EU policy regarding Rwanda.
- 4. Libya:** Following the notification by the Secretary-General of the UN that the two persons accused of the Lockerbie bombing had arrived in the Netherlands for trial, the Council, on 16 April 1999, adopted a Common Position (*99/261/CFSP, OJ L 103 of 20.04.99*) suspending restrictive measures imposed on Libya on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions and confirming measures originally imposed on Libya by the Member States in 1986. In a Common Position of 13 September 1999 (*99/611/CFSP, OJ L 242 of 14.09.99*) Council removed the remaining sanctions against Libya, with the exception of the arms embargo.

C. Asia

- 1. Burma/Myanmar :** The sanctions imposed under Common Position 96/635/CFSP were twice extended, without substantive amendment, and are valid until 29 April 2000 (*99/289/CFSP, OJ L 114 of 01.05.99; 99/670/CFSP, OJ L 267 of 15.10.99*).
- 2. East Timor :** The Council adopted a Common Position (*99/479/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99*) on 19 July 1999 concerning support for the popular consultation of the East Timorese people which, inter alia, welcomed the intention of a number of Member States to send observers to form an EU observation team to the consultation process, and noted that the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr David Andrews, had been designated, by the Presidency, as its personal representative for these matters.
- 3. Indonesia :** In the light of the situation in East Timor, the Council adopted a common position on 16 September 1999 (*99/624/CFSP, OJ L 245 of 17.09.99*) imposing a four-month embargo on the export of arms, munitions and military equipment to Indonesia, banning the supply of equipment which might be used for internal repression or terrorism, and suspending bilateral military co-operation between Indonesia and the Member States. That Common Position expired on 17 January 2000.
- 4. Afghanistan :** Following the adoption of UNSCR 1267 (1999), a Common Position imposing the flight ban and freeze on funds and other financial assets held by the Taliban was adopted by the Council on 15 November 1999 (*99/727/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99*).

On 24 January, Council renewed its Common Position (*00/055/CFSP, OJ L 021 of 26.01.00*) setting out its general policy objectives concerning Afghanistan. The Union would continue to promote an end to the fighting and the restoration of peace, stability and respect for international law, including human rights in Afghanistan. The Union would also maintain its arms embargo and, if conditions permit, the provision of humanitarian aid. Finally, the Union would pursue the fight against international terrorism and drug trafficking.

D. Russia

The European Council, at its meeting in Cologne in June 1999 adopted a Common Strategy (*99/414/CFSP, OJ L 157 of 24.06.99*) with the aim of strengthening the strategic

partnership between the EU and Russia.

E. Commonwealth of Independent States

Belarus: Following the implementation by the Belarus authorities of the Drozdy Agreement of 10 December 1998, the Council adopted a Decision (*99/156/CFSP, OJ L 052 of 27.02.99*) lifting the visa ban imposed on the Belarus authorities by Common Position (*98/448/CFSP, OJ L 195 of 11.07.99*) of 9 July 1998.

Ukraine: At its meeting in Helsinki, the European Council adopted a Common Strategy (*99/877/CFSP, OJ L 331 of 23.12.99*) with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Ukraine.

F. Disarmament and Non-proliferation

1. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC):

The Council adopted a Common Position (*99/346/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99*) on 17 May concerning the progress to be achieved towards a legally binding protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

2. CTBT: In the context of its efforts to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Council adopted a Common Position (*99/533/CFSP, OJ L 204 of 04.08.99*) on 29 July 1999.

3. Control of exports of dual-use goods: The Council adopted two Decisions on 18 January (*99/054/CFSP, OJ L 018 of 23.01.99*) and 9 March (*99/193/CFSP, OJ L 073 of 19.03.99*) modifying Joint Action 94/942/CFSP on the control of exports of dual-use goods. The Decision of 9 March is also a consolidating text bringing the various amendments to the Joint Action together in one instrument.

G. WEU:

On 10 May 1999, the Council adopted a Decision (*99/404/CFSP, OJ L 153 of 19.06.99*) aimed at improving cooperation between the EU and the WEU. The Protocol on Article 17 of the TEU attached to Amsterdam Treaty foresees the elaboration within a year of the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty of arrangements for improved cooperation between the EU and WEU. Also on 10 May 1999, Council adopted a Decision (*99/321/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99*) on the practical arrangements for the participation of all Member States in tasks pursuant to Article 17(2) of the Treaty on European Union for which the EU avails itself of the WEU.

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

A. Declarations (Annex II to the ANNEX)

In 1999, 130 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 defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

The practice of associating the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, Cyprus and 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)

105 demarches were undertaken in 1999 with third countries in particular supporting 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 1999, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- at Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Armenia (13 June 1999), Azerbaidjan (23 June 1999), Canada (16 December 1999), Andean Pact (28 July 1999), United States (17 December 1999), Georgia (23 June 1999), Japan (20 June 1999), Russia (29 July and 20 October 1999) and Ukraine (23 July 1999).
- At Ministerial level: EFTA/EEA, Albania, ASEAN, the Associated countries, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Chili, FYROM, India, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, New Zealand, Ouzbekistan, SADC and, in the margins of the United nations General Assembly in New York, with the Andean Pact, China, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Israel, Japan, Mercosur, the Non-aligned movement, the Rio Group, Russia, SAARC, United States, Ukraine and San Jose.
- At Senior Officials level: the Associated countries, Belarus, Canada, ECOWAS, ICO, India, Iran, Japan, Moldova, Russia, Sudan, United States and Ukraine.
- At expert level: 119 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 representatives 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 Article 19 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 2000 the European Union will seek to consolidate the advances achieved by the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty with a view to ensuring greater visibility, continuity and coherence of its external action. The Secretary-General/High Representative will play a key role in meeting this objective, in particular through the implementation of specific mandates which he has received from the European Council.

The current year will be a key period during which priority will be given to reinforcing the CFSP, in particular through the development of the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. As foreseen at Helsinki, work is being carried forward as a matter of priority on all aspects set out in the reports approved by the European Council, including those on conflict prevention and crisis management. The legal decisions have been taken for setting up the agreed interim bodies within the Council as of 1 March 2000.

Following from Helsinki, the European Council in Lisbon on 23/24 March 2000 welcomed the Presidency's preliminary report on "Strengthening the Common European Security and Defence Policy", which reflects the work carried forward by the Presidency together with the Secretary-General/High Representative. The European Council also welcomed the fact that the Council has identified a process for elaborating the headline goal and identifying national contributions to meet the military capability target set at Helsinki. It looked forward to the further work that the Presidency together with the Secretary-General/High Representative will pursue in the Council, and to the Presidency's overall report to the Feira European Council, as called for at Helsinki, including proposals on the involvement of third countries in EU military crisis management and the further development of the EU's relationship with NATO in conformity with the Helsinki conclusions. The European Council also invited the Council to establish by or at Feira, a Committee for Civilian Crisis Management.

The Union will continue its efforts to bring about peace, prosperity and stability in South Eastern Europe. The European Council in Lisbon reaffirmed this as a strategic priority and confirmed its overall objective of achieving the fullest possible integration of the countries in the region into the political and economic mainstream of Europe. The Stabilisation and Association Process is the centrepiece of the Union's policy in the Balkans. The Union will maintain its action for democratic change in Serbia and will continue to support the democratic opposition. Selective sanctions aimed at the regime will remain a necessary element of EU policy as long as President Milosevic stays in power.

The Union will continue to support Montenegro in its efforts to achieve democratic reform and economic prosperity. In this context, the European Council in Lisbon underlined the urgent need for substantial assistance to Montenegro in order to ensure the survival of the democratic government and to avoid another serious crisis in the region.

Kosovo will continue to be a focus of particular concern. The Union is committed to UNSCR 1244 as the framework for the international community's efforts in Kosovo, and is determined to ensure the success of that effort. The European Council in Lisbon recognised the central role that the Union must play in providing international support for Kosovo. The Union will intensify its efforts to provide support in a coordinated and coherent way.

The Stability Pact will make a vital contribution towards a more coherent and action-oriented strategy for providing economic and political support to Kosovo and the region. At Lisbon, the European Council, referring to the strengthening of the central role of the Union, invited the Secretary-General/High Representative, under the authority of the Presidency, and in full association with the Commission, to bring forward action-oriented proposals for this purpose. The Union looks forward to strengthened bilateral cooperation with Croatia following the Parliamentary and Presidential elections and the democratic manner in which they were held.

The Union will seek to consolidate and enhance its contribution to the Middle East Peace Process, taking account of the progress made in the Palestinian Track, the new situation in the Syrian track following direct Israeli-Syrian talks, and the revival of the Multilateral Track. It will continue to support the Process through its own initiatives and through ongoing close contacts with the regional parties and constructive support for the efforts of the US and other key players. As host and co-Chair of the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee it will continue to play a full role in international donor co-ordination; as host of the next meeting in July 2000, of the Multilateral Track Steering Group, it will endeavour to take forward work in the Multilateral working groups and make progress on reshaping the Multilateral Track in the light of changing conditions in the Middle East.

The Union's agenda will take account of strengthened political relations with its Mediterranean partners in the Barcelona process. It will encompass the elaboration of the new Common Strategy for the Mediterranean and the revised MEDA Regulation as a more focused implementing instrument.

The EU/Africa Summit held in Cairo in April, signals the reinforcement of the Euro-African partnership. The Union will continue to give its full support to restoring peace in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, and to the efforts of the UN and the OAU, as well as of regional leaders and other parties, towards resolving conflict and enhancing stability throughout the continent.

In Asia relations with China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia, will be of particular importance. The third ASEM Summit will be held in Seoul in October 2000. The Union looks forward to its first Summit with India which will be held during the Portuguese Presidency. Following the resolution of the status of East Timor, the Union will continue to deploy its efforts to support the transition process, while also seeking to strengthen its relations with Indonesia.

The Union will continue to extend and deepen its links with the countries of Latin America. The follow-up to the first EU-LAC summit provides the basis for decisive progress. Current dialogue with the Rio Group, Central America (San Jose) MERCOSUR, the Andean Community and Mexico should be maintained and strengthened. In the Caribbean, efforts will be made to strengthen peace, stability and democracy. Particular attention will be paid to a peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Guatemala and Belize and to the electoral processes that will be carried out in Haiti and Surinam.

Close attention will be paid to relations with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and in particular with Russia, with which the Union stands ready to contribute to building a stable long-term partnership in accordance with the PCA, the Common Strategy and successive Presidency action plans on the basis of common values and shared objectives. However, the situation in and around Chechnya is a continuing cause for concern. The Union will also develop its relations with Ukraine, building on the Common Strategy agreed at Helsinki.

Given the extensive range of the Union's relations with the United States, priority will continue to be given to developing these relations through cooperation in existing and new areas, as identified in the New Transatlantic Agenda, and to resolving the bilateral trade disputes which detract from the overall positive nature of the relationship. Relations with Canada have been marked by agreement in many areas of common interest, in particular in those relating to Human Security issues, where Canada has played a leading role. The Union looks forward to the resolution of the dispute over the extra-territorial nature of Canadian legislation on fisheries.

The Union will maintain and intensify dialogue with third countries and other international actors and organisations. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening the range of actions and initiatives directed at promoting respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, as well as to matters relating to the further development of CESDP. Support will continue to be given towards moves in favour of the abolition of the death penalty and towards continued mainstreaming of human rights in the Union's external action.

In pursuing an effective and influential CFSP the EU will need to act in a timely, efficient and decisive manner. To achieve this goal it is essential, inter alia, to ensure efficient and coherent

use of budgetary resources and close cooperation between the Parliament, Council and Commission, in conformity with the Interinstitutional Agreement. The Council will continue to keep the European Parliament informed about the development of CFSP, in conformity with the terms of the Interinstitutional Agreement.



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 4 April 2000

5990/00

LIMITE

PESC 50

FIN 37

PE 8

"I/A" ITEM NOTE

from : Secretariat
to : COREPER/COUNCIL

No. prev. doc.: 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26

Subject : Annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities (point H, paragraph 40, of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999) - 1999

1. The Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 6 May 1999 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure, provides under point H, paragraph 40, that "once a year the Council Presidency will consult the European Parliament on a Council document setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities".
2. The "CFSP Counsellors" Working Group at its meetings on 6, 17, 24, and 27 March and 3 April examined a draft report presented by the Presidency, and agreed to submit to COREPER the text set out in annex.

3. The document follows the same criteria as those used for the previous two reports 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 4 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 4" 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 the financial implications for the general budget of the Communities, for presentation to the European Parliament in application of point H, paragraph 40, of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999.

¹ 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23 and 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26.

**COUNCIL DOCUMENT ON THE MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF CFSP,
INCLUDING THE FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL BUDGET OF
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, PRESENTED TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
IN APPLICATION OF POINT H (PARAGRAPH 40) OF
THE INTERINSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT OF 6 MAY 1999**

Preliminary Remarks

The Inter-Institutional Agreement (IIA) of 6 May 1999 provides that "once a year the Council Presidency will consult the European Parliament on a Council document setting out the main aspects and basic choices of the CFSP, including the financial implications for the general budget of the European Communities".

The Council adopted the first such report on 30 March 1998¹. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. The following report² covered the whole of the 1998 calendar year (thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998). The present report covers the year 1999 and 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 4 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 1999. It also contains remarks on likely priorities for 2000 as well as some general observations on the future of the CFSP.

Since 1998, the following items relating to CFSP matters are available on the Internet web site of the Council (<http://ue.eu.int>): 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. 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23.

² Doc. 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26.

I. INTRODUCTION

The key development in the Common Foreign and Security Policy in 1999 was the entry into force on 1 May of the Amsterdam Treaty which lays the foundations for a more effective common foreign and security policy.

The European Council, meeting in Cologne, appointed Dr Javier Solana Madariaga as Secretary General of the Council / High Representative for the CFSP. Dr Solana took up his post on 18 October. The Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit, which was also foreseen by the Amsterdam Treaty, was established in the Council Secretariat on the same day under his responsibility.

The European Council in Cologne declared its intention "to give the European Union the necessary means and capabilities to assume its responsibilities regarding a common European policy on security and defence". The European Council at Helsinki adopted two progress reports on the development of the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. The European Council asked the incoming Presidency, together with the Secretary-General/High Representative, to carry work forward on all aspects of the reports as a matter of priority, including conflict prevention and a committee for civilian crisis management.

The Cologne and Helsinki European Councils adopted Common Strategies - the new instrument provided for in the Amsterdam Treaty - on Russia and Ukraine respectively. In its declaration on Chechnya, the Helsinki European Council decided however, that the implementation of the Common Strategy on Russia should be reviewed. It took note of the advanced state of preparation of the Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region and the need to continue work on the Common Strategy on the Balkans.

South Eastern Europe, and more particularly Kosovo, continued to be an area of major concern throughout 1999. The European Council in Helsinki emphasised the Union's commitment to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Kosovo. In July, the Council welcomed the rapid deployment of the fourth pillar of UNMIK, headed by the EU, tasked with reconstruction and economic rehabilitation for which it has assumed responsibility.

The Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe was launched during the year, to help to enhance peace, stability and prosperity in, and co-operation between, countries of the region. The European Council emphasised its determination that the EU should take the lead in the implementation of the Stability Pact. The Council designated Mr Bodo Hombach as the Special Coordinator for the Pact.

The Union continued to assist the democratic forces in the FRY. It also continued to exert pressure on President Milosevic and the Belgrade regime through the imposition of restrictive measures, while at the same time intensifying its dialogue with the democratic forces in Serbia, as well as with the democratically-elected government of Montenegro with a view to increasing general awareness of the benefits of opting for democratic values and principles. The "Energy for Democracy" programme, under which fuel is supplied to certain municipalities governed by the democratic forces, is a concrete example of this approach.

The Union pursued its constructive engagement in South Asia. The military coup in Pakistan made it impossible for the Union to sign the EC-Pakistan Co-operation Agreement. The Taliban's summer offensive destroyed hopes for a peaceful solution of the long lasting conflict in Afghanistan and their intransigent position concerning Usama bin Laden led to the adoption of sanctions against the regime in Kabul in conformity with UNSCR 1267.

The Union expressed its strong support for the process in East Timor leading to the popular consultation in August 1999. The Union condemned in the strongest possible terms the violence which followed that consultation and used the instruments at its disposal to help establish stability. The Union welcomed and lent strong support to the United Nations / Interfet to establish peace, security and the rule of law in the territory and to provide for a transition to the independence that the people of East Timor had freely chosen. The Union also put in place an arms embargo against Indonesia and suspended bilateral military cooperation.

Africa also remained a key concern in the Union's external policy. The Common Position on Human Rights, Democracy, the Rule of Law and Good Governance continued to serve as a framework for initiatives in that continent. In addition, the Union followed closely both the conflict in Ethiopia and Eritrea, and the situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Rino Serri, was nominated as the EU Presidency Special Representative for Ethiopia-Eritrea. The work of preparing for the EU-Africa summit to be held in 2000 continued throughout 1999. This summit will signal the reinforcement of the Euro-African partnership.

The Middle East Peace Process regained momentum following the signing in September of the Sharm-el-Sheikh Memorandum. The Union supported the Process in this new phase through initiatives proposed by the Special Representative, Miguel Moratinos, close contacts with the regional parties and constructive support for the efforts of the US and other key players. The Union offered its input to the Israeli-Palestinian Permanent Status talks and remained fully engaged on the Syrian track to help Syria and Israel move towards the resumption of bilateral negotiations. It made considerable efforts to prepare the ground for the resumption of the Multilateral part of the process after a three year hiatus.

The first summit between the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union was held in Rio de Janeiro in June. The summit contributed to strengthening the links of political, economic and cultural understanding between the two regions in order to develop a strategic partnership. A second Summit will be held in Spain in 2002.

The Union paid particular attention to measures to promote respect for Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law, notably in the wake of the conclusions of the 1998 Vienna European Council and follow-up activities to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1999, the first EU Annual Report on Human Rights was published, and the first EU-NGO discussion forum was held.

In the area of disarmament, the Union pursued its efforts towards the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel landmines worldwide, as well as contributing to solving the problems already caused by these weapons. The entry into force of the Convention on Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines on 1 March 1999 was a significant success for both disarmament and humanitarian policy.

The Union intensified its action in the area of the control and elimination of small arms in line with the Joint Action of 27 December 1998. Within that framework, the Council adopted Decisions to combat the accumulation and distribution of small arms and light weapons in Albania, Cambodia and Mozambique. The Union adopted its First Annual Report under the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

The Union has pursued its efforts in favour of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Common positions were adopted to that end in the context of the Treaty on Non-proliferation (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Union is promoting the start of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The Union has continued its active contribution to the international negotiations to strengthen compliance with the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BTWC) with a view to a legally binding protocol being adopted well in advance of the Fifth Review Conference of the BTWC which is to be held no later than 2001.

II. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP

1. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

a) Russia

The European Council in Cologne in June adopted the EU Common Strategy on Russia with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia. Since the adoption of the Common Strategy, a number of initiatives have been taken in areas such as judicial cooperation, economic dialogue, non-proliferation and disarmament, Justice and Home Affairs and environment. Moreover, the EU and Russia agreed to strengthen the political dialogue.

At the EU-Russia Cooperation Council in May 1999 and the EU-Russia Summits in February and October 1999, key issues such as enlargement, Western Balkans, MEPP, Belarus and European Security/OSCE were discussed. The October Summit in Moscow focused mainly on the war in Chechnya, a conflict which increasingly influenced the relations between the EU and Russia in the second part of 1999.

As a consequence of the developments in Chechnya, the Helsinki European Council decided to review implementation of the Common Strategy, to redirect the TACIS Programme to certain priorities, take a strict line on trade issues where Russia is in breach of the PCA, and to suspend some of the provisions of the PCA. At the same time, the political dialogue between the EU and Russia was pursued, taking account of the importance of the overall strategic partnership with Moscow.

b) Ukraine

The European Council in Helsinki December adopted the EU Common Strategy on Ukraine with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the European Union and Ukraine and taking account of Ukraine's European aspirations and pro-European choice.

The Common Strategy deals with a number of important areas such as the political dialogue between the EU and Ukraine, consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and human rights, support of the economic transition in Ukraine, cooperation to strengthen stability and security in Europe as well as cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs.

In the meetings at political level (Ministerial Troika, Cooperation Council and Summit), the EU and Ukraine discussed foreign policy issues of common interest such as Kosovo, the Stability Pact for South-East Europe, regional cooperation and the Transnistrian conflict.

c) Belarus

In 1999, Belarus failed to make progress in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as in regard to the constitutional principles meeting international standards for a democratic state. To provide Belarus with an incentive to improve the situation, in April the Council identified step-by-step benchmarks for the lifting of the EU restrictions imposed in 1997. According to this approach, positive steps in the fields of human rights, the media, the re-registration of political parties and NGOs, would be reciprocated by a gradual lifting of the EU restrictions.

Despite some progress, such as the signing of the TACIS programme for development of civil society, Belarus backtracked in a number of areas; notably, the OSCE-sponsored dialogue with the opposition was not relaunched and the government bypassed the opposition when elaborating the new election code. In the light of these developments the EU was not in a position to lift the 1997 restrictions.

The EU regularly expressed its concern about the situation. The Troika at senior official level travelled to Minsk in May and November 1999 to evaluate the situation and reinforce the EU's message. Moreover, the Union actively supported the efforts of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group (AMG) in Belarus.

d) Moldova

A political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level took place in the framework of the second EU-Moldova Cooperation Council on 25 January 2000. The discussion focused on the priorities of the newly-formed Moldovan government as well as on the Transnistria issue. The EU welcomed Moldova's pro-European choice and offered support for the reform process.

The EU repeatedly called on the Moldovan Government, the Transnistrian side and the guarantor states Russia and Ukraine to work out a final settlement for Transnistrian autonomy within the framework of the sovereign Republic of Moldova. To this end the Troika at senior official level travelled to Moldova and had discussions with the Moldovan Authorities and Transnistrian leaders in October 1999. The EU welcomed the Russian commitment to withdraw its troops from Moldova by 2002. The EU was ready to support the withdrawal and the destruction of Russian armaments and ammunition in Moldova, on the basis of the results of an OSCE assessment mission. The EU regretted that such a mission was not acceptable to the Transnistrian side. Finally, the EU offered technical assistance to support projects which could benefit both banks of the Dniestr River.

e) Caucasus and Central Asia

Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan entered into force on 1 July 1999, giving a new qualitative dimension to relations with these countries. The first Cooperation Councils with Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on 20 July, with Uzbekistan on 14 September and with the three Caucasus States on 12 October 1999 provided a good basis for closer cooperation with the EU. A summit meeting with the three Heads of State and Government of the Caucasus took place in Luxembourg on 22 June 1999, and a joint declaration was issued.

The Union continued to support the efforts of the OSCE and the UN to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Southern Caucasus and Tajikistan. The Union aimed at creating an environment conducive to the settlement of bilateral conflicts and the development of regional cooperation through its assistance instruments and special initiatives like TRACECA and INOGATE.

The Union underlined its continuing concern about the situation in the field of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in several countries and regularly raised these issues in the framework of the political dialogue, in demarches and declarations.

The Union continued to support the democratisation process in the region, in coordination with the OSCE/ODIHR. Member States provided election observers in cooperation with ODIHR.

2. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

The European Conference was created in order to, inter alia, bring together the Member States of the European Union and those European States aspiring to accede to it, and sharing its values, and to deepen participants cooperation on foreign and security policy. It held its second meeting at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Brussels on 19 July 1999. Conference participants, including Turkey, must share a mutual commitment to peace, security and good neighbourliness.

The Ministerial meeting in Brussels saw two new participants, Switzerland as "member elect" and Malta which had decided to renew its application for membership in the Union after the Luxembourg European Conference (October 1998). Turkey declined to participate.

The Helsinki European Council decided to review the future of the European Conference in the light of the evolving situation and against the background of the decisions on the accession process taken at Helsinki. The future French Presidency announced its intention to convene a meeting of the Conference.

3. EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Political contacts with the Associated Countries of Eastern and Central Europe (in conjunction with Cyprus and Malta) continued to be reinforced through:

- Meetings between Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the margins of the Cologne and Helsinki European Councils;
- A Meeting at Ministerial level in July under the umbrella of the European Conference, as well as in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Romania and Slovakia (27 April), Bulgaria (16 November) and with the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland (7 December), leading also in some cases to an exchange of views on CFSP issues;
- Meetings at Political Directors level on 11 February in Brussels and in Helsinki on 21 October;
- Troika meetings at expert level, 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 in:

- the increasingly regular alignment of the associated countries to the declarations in the CFSP field (73 of a total of 130);

- the alignment of the associated countries to the EU's Common Positions (9 out of 9), under the format of declarations;
- cooperation in international organisations and fora, i.a. the UN and the OSCE.

The Council 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 encouraged:

- the participation of three Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden) and the Commission (with the Presidency - Germany- as observer alongside France, Italy, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) in the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council in Bodö, Norway on 4-5 March 1999;
- the participation by the Presidency (Germany), and the Commission as well as other Member States (Denmark, Finland, Sweden), and as observers, the United Kingdom and France at the Foreign Ministers Meeting of the "Council of Baltic Sea States" in Palanga, Lithuania on 14-15 June 1999;
- the participation, as observer, by the Presidency (Finland) and the Commission at the Ministerial Meeting of the "Black Sea Economic Cooperation" in Thessaloniki, Greece on 27 October 1999. The Commission also participated as observer at the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia on 30 April;
- the participation of certain Member States (Austria and Italy as members of CEI) and the Commission at the Summit of the "Central European Initiative" in Prague on 6 November and at the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic on 24 June;
- the participation of the Presidency and the Commission and Greece at a Foreign Ministers Meeting within the Balkan Conference on Stability, Security and Cooperation in South Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest on 2 December;
- the development of the Union's Northern Dimension Initiative within which a Foreign Ministers Meeting was held in Helsinki on 11-12 November 1999 at which all Member States and the Commission participated.

4. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

(a) Turkey

The major development in relations with Turkey was the acceptance by the European Council at Helsinki of Turkey as a candidate for EU membership on the basis of the same criteria as applied to the other candidates. As was the case earlier for the other candidates, and building on the existing European strategy, it was agreed to establish a pre-accession strategy for Turkey to stimulate and support its reforms. This will include enhanced political dialogue to give emphasis on the need to fulfil the political criteria for accession with particular reference to the issues of human rights, Cyprus, outstanding border disputes and other related issues.

Thus the Council will continue the bilateral political dialogue with Turkey at the level of Foreign Ministers and Political Directors. In addition, Turkey will participate in the parallel, multilateral, enhanced, political dialogue on CFSP jointly with the other candidates. This allows Turkey to participate in half-yearly meetings at Political Director and expert level on a variety of issues, to align itself with CFSP instruments (declarations, demarches, common positions, implementation of joint actions), and to cooperate in international fora (especially the UN and the OSCE) and third countries. Turkey has also nominated an associated European Correspondent and a CFSP Contact Point in Brussels.

With regard to the situation of human rights and democracy, the Council expressed concern and urged reforms in all contacts with the Turkish authorities. Regarding the Ocalan case, it welcomed the decision of the Turkish Government not to bring the issue to the Turkish Parliament while the case is pending at the European Court of Human Rights. The Council has repeatedly made clear to Turkey that the non-application of capital punishment forms part of the common values and thus of the *acquis* of the European Union - a matter of particular importance for countries with a European vocation. The Council continues to encourage Turkey to take further steps towards meeting the Copenhagen criteria.

(b) Cyprus

The Council remains fully committed to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions in the UN framework. The successive Representatives appointed by the Presidency continued to cooperate closely with the relevant international players. The European Council in Helsinki welcomed the talks, launched in December, which, together with the Helsinki conclusions, provide fresh impetus for the political process. It also expressed strong support for the UNSG's efforts to bring the process to a successful conclusion.

The Council believes that Cyprus' accession to the EU should benefit all communities and help to bring about civil peace and reconciliation on the island. The European Council in Helsinki underlined that a political settlement would facilitate the accession of Cyprus to the EU. If no settlement has been reached by the completion of accession negotiations, the Council's decision on accession will be made without the above being a precondition. In this the Council will take account of all relevant factors. Political dialogue with Cyprus continued in conjunction with political dialogue with the Associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see below point II.3. "Eastern and Central Europe").

(c) Malta

Following the reactivation of its application for EU membership, Council agreed to reextend the multilateral, enhanced, political dialogue on CFSP issues with the CCEEs and Cyprus to Malta. This allows it to participate, jointly, in half-yearly meetings of Political Directors and experts, to align itself with CFSP activities and to cooperate in international fora and third countries. Malta has also nominated an associated European Correspondent and a CFSP Contact Point in Brussels. Political contacts took place with Malta in conjunction with political dialogue with the Associated countries of Eastern and Central Europe (see point II.3. "Eastern and Central Europe").

5. WESTERN BALKANS REGION

In March, following the implementation of irresponsible policies by President Milosevic in Kosovo, NATO launched airstrikes against the Belgrade regime. The EU has fully supported NATO action, considering the use of the severest measures, including military action, as a necessary step.

In 1999, the EU's Regional Approach towards the countries of the Western Balkans region ((Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)) was developed into the EU Stabilisation and Association process. This process did not change the conditions for the development of bilateral relations, but upgraded the nature of the contractual relations on offer - replacing the prospect of a Cooperation Agreement with that of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA).

The Council reviewed - on the basis of a Communication by the Commission - the performances by the countries of the region in the light of the conditions set out in the Council conclusions of 29 April 1997 as well as of 31 May 1999. The review concentrated on the following areas: democratic principles, human rights and the rule of law, the respect for and protection of minorities, regional co-operation, 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 Peace Implementation Councils (PIC).

The European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM) continued to be active in all the countries of the Western Balkans. The Council reconfirmed its resolve to reach, at the earliest possible date, a decision concerning the future of ECMM, including the questions of role, mandate, legal base and financing.

The European Council in Helsinki invited the Secretary-General/High Representative, together with the Commission, to present to the Council for further urgent consideration a political and economic analysis of future prospects for the region.

(a) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

FRY/Serbia

On 11 October, the Council met the democratic forces of the FRY and welcomed their commitment to a continued process of discussion on democratisation and reform in the FRY. It strongly supported the launching of the Energy for Democracy initiative, initially providing the cities of Nis and Pirot with heating oil as emergency assistance. The Council adopted a Declaration on "EU-FRY - a new beginning" underlining the EU's preparedness to give substantial assistance to a future democratic FRY.

On 6 December, with the aim of fostering democratic change in the FRY, the Council decided to intensify cooperation with democratic forces in the FRY, when appropriate, trilaterally with the United States, including at Ministerial level and in the form of task forces or other consultative mechanisms. The first such Ministerial meeting in trilateral format was held in Berlin on 17 December 1999.

FRY/Kosovo

The Council repeatedly urged the FRY authorities to end the violence in Kosovo and to seize the chance for a peaceful solution offered by the Rambouillet Accords. The Council expressed its strong and continuing support for maximum pressure on President Milosevic to stop the brutal campaign in Kosovo and accept the international community's five demands. In the face of extreme and criminally irresponsible policies by President Milosevic and repeated violations of UNSC Resolutions, the 8 April extraordinary General Affairs Council stated that the use of the severest measures including military action, had been both necessary and warranted. On 26 April, the Council agreed that the Common Position imposing a ban on the delivery of petroleum and petroleum products should enter into force before 30 April. Furthermore, the Council agreed to extend the existing EU sanctions regime (travel ban, freeze of funds, prohibition of export finance, investment ban, flight ban).

On 17 May, the Council supported President Ahtisaari's willingness to work on behalf of the Union, in cooperation with the Russian and US efforts, to ensure the implementation of the conditions of the international community to end the conflict in Kosovo. The European Council of Cologne heard a report by President Ahtisaari, mandated by the EU, on the mission he had undertaken to Belgrade together with Mr. Chernomyrdin and took note of the Yugoslav authorities' acceptance of the peace plan setting out and detailing the international community's demands.

On 21 June, the Council warmly welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1244, the withdrawal of all Serb security forces, the end of NATO's air campaign, the deployment of KFOR and the steps under way to establish the interim civil administration for Kosovo.

In July, the Council welcomed the rapid deployment of the fourth pillar of UNMIK, headed by the EU, tasked with reconstruction and economic rehabilitation. The Council adopted a Joint Action concerning the installation of the UNMIK component for which it has assumed responsibility. Since July, the prevailing climate of violence in Kosovo and UNMIK's financial needs were a recurring preoccupation of the Council.

On 15 November, the Council set up the European Agency for Reconstruction tasked with the implementation of programmes for reconstruction and assistance to returning refugees, initially in Kosovo.

FRY/Montenegro

The Council continued to support fully the democratically elected Government of Montenegro and condemned Belgrade's efforts to undermine its authority and destabilise the Republic. The EU provided substantial assistance to Montenegro to help address the problems resulting from the humanitarian catastrophe in Kosovo. It stressed the need for a constructive dialogue between the Belgrade regime and Montenegro on the proposals made by the latter on the future of the FRY.

The Council regularly discussed possibilities for offering further assistance and financial support to Montenegro. In September the EU decided to exempt Montenegro from the oil embargo and the flight ban to the FRY. In November the Council asked the Commission to submit a proposal, when conditions are right, with a view to extending the Reconstruction Agency's remit to cover Montenegro. It also welcomed the expert talks on financial issues established between the EU and Montenegro.

(b) Bosnia and Herzegovina

Throughout this fourth year since the Dayton/Paris peace agreements, Bosnia and Herzegovina made some progress, under pressure from the international community, in particular regarding the consolidation of state authorities. Nevertheless, much remains to be done: the Council expressed its concern at the lack of implementation by the Joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the 15 November New York Declaration. It called for its early and comprehensive implementation in all its aspects.

The Council welcomed the appointment of Ambassador Wolfgang Petritsch as the successor to High Representative Carlos Westendorp and pledged him its continued support in his task.

On 20 July, an informal political dialogue meeting at ministerial level took place in Brussels. Council stressed the importance of enhancing the work of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, market economy reform and refugee return. It urged both entities to make progress in reducing military expenditure and to engage constructively in the regional arms control processes.

(c) Croatia

On 20 July, an informal political dialogue meeting at ministerial level took place in Brussels.

The EU called on Croatia to meet its international obligations, including full cooperation with ICTY and to continue towards democratisation and the full realisation of human rights, including the issues of the election law, refugee return, media, and economic reform.

(d) Albania

During the political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level between Albania and the EU Troika on 27 April, the Council commended the manner in which Albania has dealt with the massive refugee influx from Kosovo and cooperated with the international community. The Council also welcomed the intention of the Commission to examine urgently the upgrading of contractual relations with Albania and to implement an assistance package for the Albanian government.

The Council welcomed the meeting of the "Friends of Albania" on 22 July in Brussels.

In November, the Council welcomed the fact that the change of government in Albania took place in accordance with constitutional procedures and called on the new government to concentrate on priority areas such as the fight against corruption and illegal activities and the promotion of democratic reforms.

(e) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

During the political dialogue meeting at Ministerial level on 27 April, the Troika commended the manner in which FYROM dealt with the massive refugee influx from Kosovo. The Council also welcomed the intention of the Commission to examine urgently the upgrading of contractual relations with FYROM and the speedy implementation of an assistance package for the FYROM government to deal with the effects of the refugee crisis.

In December, the Council discussed the situation that has arisen after the presidential elections in FYROM, including the re-runs in certain constituencies. It invited all political forces to respect the final results of the elections.

(f) Stability Pact

During a special General Affairs Council on 8 April with the countries neighbouring the FRY, the Council declared that a political solution to the Kosovo crisis must be embedded in a determined effort geared towards stabilising the region and South Eastern Europe (SEE) as a whole.

On 26 April, the Council agreed to start with the preparation of a Stability Pact for SEE, giving all countries in the Balkans region a concrete perspective of stability and integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.

On 17 May, the Council agreed the establishment of a Stability Pact and the adoption of a related Common Position, stipulating that the EU will play the leading role in establishing the Pact. The Council welcomed the intention of the Presidency to convene, in cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Stability Pact Summit in Sarajevo on 30 July to launch the initiative and adopted a Joint Action on EU financing of the Summit. It also requested its competent bodies to prepare a Joint Action confirming the Coordinator of the Stability Pact, Bodo Hombach, as EU Special Representative and providing him with the necessary human and logistical resources to carry out this task.

In September, the Council took note of the work plan of the Special Coordinator and adopted guidelines for EU participation in the activities of the Stability Pact and its bodies. In December the Council took note of a report on EU action in support of the Stability Pact and South Eastern Europe prepared by the Presidency and the Commission.

The Council welcomed the inaugural meetings of the Stability Pact's Working Tables and reconfirmed the EU's willingness to contribute actively to the success of the Stability Pact.

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

The Royaumont Process for Stability and Good Neighbourliness in South Easternern Europe continued its activities. The Cologne Declaration on the Stability Pact foresees a key role for the Royaumont process in the Pact in the framework of Working Table I on Democratisation and Human Rights. This Working Table invited "Royaumont" to formulate an action plan for parliamentary cooperation and exchanges in the context of the Stability Pact. The Action Plan was agreed and integrated into the Stability Pact framework.

On 31 May, the Council decided to appoint Dr. Panagiotis Roumeliotis, as EU Special Representative for the Royaumont Process and to cover costs related to his remuneration and that of his team, as well travel and communication expenditures for a period of 12 months.

A number of political initiatives were launched or continued, such as the second Royaumont Parliamentary Meeting (Ohrid, 17-18 April), with European Parliament participation, and the Second Royaumont NGO Conference (Budapest, 26-27 June). The 8th Royaumont follow-up Meeting was held in Slovenia and was combined with a Conference on Local Government (Bled, 1-3 December). All these meetings and conferences resulted in the adoption of guidelines for future cooperation and the formulation of networks.

New projects were financed, either from the EU budget or directly from EU Member States. At the end of 1999, more than 30 projects had secured financing, the total amount reaching 5 MEuros.

The EU has underlined that Royaumont should work closely with the Stability Pact to improve consistency and coherence of effort and streamline the EU's complex structures and activities in South Eastern Europe. The acquis of Royaumont in terms of democratisation and civil society projects represents useful input for the Pact.

7. EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP: BARCELONA PROCESS

The third Euro-Mediterranean Conference took place in Stuttgart on 15-16 April; it confirmed the progress achieved in the Partnership. The Conference gave additional impetus to the Partnership while confirming the goals set in the Barcelona Declaration, i.e. to transform the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchange and cooperation through the strengthening of democracy, rule of law, good governance and sustainable, balanced economic and social development.

The Stuttgart Conference emphasised the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach in order to address common security concerns, strengthen cooperation and adopt measures conducive to stability of the Mediterranean region and thus contribute to the resolution of tensions and crises in the area. A key factor to this end will be the elaboration of a Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability; in that respect the 27 Ministers welcomed the "Guidelines for elaborating a Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability". Senior Officials worked out a comprehensive schedule in order to complete the elaboration of the Charter by the next Ministerial conference, to take place by the end of 2000. Following this schedule, work started in a first ad hoc meeting in two sessions held in November and December 1999. Work continued, focussing on the elaboration of an interim report on the Charter, to be presented to an informal think-tank Ministerial meeting in May 2000 in Lisbon.

Furthermore, political dialogue in the framework of the Barcelona Process was pursued in the field of terrorism; an informal ad hoc meeting on terrorism was held on 23 November which explored possibilities for further cooperation and possible measures for joint action; the establishment of a Euro-Med national focal point network was agreed, as well as the holding of a seminar in Germany in April 2000 on national legislation against acts of terrorism including human rights aspects.

8. MASHREK/MAGHREB

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

(a) Algeria

The EU closely followed developments in Algeria and confirmed its readiness to support and encourage the economic and political reform process. It welcomed the outcome of the referendum held on 16 September concerning the law on civil concord which expressed the support of the Algerian people for President Bouteflika's vision of national reconciliation and peace.

The Ministerial Troika met Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Attaf, in Algiers on 3 November. Both parties confirmed their interest in pursuing the dialogue at ministerial level and in resuming negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement.

(b) Egypt

Following intense negotiations on a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement, agreement was reached on a global package. Initialling will follow as soon as the Egyptian authorities have concluded their final examination.

(c) Tunisia

The first meeting of the Association Committee was held on 25 June 1999 in Tunis at expert level. It reviewed the implementation of the Association Agreement. The EU made a declaration under "any other Business" on issues linked to article 5 in which it stressed the priority that should be given to human rights and democratic principles.

(d) Libya

1999 saw a significant improvement of the Union's relations with Libya.

The EU followed the decision of the UNSC to suspend the 1992/1993 UN sanctions against Libya. A report on Libya by the United Nations Secretary-General confirmed significant progress made by Libya and suggested that recent acts were indicative of the Libyan government's renunciation of terrorism. As a reaction the EU lifted its own restrictive measures taken unilaterally against Libya in 1986, except the arms embargo.

Libya has been invited as an observer to certain meetings in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It will become a full member once it accepts fully and unconditionally the *acquis* of the Barcelona Process.

(e) Western Sahara

The EU continued to support fully the Settlement Plan proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Western Sahara, which aims at holding a free, fair and impartial referendum to give effect to the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

The EU called upon both parties to cooperate fully throughout the difficult process of identification of voters and the appeals process. It is keeping close contact with Ambassador Eagleton in order to see how it can best contribute to the referendum process. The objective is to create a climate of trust and confidence among all parties in order to overcome the recent difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Settlement Plan within a reasonable period of time.

9. MIDDLE-EAST PEACE PROCESS (MEPP)

The EU maintained a high degree of involvement in the MEPP in 1999. The European Council in Berlin reaffirmed the continuing and unqualified Palestinian right to self-determination including the option of a state and the prompt implementation of such an option, emphasising the importance of a negotiated solution but also that no party should have a veto.

Following the signing in September between Israel and the Palestinians of the Sharm-el-Sheikh Memorandum, the EU expressed strong support for the agreement and offered help in implementing it. The EU has focused, in particular on water and refugees as areas where it can offer an input. It also intensified efforts to revive the Multilateral track of the Peace Process, dormant since early 1997.

Through its Special Representative, Ambassador Moratinos, the EU pursued implementation of a work programme established under the EU/Palestinian Security Committee, a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority further in the security area. This activity is complementary to the assistance already provided by the EU to the Palestinian Authority on counter-terrorism established on the basis of the Joint Action of 29 April 1997.

Also through its Special Representative, the Union took the initiative of establishing the EU-Israel Forum, aimed at making the EU and its role in the Middle East better understood in Israel by bringing European and Israeli opinion leaders together in a series of conferences.

The Special Representative also devoted much attention to the Syrian Track, helping preparing the ground for the resumption, in December, of Israeli-Syrian negotiations.

10. MIDDLE EAST / GULF

(a) Gulf Cooperation Council

The 9th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 2 November 1999. Discussions covered a wide range of issues, including international and regional, political issues of mutual interest such as security in the Persian Gulf area, the Middle East Peace Process and human rights. The Foreign Ministers of EU and GCC also met in the margins of the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

The first political dialogue meeting at deputy Ministerial level between the EU and the Organisation for Islamic Countries (OIC) was held in December.

(b) Iraq

The EU continued to monitor the situation in Iraq, based on the prime considerations of lasting security and stability in the region as well as the living conditions of the Iraqi people. The adoption of UNSCR 1284 in December 1999, setting up a new monitoring body (UNMOVIC) and envisaging, under certain conditions, a gradual suspension of sanctions, is an important element in this context.

(c) Iran

The dialogue with Iran continued with meetings at Senior Official level in May and December. This dialogue was initiated in 1998 with a comprehensive agenda, including issues of mutual interest as well as areas of concern including human rights. A meeting on drugs at expert level was held in Brussels in December.

The EU noted the efforts of the Iranian Government to pursue a course of institutionalising the democratic structures and respect for civil society as well as promoting respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual. Following the events related to the student demonstrations in July, the EU appealed to all political and social forces in Iran to promote a policy of tolerance and respect for universal human rights. The Union also made representations in the case of the arrest of Iranian Jews accused of espionage, and received assurances of a fair and open trial. The EU continues to monitor the situation.

11. TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Two Summits took place with the United States in 1999, in Bonn on 21 June and in Washington on 17 December. In Bonn, a declaration was published, reaffirming the commitment of the EU and the United States to the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA). Statements were also issued on Ukraine and on Early Warning and Problem Prevention. At the Washington Summit, joint statements were adopted on Chechnya, South Eastern Europe, Northern Europe and the WTO. In addition, a statement, accompanied by an Action Plan, was published on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

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 1999 with Canada: in Bonn on 17 June and in Ottawa on 16 December. The discussions at the Bonn Summit covered, inter alia, South Eastern Europe. At the Ottawa Summit, declarations were issued on Electronic Commerce in the Global Information Society, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and on Northern Cooperation.

12. ASIA

The Union, which had strongly supported the process leading up to the August 1999 popular consultation in East Timor, condemned in the strongest possible terms the violence which followed and welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and of Interfet to establish peace, security and the rule of law in the territory and to provide for a transition to the independence that the people of East Timor had freely chosen.

The EU pursued its constructive engagement in South Asia. Relations with India have further improved and the Union looked forward to holding its first ever Summit during the Portuguese Presidency. The military coup in Pakistan made it impossible for the EU to sign the EC-Pakistan Co-operation Agreement. The Taliban's summer offensive destroyed hopes for a peaceful solution of the long lasting conflict in Afghanistan and their intransigent position concerning Usama bin Laden led to the adoption of sanctions against the regime in Kabul in conformity with UNSCR 1267.

(a) ASEAN

Attempts to hold an EU-ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Berlin in March failed, following concern that the presence of the Burmese Foreign Minister would be inconsistent with the Common Position on Burma/Myanmar. The EU continued to seek to enhance its ties with ASEAN. It participated in the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) in Singapore in July 1999 and took an increasingly active role in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The ARF Ministerial, also held in Singapore in July 1999, provided, among other things, a useful occasion to demonstrate the strength of the international community's concern at the prospect of further missile tests by the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea (DPRK).

(b) Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM)

The second Asia-Europe (ASEM) Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Berlin on 29 March.

The Ministers conducted an open and comprehensive political dialogue. They further expanded common ground both on regional developments in Europe and in Asia, as well as on matters of mutual concern, reaffirming the principles laid down by Leaders in Bangkok in 1996 and in London in 1998.

Ministers underlined that in a highly interdependent world, and at times of new political, financial, economic and social challenges, fruitful dialogue and inter-regional cooperation are more than ever necessary and are beneficial for both Asia and Europe, and for other parts of the globe. They agreed on the need for ASEM to strengthen existing cooperation in its numerous fields of activities.

The ASEM Senior Officials (SOM), meeting in Rovaniemi, Finland on 2/3 November discussed, inter alia, the preparation of the ASEM III Summit in Seoul in October 2000. The SOM had a frank exchange on issues such as North Korea, East Timor, Kosovo and European Security and Defence Policy.

(c) Burma/Myanmar

The EU continued to pursue the objectives set out in the Common Position - which was extended twice. In April, Council expressed its wish to renew the efforts to establish a meaningful political dialogue with Burma/Myanmar. In pursuit of this, a Troika fact-finding mission visited Rangoon/Yangon in July 1999 and met senior representatives of the SPDC and Government as well as Ms Aung San Suu Kyi and representatives of ethnic minority groups. The President of the Council, Ms Tarja Halonen, also met the Burmese Foreign Minister on two occasions, in Singapore in July and subsequently in New York in September. The EU was disappointed that its efforts, and the visit of the then UN Special Representative, Mr Alvaro de Soto, yielded so few positive results.

It continued to call for the Government of Burma/Myanmar to take early and concrete steps towards respect for human rights, the promotion of democracy and national reconciliation.

(d) Cambodia

The EU encouraged the reforms of the new Cambodian Government, including the more forceful efforts to end illegal logging. It also encouraged that Government to bring Khmer Rouge leaders to trial before a tribunal that would meet international standards of justice and due process.

(e) East Timor

The EU welcomed the 5 May 1999 agreement between Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, which led to the holding of an UN-organised popular consultation of the East Timorese people on 31 August. A number of Member States provided personnel to the UN operation (UNTAET) and the Community provided five million Euro to the UN Trust Fund. Mr David Andrews, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland, attended that consultation as the personal representative of the Presidency. The EU welcomed the result of the consultation which favoured the independence option, and condemned the violence that followed it. As a result of the violence, on 16 September the EU imposed a four-month arms embargo on Indonesia and suspended bilateral military cooperation. A number of Member States contributed military forces to the Australian-led and UN-supported international force (Interfet) which was sent to quell the violence. Others offered humanitarian aid to the victims of the violence or provided financial contributions to the UN's Interfet Trust Fund. The EU also proposed the resolution at the special session of the UN Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in September 1999 which led to the creation of an international UN commission of enquiry into allegations of violations of human rights and international, humanitarian law following the popular consultation. A number of Member States, as well as the Commission, announced major pledges of support for reconstruction in East Timor at the donors' conference held in Tokyo in December 1999.

(f) Indonesia

The EU welcomed the historic changes which took place in Indonesia in the course of the year: the democratic legislative elections (which it supported with 7m Euro of Community assistance that provided for the despatch of a 135-person EU observation team and assistance to Indonesian NGOs helping to prepare the election), the subsequent formation of a democratic Government, and the renunciation of Indonesia's claim to East Timor. The EU expressed its concern at the separatist and inter-communal violence that plagued a number of regions of Indonesia and welcomed the new Government's reliance on dialogue rather than force of arms to resolve such problems. The EU repeatedly expressed its support for a strong, democratic and united Indonesia and welcomed the Commission's intention to come forward with proposals to enhance relations between the EU and Indonesia.

(g) Laos

The EU expressed its concern at the human rights situation in Laos, particularly the fate of those arrested in October 1999.

(h) Malaysia

The EU kept a close eye on developments in Malaysia, especially the conduct of the trials of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. It noted with deep concern the verdict in his first trial, given the circumstances and handling of that trial.

(i) China

The EU continued its political dialogue with China, in particular at the EU-China Summit held in Beijing on 21 December. The EU Troika of Foreign Ministers met its Chinese counterpart in Berlin on 28 March and in the margins of the UN General Assembly on 20 September. A political dialogue meeting at Senior Official level took place in Beijing on 18 October. Meetings of the EU-China Human Rights dialogue were held on 8 February in Berlin and on 19 October in Beijing.

The EU issued a statement on Taiwan on 20 July 1999 reiterating its position on this question.

The EU issued a statement on 10 December on the handover of Macao to China. The European Council meeting in Helsinki on the eve of the handover, adopted conclusions on Macao. A high level delegation participated in the handover ceremonies on 19 December.

(j) Japan

The 8th EU Japan Summit took place in Bonn on 20 June and reviewed EU-Japan cooperation. A Ministerial Troika meeting with Japan was held on 20 September in the margins of UNGA. A Political Directors' Troika meeting was held on 15 December in Brussels.

(k) Korean Peninsula

A Ministerial Troika Meeting was held with the Republic of Korea in Singapore on 25 July on the margins of the ASEAN PMC. The EU recalled the Council conclusions of July on the Korean Peninsula, in particular those elements concerning human rights and nuclear issues. It also reiterated its support for the Korean Sunshine Policy.

The Union held a second ad hoc political dialogue meeting with North Korea in Brussels on 24 November. This meeting focussed on human rights, nuclear and missile non-proliferation issues. It was agreed that the convening of a further meeting would be reviewed in the light of developments.

The EU issued a statement on the situation in the Korean Peninsula on the 29 September.

(l) India

Successful Troika meetings between the EU and India took place at Senior Official level in Bonn and Helsinki, and at Ministerial level on 3 December 1999. Both sides agreed to step up existing cooperation and to include new areas such as sustainable development and the protection of the environment, the fight against drugs and organised crime. It was also decided to launch important initiatives such as the think-tank network or the EU-India Round Table bringing together representatives of the Civil Society. Both sides agreed to hold the first ever EU-India Summit in Lisbon on 28 June 2000.

(m) Pakistan

The EU condemned the military coup that overthrew Pakistan's democratically elected government on 12 October 1999 and requested a speedy restoration of democratic civilian rule. In response to the coup the EU suspended the signature of the Cooperation Agreement and the regular political dialogue meetings. A high-level EU Presidency mission visited Islamabad and Lahore on 1-2 November to assess the situation and convey its message to the new administration. The EU did not, however, suspend ongoing development projects in order not to hurt the most vulnerable parts of Pakistan's society. The EU agreed to continue to monitor closely the situation in the country, in particular the progress of the political and economic reforms announced by the new administration, as well as the full respect of human rights and civil liberties.

India / Pakistan

The EU expressed on several occasions its deep concern over the heavy fighting that followed the infiltration by armed intruders in the Kargil region.

(n) Afghanistan

The EU adopted a Common Position on Afghanistan in January 1999. The EU was dismayed that the Taliban ignored the Tashkent 6 + 2 declaration's call for a peaceful political solution to the conflict and launched, once again, a major military offensive during the summer of 1999. The EU deplored the suffering of the civilian population, the forced deportations and the deteriorating humanitarian situation. The EU reiterated its call to neighbouring states to prevent the flow of arms and fighters from and through their countries and to use their influence with the Afghan factions to support the UN-led peace effort.

Following UN Security Council Resolution 1267, the EU adopted a Common Position setting out measures against the Taliban. Following this resolution, Council adopted a Common Position on 15 November 1999 imposing a flight ban and freezing funds and other financial assets held by the Taliban.

(o) Nepal

At the second session of the EC-Nepal Joint Commission that took place in Brussels on 7-8 October 1999, both sides welcomed the results of the general elections of May 1999 and the progress of the democratic system. Both agreed on the need for Nepal to move forward in the areas of democratisation, the promotion of Human Rights, the implementation of economic liberalisation measures, and for special attention to be given to social welfare and the protection of the environment.

(p) SAARC

The annual Ministerial meeting between the EU and the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) took place in the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York on 21 September. SAARC representatives briefed the EU on the modest progress in the field of economic cooperation, while the EU reiterated its offer for technical assistance on all issues related to regional integration. However, SAARC's incapacity to tackle more substantial political issues continued, due to the unresolved antagonism between India and Pakistan, the Association's main players.

13. AFRICA

The Union continued its preparations for the EU-Africa Summit to be held in 2000.

Respect for human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance are key objectives for EU policy towards African countries. Programmes to support, for example, development of human resources, capacity building, non-governmental organisations and other elements of civil society all aim at enhancing the basic prerequisites for creating an environment conducive to sustainable, democratic development in Africa. This policy is mainly based on the Common Position of 25 May 1998 on Human Rights, Democratic Principles, the Rule of Law and Good Governance in Africa (98/350/CFSP). The Council has reviewed the EU's activities in implementation of this Common Position on a six-monthly basis and approved its last report on this at its meeting on 9 December.

The EU continued actively to support efforts aimed at the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa. The policy of the Union is to facilitate African capacity and means of action in the field of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, in particular through support for the OAU and sub-regional organisations and initiatives.

(a) Great Lakes Region

The EU continued to give its 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 crisis and restoring peace in the region, in particular in Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). On 28 June 1999, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special

Representative to the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Throughout 1999 Mr Ajello conducted extensive consultations with regional leaders and governments and other interested parties. He maintained close contact with the UN, the OAU and other international organisations and participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi.

(b) Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The EU maintained its support for the peace process in the DRC. On 15 November 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position on the Lusaka ceasefire agreement and decided to allocate 1,2 Meuros to support the Joint Military Commission set up to verify the ceasefire.

(c) Burundi

The EU continued to support the Arusha peace process, principally through the Special Representative, and through political as well as financial support to the Nyerere Foundation for the holding of the talks. The EU welcomed the appointment of the former South African President, Nelson Mandela to succeed the late former President Nyerere as facilitator, and promised to support him in successfully concluding the Arusha talks. The Council reacted strongly to reports of acts of violence against the civilian population both from rebel movements and from Government forces. It has also condemned the Government policy of relocating the rural population by force in certain areas into so called regroupment camps. It urged the Government to close these camps and permit all those interned to return to their homes.

(d) Rwanda

The Council closely followed developments in Rwanda, the efforts to restore peace and security internally and Rwanda's role in the DRC conflict. While recognising its legitimate security concerns, the Council has consistently urged the Rwandan Government to seek a political solution to both of these conflicts which are inextricably linked. On 2 July the Council adopted a Common Position outlining EU policy on Rwanda, replacing that of 1994.

(e) Nigeria

The EU shared the international community's satisfaction over Nigeria's return to civilian rule and democracy when President Obasanjo took office on 29 May following the legislative elections of 20 February and the Presidential elections of 27 February. One of Nigeria's foremost tasks now is to take early concrete steps towards economic and institutional reform and to create an open and transparent system essential for economic growth and prosperity.

Nigeria continues to play an important role in West Africa and the Continent as a whole. Nigeria's contribution to ECOMOG helped to achieve and to implement the peace agreement of 7 July 1999 for Sierra Leone.

(f) Sierra Leone

The EU welcomed the signature of the Peace Agreement by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF representatives in Togo 7 July 1999. It was clear from the beginning that the implementation of this agreement especially regarding Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of all combatants by a neutral peace force comprising UNOMSIL and ECOMOG, would be a demanding task. The EU continued to share the concerns of the international community on the slow rate of progress on DDR. The adoption of UNSC Resolution of 22 October 1999 was a decisive step which established UNAMSIL, thus providing for a military component of up to 6,000 personnel. Attention has to be given to a smooth transition between UNAMSIL and ECOMOG. Equally important remains the continued response to UNSC Resolution 1260 of 20 August 1999 which, inter alia, asks States and international organisations to provide resources to help ensure the successful conduct of DDR, in particular through the Trust Fund established by the World Bank for this purpose.

(g) Ivory Coast

The EU noted with deep concern the military coup on 24 December 1999 and is now focusing on the consultations according to the Lomé Convention with a view to a rapid restoration of democratic rule in the Ivory Coast.

(h) Togo

The EU followed closely the dialogue between government and opposition which led to the signature on 29 July 1999 of the "Lomé Framework Agreement". By providing three European facilitators the EU has actively contributed to this dialogue. The EU appealed to all Togolese parties for an efficient implementation of the terms of the Framework Agreement and expressed readiness to support the continuation of the facilitator's mission, within the scope and in accordance with the rules of the Lomé Convention, trusting that it will lead to the restoration of democracy in Togo.

(i) Guinea-Bissau

In the course of the consultations between the EU and Guinea-Bissau pursuant to article 366a of the Lomé Convention, the EU noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the authorities of that country to re-establish the rule of law, the effective separation of powers, the restoration of institutions and to comply with the electoral timetable. After the legislative elections held on 28-30 November 1999 and the second round of presidential elections in January 2000 from which Kumba Yala emerged as President-elect, the EU appealed to all parties in Guinea-Bissau to cooperate in order to consolidate peace, national reconciliation and economic development.

(j) Niger

On 22 December 1999 when the newly elected President Tanja was sworn in, the EU declared its satisfaction with the accomplishment, so far, of the transition programme in Niger which has strengthened democracy and political stability in this country. In its political dialogue with Niger, the EU will continue to address the issue of the inquiry into the circumstances of the assassination of President Baré.

(k) Republic of Congo

The EU took note of the agreements signed by representatives of the Army and the Militias in Pointe Noire on 16 November and in Brazzaville on 29 December 1999 respectively, and welcomed the appointment of President Bongo of Gabon as mediator for an all-inclusive dialogue. Both of these agreements represent significant steps forward on the path towards pacification and national reconciliation in the Republic of Congo, whose people are still suffering the effects of a prolonged and disruptive armed conflict.

(l) Angola

The EU followed closely the political and military situation in Angola and stressed the need for a political solution to bring a lasting peace to the country. The EU considers that UNITA under the leadership of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, by failing to comply with key provisions of the Lusaka Protocol, bears the prime responsibility for the war in Angola. The EU continued supporting all international efforts to tighten the UN Security Council sanctions against UNITA.

The EU encouraged the Angolan authorities to create the appropriate political, social and economic environment for democracy and the rule of law to flourish in Angola. On several occasions, the EU called on the Angolan Government, as a signatory of the Ottawa Convention, and in particular on UNITA, to immediately cease mine-laying activities. The EU is concerned about the recent fighting between Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA across international borders and stresses the importance of stability as well as inter-state dialogue and cooperation for the security and economic development of the region.

(m) Zimbabwe

The EU encouraged the Government of Zimbabwe to continue its efforts to strengthen democracy in particular through a broad based process of constitutional reforms. The EU noted the split in the constitutional review process between the National Constitutional Assembly (NCA), comprising a great variety of groups from civil society, on the one hand, and the Constitutional Commission appointed by President Mugabe in May 1999, on the other hand. Throughout this process, the EU underlined that Constitutional reform is Zimbabwe's own process, where the only possible role of the EU, together with other interested donors, can be to provide financial or technical assistance.

(n) Tanzania

The EU has been closely following the political situation in Tanzania and is ready to support and observe the elections scheduled for in October 2000, provided that these elections are properly prepared. With regard to Zanzibar, the EU considers the "Agreed Memorandum" between CCM and CUF of June 1999 as an important step towards normalising the political situation. However, the EU noted with concern the delays in implementing certain key aspects of the Agreement. The EU is deeply concerned about the detention without trial for more than two years of 18 CUF members on charges of treason.

(o) Mozambique

The EU provided substantial financial and political support for the Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Mozambique on 3 - 5 December 1999 and sent a 64 member electoral observation mission headed by the former Finnish Foreign Minister, Mr. Pertti Paasio. On 28 December 1999 the EU issued a declaration noting that the polling was conducted in a free and fair manner, and that the elections were peaceful and broadly free and fair.

(p) Namibia

The EU expressed its concern about the human rights situation in the context of the crisis in the Caprivi region in August 1999. The EU sent an election observation mission to the Presidential and National Assembly elections in Namibia on 30 November - 1 December 1999.

(q) Comoros

The EU condemned the military coup of 30 April 1999 in the Comoros and called on the army to allow the legal Government to resume its official duties. During frank and constructive consultations on 26 July 1999 in accordance with the provisions of article 366a of the Lomé Convention, the Comorian authorities reaffirmed their commitment to restoring democracy by the end of April 2000.

(r) Ethiopia-Eritrea

Since fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia first erupted in May 1998, the EU repeatedly urged both countries to immediately cease hostilities on all fronts, to refrain from any further use of violence and to cooperate with the OAU's efforts to mediate a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict. The EU welcomed the decision by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU meeting in Algiers on 12-14 July to approve the modalities for the implementation of the OAU framework agreement on the settlement of this conflict. In addition, technical arrangements were worked out in August constituting the third instrument of the OAU peacemaking effort with regard to this conflict. The EU expects that in due course the OAU peace package will be accepted in an unqualified manner and implemented by Ethiopia and Eritrea.

In December, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Rino Serri, was nominated as the EU Presidency Special Representative for the Ethiopia-Eritrea. His mandate is focused on support for the OAU peacemaking effort. Senator Serri has already established first contacts with regard to his mission.

(s) Sudan

Some developments suggested that possible ways aimed at resolving the conflict in Sudan should be explored more actively now. The EU decided to embark on a dialogue with the Government of Sudan which centres on the peace process, on reforms based on democracy and the rule of law, on respect for human rights, on policies against terrorism and on Sudan's relations with its neighbours, with a view to improving the situation in all of these areas. It is too early to draw conclusions, especially in the light of recent developments with regard to Sudan's internal situation (dissolution of the Parliament on 12 December 1999; declaration of a three-month state of emergency) as well as the normalisation of its bilateral relations with its neighbours, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Uganda.

(t) OAU

Within the framework of the dialogue at expert level established in 1994, it was not possible to hold the two regular semi-annual meetings with the OAU during 1999. However, contacts with the OAU were intense on the issue of the proposed EU-Africa Summit. The EU Troika discussed the Summit with the OAU Secretary General, Salim Salim, on 22 June 1999 and a first joint EU Troika OAU preparatory meeting on the Summit was held in Helsinki on 28 September, followed by a second meeting in Algiers on 6-7 November 1999.

(u) SADC

The EU continued to pursue its comprehensive dialogue with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). It also continued to support the region's efforts towards closer political and economic integration, in particular in the priority areas defined by the EU-SADC Ministerial Conference in Vienna in November 1998. Preparations started for the next SADC-EU Ministerial Conference to be held in Gaborone, Botswana, in November 2000.

(v) ECOWAS

In June 1999 the EU and ECOWAS agreed to hold annual political dialogue meetings at senior official level.

14. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

(a) EU-LAC Summit

The First Summit between the Heads of State and Government of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union was held in Rio de Janeiro on 28 and 29 of June 1999. Both sides agreed to accept the invitation of the Spanish Prime Minister to hold a second Summit in Spain in the first half of 2002. The Summit sought to strengthen the links of political, economic and cultural understanding between the two regions in order to develop a strategic partnership. On this occasion, the LAC region expressed its determination to persevere in the advancement of democratic processes, social equality, modernisation efforts, trade liberalisation and broad-based structural reforms. To advance this process, the Heads of State and Government decided to implement the commitments contained in the "Declaration of Rio" through the accompanying "Priorities for Action".

A biregional group at Senior Official level was created to monitor and encourage the achievement of the priorities for action, from a political viewpoint, and with the objective of contributing, on the basis of existing mechanisms, towards global dialogue with a view to strengthening the strategic biregional partnership in its political, economic, social, environmental, educational, cultural, technical and scientific dimensions.

(b) Regional groups

In the margins of the Rio Summit, EU Heads of State and Government held meetings with Mercosur and Chile and the Andean Community. An EU-San Jose ministerial conference was held in Bonn on 20 May 1999.

The Union continued to underline, in the framework of its institutionalised dialogue with these regional groups and in its bilateral relations with the countries of the region, the importance it attaches to respect for human rights, democracy and good governance.

- Mercosur and Chile

At the meeting with Mercosur and Chile, both sides decided to attach renewed priority to their relations in the political, economic, trade, cultural and co-operation fields, aimed at building a deeper and fuller partnership between the two regions, which should be based on democracy, sustainable development and economic growth with social justice. They attached special significance to fostering the political and cultural dialogue between the two regions.

With a view to establishing an Interregional Association, they agreed that the expansion of trade, through the development of free-trade between Mercosur and Chile and the European Union, constitutes a central element in the construction of a more dynamic relationship, in the promotion of their integration processes, and in the strengthening of the multilateral trading system. They agreed to launch negotiations between Mercosur and Chile and the EU aimed at bilateral, gradual and reciprocal trade liberalisation, without excluding any sector and in accordance with WTO rules.

- **Andean Community**

The meeting with the Andean Community welcomed progress made in the political dialogue between the two regions based on the common purpose of strengthening peace, democracy and respect for human rights. Emphasis was also given to the successful co-operation in the campaign against drugs based on the principle of shared responsibility, the positive effects of Andean trade preference by the EU and the development of cooperation.

- **EU-San Jose**

At the XV EU-San Jose Ministerial Conference held in Bonn on 20 May 1999, ministers discussed the contributions of the EU and of Central America to coping with the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch which devastated large parts of Central America in October and November 1998. The Central American countries acknowledged the rapid and generous response of the EU which amounted to more than 1 billion Euros, and welcomed the EU Action Plan on reconstruction efforts in Central America, amounting to 250 million Euros. Ministers agreed that the reconstruction programme should tackle the structural problems in Central America beyond mere reconstruction, by transforming societies. In the Consultative Group Meeting in Stockholm on 25-28 May 1999 the reconstruction and transformation was further discussed and its principles defined.

(c) Mexico

In 1999 a number of Member States completed their ratification procedures of the EU Mexico Economic Partnership, Political Co-ordination and Co-operation Agreement. This Global Agreement, which is based on democratic principles and respect for human rights, provides for a regular political dialogue. Its entry into force will give new impetus to political co-operation between EU and Mexico.

(d) Chile and Peru

The EU welcomed the bilateral agreement signed between Chile and Peru on 13 November which is the culmination of the implementation of the Peace Treaty of 1929. The agreement will consolidate peace and stability in the region and will help to foster trade and investment in these two countries and the region as a whole.

(e) Paraguay

At the time of the assassination of the Vice-President, Dr. Luis Maria Argana, the EU strongly condemned the use of violence deriving from growing internal dissidence and tension in Paraguay. The EU called on Paraguayan institutions and citizens to act responsibly and to resolve the situation in a peaceful and democratic manner.

(f) Guatemala

The EU noted with satisfaction the work of the Commission for Historical Clarification, which complied with its mandate to investigate objectively and to elucidate the human rights violations and violence relating to the armed confrontation in Guatemala. The EU urged the Guatemalan Government to take all steps to implement the Commission's recommendations to the fullest possible extent as a further new element to the existing peace process.

The EU, at the invitation of the Guatemalan Authorities, sent an observer mission to the Presidential elections that took place on 7 November and 24 December.

(g) Cuba

The EU carried out the sixth evaluation of its Common Position on Cuba, noting that there had not been sufficient changes in conditions that would justify a modification of its strategy towards that country. The EU reiterated that its objective towards Cuba remains the encouragement of a process of transition to pluralistic democracy and the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as sustainable improvement of the living standards of the Cuban people through result-oriented dialogue and humanitarian aid.

(h) Colombia

The EU welcomed the resumption of the peace talks between the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). The EU continued to monitor closely the peace talks between the Colombian government and the FARC and the dialogue between the Colombian government and the ELN, and reaffirmed its readiness to support, in the most appropriate way, the peace process in Colombia, based on the fundamental respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms.

(i) Haiti

The EU continued to follow closely the situation in Haiti regarding the political crisis and the holding of free and fair elections, originally scheduled for November 1999, and urged the authorities to proceed with the new calendar. The EU renewed its readiness to provide assistance in the preparatory work of the election process.

15. MULTILATERAL AND GLOBAL QUESTIONS

(a) Human Rights

The protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to form one of the principal axes of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The EU addressed human rights violations and pursued the aim of promoting respects for human rights and fundamental freedoms through its bilateral relations as well as in multilateral fora.

The EU addressed human rights violations in countries in all regions of the world and called on governments to redress the situation through a variety of instruments such as statements, demarches and declarations. It continued to conduct the dialogue with China on human rights which had resumed in 1997.

The EU played an active role in the 55th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (March-April 1999). It presented resolutions on the human rights situation in Iran, Iraq, Israeli settlements, Burma/Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, and negotiated statements by the Chair on Colombia and East Timor. The EU introduced for the first time a resolution on the death penalty which was a great success and took the lead on the resolution on the rights of the child (joint initiative with the group of Latin American countries).

The EU played a key role in the Special Session of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) on the situation in East Timor. It successfully presented a resolution on the human rights situation in East Timor, which called upon the Secretary General of the UN to create an international commission of inquiry to investigate possible violations of human rights.

The EU played a key role in the Third Committee of the 54th session of the UN General Assembly, where it presented a general statement on country situations and resolutions on Iran, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, as well as a resolution on the rights of the child (joint initiative with the group of Latin American countries).

Following the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration of 10 December 1998, the EU continued to strengthen its actions in the field of human rights. On 11 October 1999, it published its first "EU Annual Report on Human rights". This report is a major step towards increasing transparency and creating a better understanding of the EU's instruments, policies and actions in the area of human rights. The first human rights Discussion Forum was organised on 30 November-1 December 1999 in Brussels. This brought together representatives from NGOs, academics, representatives of the Member States governments and European institutions, including members of the European Parliament. The Forum aimed at launching a dialogue with the civil society on the EU's human rights policy.

The EU continued, in bilateral contacts and in multilateral fora, to implement its policy of seeking global abolition of the death penalty, under its 1998 guidelines.

(b) United Nations

The EU reaffirmed its commitment to the United Nations and expressed its support for the UN Secretary General's proposals for the reform of the Organisation. It reiterated the importance of providing the UN with a sound financial basis and expressed concern at the continuing problem of US arrears.

The EU played an active role in the main committees of the General Assembly (see in particular, the section on Security, Human Rights and Terrorism in the present report) as well as in the work of specialised institutions.

At the 54th session of the UN General Assembly, the EU presented a Memorandum setting out its positions on the geographic and thematic questions that dominate the international agenda.

(c) International Criminal Court (ICC)

The EU strongly supported the early establishment of the ICC. It supported initiatives promoting the ratification of the Statute and offered legal assistance to countries in relation to ratification.

(d) International Cooperation in the fight against Terrorism

In 1999, the EU demonstrated, once more, its firm commitment to suppress terrorism in a more visible and coherent manner. The fight against terrorism remained a matter of the highest priority.

The EU continued to share the belief that the fight against terrorism demands concerted international action and effective national preparedness, in particular by cooperating more actively and closely with all major actors. The EU did its utmost in conducting a constructive and fruitful dialogue with all interested parties mainly within the 6th Committee of the UN General Assembly but also within other appropriate international fora.

The EU pursued its assistance programme to the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to counter terrorist activities emanating from the territories under Palestinian control.

An ad hoc meeting of senior officials on terrorism was organised on 23 November in the framework of the Barcelona Process (EUROMED) with the aim of further enhancing co-operation on issues related to the suppression of terrorism.

Cooperation between the EU and the US on the suppression of terrorism also arose in the context of the Transatlantic Dialogue. Within the political dialogue at expert level, the EU had meetings with the Russian Federation and the Associated Countries at which trends of terrorism and other issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The EU played an active role in the conclusion of negotiations of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on the basis of the French draft which was adopted without a vote at the UN General Assembly. The Member States continued to sign and ratify those of the 11 international anti-terrorism conventions that they had not yet signed/ratified.

The EU regretted that the work on the draft Convention on the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism faced deadlock.

(e) Drugs

During the 42nd session of the UN Commission for Narcotic Drugs (16 to 25 March 1999), the EU presented its views concerning the Action Plan on International Co-operation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development adopted at the Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem (8-10 June 1999). It also suggested improvements to the United Nations machinery for drugs control.

The EU adopted a Comprehensive Action Plan on Drugs between the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean which was discussed at the EU-Latin America Summit on 28/29 June 1999 in Rio de Janeiro.

The EU Common Strategy on Russia, adopted in June, identified organised crime and drugs as an important area of co-operation. The EU and Russia explored the possibilities for enhancing ongoing joint activities aimed at tackling drug trafficking.

Building on the 1995 – 1999 EU Drugs Strategy and taking into account the spirit of the texts adopted at the 1998 Special Session of the UNGA on the global drug problem, the EU undertook in 1999 to elaborate a new drugs strategy. The EU Drugs Strategy (2000 – 2004) adopted at the Helsinki European Council proposed a balanced, multidisciplinary and integrated approach which aimed inter alia at the promotion of international co-operation and the reduction of illicit cultivation by alternative development. It contains a strong commitment to enhance co-operation with international organisations such as the UNDCP, the World Health Organisation and the Council of Europe.

16. SECURITY DEFENCE ISSUES

(a) Conflict prevention and crisis management

The EU actively developed its capacity to take decisions and to act in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management as defined in the Treaty on European Union, the "Petersberg Tasks".

The European Council at Helsinki adopted two reports on developing the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. Heads of State and Government agreed that the Union will contribute to international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The European Council underlined its determination to develop an autonomous capacity to take decisions and, where NATO as a whole is not engaged, to launch and conduct EU-led military operations in response to international crises. Following the European Council in Helsinki, work began on the creation of the interim bodies which will deal with CESDP.

The European Council asked the incoming Presidency, together with the Secretary-General/High Representative, to carry work forward on all aspects of these reports as a matter of priority, including conflict prevention and a committee for civilian crisis management. The incoming Presidency was invited to draw up a first progress report to the Lisbon European Council and an overall report to be presented to the Feira European Council containing appropriate recommendations and proposals, as well as an indication of whether or not Treaty amendment is judged necessary. The General Affairs Council was invited to begin implementing these decisions

by establishing as of March 2000 the agreed interim bodies and arrangements within the Council, in accordance with the current Treaty provisions.

(b) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament is at the core of the external action of the EU which continued to actively contribute to the work within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives. Member States continued their efforts to present their positions in a coherent and unified manner in international conferences (First Committee of the UNGA, UN Commission for Disarmament, Third Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT), Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Ad Hoc Group of the States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention, IAEA General Conference etc).

During the Third PrepCom of the NPT the EU continued to work towards a successful outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference on the basis of the Common Position adopted in April 1998.

The EU continued to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). It adopted a Common Position in July 1999 to that end.

The EU Common Strategy on Russia expressed the EU commitment to promoting disarmament and curbing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in Russia. On 17 December the Council adopted a Joint Action to implement the WMD-related section of the EU Common Strategy. Through the Joint Action the EU established a "EU Co-operation programme" to support Russia through concrete projects in its efforts towards arms control and disarmament. To cover the costs of the initial projects, 8.9 million Euro were foreseen for the years 1999 and 2000.

The EU remained concerned at the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan which it considered to have negatively affected the security environment in the region and run contrary to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. The EU supported the position of the international community, as contained inter alia, in resolution 1172 of the UN Security Council, and continued to call on both countries to meet all the goals set out in this resolution.

The EU is following developments in the Korean Peninsula with attention and is a member of and significant contributor to KEDO. During 1999 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted in July 1997 which defined their respective roles, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO.

The Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, approved by the EU Council on 8 June 1998, sets high standards for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all EU Member States. It strengthens the exchange of relevant information in order to achieve greater transparency in arms transactions. The EU adopted the First Annual Report under the Code and continued efforts to further increase its effectiveness. It continued to invite other countries to align themselves with its principles.

The EU regards the Chemical Weapons Convention as a landmark in the disarmament process. Since its entry into force in 1997, the world has moved closer towards the aim of abolishing a whole class of weapons of mass destruction and eliminating the existing stocks of chemical weapons and their related production facilities. The EU is however concerned that a considerable number of

signatories have yet to ratify the Convention and that a significant number of countries have neither signed nor ratified. It actively sought to persuade States that are not Parties to the Convention to ratify or accede without further delay. The Member States also expressed their readiness to assist any State Party that may so request by providing their available expertise to the fullest possible extent to meet the requirements of the Convention.

The EU continued to give high priority to the reinforcement of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). It continued to work for the successful conclusion of the negotiations so that the Protocol is adopted during the current year. In line with its active role in the Ad Hoc Group negotiations, the EU reaffirmed its continuous commitment by defining on 17 May 1999 a Common Position relating to progress towards a legally binding protocol and intensification of work in the Ad Hoc Group. The Common Position set out measures or guiding principles as essential elements of the Protocol to the Convention, such as mandatory declarations and their effective follow-up in the form of visits, provisions for rapid and effective investigations as well as a cost-effective and independent organisation for the implementation of the Protocol.

(c) Small arms, light weapons and anti-personnel mines

The Council, in application of the Joint Action of 1998, adopted decisions on EU contributions to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Albania, Cambodia and Mozambique.

During the second year of its application the Member States have been actively engaged in the implementation of the guidelines of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the dissemination of its principles by seminars, national and regional projects, especially in Africa. The EU took note of the second annual report of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms.

The EU continued to support increased transparency in international arms transfers, in particular through the submission of returns to the UN Register of conventional arms. The EU undertook demarches to urge all UN Member States to submit their national data to the Register in full and on time.

The EU entered into dialogue on small arms with various regions both in view of expanding political support for the key principles and measures that should be pursued through regional and incremental approaches and through global efforts, as well as in view of the EU contribution to specific actions on small arms.

The entry into force of the Ottawa Convention on 1 March 1999 was a significant success for both disarmament and humanitarian policy. The EU emphasised the importance of full and speedy implementation of the Convention. Moreover, it called on all states to join efforts to achieve the total elimination of anti-personnel mines worldwide. To this end the EU carried out a number of demarches which have shown wide support for the aims of the Convention.

17. OSCE

The EU played an active part in the September OSCE Review Conference in Vienna where a useful exchange of views took place on the state of implementation of the OSCE human dimension commitments in the Participating States. It was the EU's view that efforts to secure the proper place for the Human Dimension in the development of cooperative security should continue. The EU placed special emphasis on the rights of persons belonging to national and ethnic minorities, including Roma and Sinti, and the preservation of the multiethnic character of societies in all circumstances.

The EU played a central role in ensuring a successful outcome of the Istanbul Summit (18-19 November). The EU worked together with partners for the adoption by the Istanbul Summit of a meaningful Charter for European Security drafted in a language which carries a clear and understandable message to the public at large. The Charter reaffirms the status of the OSCE as an inclusive forum for cooperative security and improves the organisation's capability for performing its tasks and cooperating with other international actors. The Platform for cooperative security, an initiative of the EU, was adopted as a core concept of the Charter, providing it with added value and efficiency. The adoption in the Charter of the joint EU/US initiative on REACT (Rapid Expert Assistance and Co-operation Teams) was another major feature of the Summit, as it enables the OSCE to respond rapidly to requests from Participating States for civilian and police expertise in conflict situations. The EU welcomed the adaptation of the CFE Treaty and the revision of the Vienna Document on Confidence and Security Building Measures.

The EU fully supported the OSCE's work in Central Asia and welcomed the OSCE's more active role in the region. It has been the EU's view that the particular needs of each State have to be considered individually within the framework of a coherent OSCE strategy aimed at promoting regional development, security and cooperation.

The EU highlighted the need for the OSCE to continue to contribute to the resolution of the conflicts in Moldova, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh without delay. It also continued its support to the OSCE Mission in Croatia, which had taken over police monitoring in Eastern Slavonia from the United Nations, and to OSCE mission in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The EU stressed its full support to the three important tasks carried out by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo in the framework of UNMIK.

With regard to Chechnya, the EU called on the Russian Federation to abide by the concrete decisions and commitments undertaken in the OSCE Istanbul Summit. Particular importance was attributed to the creation by the Russian authorities of the necessary conditions for a permanent international presence in the region, including the OSCE. In this context, the EU underlined the need for a return of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya so as to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

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

In 1999, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the 1999 budget in the following areas:

A. Western Balkans

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina

- A Decision ¹ supplementing Joint Action 95/545/CFSP was adopted by Council on 9 March in order to continue contributing to the funding of the Office of the High Representative (OHR). An amount of up to 16,153, 544 Euros was allocated for this purpose (see Financial Statement at annex VI(a) to the Annex). On 17 December 1999, Council adopted a further Decision extending this Joint Action until 31 December 2000 ². This Decision provided for a financial reference amount 11m Euros towards the cost of the Union's contribution to the expenses involved in the High Representative's mission for 2000 (see financial statement at annex VI(b) to the Annex).

2. FRY

- On 25 January 1999, the Council adopted a Decision ³ extending until 31 January 2000 the Joint Action designating a Special Representative to the FRY (Mr. Felipe Gonzalez). Pursuant to the Joint Action, the sum of up to 900,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget to cover the costs of his mission. This Joint Action was subsequently terminated by a Joint Action ⁴ adopted by Council on 11 October 1999.
- The Council adopted a Joint Action on 30 March 1999 ⁵ designating Mr Wolfgang Petritsch as the Union's Special Envoy for Kosovo. A sum of up to 510,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget towards the costs associated with the Special Envoy's mission (see financial statement at Annex VI(c) to the Annex). By a Decision of 29 July 1999 ⁶, in the light of developments, in particular, the deployment of a United Nations mission, and the mandate of the Special Envoy having been completed, the Council repealed Joint Action 1999/239/CFSP.

¹ 99/191/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99.

² 99/844/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99.

³ 99/075/CFSP, OJ L 023 of 30.01.99.

⁴ 99/665/CFSP, OJ L 264 of 12.10.99.

⁵ 99/239/CFSP, OJ L 089 of 01.04.99.

⁶ 99/524/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99.

- On 29 July, the Council adopted a Joint Action ¹ concerning the setting up of those elements of the UN operation in Kosovo (UNMIK) for which the Union assumed responsibility, viz., economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Kosovo. The Joint Action provided for a financial reference amount of 910,000 Euros for this operation (see financial statement in annex VI(d) to the Annex). This Joint Action which had an expiry date of 31 December 1999, was subsequently extended by a Decision of Council of 21 December ² for a further period from 1 January 2000 to 29 February 2000. The Decision provided for a financial reference amount of 290,000 Euros to cover the costs associated with this extension (see financial statement at annex VI(e) to the Annex).

3. Albania

- On 9 March 1999, the Council adopted a Joint Action ³ concerning a contribution by the Union to the reestablishment of a viable police force in Albania. An amount of up to 2.1m Euros was charged to the EC Budget to cover the operational costs involved in the implementation of the Joint Action. Also on 9 March, the Council adopted a Decision ⁴ requesting the WEU to implement Joint Action 1999/189/CFSP.
- On 10 May, the Council adopted a Decision ⁵ on a European Union contribution to the collection and destruction of weapons in Albania. An amount of up to 500,000 Euros was charged to the EC Budget for this purpose (see Financial Statement VI(f) to the Annex). This Decision was subsequently modified by a further Council Decision of 17 December ⁶ which extended the scope of the action to include additional areas in Albania.

B. Middle East Peace Process

By a Decision of 11 October 1999 ⁷, Council amended the mandate of the EU Special Representative to the Middle East (Mr Miguel-Angel Moratinos) ⁸ in order to assist him to create a better understanding of the role of the European Union in the Middle East. His mandate was further extended until 31 December 2000 and amended by a Joint Action ⁹ adopted on 17 December 1999 with the objective of ensuring coordination of his action with the overall action of the EU in order to maximise its impact. The Joint Action provided for a financial reference amount of 2.845m Euro for the costs related to the extension of the Special Representative's mission as set out in the financial statement at Annex VI(g) to the Annex.

C. South-East Europe

¹ 99/522/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99.
² 99/864/CFSP, OJ L 328 of 22.12.99.
³ 99/189/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99.
⁴ 99/190/CFSP, OJ L 063 of 12.03.99.
⁵ 99/320/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.
⁶ 99/846/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99.
⁷ 99/664/CFSP, OJ L 264 of 12.10.99 (rectificatif L 021 of 26.01.00).
⁸ 96/676/CFSP, OJ L 315 of 04.12.96.
⁹ 99/843/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99.

1. Stability Pact

A Joint Action adopted by Council on 29 July ¹ confirmed the appointment of M. Bodo Hombach as the EU Special Representative. A financial reference amount of 850,000 Euros to cover the costs related to the mission of the Special Representative for the period to 31 December 1999 was agreed (see financial statement at annex VI(h) to the Annex). The mandate of the Special Representative was extended to 31 December 2000 by a Joint Action adopted by Council on 9 December 1999 ². Under the Joint Action an amount of 2,485m Euros was agreed related to the extension of the Special Envoy's mission (see financial statement in annex VI(i) to the Annex). That Joint Action also amended his mandate to include a provision whereby the EU positions in the Stability Pact will be defined in accordance with the guidelines adopted by Council on 13 September 1999. On 19 July, Council adopted a Joint Action ³ concerning the organisation of a meeting of Heads of State and Government at Sarajevo on the Stability Pact, and a financial reference amount of 1,25m Euros agreed in this context (see financial statement at annex VI(j) to the Annex).

2. Process on Stability and Good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process)

The Council adopted a Decision ⁴ on 31 May 1999 implementing Common Position 1998/633/CFSP concerning the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-East Europe (Royaumont Process) Pursuant to the Decision of 31 May, Mr Roumeliotis was appointed as EU Special Representative for the Royaumont Process. A financial reference amount of 550,000 Euros was agreed, for the period 31 May 1999 to 31 May 2000 (see financial statement in annex VI(k) to the Annex). A further Decision ⁵ implementing Common Position 1998/633/CFSP was adopted by Council on 22 October and pursuant to which the Union will provide support to a list of priority projects relating to stability, good-neighbourliness and civil society in South-East Europe and in respect of which a financial reference amount of 1.8m Euros was agreed (see financial statement in annex VI(l) to the Annex). This Decision will expire on 22 October 2001.

D. Africa

1. Great Lakes Region

The mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, under Joint Action 96/250/CFSP, was extended until 31 July 2000 through a Decision adopted on 28 June 1999 ⁶. A financial reference amount of 1.137m Euros intended to cover the costs of the Special Representative's mission was agreed, as set out in the financial statement in Annex VI(m) to the Annex).

2. Democratic Republic of Congo

¹ 99/523/CFSP, OJ L 201 of 31.07.99.

² 99/822/CFSP, OJ L 318 of 11.12.99.

³ 99/480/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99.

⁴ 99/361/CFSP, OJ L 141 of 04.06.99.

⁵ 99/694/CFSP, OJ L 275 of 26.10.99.

⁶ 99/423/CFSP, OJ L 163 of 29.06.99.

On 15 November 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position ¹ on EU support for the implementation of the Lusaka ceasefire agreement and the peace process in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Also on 15 November 1999, Council adopted a Decision ² implementing Council Common Position 1999/728/CFSP and set a financial reference amount of 1.2m Euros (see financial fiche set out in annex VI(n) to the Annex) as a contribution towards operational, non-military expenditure to enable the Joint Military Commission set up in the Lusaka ceasefire agreement to deploy its observers in the Democratic Republic of Congo during a six month period and to fulfil its tasks as specified in its Rules of Procedure.

E. Russia

The EU Common Strategy ³ expressed the commitment of the EU to promoting disarmament and curbing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Russia. On 17 December, Council adopted a Joint Action ⁴ implementing that section of the Common Strategy, and providing for a financial reference amount of 8.9m Euros (see financial statement in annex VI(o) to the Annex).

F. Disarmament and Nuclear Non-proliferation

1. As a further contribution to the objective of strengthening the international system of nuclear non-proliferation, the Council adopted a Decision ⁵ on 25 January 1999 implementing Joint Action 1997/288/CFSP on the financing of a communication system for all members of the nuclear suppliers group who are not Member States of the EU.
2. **Small arms and light weapons:** In the context of the implementation of the Joint Action ⁶ of 17 December 1998 on the EU's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, the Council adopted an implementing Joint Actions in respect of Cambodia ⁷ with a financial reserve amount set at 500,000 Euros (see financial statement in annex VI(p) to the Annex) and Mozambique ⁸ with a financial reference amount set at 200.000 EUROS (see financial statement in annex VI(p) to the Annex). In respect of Albania, Council adopted a Joint Action ⁹ and an amending Decision ¹⁰ which extended the scope of the Joint Action- see also under Albania above).

¹ 99/728/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99.

² 99/729/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99.

³ 99/414/CFSP, OJ L 157 of 24.06.99.

⁴ 99/878/CFSP, OJ L 331 of 23.12.99.

⁵ 99/074/CFSP, OJ L 023 of 30.01.99.

⁶ 99/034/CFSP, OJ L 009 of 15.01.99.

⁷ 99/730/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99.

⁸ 99/845/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99 (Rectificatif L 093 of 08.04.99).

⁹ 99/320/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.

¹⁰ 99/846/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 18.12.99.

IV. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

A. Stability Pact

On 17 May 1999, the Council adopted a Common Position ¹ concerning a Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe aimed at helping to ensure cooperation among its participants towards comprehensive measures for the long-term stabilisation, security, democratisation, economic reconstruction and development of the region, and for the establishment of durable good-neighbourly relations among and between them and with the international community. On 2 July, Council adopted a Decision ² appointing Mr Bodo Hombach as the EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of the Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact.

B. Western Balkans

1. FRY

In response to killings and deportations in Kosovo, the EU imposed the following sanctions against the FRY:

- A Common Position ³ adopted on 23 April 1999 concerning a ban on the supply and sale of petroleum and petroleum products to the FRY;

- A Common Position ⁴ adopted on 10 May 1999 concerning additional restrictive measures against the FRY. These measures included a visa ban, financial restrictions and a flight ban;

- A Decision ⁵ adopted on 10 May 1999 implementing Common Position 1999/318/CFSP, specifically setting out the names of those to whom the visa ban would apply; This list was updated by a Council Decision ⁶ of 1 June 1999. The list was subsequently updated by a Council Decision ⁷ of 28 June 1999, a Council Decision ⁸ of 13 September 1999 and a Council Decision ⁹ of 6 December 1999.

¹ 99/345/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99.

² 99/434/CFSP, OJ L 168 of 03.07.99.

³ 99/273/CFSP, OJ L 108 of 27.04.99.

⁴ 99/318/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.

⁵ 99/319/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.

⁶ 99/357/CFSP, OJ L 140 of 03.06.99.

⁷ 99/424/CFSP, OJ L 163 of 29.06.99.

⁸ 99/612/CFSP, OJ L 242 of 14.09.99.

⁹ 99/812/CFSP, OJ L 314 of 08.12.99.

In order to take account of developments on the ground, in particular the deployment of SFOR in Bosnia, Council adopted a Decision ¹ on 19 July amending the Common Position 1996/184/CFSP concerning the exportation of arms to the FRY in order to exempt from the embargo, materials needed for demining and the transfer of small arms to the police forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Council adopted a Common Position ² on 3 September 1999 which amended Common Positions 1999/273/CFSP ³ and 1999/318/CFSP ⁴ in order to exempt Montenegro and Kosovo from the effects of the sanctions imposed in respect of petroleum and petroleum products, and in respect of the visa ban.

On 22 October 1999, Council adopted a Common Position ⁵ on support for the democratic forces in the FRY.

B. Africa

1. **Nigeria:** Following the democratic election of a civilian President in Nigeria and in view of his taking up office on 29 May 1999, thus fulfilling the conditions set by the Council in Common Position of 30 October 1998 ⁶ for the lifting of sanctions, the Council agreed a Decision repealing that Common Position and lifting the remaining sanctions on Nigeria, with effect from 1 June 1999. ⁷
2. **Ethiopia / Eritrea:** On 15 March, the Council adopted a Common Position ⁸ establishing an embargo on arms sales to Ethiopia and to Eritrea.
3. **Rwanda:** On 12 July the Council adopted a new Common Position ⁹ outlining EU policy regarding Rwanda.
4. **Libya:** Following the notification by the Secretary-General of the UN that the two persons accused of the Lockerbie bombing had arrived in the Netherlands for trial, the Council, on 16 April 1999, adopted a Common Position ¹⁰ suspending restrictive measures imposed on Libya on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions and confirming measures originally imposed on Libya by the Member States in 1986. In a Common Position of 13 September 1999 ¹¹ Council removed the remaining sanctions against Libya, with the exception of the arms embargo.

¹ 99/481/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99.

² 99/604/CFSP, OJ L 236 of 07.09.99.

³ OJ L 108 of 27.04.99.

⁴ OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.

⁵ 99/691/CFSP, OJ L 273 of 23.10.99.

⁶ 98/614/CFSP, OJ L 293 of 31.10.98.

⁷ 99/347/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99.

⁸ 99/206/CFSP, OJ L 072 of 18.03.99.

⁹ 99/452/CFSP, OJ L 178 of 14.07.99.

¹⁰ 99/261/CFSP, OJ L 103 of 20.04.99.

¹¹ 99/611/CFSP, OJ L 242 of 14.09.99.

C. Asia

1. **Burma/Myanmar** : The sanctions imposed under Common Position 96/635/CFSP were twice extended, without substantive amendment, and are valid until 29 April 2000 ¹.
2. **East Timor** : The Council adopted a Common Position ² on 19 July 1999 concerning support for the popular consultation of the East Timorese people which, inter alia, welcomed the intention of a number of Member States to send observers to form an EU observation team to the consultation process, and noted that the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr David Andrews, had been designated, by the Presidency, as its personal representative for these matters.
3. **Indonesia** : In the light of the situation in East Timor, the Council adopted a common position on 16 September 1999 ³ imposing a four-month embargo on the export of arms, munitions and military equipment to Indonesia, banning the supply of equipment which might be used for internal repression or terrorism, and suspending bilateral military co-operation between Indonesia and the Member States. That Common Position expired on 17 January 2000.
4. **Afghanistan** : Following the adoption of UNSCR 1267 (1999), a Common Position imposing the flight ban and freeze on funds and other financial assets held by the Taliban was adopted by the Council on 15 November 1999 ⁴.

On 24 January, Council renewed its Common Position ⁵ setting out its general policy objectives concerning Afghanistan. The Union would continue to promote an end to the fighting and the restoration of peace, stability and respect for international law, including human rights in Afghanistan. The Union would also maintain its arms embargo and, if conditions permit, the provision of humanitarian aid. Finally, the Union would pursue the fight against international terrorism and drug trafficking.

D. Russia

The European Council, at its meeting in Cologne in June 1999 adopted a Common Strategy ⁶ with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia.

¹ 99/289/CFSP, OJ L 114 of 01.05.99; 99/670/CFSP, OJ L 267 of 15.10.99.

² 99/479/CFSP, OJ L 188 of 21.07.99.

³ 99/624/CFSP, OJ L 245 of 17.09.99.

⁴ 99/727/CFSP, OJ L 294 of 16.11.99.

⁵ 00/055/CFSP, OJ L 021 of 26.01.00.

⁶ 99/414/CFSP, OJ L 157 of 24.06.99.

E. Commonwealth of Independent States

Belarus: Following the implementation by the Belarus authorities of the Drozdy Agreement of 10 December 1998, the Council adopted a Decision ¹ lifting the visa ban imposed on the Belarus authorities by Common Position ² of 9 July 1998.

Ukraine: At its meeting in Helsinki, the European Council adopted a Common Strategy ³ with the aim of strengthening the strategic partnership between the EU and Ukraine.

F. Disarmament and Non-proliferation

1. Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC):

The Council adopted a Common Position ⁴ on 17 May concerning the progress to be achieved towards a legally binding protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

2. CTBT: In the context of its efforts to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Council adopted a Common Position ⁵ on 29 July 1999.

3. Control of exports of dual-use goods: The Council adopted two Decisions on 18 January ⁶ and 9 March ⁷ modifying Joint Action 94/942/CFSP on the control of exports of dual-use goods. The Decision of 9 March is also a consolidating text bringing the various amendments to the Joint Action together in one instrument.

G. WEU:

On 10 May 1999, the Council adopted a Decision ⁸ aimed at improving cooperation between the EU and the WEU. The Protocol on Article 17 of the TEU attached to Amsterdam Treaty foresees the elaboration within a year of the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty of arrangements for improved cooperation between the EU and WEU. Also on 10 May 1999, Council adopted a Decision ⁹ on the practical arrangements for the participation of all Member States in tasks pursuant to Article 17(2) of the Treaty on European Union for which the EU avails itself of the WEU.

¹ 99/156/CFSP, OJ L 052 of 27.02.99.

² 98/448/CFSP, OJ L 195 of 11.07.99.

³ 99/877/CFSP, OJ L 331 of 23.12.99.

⁴ 99/346/CFSP, OJ L 133 of 28.05.99.

⁵ 99/533/CFSP, OJ L 204 of 04.08.99.

⁶ 99/054/CFSP, OJ L 018 of 23.01.99.

⁷ 99/193/CFSP, OJ L 073 of 19.03.99.

⁸ 99/404/CFSP, OJ L 153 of 19.06.99.

⁹ 99/321/CFSP, OJ L 123 of 13.05.99.

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

A. Declarations (Annex II to the ANNEX)

In 1999, 130 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 defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

The practice of associating the countries of Eastern and Central Europe, Cyprus and 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)

105 demarches were undertaken in 1999 with third countries in particular supporting 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 1999, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- at Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Armenia (13 June 1999), Azerbaidjan (23 June 1999), Canada (16 December 1999), Andean Pact (28 July 1999), United States (17 December 1999), Georgia (23 June 1999), Japan (20 June 1999), Russia (29 July and 20 October 1999) and Ukraine (23 July 1999).
- At Ministerial level: EFTA/EEA, Albania, ASEAN, the Associated countries, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Chili, FYROM, India, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, New Zealand, Ouzbekistan, SADC and, in the margins of the United nations General Assembly in New York, with the Andean Pact, China, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Israel, Japan, Mercosur, the Non-aligned movement, the Rio Group, Russia, SAARC, United States, Ukraine and San Jose.
- At Senior Officials level: the Associated countries, Belarus, Canada, ECOWAS, ICO, India, Iran, Japan, Moldova, Russia, Sudan, United States and Ukraine.
- At expert level: 119 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 representatives 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 Article 19 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 2000 the European Union will seek to consolidate the advances achieved by the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty with a view to ensuring greater visibility, continuity and coherence of its external action. The Secretary-General/High Representative will play a key role in meeting this objective, in particular through the implementation of specific mandates which he has received from the European Council.

The current year will be a key period during which priority will be given to reinforcing the CFSP, in particular through the development of the Union's military and non-military crisis management capability as part of a strengthened common European policy on security and defence. As foreseen at Helsinki, work is being carried forward as a matter of priority on all aspects set out in the reports approved by the European Council, including those on conflict prevention and crisis management. The legal decisions have been taken for setting up the agreed interim bodies within the Council as of 1 March 2000.

Following from Helsinki, the European Council in Lisbon on 23/24 March 2000 welcomed the Presidency's preliminary report on "Strengthening the Common European Security and Defence Policy", which reflects the work carried forward by the Presidency together with the Secretary-General/High Representative. The European Council also welcomed the fact that the Council has identified a process for elaborating the headline goal and identifying national contributions to meet the military capability target set at Helsinki. It looked forward to the further work that the Presidency together with the Secretary-General/High Representative will pursue in the Council, and to the Presidency's overall report to the Feira European Council, as called for at Helsinki, including proposals on the involvement of third countries in EU military crisis management and the further development of the EU's relationship with NATO in conformity with the Helsinki conclusions. The European Council also invited the Council to establish by or at Feira, a Committee for Civilian Crisis Management.

The Union will continue its efforts to bring about peace, prosperity and stability in South Eastern Europe. The European Council in Lisbon reaffirmed this as a strategic priority and confirmed its overall objective of achieving the fullest possible integration of the countries in the region into the political and economic mainstream of Europe. The Stabilisation and Association Process is the centrepiece of the Union's policy in the Balkans. The Union will maintain its action for democratic change in Serbia and will continue to support the democratic opposition. Selective sanctions aimed at the regime will remain a necessary element of EU policy as long as President Milosevic stays in power.

The Union will continue to support Montenegro in its efforts to achieve democratic reform and economic prosperity. In this context, the European Council in Lisbon underlined the urgent need for substantial assistance to Montenegro in order to ensure the survival of the democratic government and to avoid another serious crisis in the region.

Kosovo will continue to be a focus of particular concern. The Union is committed to UNSCR 1244 as the framework for the international community's efforts in Kosovo, and is determined to ensure the success of that effort. The European Council in Lisbon recognised the central role that the Union must play in providing international support for Kosovo. The Union will intensify its efforts to provide support in a coordinated and coherent way.

The Stability Pact will make a vital contribution towards a more coherent and action-oriented strategy for providing economic and political support to Kosovo and the region. At Lisbon, the European Council, referring to the strengthening of the central role of the Union, invited the Secretary-General/High Representative, under the authority of the Presidency, and in full association with the Commission, to bring forward action-oriented proposals for this purpose. The Union looks forward to strengthened bilateral cooperation with Croatia following the Parliamentary and Presidential elections and the democratic manner in which they were held.

The Union will seek to consolidate and enhance its contribution to the Middle East Peace Process, taking account of the progress made in the Palestinian Track, the new situation in the Syrian track following direct Israeli-Syrian talks, and the revival of the Multilateral Track. It will continue to support the Process through its own initiatives and through ongoing close contacts with the regional parties and constructive support for the efforts of the US and other key players. As host and co-Chair of the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee it will continue to play a full role in international donor co-ordination; as host of the next meeting in July 2000, of the Multilateral Track Steering Group, it will endeavour to take forward work in the Multilateral working groups and make progress on reshaping the Multilateral Track in the light of changing conditions in the Middle East.

The Union's agenda will take account of strengthened political relations with its Mediterranean partners in the Barcelona process. It will encompass the elaboration of the new Common Strategy for the Mediterranean and the revised MEDA Regulation as a more focussed implementing instrument.

The EU/Africa Summit held in Cairo in April, signals the reinforcement of the Euro-African partnership. The Union will continue to give its full support to restoring peace in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, and to the efforts of the UN and the OAU, as well as of regional leaders and other parties, towards resolving conflict and enhancing stability throughout the continent.

In Asia relations with China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia, will be of particular importance. The third ASEM Summit will be held in Seoul in October 2000. The Union looks forward to its first Summit with India which will be held during the Portuguese Presidency. Following the resolution of the status of East Timor, the Union will continue to deploy its efforts to support the transition process, while also seeking to strengthen its relations with Indonesia.

The Union will continue to extend and deepen its links with the countries of Latin America. The follow-up to the first EU-LAC summit provides the basis for decisive progress. Current dialogue with the Rio Group, Central America (San Jose) MERCOSUR, the Andean Community and Mexico should be maintained and strengthened. In the Caribbean, efforts will be made to strengthen peace, stability and democracy. Particular attention will be paid to a peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Guatemala and Belize and to the electoral processes that will be carried out in Haiti and Surinam.

Close attention will be paid to relations with Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and in particular with Russia, with which the Union stands ready to contribute to building a stable long-term partnership in accordance with the PCA, the Common Strategy and successive Presidency action plans on the basis of common values and shared objectives. However, the situation in and around Chechnya is a continuing cause for concern. The Union will also develop its relations with Ukraine, building on the Common Strategy agreed at Helsinki.

Given the extensive range of the Union's relations with the United States, priority will continue to be given to developing these relations through cooperation in existing and new areas, as identified in the New Transatlantic Agenda, and to resolving the bilateral trade disputes which detract from the overall positive nature of the relationship. Relations with Canada have been marked by agreement in many areas of common interest, in particular in those relating to Human Security issues, where Canada has played a leading role. The Union looks forward to the resolution of the dispute over the extra-territorial nature of Canadian legislation on fisheries.

The Union will maintain and intensify dialogue with third countries and other international actors and organisations. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening the range of actions and initiatives directed at promoting respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, as well as to matters relating to the further development of CESDP. Support will continue to be given towards moves in favour of the abolition of the death penalty and towards continued mainstreaming of human rights in the Union's external action.

In pursuing an effective and influential CFSP the EU will need to act in a timely, efficient and decisive manner. To achieve this goal it is essential, *inter alia*, to ensure efficient and coherent use of budgetary resources and close cooperation between the Parliament, Council and Commission, in conformity with the Interinstitutional Agreement. The Council will continue to keep the European Parliament informed about the development of CFSP, in conformity with the terms of the Interinstitutional Agreement.



ACTES LEGISLATIFS PESC - 1999

LISTE THEMATIQUE

AFGHANISTAN			
15.11.1999	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre des Taliban	art. 15	99/727/PESC L 294 (16.11.1999)
30.01.1999	Politique de l'UE	art. J.2	99/73/PESC L 23 (30.01.1999)
ARMES BIOLOGIQUES OU A TOXINES			
15.05.1999	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)	art. 15	99/346/PESC L 133 (28.05.1999)
BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX			
22.12.1999	Installation des structures de la MINUK : Prorogation de l'action commune	art. 14	99/864/PESC L 328 (22.12.1999)
17.12.1999	Contribution de l'UE à la collecte et à la destruction des armes en Albanie	action commune 99/34/PESC	99/846/PESC L 326 (18.12.1999)
12.12.1999	Participation de l'UE dans les structures de mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix pour la Bosnie-et-Herzégovine: prorogation de l'action commune	art. 14	99/844/PESC L 326 (18.12.1999)
08.12.1999	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	99/812/PESC L 314 (8.12.1999)
22.10.1999	Soutien aux forces démocratiques en RFY	art. 15	99/691/PESC L 273 (23.10.1999)
10.10.1999	Fin du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE pour la RFY	art. 14	99/665/PESC L 264 (12.10.1999)
13.09.1999	Restrictions en matière de visas à l'égard de la FRY	position commune 99/318/PESC	99/612/PESC L 242 (14.09.1999)
09.09.1999	Suppression des mesures restrictives pour le Monténégro et le Kosovo	art. 15	99/604/PESC L 236 (07.09.1999)
27.07.1999	Envoyé spécial de l'UE pour le Kosovo	art. 14	99/524/CFSP L 201 (31.07.1999)
27.07.1999	Installation des structures de la Mission des Nations unies au Kosovo (MINUK)	art. 14	99/522/CFSP L 201 (31.07.1999)
27.07.1999	Exportations d'armes à destination de l'ex-Yougoslavie	art. 15	99/482/PESC L 188 (21.07.1999)
28.06.1999	Restrictions en matière de visas à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	99/424/PESC L 163 (29.06.1999)
06.06.1999	Restrictions en matière de visas à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	99/357/PESC L 140 (03.06.1999)
05.05.1999	Contribution de l'UE à la collecte et à la destruction des armes en Albanie	art. 14 et 28	99/320/PESC L 123 (13.05.1999)
05.05.1999	Restrictions en matière de visas à l'encontre de la RFY	position commune 99/318/PESC	99/319/PESC L 123 (13.05.1999)
05.05.1999	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre de la RFY	art. 15	99/318/PESC L 123 (13.05.1999)
23.04.1999	Interdiction de la fourniture et de la vente de pétrole et de produits pétroliers à la RFY	art. J.2	99/273/PESC L 108 (27.04.1999)

30.03.1999	Désignation d'un envoyé spécial de l'UE pour le Kosovo	art. J.3 et J.11	99/239/PESC L 89 (01.04.1999)
09.03.1999	Participation de l'UE dans les structures de mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix pour la Bosnie-et-Herzégovine	art. J.11	99/191/PESC L 63 (12.03.1999)
09.03.1999	Contribution de l'UE au rétablissement d'une force de police viable en Albanie	art. J.4 § 2	99/190/PESC L 63 (12.03.1999)
09.03.1999	Contribution de l'UE au rétablissement d'une force de police viable en Albanie	art. J.3 et art. J.11, § 2	99/189/PESC L 63 (12.03.1999)
25.01.1999	Représentant spécial de l'UE pour la RFY	art. J.3	99/75/PESC L 23 (30.01.1999)
BELARUS			
22.02.1999	Abrogation de la position commune 98/448/PESC	art. J.2	99/156/PESC L 52 (27.02.1999)
BIENS A DOUBLE USAGE			
09.03.1999	Contrôle des exportations	art. J.3	99/193/PESC L 73 (19.03.1999)
18.01.1999	Contrôle des exportations	art. J.3	99/54/PESC L 18 (23.01.1999)
BIRMANIE			
11.10.1999	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	99/670/PESC L 267 (15.10.1999)
26.04.1999	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. J.2	99/289/PESC L 114 (01.05.1999)
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE			
30.09.1999	Prorogation position commune 99/206/PESC	art. 15	96/650/PESC L 257 (2.10.1999)
15.03.1999	Embargo sur les armes	art. J.2	99/206/PESC L 72 (18.03.1999)
EUROPE DU SUD-EST			
09.12.1999	Représentant spécial de l'UE chargé de la coordination du Pacte de stabilité	art. 14 et art 18 § 5	99/822/PESC L 318 (11.12.99)
22.10.1999	Processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage : Projets prioritaires	position commune 98/633/PESC	99/694/PESC L 275 (26.10.1999)
29.07.1999	Représentant spécial de l'UE chargé de la coordination du Pacte de stabilité pour l'Europe du Sud-Est.	art. 14 et art. 18, § 5	99/523/CFSP L 201 (31.07.1999)
19.07.1999	Conférence à Sarajevo au sujet du pacte de stabilité	art. 14	99/480/PESC L 188 (21.07.1999)
02.07.1999	Désignation du représentant spécial de l'UE chargé de la coordination du Pacte de stabilité	art. 18, § 5	99/434/PESC L 168 (03.07.1999)
31.05.1999	Processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage	art. 18, § 5	99/361/PESC L 141 (04.06.1999)
17.05.1999	Pacte de stabilité	art. 15	99/345/PESC L 133 (28.05.1999)
INDONESIE			
16.09.1999	Embargo armes et équipements militaires	art. 15	99/624/PESC L 245 (17.09.1999)
LIBYE			
13.09.1999	Levée des mesures restrictives, à l'exception de l'embargo sur les armes	art. 15	99/611/PESC L 242 (14.09.1999)
16.04.1999	Suspension de quelques mesures négatives	art. J.2	99/261/PESC L 103 (20.04.1999) rectificatif JO L 168 (03.07.99)
NIGERIA			
17.05.1999	Levée des mesures négatives	art. 15	99/347/PESC L 133 (28.05.1999)

NON-PROLIFERATION			
17.12.1999	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion destabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre au Mozambique	action commune 99/34/PESC	99/845/PESC L 326 (18.12.1999) Rectificatif: JO L 093 (08.04.99)
15.11.1999	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion destabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre au Cambodge	action commune 99/34/PESC	99/730/PESC L 294 (16.11.1999)
07.1999	Contribution de l'UE à la promotion de l'entrée en vigueur à une date rapprochée du traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (CTBT)	art. 15	99/533/PESC L 204 (04.08.1999)
01.1999	Financement d'un système de communication pour tous les membres du groupe des fournisseurs nucléaires qui ne sont pas des États membres de l'UE	art. J.3 et J.11	99/74/PESC L 23 (30.01.1999)
PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT			
12.1999	Envoyé spécial de l'UE pour le processus de paix	art. 14 et art. 18 §5	99/843/PESC L 326 (18.12.1999)
10.1999	Modification du mandat de l'envoyé spécial de l'UE + Rectificatif	art. 14	99/664/PESC L 264 (12.10.1999) L 021 (26.01.2000)
07.1999	Prorogation action commune 97/289/PESC	art. 14	99/440/PESC L 171 (07.07.99)
REGION DES GRANDS LACS			
11.1999	Soutien de l'UE à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix en RDC	position commune 99/728/PESC	99/729/PESC L 294 (16.11.1999)
11.1999	Soutien de l'UE à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix en RDC	art. 15	99/728/PESC L 294 (16.11.1999)
07.1999	Politique de l'UE à l'égard du Rwanda	art. 15	99/452/PESC L 178 (14.07.1999)
06.1999	Prorogation action commune 96/250/PESC	art. 14 et 28	99/423/PESC L 163 (29.06.1999)
RUSSIE			
12.1999	Non-prolifération et désarmement	Stratégie commune 99/414/PESC et art. 14	99/878/PESC L 331 (23.12.1999)
04.06.1999	Stratégie commune de l'UE	art. 13	99/414/PESC L 157 (24.06.1999)
TIMOR ORIENTAL			
19.07.1999	Soutien à apporter à la consultation de la population	art. 15	99/479/PESC L 188 (21.07.1999)
UEO			
10.05.1999	Modalités pratiques relatives à la participation de tous les Etats membres aux missions prévues à l'article 17, paragraphe 2, du TUE, pour lesquelles l'UE a recours à l'UEO	art. 17 § 3	99/321/PESC L 123 (13.05.1999)
05.1999	Arrangements visant à améliorer la coopération entre l'UE et l'UEO	art. 17	99/404/PESC L 153 (19.06.1999)
UKRAINE			
12.1999	Stratégie commune de l'UE	art. 13 § 2	99/877/PESC L 331 (23.12.1999)

Annex II to the ANNEX

DECLARATIONS PESC 1999

No DECLARATION	ETAT CONCERNE	OBJET	DATE	
00	P/UE/ASS.	COLOMBIE	Pourparlers de paix	06.01.99
002	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Tentative de coup d'état	12.01.99
00	P/UE	SOUDAN	Extension du cessez- le- feu	14.01.99
00	P/UE	ERYTHREE/ETHIOPIE	Conflit/action de l'OUA	15.01.99
00	P/UE	KAZAKHSTAN	Elections présidentielles	21.01.99
00	P/UE	ROUMANIE	Réformes économiques	22.01.99
00	P/UE	SOUDAN	Cessez- le- feu/aide humanitaire	22.01.99
00	P/UE	HAITI	Situation politique	26.01.99
00	P/UE	PHILIPPINES	Exécution de Leo Echegaray	09.02.99
01	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	AFGHANISTAN	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune	10.02.99
01	P/UE	E.U.	Exécution Sean Sellers ((Oklaoma)	11.02.99
01	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Conflit	11.02.99
01	P/UE	R.D. CONGO	Conflit- règlement négocié	17.02.99
01	UE	TURQUIE	Arrestation Öcalan	22.02.99
01	P/UE	KOSOVO	Retrait du personnel des missions diplomatiques	19.02.99
016	P/UE	BULGARIE/ARYM	Relations bilatérales	23.02.99
01	P/UE	TIMOR- ORIENTAL	Nouvelle politique de l'Indonésie vis-à-vis de Timor- oriental	19.02.99
01		ANNULE		
01	P/UE	GUINEE-BISSAU	Nouveau gouvernement	26.02.99
020*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Projet accord-cadre de l'OUA	2.03.99
02	P/UE	NIGERIA	Election présidentielle	3.03.99
022*	P/UE	BANGLADESH	Détérioration situation politique	2.03.99
02	P/UE	BOSNIE HERZEGOVINE	Brcko - tribunal d'arbitrage	5.03.99
024		ANNULE		
02	P/UE	BURUNDI	Processus de paix d'Arusha	18.03.99
026*	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	ARMES LEGERES et PETIT CALIBRE	Partagent objectifs action commune	15.03.99
02	P/UE	CUBA	Condamnation de dissidents	17.03.99
02	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune	23.03.99
0		ANNULE		

030	P/UE	GUATEMALA	Commission de clarification historique	26.03.99
031*	P/UE	TOGO	Dialogue inter-togolais	25.03.99
032*	P/UE	RPD COREE	Paix et stabilité dans la péninsule coréenne	26.03.99
033*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Soutien aux réformes mises en oeuvre	07.04.99
034*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Décès membre Croissant-rouge et de responsables soudanais	08.04.99
035	P/UE	LIBYE	Transfert personnes accusées pour l'attentat du vol Pan Am 103	05.04.99
036	P/UE	INDONESIE	Violence à Timor-Oriental	12.04.99
037*	P/UE	GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Elections législatives	14.04.99
038*	P/UE	NIGER	Coup d'état	14.04.99
039	P/UE	MALAISIE	Procès de Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim	14.04.99
040	P/UE	LETTONIE	Ratification Protocole n°6 Convention eur. droits de l'homme	21.04.99
041	P/UE	TIMOR- ORIENTAL	Accroissement violence	20.04.99
042	P/UE	ALGERIE	Elections présidentielles	21.04.99
043*	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	LIBYE	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune	26.04.99
044*	P/UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	RFY	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune (produits pétroliers)	28.04.99
045*	P/UE	OUGANDA	Peine de mort	04.05.99
046	P/UE	CONSEIL DE L' EUROPE	50e anniversaire	05.05.99
047*	P/UE	COMORES	Coup d'Etat militaire	07.05.99
048	P/UE	INDONESIE / TIMOR ORIENTAL	Accord de New -York	07.05.99
049	P/UE	PAKISTAN	Liberté de la presse	11.05.99
050*	P/UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	RFY	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune	12.05.99
051*	P/UE	GUINEE-BISSAU	Violences/destitution du Président	18.05.99
052*	P/UE	R D CONGO	Crise/conflit	02.06.99
053	UE	RFY	Situation au Kosovo	31.05.99
054*	P/UE	TRINIDAD-et-TOBAGO	Peine de mort	04.06.99
055	P/UE	KOWEIT	Vote et éligibilité des femmes	31.05.99
056*	P/UE	NEPAL	Abolition de la peine de mort	02.06.99
057	P/UE	SLOVAQUIE	Election présidentielle	01.06.99
058*	P/UE	ANGOLA	Avion Antonov abattu	08.06.99
059	P/UE	INDONESIE	Elections législatives	09.06.99
060*	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	BTWC	Partagent objectifs position commune	10.06.99
061*	P/UE	SOMALIE	Intervention éthiopienne/érythréenne	18.06.99

0..*	P/UE	REGION DES GRANDS LACS	Commerce des armes	18.06.99
0	P/UE	SAHARA OCCIDENTAL	Plan de règlement du SG des N.U. (référendum/autodétermination=	21.06.99
064*	P/UE	CACHEMIRE	Affrontements militaires	24.06.99
0	P/UE	CUBA	Peine capitale	25.06.99
066*	P/UE	SIERRA LEONE	Accord de paix	15.07.99
0 *	P/UE	R.D. CONGO	Accord de cessez le feu	09.07.99
068	P/UE	IRAN	Evénements/ manifestations	15.07.99
0 *	P/UE	ANGOLA	Reprise guerre civile	22.07.99
070	P/UE	R.D. CONGO		16.07.99
0	P/UE	CACHEMIRE	Progrès en vue cessation des combats	20.07.99
072	P/UE	BELARUS	Vers une société libre et démocratique	
0	P/UE	TAIWAN	Situation dans le détroit de Taiwan	20.07.99
074*	P/UE	ETHIOPIE/ ÉRYTHREE	Accord cadre OUA pour le règlement du conflit	
(*	P/UE	PAKISTAN	Assassinat de Abdul Kharzai	23.07.99
076	P/UE	ARMENIE /AZERBAIJAN	Rencontre des Présidents	21 et 22.07.99
(	P/UE	DROITS DE L'HOMME	50e anniversaire 4 conventions de Genève	12.08.99
078*	P/UE	AFGHANISTAN	Escalade affrontements armés	10.08.99
(*	P/UE	PAKISTAN	Meurtre pour des questions d'honneur	13.08.99
080*	P/UE	INDE/PAKISTAN	Relations/incidents	12.08.99
(	P/UE	DAGHESTAN	Violences dans le district de Botlikhsky	13.08.99
082*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Cessez-le-feu humanitaire de 70 jours	19.08.99
(*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Affrontements armées/rebelles	27.08.99
084	P/UE	MONTENEGRO	Relations avec la Serbie	20.08.99
(*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Meurtre de civils	03.09.99
086*	P/UE	R.D; CONGO	Accord de Lusaka	03.09.99
(/	UE/CANADA	ARMES LEGERES	Approche commune lutte contre la diffusion...	03.09.99
()	P/UE	ISRAEL	Memorandum de Charm el Cheikh	06.09.99
()*	P/UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	RFY	Position commune , interdiction vente de pétrole	10.09.99
()*	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	CTBT	Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune	16.09.99

091	P/UE	ALGERIE	Référendum sur la concorde et la paix civile	21.09.99
092*	UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	INDONESIE	Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune	21.09.99
093*	P/UE	R.D. CONGO	Retard mise en oeuvre accord Lusaka	22.09.99
094	P/UE	INDONESIE	Force internationale dans East Timor	21.09.99
095*	P/UE	BELARUS	Disparition de M. Gontchar	23.09.99
096	P/UE	KOSOVO	Démilitarisation de l'UCK	23.09.99
097*	P/UE	R.D. COREE	Suspension des essais de tir de missiles	29.09.99
098*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Regroupement forcé de civils	08.10.99
099*	P/UE	ABHAZIA	Elections présidentielles et referendum	06.10.99
100*	P/UE	TOGO	Mise en oeuvre des dispositions de l'accord-cadre	12.10.99
101	P/UE	GUATEMALA	Accord de paix	11.10.99
102	P/UE	R.D. CONGO	Accord de Lusaka	11.10.99
103*	P/UE	BURUNDI	Processus de paix	18.10.99
104		ANNULE		
105*	P/UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Souscrivent aux objectifs de la position commune	15.10.99
106*	P/UE	SOUDAN	Prorogation du cessez-le-feu	21.10.99
107*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Annulation décret de 1978 annexant le Timor-Oriental	21.10.99
108*	P/UE	BELARUS	Violences/Dialogue politique	21.10.99
109*	P/UE	INDONESIE	Elections présidentielles	22.10.99
110*	P/UE/ASS/AELE/EEE	ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Souscrivent aux objectifs position commune	28.10.99
111	UE	RFY (Serbie)	Liberté de la presse	29.10.99
112	P/UE	KOSOVO	Violences en cours	04.11.99
113*	P/UE	TADJIKISTAN	Election présidentielle	16.11.99
114	P/UE	ARYM	Election présidentielle	22.11.99
115	P/UE	CHILI/PEROU	Accord bilatéral	22.11.99
116	P/UE	INDONESIE	Instauration dialogue à Aceh	25.11.99
117	P/UE	CROATIE	Elections législatives	26.11.99
118*	P/UE	R.D. CONGO	Accord de Lusaka	26.11.99
119*	P/UE	COMMUNAUTE AFRIQUE DE L'EST	Signature de l'Accord	30.11.99
120*	P/EU	SOMALIE	Crise en Somalie/Décision IGAD	03.11.99
121*	P/EU	BELARUS	Libération de M. Mikhail N. Tchiguir	08.12.99

121	P/EU	LETTONIE	Adoption de la loi sur la langue	09.12.99
122	P/EU	FRY	Mesures prise à l'encontre des médias indépendants	10.12.99
124	P/EU	ARYM	Election présidentielle	11.12.99
125	P/EU	CROATIE	Décès du Président, M. Franco Tudjman	13.12.99
126	P/EU	NICARAGUA et HONDURAS	Relations entre le Nicaragua et le Honduras	14.12.99
127	P/EU	NIGER	Rétablissement de la démocratie	22.12.99
128	P/EU	MOZAMBIQUE	Elections	28.12.99
129	P/EU	COTE D'IVOIRE	Coup d'état militaire	30.12.99
130	P/EU	RUSSIE	Chechnya	30.12.99

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

UE Déclarations de l'UE

* Déclarations auxquelles des pays associés et des

LISTE DES DEMARCHES PESC

1999

DATE DE REALISATION	OBJET DE LA DEMARCHE
08.01.99	E.U. : peine de mort (Shaka Sankofa)
.01.99	CAMBODGE : leaders khmers rouges
18.01.99	FRY : assassinats de Racak -experts forensic
.01.99	TOGO : dialogue gouvernement/opposition
23.01.99	AZERBAIDJAN : droits de l'homme
.01.99	KAZAKHSTAN : élections présidentielles
27.01.99	PHILIPPINES : sentence de mort L. Echegaray
.01.99	RUSSIE : déclarations antisémites
03.02.99	UKRAINE : (avec E.U.) situation intérieure
.02.99 et 09.02.99	PAKISTAN et TALIBANS : sur la situation en Afghanistan
11.02.99	COLOMBIE : droits de l'homme
.02.99	SOUDAN : bombardements de civils et d'hopitaux
15.02.99	ISRAEL : implantations dans les territoires occupés
.02.99	UKRAINE (conjointe avec U.S.) : développement démocratique
24.02.99	ZIMBABWE : droits de l'homme (journalistes)
2.99	Divers : position commune sur l'Afghanistan du 25.01.99 (processus de paix)
04.03.99	SYRIE : situation au Sud Liban
.03.99	ISRAEL : intervention militaire au Liban
22.02.99	CROATIE : les médias et la loi électorale
1./mars 99	DIVERS : action commune 'armes légères'
10.03.99	OLP : exécution d'un officier de police
.03.99	BELARUS : droits de l'homme
17.03.99	INDONESIE : situation de Timor oriental
.03.99	CHINE : droits de l'homme
17.03.99	INDONESIE : sécurité dans le pays
18.03.99	RFY : déploiement de troupes au Kosovo
27.03.99	RFY : répression contre les médias indépendants

23.03.99	CHINE : relations diplomatiques avec Taïwan
31.03.99	ANGOLA/ZAMBIE : relations bilatérales
07.04.99	R.D. CONGO : détention de diplomates
14.04.99	OUZBEKISTAN : (conjoint avec E.U.) restriction de déplacement dans le pays pour les diplomates
14.04.99	ETHIOPIE (conjoint avec Canada et Norvège) situation humanitaire (conflit avec Erythrée)
avril	DIVERS : convention d' Ottawa (mines) ratification/application
15.04.99	INDE/PAKISTAN : essais de missiles
23.04.99	INDONESIE/TIMOR ORIENTAL : accord de paix
26.04.99	GUATEMALA : droits de l'homme
30.04.99	MOZAMBIQUE : déminage
05.99	DIVERS : convention Conseil de l'Europe sur le transfert des prisonniers
03.05.99	ERYTHREE : situation humanitaire (Ethiopie/Erythree)
04.05.99	SOUDAN/UGANDA : enfants soldats
07.05.99	SIERRA LEONE : attitude du Liberia vis-à-vis des rebelles
12.05.99	PAKISTAN : attitude envers les journalistes (Najam Sethi)
24.05.99	AFHANISTAN : les Talibans et le terrorisme
25.05.99	BURKINA FASO : conflit Ethiopie/Erythrée
28.05.99	PAKISTAN/INDE : engagement armé
31.05.99	ISRAEL : implanatation à Ras el Amud
03.06.99	PAKISTAN : attitude vis-à-vis du terrorisme
07.06.99	RUSSIE : convention d'Ottawa
13.06.99	ALGERIE : situation intérieure
17.06.99	INDE/PAKISTAN : situation au Cachemire
21.06.99	Divers : pays de l'Asean en vue d'une prise de contact, par la troïka, avec Burma
21.06.99	E.U. : application de la peine de mort
23.06.99	BTWC : divers pays (Russie, Pakistan, Iran)
23.06.99	TURQUIE : mines anti-personnel
30.06.99	CUBA : peine capitale
29.06.99	LAOS : droits de l'homme
30.06.99	INDE/CHINE : BTWC

06.99	IRAN : arrestation de membres de la communauté juive
07.99	DIVERS : sommet UE/Afrique
06.99	KAZAKSTHAN : élections
07.99	MALAWI : sommet U.E./Afrique
07.99	DIVERS : sommet U.E. / Afrique
07.99	PAKISTAN : BTWC
07.99	INDE/PAKISTAN : controle d'exportation biens a double usage
07.99	INDONESIE : derniers incidents East Timor
07.99	TURKMENISTAN : cas Prof. Tamykuliev
07.99	RFY : refus visa mission OSCE
06.99 12.11.99	CROATIE : droits de vote - enregistrement des réfugiés
07.99	RFY : emprisonnement de citoyens autrichiens
07.99	BOSNIE HERZEGOVINE : accords de Dayton
07.99	SLOVENIE : pacte de stabilité
07.99	AUTORITE PALESTINIENNE : peine de mort
07.99	KAZAKSTAN : signature protocole additionnel IAEK
07.99	PHILIPPINES : peine de mort
07.99	CHINE : mouvement Falun Gong
07.99	Divers : N.U. registre des armes conventionnelles
07.99	E.U. : convention armes chimiques
07.08.99	Divers : N.U. : registre des armes conventionnelles
08.99	R.D. COREE : conclusions du Conseil sur péninsule coréenne
08.99 10.99	JAMAIQUE : Enregistrement date de soumission
10.08.99	KAZAKHSTAN : élections parlementaires
08.99	INDONESIE : (démarche confidentielle) situation à Aceh
17.08.99	CHINE : condamnation de membres du CDP
08.99	RWANDA : conflit en RDC
08.99	MONTENEGRO : relations avec la Serbie
20.08.99	CROATIE/ALBANIE : relations avec RFY
08.99	OUGANDA : conflit en RDC

23.08.99	NAMIBIE : droits de l'homme
23.08.99	CAMBODGE : protocole usage de mines et armes conventionnelles
23.08.99	BURUNDI : peine de mort
28.06.99	JAPON : convention Conseil de l'Europe transfert de personnes condamnées
31.08.99	R D CONGO : mise en oeuvre accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka
26.08.99	DPRK : CTBT
02.09.99	AZERBAIDJAN : 2e protocole droits civils et politiques
03.09.99	PAKISTAN : CTBT
06.09.99	INDE: CTBT
04.10.99	Divers : CTBT
08.09.99	INDONESIE : situation à East Timor
10 et 11.09.99	INDONESIE / EAST TIMOR : assistance humanitaire
07à09.99	DIVERS : protocoles additionnels IAEA
09.99	DIVERS : registre N.U. armes conventionnelles
22.09.99	AUTORITE PALESTINIENNE : dette vis-à-vis UNRWA
28.09.99	PHILIPPINES : peine de mort
22.09.99	NOUVELLE ZELANDE : 2e protocole mines
19.10.99	COSTA RICA / GEORGIE / ARMENIE
28.09.99	HAITI : procédure électorale
29.09.99	ZIMBABWE : peine de mort
30.10.99	TCHETCHENIE : Situation Nord Caucase
03.10.99	IRAN : peine de mort
03.10.99	UKRAINE : Elections
05.10.99	COLOMBIE : CTBT
14.10.99	NIGER : Enquête sur assassinat du président
15.10.99	INDE : peine de mort
21.10.99	BELARUS : violences intervenues
21.10.99	TURKMENISTAN
27.10.99	DIVERS : Convention du Conseil de l'Europe : Condamnation
26.10.99	TALEBAN (Abu Dhabi) : Terrorisme
28.10.99	PAKISTAN : Terrorisme
05.11.99	BANGLADESH : Financement pour le développement

.11.99	INDONESIE / EAST TIMOR : assistance humanitaire
.11.99	ANGOLA : Détention de M. MARQUES
.11.99	ISRAEL : Assistance terrorisme palestine
.11.99	JAMAIQUE : Financement/Développement
.11.99	AFRIQUE DU SUD : Soutien pour le Groupe Australie
.11.99	AZERBAIDJAN : fermeture de la station TV Sara à Bakou
.11.99	TANZANIE : Détention de 18 membres CUF
.12.99	MALAYSIE : Data Param Cumaraswamy
.12.99	OAU Secrétaire Général : Processus de paix
.12.99	NIGER : Réservations et déclaration au CEDAW
.12.99	MOLDOVA : (démarche confidentielle) développements récents
.12.99	AFGHANISTAN : Terrorisme et Osama bin Laden
.12.99	AUTORITES PALESTINIENNES : détention de 20 signataires de déclaration
.12.99	NU : Mandat du greffier du tribunal pénal pour le Rwanda, M. OKALI
.12.99	INDE, PAKISTAN, RUSSIE, ISRAEL : début rapide des négociations FMCT
.12.99	BAHAMAS : peine de mort de MM John Higgs et David Mitchell
27.12.99	EU : peine de mort de M Steven Roach
.12.99	RFY : détention M. Jelen

DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS ASSOCIES
(PECOs, Chypre, Malte, Turquie)
REUNIONS TENUES

	Niveau Chefs d'Etat	Niveau ministériel	Niveau Hauts fonctionnaires	Niveau experts
1 ^{er} sem. 99 (1)		1 (2)	1 (1)(2)(3)	8 (1)(2)(3)
2 ^e sem. 99 (1)			1 (1)(2)(3)	11 (1)(2)(3)

- (1) Bulgarie, Hongrie, Pologne, Roumanie, République Slovaque, République Tchèque, Slovénie
(2) Estonie, Lettonie, Lituanie
(3) Chypre, Malte (à partir 2^e semestre 1999)

DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS TIERS
REUNIONS TENUES en 1999

AELE/EEE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		[5]
2e sem 99 (FIN)	1	1		[8]
AFRIQUE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:				Experts
1er sem. 99 (D)				[1]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				
ALBANIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		2		
ARMENIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)	1			
2e sem 99 (FIN)				
ARYM				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
ASEAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
AUSTRALIE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		[1]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				[1]
AZERBAIDJAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)	1			
2e sem 99 (FIN)				

PARIS				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)			1	

NABA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 99 (D)			1	[3]
2e sem 99 (FIN)	1	1	2	[7]

CEDEAO				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 99 (D)			1	
2e sem 99 (FIN)				

LI				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

SNE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)		1		[3]
2e sem 99 (FIN)		2		[2]

COMMUNAUTÉ ANDINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres		
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)	1	1		

CONSEIL DE COORDINATION DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

COMITE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires,	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

COMITE DU NORD				
Niveau et Composition:				Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FI)				[1]

ETATS UNIS				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)		1	1	[16]
2e sem 99 (FIN)	1	3	1	[15]

GEORGIE				
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Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres)	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)	1			[1]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				
GROUPE DE RIO				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
GROUPE DE SAN JOSE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
INDE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)			1	[2]
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1	1	[1]
IRAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)			1	
2e sem 99 (FIN)			1	
ISRAEL				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
JAPON				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)	1	1	2	[4]
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1	3	[2]
KAZAKHSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FI)		1		
KIRGHIZSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FI)		1		

ROCOSUR

Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

ILDOVA

Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)			1	

NON ALIGNES

Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

NOUVELLE ZELANDE

Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		Experts
1er sem 99 (D)		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

OCI

Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)			1	

PA

Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				[1]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				[1]

PAKISTAN

Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		

PAKISTAN

Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				[1]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				[1]

RUSSIE

Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)		2	1	[9]
2e sem 99 (FIN)	2	2	1	[8]

SAARC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)		1		
SADC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
		1		
2e sem 99 (FIN)			1	
SOUDAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem 99 (D)				
2e sem 99 (FIN)			2	
TURQUIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)				[3]
2e sem 99 (FIN)				[3]
UKRAINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem 99 (D)		2	1	
2e sem 99 (FIN)	1	1	1	

**RAPPORTS DES CHEFS DE MISSION
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
1999**

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
TOGO	Situation intérieure	07.01.99
AZÉRBAÏDJAN	Droits de l'homme	08.01.99
BURUNDI	Financement du 'peace process' d'Arusha	08.01.99
ALBANIE	Solution au conflit	08.01.99
ROUMANIE	Situation générale	11.01.99
CFR	Droits de l'homme	11.01.99
KAZAKHSTAN	Elections présidentielles	14.01.99
Répub. Dem. CONGO	Massacre de Makobola	18.01.99
MAROC	Liberté des médias	18.01.99
ALBANIE	Activités de l'UCK	19.01.99
BURUNDI	Processus de paix	21.01.99
ZIMBABWE	Droits de l'homme	22.01.99
CHILI	Droits et privilèges diplomatiques	25.01.99
BANGLADESH	Départ de Mme. Taslima Nasreen	25.01.99
ETHIOPIE	Conflit Ethiopie-Erythrie	28.01.99
BURKINA FASO	Situation politique intérieure	29.01.99
ERYTHREE	Conflit Ethiopie-Erythrie	29.01.99
ALBANIE	Droits de l'homme	29.01.99
INDE	Minorité chrétienne	29.01.99
ALBANIE	Droits de l'homme	01.02.99
RWANDA	Situation générale	02.02.99
R. CONGO	Situation générale	02.02.99
CUBA	Droits de l'homme	04.02.99
BULGARIE	Relations avec U.E.	05.02.99
ZIMBABWE	Violations droits de l'homme	08.02.99
ANGOLA	Situation intérieure	09.02.99
ISRAEL	Relations avec U.E.	10.02.99

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
AZERBAIDJAN	Droits de l'homme	10.02.99
ALBANIE	Programme pilote N.U. pour les armes	12.02.99
ZIMBABWE	Droits de l'homme	11.02.99
MYANMAR	Droits de l'homme	11.02.99
MEXIQUE	Droits de l'homme	11.02.99
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Processus électoral	11.02.99
ROUMANIE	Support aux réformes	12.02.99
HAÏTI	Crise politique	11.02.99
INDONESIE	Droits de l'homme	17.02.99
NIGER	Elections	18.02.99
IRAN	Droits de l'homme	18.02.99
R.D. CONGO	"Lusaka process" médiation	19.02.99
CAMBODGE	Entrée à l'ASEAN/ leaders Khmers rouges, etc...	22.02.99
NICARAGUA	Usage de l'aide accordée (cyclone Mitch)	24.02.99
NIGERIA	Droits de l'homme	25.02.99
SUDAN	Droits de l'homme	01.03.99
SUDAN	Droits de l'homme	04.03.99
SUDAN	Droits de l'homme	05.03.99
TUNISIE	Coopération avec les médias	08.03.99
ALGERIE	Développement socio-économique	08.03.99
PARAGUAY	Situation interne	10.03.99
BRESIL	Développement économique	11.03.99
ALGERIE	Coopération avec les médias	11.03.99
CROATIE	Situation générale	11.03.99
BELARUS	Droits de l'homme	12.03.99
HAÏTI	Situation interne	15.03.99
CHINE	Droits de l'homme	15.03.99
BELARUS	Situation intérieure	15.03.99
GUATEMALA	Commission de vérité	19.03.99
RFY	Situation à Sandzak	29.03.99
LAOS	Droits de l'homme	30.03.99
GUINEE EQUATORIALE	Elections législatives	31.03.99
MAROC	Appui accordé aux médias	06.04.989
ZIMBABWE	Développement économique, politique et social	07.04.99

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
BRESIL	Développement économique récent	08.04.99
H TI	Situation politique actuelle	14.04.99
MUZAMBIQUE	Coopération pour le déminage	15.04.99
A HANISTAN	Situation de conflit permanent	15.04.99
PANISTAN	Situation interne	15.04.99
IS AEL/PALESTINE	Droits de l'homme	16.04.99
BELARUS	Sur la situation au Kosovo	19.04.99
ZI BABWE	Droits de l'homme	19.04.99
ALGERIE	Droits de l'homme	20.04.99
P/ ISTAN	Droits de l'homme	20.04.99
MALAWI	Prochaines élections présidentielles et parlementaires	21.04.99
N ARAGUA	Relations autorités civiles/judiciaires	23.04.99
ARYM	Déclaration Roumanie/Bulgarie	25.04.99
E TS DU GOLFE	Prix du pétrole	30.04.99
NIGER	Assassinat du président/coup d'Etat	03.05.99
B REIN	Chute prix du pétrole	03.05.99
ARABIE SAOUDITE	Chute prix pétroliers	04.05.99
K VEIT	Chute prix pétroliers	04.05.99
QUATAR	Chute prix pétroliers	05.05.99
ZI BABWE	Situation intérieure	06.05.99
MALAWI	Prochaine élection	06.05.99
U AINE	Relations avec U.E.	07.05.99
SRI LANKA	Situation politique	07.05.99
O AN	Chute prix pétroliers	07.05.99
GEORGIE	Privatisation du port de Poti	12.05.99
EX PTE	Droits de l'homme	12.05.99
BELARUS	Elections	14.03.99
B/ MANIE	Sur un possible dialogue	17.05.99
NATIONS- UNIES	Réforme UNIDO	17.05.99
ZI ABIE	Situation intérieure	18.05.99
NATIONS- UNIES	Directions des agences spécialisées	18.05.99
M ROC	Position de l'OUA sur le sommet africain	26.05.99
KAZAKHSTAN	Loi électorale	26.05.99

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
ISRAEL	Implantations	27.05.99
MALAWI	Prochaines élections	27.05.99
ETHIOPIE / ERYTHREE	Conflit	31.05.99
BELARUS	Relations UE/Belarus	01.06.99
ISRAEL	Forum UE/Israël	01.06.99
TUNISIE	Observation des élections	04.06.99
JORDANIE	Assistance économique	04.06.99
BIRMANIE/ MYANMAR	Renforcement des mesures négatives	04.06.99
BURKINA FASO	Situation nationale	08.06.99
ZANZIBAR	Situation intérieure	10.06.99
CAMBODGE	Assistance dans l'élimination des armes légères	10.06.99
ZIMBABWE	Situation intérieure	11.06.99
HAITI	Prochaines élections	14.06.99
BELARUS	Suite de la visite de la troika et après élections	18.06.99
YEMEN	Cas de torture par la police	28.06.99
CONGO BRAZZA	Situation générale	30.06.99
ALGERIE	Situation générale	01.07.99
EGYPTE	Nouvelles loi ONG	01.07.99
CHINE	Droits de l'homme	02.07.99
HAITI	Procédure électorale	05.07.99
KAZAKSTAN	Accord de partenariat	06.07.99
ISRAEL	Jérusalem Watch	08.07.99
ISRAEL	Human rights watch	08.07.99
ALBANIE	Friends of Albania	13.07.99
ZIMBABWE	Problèmes économiques et sociaux	16.07.99
OUGANDA	Situation de conflit en Afrique centrale	16.07.99
HAITI	Processus électoral	19.07.99
ZIMBABWE	Programme de réforme constitutionnelle	20.07.99
COLOMBIE	Evolution processus de paix	22.07.99
PEROU	Droits de l'homme	22.07.99
CUBA	Sommet UE / A.L. + divers	22.07.99
CUBA	Situation générale	28.07.99
CHINE	Mouvement Fa Lun Gong	28.07.99

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
RUSSIE	Elections à la Douma	30.07.99
TJKMENISTAN	Cas de M. Tanrikuliev	29.07.99
ALBANIE	Détérioration de la sécurité	05.08.99
BURUNDI	Situation politique	09.08.99
RUSSIE	Support aux médias indépendants	11.08.99
BURUNDI	Evolution de la situation politique	16.08.99
GUINEE-BISSAU	Situation générale	16.08.99
TJKMENISTAN	Droits de l'homme	27.08.99
ALBANIE	Congrès du parti démocratique	27.08.99
NIGER	Situation politique	01.09.99
NICARAGUA	Situation intérieure renforcement de la paix et de la démocratie	02.09.99
BURUNDI	Situation intérieure	03.09.99
RFY	Support au renforcement de la démocratie	03.09.99
PILOTE	Droits de l'homme	06.09.99
ZIMBABWE	Commission constitutionnelle	21.09.99
BURUNDI	Situation intérieure	23.09.99
COLOMBIE	Otages et processus de paix	28.09.99
CHINA	Droits de l'homme	29.09.99
CAMBODGE	Droits de l'homme	01.10.99
CHINE	Droits de l'homme	01.10.99
RUSSIE	Initiative énergétique	01.10.99
RWANDA	Droits de l'homme	04.10.99
CHINA	Droits de l'homme	04.10.99
R. D. CONGO	Droits de l'homme	05.10.99
AFGHANISTAN	Droits de l'homme	05.10.99
HAITI	Processus électoral	05.10.99
COLOMBIE	Situation colombienne	07.10.99
IRAQ	Droits de l'homme	08.10.99
IRAN	Droits de l'homme	12.10.99
RFY	Droits de l'homme	18.10.99
ANGOLA	Droits de l'homme	18.10.99
ANGOLA	Droits de l'homme	22.10.99
ZIMBABWE	Peine capitale	28.10.99
PAKISTAN	Situation après coup militaire	28.10.99
ETATS-UNIS	Refus de ratification du CTBT	03.11.99

PAYS	SUJET	DATE
TUNISIE	Droits de l'homme	05.11.99
TUNISIE	Elections générales	05.11.99
RFY	Elections	08.11.99
BELARUS	Droits de l'homme	10.11.99
INDONESIE	Droits de l'homme	11.11.99
MAROC	Développement politique après le décès du roi Hussein II	12.11.99
TOGO	Situation intérieure - Situation politique	18.11.99
INDONESIE	Droits de l'homme	19.11.99
ALGERIE	Situation économique et sociale	25.11.99
RFY	Listes restrictions en matière de visas	26.11.99
RFY	Loi sur l'autonomie locale	26.11.99
ALGERIE	Situation sécuritaire	29.11.99
LAOS	Situation politique intérieure et possibilités d'action	07.12.99
BAHREIN	Impact de la hausse du prix du pétrole sur l'économie	08.12.99
COTE D'IVOIRE	Situation intérieure	10.12.99
MALAISIE	Elections générales	13.12.99
LAOS	Arrestations	14.12.99
CHINE	Situation droits de l'homme	16.12.99
CROATIE	Elections parlementaires	17.12.99
RFY	Répression renforcée de la presse indépendante	17.12.99
BELARUS	Situation fin 1999	17.12.99
SYRIE	Processus de paix au Moyen-Orient	22.12.99
COREE DU SUD	Droits de l'homme	23.12.99

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council decision supplementing Joint Action 95/545/CFSP on the basis of Art. J3 of the Treaty on European Union with regard to the participation of the Union in the implementing structures of the peace plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-013

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles J.3 and J.11.

Joint Action 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 implementation 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.

Council Decision 97/476 of 22.07.97 (O.J. N° L 205 of 31.07.97) supplementing joint action 95/545

Council Decision 98/607 of 26.10.98 (O.J. N° L 290 of 29.10.98) completing the joint action 95/545

Council Decision 98/737 of 22.12.98 (O.J. N° L 354 of 30.12.98) concerning the prolongation of the joint action 95/545.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General objectives

In accordance with the text of the JA 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 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded in Dayton on 21.11.95 and signed in Paris on 14.12.95.

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The decision is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council on 22.12.98. Eligible expenditure may be incurred within the framework of the current decision starting on 1 January 1999.

The end of this action is 31.12.1999 in accordance with Article 2 of Council Decision 98/737 of 22.12.98.

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 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.

Contributor	% Contribution	Amount
Contributor EC	50.60%	16.153.544
Autres contributions		
USA	22.00%	7.023.280
JAPAN	10.00%	3.192.400
CANADA	3.03%	967.297
RUSSIA	4.00%	1.276.960
OIC (Islamic States)	2.50%	798.100
Others (all non-EU)	7.87%	2.512.419
TOTAL	100%	31.924.000 *

Due to a arithmetic error the budget adopted by the Steering board was of 31.296.000.

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

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 1998 and identification of those elements that are forecast to continue up to the end of 1999

- Adjustment of these costs to take account of factors such as results of salary review, inflation, staff movements, rent rate increases, etc.
- The RRTF Action Plan, endorsed at Madrid needs to be re-enforced

Furthermore this costs reflect the new and enlarged tasks entrusted to the High Representative by the Madrid Peace Implementation Conference on 16 December 1998. These include notably:

- expansion of the HR's consultation and co-ordination through the PIC steering board with other co-ordination bodies in his capacity as senior representative of the international community to BiH;
- endorsement of the broad and substantial powers given to the HR at the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference of 1997;
- recognition of the necessity to consolidate the HR ability to make rapid progress, especially in the field of economy;
- recognition of the necessity to reinforce his ability to enforce decisions;
- further legislative measures regarding notably the reform of the judicial system and other measures concerning the rule of law;
- creation of a Privatisation Monitoring Commission and new actions of the HR top accelerate the privatisation process;
- strengthening of the anti-fraud unit of the OHR.
- special envoys will be placed in different municipalities of BiH to closely monitor the civilian implementation of the framework agreement.

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost 1)

Budget Post	Indicative Budget in EURO
Operating expenditure	
Internal staff	8.021.000
National staff contracts	7.023.000
Travel	2.493.000
Office rental and utilities	2.204.000
Comms and IT	2.880.000
Vehicle management	1.015.000
Financial charges and income	175.000
Goods and transport	9.000
Stationery and Office supplies	474.000
Building materials and maintenance	833.000
Prof. Services and hired labour	503.000
Media and programming	735.000
Meetings, Staff Welfare and Hospitality	359.000
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	26.724.000*
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1.713.000
TOTAL MAIN BUDGET	28.437.000
RRTF Budget	3.487.000
TOTAL 1999 BUDGET	31.924.000*

1) This amount will cover operational costs related to the activity of a possible future European Financial Expert, requested by the High Representative.

* Due to a arithmetic error, the budget adopted by the Steering board was of 31.296.000. operating expenses were established at 26.726.00 which does not correspond to the addition of the different sub-items

7.3 Financial precedents

For information precedent actions financed from CFSP on this subject were:

Joint action	Budget year	Availability of Credits	Commitment	Payment
Council decision 95/545/CFSP of 11.12.95	1995	10.0 mecu	10.0	8.7
Transfer 50/95	1996	2.13 (to fund the infrastructure and running costs of the OHR operation in Brussels in 1996)	2.13	
Council Decision 97/476 of 31.7.97	1997	4.6		
Council Decision 97/476 of 31.7.97	1998	6.26		
Council Decision 98/607 of 26.10.98	1998	2.806.836		

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action.

Commitment credits in EURO

Indicative Financing (in EURO)					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
16.153.544	-	-	-	-	16.153.544

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be made by the Commission's services as well as 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 31.12.97 were audited by an independent firm in 1998.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

Specific objectives : links with the general objectives

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 in Banja Luka (OHR West), Mostar (OHR South), Brcko (OHR North) and Tuzla. 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
- Co-ordination of the international organisation and other actors operating in BiH.
- Consolidation of the peace process
- Powers of sanction against individuals and authorities non complying with Dayton obligations.

9.2 Justification for the 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 22.12.98 The Council decided to renew its support with a view of the need to provide continuing EU support to the High Representative, within the framework of the peace settlement.
- (iii) On 25 January 1999 the Council welcomed the outcome of the Madrid Peace Implementation Conference, and reiterated its full support for the high representative;

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

9.3 Follow up and evaluation of the action

The Presidency and the Commission are 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 STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint Action concerning the extension of Joint Action 95/545/CFSP with regard to the participation of the Union in the implementing structures of the peace plan in Bosnia and Herzegovina

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

Article B8-010 "Conflict prevention and crisis management"

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 14 thereof

Joint Action 95/545/CFSP of 11.12.95 (01. NO L 30912 of 21.12.95) concerning the participation of die Union in the implementation structures of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Council Decision 96/745/CFSP of 20.12.96 O.J. N° L 34013 of 30.12.96) concerning the prolongation of the joint action 95/545.

Council Decision 97/476 of 22.07.97 O.J. N° L 205 of 3 1.07.97) supplementing joint action 95/545

Council Decision 98/607 of 26.10.98 O.J. NO L 290 of 29.10.98) completing the joint action 95/545

Council Decision 98/737 of 22.12.98 O.J. NO L 354 of 30.12.98) concerning the prolongation of the joint action 95/545.

Council Decision 99/191/CFSP of .9/3/1999 (O.J. L 63 of 12.3.1999) supplementing Joint Action 95/545.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General Objectives

In accordance with the text of the JA 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' General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concluded In Dayton on 21-11.95 and signed in Paris on 14.12.95

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The decision is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council.

Eligible expenditure may be incurred within the framework of the current decision
Starting on 1 January 2000

The end of this action is 31.12.2000 in accordance with Article 2 of the present Decision

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

The contribution from the EC Budget will be used to co-finance on a pro-rata basis of 53% the general budget of the Office of the High Representative the co-financing will be undertaken along with other members of the international community.

Contributor	% Contribution	Amount
Contributor EC	53%	14.958.274 □
Other contributors		
USA	22	6.209.095 □
JAPAN	10	2.822.316 □
CANADA	3,03	855.162 □
RUSSIA	4	1.128.926 □
OIC (Islamic States)	2,5	705.579 □
Others (all non-EU)	5,47	1.543.807 □
TOTAL*	100%	28.223.159 □

* A recurrent problem posed by the lack of contribution from some participants has not yet been satisfactorily addressed by the Peace Implementing Council. This results in a de facto participation which is in fact significantly higher than 53% - circa 56% of the actual expenditure. The EU will take effective action within the PIC for those problems to be resolved in the early part of 2000.

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

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 cost incurred during 1999 and identification of those elements that are forecast to continue up to the end of 2000.

Adjustment of these costs to take account of factors such as results of salary review, inflation, staff movements rent rate increases, etc.

OHR has made an effort to reduce the budget for year 2000 compared to 1999 budget, following High Representative's determination to rationalise the costs. In particular, staff costs have been reduced.

Taking into account the current political and economic situation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Programme and the Budget framework have set achievable goals and objectives.

In particular, the RRTF activities will represent one of the highest priorities in year 2000, taking into account the current rate of spontaneous and planned returns.

More generally, the OHR will have to focus on strengthening the Common institutions, development of an adequate economic regulatory framework and supervision implementation of adopted legislation, especially in economic and property rights fields.

The OHR will also intensify its activities against corruption and fraud and, to this end, it will reinforce the created Anti-Fraud Unit.

Finally, the OHR will pursue the implementation of the agenda set up in Madrid (16/12/98) by the Peace Implementation Council.

7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost

Financial table on the High Representative's mission for year 2000	Total (□)
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	
High Representatives salary	240,000
International staff	8,481,314
Local staff	6,837,925
Travel	1,968,287
Office Rental and Utilities	2,340,963
Communications and IT	2,412,093
Vehicle management	895,000
Bank Charges	125,000
Goods, Transportation and Storage	139,759
Stationery and Office supplies	455,000
Building materials and maintenance	574,500
Prof. Services and hired labour	954,189
Books and Subscriptions	154,947
Media Programming	1,227,670
Education Programming	66,920
Staff Welfare	28,000
Meetings and Conferences	45,000
Representation Costs	99,000
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	27,045,567
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
Computer and Communication equipment	941,912
Office equipment and accommodation equipment	235,780
Vehicles	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,177,592
TOTAL EXPECTED EXPENDITURE	28,223,159

Contribution of the European Union, 53% of 28.223.159 Euro being 14.958.274 Euro.

The present Decision concerns a first contribution of 11.000.000□ of the European Union while the overall EU contribution to the budget of the OHR in 2000 has been fixed by the PIC at 14.958.274□. The financing of the remainder amount of 3.958.274□ will be the object of appropriate financing decisions to be taken in the course of 2000.

7.3 Financial precedents

<i>Joint-Action</i>	<i>Budget year</i>	<i>Availability of Credits</i>	<i>Commitment</i>	<i>Payment</i>
Council decision Of 11.12.95	1995	10.0 Mecu	10.0	8.7
Transfer 50/95	1.996	2.13 (to fund the infrastructure and running costs of the OHR operation in Brussels In 1996)	2.13	
Council Decision 971476 of 31.7.97	1997	4.6		
Council Decision 971476 of 31.7.97	1998	6.26		
Council . Decision 991607 of 26.10.98.	1998	2.806.836		-
Council . Decision 99/191/CFSP of ..3/1999	1999	16.153.544		-

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in □)					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
11.000.000□*	-	-	-	-	11.000.000 □

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the European Anti-Fraud Office as by the Court of Auditors.

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

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives ; target population

Specific objectives : links with the general objectives

The role of the High Representative requires the establishment of a main office in Sarajevo, supported by the international secretariat in Brussels and a regional structure comprising offices in Banja Luka (OHR West), Mostar (OHR South), Breko (OHR North) and Tuzla. Each of these offices require the equipment and logistical support to enable -them to fulfil their function. The general cost and the staff of the Brussels office have been reduced by the High Representative.

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 to the election process supervised by OSCE;
Co-ordination of the international organisation and other actors operating in BiH.
Consolidation of the peace process;
Development of free media and of a national public broadcasting service;
Powers of sanction against individuals and authorities non complying with Dayton obligations.

9.2 Justification for the 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) 1 - On 22.12.98 The Council decided to renew its support with a view to the need to provide continuing EU support to the High Representative within the framework of the peace settlement.

(Iii) On 25 January 1999 the Council welcomed the outcome of the Madrid Peace Implementation Conference and reiterated its full support for the high representative;.

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.

9. Follow up and evaluation of the action

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

The Commission is also a member of the panel of financial expert that assists 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 and subject to availability of funds from the other co-contributors.

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 available under the Council decisions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Joint action adopted by the Council in relation to the nomination of an EU Special Envoy for Kosovo.

2. BUDGET ARTICLE CONCERNED

B8-011 EU Special Envoys

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles J.3 and J.11.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General objectives

According to the Council Conclusion of 5 October 1998 which nominated Mr. Wolfgang Pettrisch as EU Special Envoy to Kosovo to act on the spot for the EU under the direction of the Presidency and in close co-ordination with the EU Special Representative for the FRY, the current Action aims to provide Mr. Pettrisch the human and logistical resources needed to carry out his functions.

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

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

The action shall apply until 30 September 1999, unless renewed subject to a review including administrative and financial aspects.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 NOE
- 5.2 DC
- 5.3 Receipts : none

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100 % financing

Contributor	Amount
Contribution EC	510.000 Euros
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	*
-B	-
-D	*
-DK	-
-E	-
-F	-
-UK	*
-EL	-
-IRL	-
-I	-
-L	-
-NL	-
-P	-
-S	-
-SF	-
Contributions in kind	<p>* Several Member States (currently A and D) will provide the Special Envoy and team members and will continue to ensure the respective salary and related labour costs.</p> <p>The Venice Commission of the Council of Europe will provide a team member (Legal Expert) and will continue to ensure the respective salary and related labour costs.</p>

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The amounts in 7.2 are calculated on the basis of unit costs of each budget item over a duration of six months.

International travel cost for the EUSE has been calculated on the basis of seven monthly return flights in Business class between Belgrade (where the EUSE and his team will be based), on the one hand, and Brussels, Bonn, Helsinki and New York, on the other. Calculation of travel cost for other team members was done on the basis of the same destinations while on a fare basis of five flights in economy class and 2 on business class (given urgency imperatives).

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

budget item	Monthly costs	Unit price	number	indicative budget in EURO
Salaries (gross)				
EUSE provided by Austria	Pm			p.m. (A)
2 Assistants	Pm	-	-	p.m (A,D)
1 Legal expert	Pm	-	-	Pm (Venice commission)
1 Press officer	6.000	6.000	6 months	36.000
1 Secretary	3.000	3.000	6 months	18.000
1 Secretary/accountant	3.000	3.000	6 months	18.000
1 Interpreter	2.050	2.050	6 months	12.300
1 Driver	1.530	1.530	6 months	9.200
Total	15.580	-	-	93.500
Insurance				
All team members	3500	-	6 months	21.000
Office Costs				
Belgrade	Pm	-	-	p.m. (A)
Pristina	1.033	1.033	6 months	6.200
Mission expenses including Hotels				
EUSE	3.500	FRY 165/day Eur. 197/day Belgr 60/day	7nights/month 7 nights/month 16 nights/month 6 months	21.000
2 Assistants	5.000	83.3 /day	6 months	30.000
Legal expert	2.500	83.3/day	6 months	15.000
Press officer	2.500	83.3/day	6 months	15.000
1 Secretary	833	83.3/day	10 days/month 6 months	5.000
1 Interpreter	833	83.3/day	10 days/month 6 months	5.000
1 Driver	250	250	3 days/month 6 months	1.500
	15.416			92.500
Transportation Costs				
EUSE: Air transport	10.000	*	6 months	60.000
2 Assistants	10.000	*	6 months	60.000
Legal expert	5.000	*	6 months	30.000
Press officer	2.500	*	6 months	15.000
Special circumstances : plane or helicopter charter	7.500 (average)	*	6 months	45.000
	35.000			210.000
Armoured car				
Rent, gasoline and service	6.167	1 car	6 months	37.000
Communication costs				
Use of mobile phone, fax, etc.	5.000	All members	6 months	30.000
Other incl. representation	833	-	6 months	5.000
Sub Total:				495.200
Contingencies 3%				14.800
Total:				510.000

* detailed calculation under 7.1

7.3 Financial precedents

For information, the following action has been financed previously under a CFSP legal basis.

Joint Action	Budget Year	Availability of Credits	Commitment	Payment
EU Special Representative for FRY 98/375/CFSP (Mr. Gonzalez) extended until 31 January 2000 by decision 98/741/CFSP and decision 99/75/CFSP of 25/1/99	1998	900.000 Euros	900.000	262.561,8

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action.

Commitment credits in EURO

Financement indicatif (in EURO)					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
510.000	-	-	-	-	510.000

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

Refer to point 4.1

9.2 Justification for the action

The action is justified by a political decision of the Council.

Article 1.2 of the Joint Action provides for an amount of 510.000 € in order to cover the costs of the mission.

9.3 Follow up and evaluation of the action

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

FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

L'action commune.....du.....concernant l'installation des structures de la mission des Nations Unies au Kosovo (MINUK)

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-015 "Actions d'urgence"

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne, en particulière l'Article 14 du Traité

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

La résolution 1244(99) du Conseil de Sécurité de Nations Unies du 10.6.99 établit le principe de l'organisation de l'administration civile du Kosovo (UNMIK), dirigé par un Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, assisté par quatre Représentants Spéciaux adjoints.

Le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies a souhaité confier la reconstruction économique, la réhabilitation et le développement à l'Union Européenne ; Le Conseil le 19 Juillet s'est félicité du déploiement rapide de la quatrième composante de la MINUK ainsi que de la nomination le 2 juillet 1999 par le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies de M. J. Dixon comme Représentant spécial adjoint. L'Union Européenne souhaite à travers cette action assurer l'installation de la composante de la MINUK qui lui a été confiée.

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

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

La durée prévue de l'action commune est de 5 mois

4.3 CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées *néant*

5. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

subvention à 100 %

Contribution UE	Euros	910,000
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres		
A	*	
B	*	
D	*	
DK	*	
E	*	
F	*	
GB	*	

GR	*
IRL	*
I*	*
L	*
NL	*
P	*
S	*
SF	*
Autres contributions	Certaines dépenses, non encore spécifiées, liées directement ou indirectement à la mise en oeuvre de la quatrième composante de la MINUK pourraient être financées par l'Organisation des Nations Unies qui à la responsabilité générale de cette Mission.
Contribution en nature	* Les EM de l'Union peuvent proposer le détachement de personnel auprès de la composante de la MINUK confiée à l'Union Européenne, assumant le coûts de salaires et autres frais liés respectifs. Le détachement doit être privilégié autant que faire se peut.

INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

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

La ventilation présentée repose sur une estimation de la MINUK qui, compte-tenu de l'urgence, doit encore faire l'objet d'une analyse plus détaillée. Cette ventilation pourra donc le cas échéant, faire l'objet de modifications dans le cadre de la convention de financement qui sera conclue entre la Commission et les Nations Unies.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Poste budgétaire	Budget indicatif en Euro
Staff local	91,759.85
Personnelle temporaire	32,211.39
Accommodation (fonctionnaires Com + EM)	66,263.43
Allocations quotidiennes (fonctionnaires Com + EM)	18,406.51
Frais de représentation	5,419.69
Frais de mission (fonctionnaires Com + EM)	112,921.53
Equipement informatique	121,885.00
Equipement de bureau	59,626.21
Consommables de bureau	4,772.06
Véhicules	89,982.56
Divers	14,912.68
Equipement de sécurité	20,000.00
Sécurité	9,250.00
Télécommunication	58,168.48
Ameublement de la résidence	60,000.00
Bureau (loyer, électricité, nettoyage, ameublement)	99,397.25
Subtotal	864,976.63
Imprévus (5%)	45,023.37
TOTAL	910,000.00

7.3 -- Précédents financiers

Aucune action comparable n'a été financée à ce jour dans le cadre de la PESC

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

Crédits d'engagement en Meuro

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
0.91	-	-	-	-	0.91

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

Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil pour laquelle des objectifs quantifiés ne peuvent être fixés.

Il est prévu, à la clôture des opérations, de transférer le matériel financé par la contribution de l'UE à une entité Kosovar à établir d'un commun accord entre la Commission et le Représentant spécial Adjoint du SGNU chargé de la reconstruction.

9.2 Justification de l'action

Vide 4.1.

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

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

FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil du..... relative à l'extension de l'Action Commune PESC/522/99 concernant l'installation des structures de la mission des Nations Unies au Kosovo (MINUK)

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

Article B8-012 "Résolution de conflits, vérification, appui aux processus de paix et stabilisation"

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne, en particulière l'Article 14 du Traité

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

La résolution 1244(99) du Conseil de Sécurité de Nations Unies du 10.6.99 établit le principe de l'organisation de l'administration civile du Kosovo (MINUK), dirigé par un Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, assisté par quatre Représentants Spéciaux adjoints. Le Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies avait alors confié la reconstruction économique, la réhabilitation et le développement à l'Union Européenne ; Le Conseil le 19 Juillet s'est félicité du déploiement rapide de la quatrième composante de la MINUK ainsi que de la nomination le 2 juillet 1999 par le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies de M. J. Dixon comme Représentant spécial adjoint. L'Union Européenne avait décidé en Juillet 1999 assurer l'installation de la composante de la MINUK qui lui a été confiée.

La décision actuelle vise à compléter le déploiement de cette composante de MINUK et à assurer les dépenses de fonctionnement pour les premier deux mois de l'année 2000.

Il est prévu que le financement de cette action soit financée à partir de Mars 2000 dans le cadre d'une base légale communautaire.

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

L'action commune entrera en vigueur le 1 Janvier 2000, date à laquelle commencent à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

La durée prévue de l'action commune est de 2 mois .

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	Euros	290.000
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	*	
A	*	
B	*	
D	*	
DK	*	
E	*	
F	*	
GB	*	
GR	*	
IRL	*	
I	*	
L	*	
NL	*	
P	*	
S	*	
SF	*	

Autres contributions	Certaines dépenses, non encore spécifiées, liées directement ou indirectement à la mise en oeuvre de la quatrième composant de la MINUK pourraient être financées par l'Organisation des Nations Unies qui à la responsabilité générale de cette Mission.
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INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

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

Description	Unit cost	Quant.	Cost/month	months	Total year
I.STAFF					
I.I Local Staff					
<i>Group I Economist/ Lawyer/Senior translator</i>	1.278,23	2	2.556,46	2	5.112,92
<i>Group I Computer & Telecoms</i>	1.278,23	1	1.278,23	2	2.556,46
<i>Group II Accountant/Admin Assistant</i>	1.099,28	2	2.198,56	2	4.397,11
<i>Group III Secretary/junior language assistant</i>	818,07	12	9.816,80	2	19.633,61
<i>Receptionist/Access control (Service contract 24h/24)</i>	3.732,43	1	3.732,43	2	7.464,86
<i>Group V Driver</i>	639,11	3	1.917,34	2	3.834,69
Overtime for drivers			250,00	2	500,00
Provision for social charges local staff (30%)					13.049,89
Security reception -Service contract (24 hours/day)			2.536,01	2	5.072,02
<i>Expat Agents (ALAT Type) Grade II. Finance</i>	4.500,00	1	4.500,00	2	9.000,00
<i>Expat Agents (ALAT Type) Grade III. Prof secretary</i>	3.436,00	1	3.436,00	2	6.872,00
Domestic staff Head of Mission (Cleaner/cook)	600,00			2	1.200,00
I.II Temporary Personnel					
Temporary personnel(drivers, interpreters)			500,00	2	1.000,00
Training of local staff (computer, secretarial skills)			150,00	2	300,00
Mission expenses local staff			1.200,00	2	2.400,00
Researches/studies			4.000,00	2	8.000,00
Office automation			500,00	2	1.000,00
I.III Miscellaneous expenses(advertising, medical..)			200,00	2	400,00
TOTAL I					91.793,56
II. ACCOMMODATION & PER DIEM					
II.I Accommodation					
Accommodation Head of Office	5.624,21	1	5.624,21	2	11.248,42
Accommodation Officials (MS and Commission)	1.431,62	14	20.042,64	2	40.085,28
II.II Per Diems					
Daily allowances Commission & MS Officials			6.517,00	2	13.034,00

II.III Security					
Security for Mr. Dixon's residence				2	7.666,17
Security materials for Mr. Dixon's residence					3.000,00
Security watch for residences of officials				2	28.728,00
TOTAL II					103.761,87
III. MISSIONS & REPRESENTATION A16					
III.I Missions					
Missions to Brussels Commission & MS Officials	1.943,00	2		2	3.886,00
Missions to Third countries	1.100,00	3		2	3.300,00
Local Missions	358,00	5		2	1.790,00
Missions to New York Head of Mission	5.015,00	1		2	5.015,00
III.II Representation A133					
Head of Mission			500,00	2	1.000,00
Other Officials (MS and Commission)		11	59,65	2	1.422,30
TOTAL III					16.413,30
IV. EQUIPMENT					
IV.I Computer maintenance and software					
Maintenance & repairs			400,00	2	800,00
LAN software & licenses	350,00	4			1.400,00
Msoffice licenses	455,38	4			1.821,52
E-mail software & licenses	100,00	4			400,00
IV.II Office equipment					
Service copy machines	122,00	1	122,00	2	244,00
Paper shredders	434,00	1			434,00
Office equipment repairs and maintenance			350,00	2	700,00
Safes	1.078,00	1			1.078,00
Safe cupboard	1.800,00	1			1.800,00
Consumables (toner, fax cartridges, etc.)			750,00	2	1.500,00
Noticeboard	77,00	2			154,00
Flashlights	25,50	15			382,50
IV.III Stationery & office supplies			750,00	2	1.500,00
IV.IV Miscellaneous (Packing, transport, etc.)			1.500,00	2	3.000,00
IV.V Documentation & library expenses			200,00	2	400,00
TOTAL IV					15.614,02
V. VEHICLES Maintenance and FUEL					
Insurance	1.594,70	8			12.757,60

Fuel					7.953,33
Regular service	511,29	24			2.045,16
Repairs					2.963,33
Miscellaneous supplies (antifreeze, snow chains, etc)					416,67
TOTAL V					26.136,09
VI. OFFICE, SECURITY, TELECOM					
VI.I Security equipment					
VHF repeater and Link					4.480,00
1 VHF radio for cars					990,00
Fire extinguishers and misc. security equipment					4.250,00
VI.II Telecommunication					
Telephone & fax expenses (Incl. Satellite & GSM phone)			7.000,00	2	14.000,00
DHL Diplomatic bag service					1.350,00
GSM connection					4.600,00
VI.III Office Rent & charges					
Rent	16.361,34	1	16.361,34	2	32.722,68
Charges (electricity, water, heating)			2.500,00	2	5.000,00
Cleaning			1.500,00	2	3.000,00
VI. IV Miscellaneous					
(Meetings, minor repairs, badges..)					1.000,00
Total VI					71.392,68
Total (I to VI)					
					325.111,52
Contingency					24.888,48
Grand Total					350.000,00

Tous les frais de mission sont calculés selon la méthodologie applicables aux fonctionnaires communautaires. Les coûts de équipement sont des coûts réels.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Poste budgétaire	Budget 2000
Personnel Local	78.693
Personnel temporaire	13.100
Accommodation (fonctionnaires Com + EM)	51.334
Allocations quotidiennes (fonctionnaires Com+ EM)	13.034
Frais de représentation	2.422
Frais de mission (fonctionnaires Com + EM)	13.991
Equipement informatique	4.421
Equipement de bureau	6.293
Consommables de bureau	1.900
Véhicules : Combustible et manutention	26.137

Divers	4.000
Equipement de sécurité	12.720
Sécurité	36.394
Télécommunication	19.950
Bureau (loyer, électricité, nettoyage)	40.723
Sous- total	325.112
Imprévus	24.888
TOTAL	350.000
Solde prévu de l'action 99/522/CFSP	-60.000
Montant additionnel	290.000

1 Le montant total requis pourrait varier en fonction du solde effectif des crédits relatifs à l'Action CFSP/522/99 à la fin de 1999. Ce montant ne sera connu avec exactitude qu'au début de l'année 2000.

7.3 Précédents financiers

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
99/522/CFSP du 29 Juillet 1999	1999	1999	910.000	En Cours

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

Crédits d'engagement en Meuro

Financement indicatif					
2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	TOTAL
290.000	-	-	-	-	290.000

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

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par l'Office Européen de lute Anti-Fraude ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil pour laquelle des objectifs quantifiés ne peuvent être fixés.

Il est prévu, à la clôture des opérations, de transférer le matériel financé par la contribution de l'UE aux autorités locales Kosovars à établir d'un commun accord entre la Commission et le Représentant spécial Adjoint du SGNU chargé de la reconstruction.

9.2 Justification de l'action

Vide 4.1.

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

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

Afin d'assurer un suivi permanent de l'exécution administrative et financière des actions PESC qui font l'objet d'une décision de renouvellement par le Conseil, les versements prévus au titre de la nouvelle enveloppe budgétaire mentionnée dans la présente fiche financière pourront être assortis de conditionalités en matière de remise des rapports liés aux activités et dépenses déjà encourues dans le cadre de ladite action.

La Commission examinera, dans le cadre de sa compétence d'exécution budgétaire, l'opportunité de la mise en oeuvre de ladite action conformément au principe de déconcentration.

FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne dans le recouvrement et dans la destruction des armes en Albanie

2. ARTICLE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-012 "Désarmement"

3. BASE LEGALE

Articles J.3 et J.11 du Traité sur l'Union européenne
Action commune 99/34/PESC du 17 décembre 1998

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

L'intervention proposée soutiendra le composant désarmement d'un Programme Pilote des Nations Unies pour le désarmement de la population civile en Albanie centrale. L'intervention facilitera l'expansion géographique du Programme actuel dans la région de Gramsh et fournira la base pour une réplique ultérieure du Programme dans d'autres zones.

Par l'apport d'une expertise technique dans le recouvrement et destruction des armes militaires et des munitions et par la mobilisation de la société civile dans la campagne publique d'information, l'intervention proposé:

- Influencera l'opinion nationale en faveur du désarmement civil;
- Améliorera la situation de sécurité par le recouvrement physique et la destruction des armes et des munitions;
- Procédera à l'évaluation du concept de « armes en échange de développement » comme modèle pour une réplique dans d'autres zones.

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

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

La durée prévue de l'Action Commune est d'une année à partir de la date de son entrée en vigueur.

1. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées *néant*

2. TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

Financement à 40 % du projet (100% du composant repris en 7.2.)

Contribution UE	500,000 Euros
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	
A	-
B	132.250 Euros
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	-
GB	*
GR	-
IRL	-
I	-
L	-
NL	*
P	-
S	-
SF	-
Autres contributions	
- Etats tiers	94.464 Euros Gouvernement de Norvège
- UN	510.108 Euros UNDP
Contribution en nature	
- Etats tiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni fournit un Officier Technique de Munitions avec un contrat de 3 mois pour assurer la sécurité publique pendant le processus de recouvrement des armes, et a donné un véhicule pour la police de Gramsh pour renforcer la capacité locale d'assurer l'ordre public, ▪ Le gouvernement des Pays-Bas s'est engagé à fournir deux camions militaires pour le transport des armes et des munitions: ▪ Le gouvernement de l'Albanie fourni un engagement majeur des forces de l'ordre public en vue d'assurer la sécurité publique:
Total :	1.236.822 Euros

1. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1999

Calcul sur base des coûts unitaires (vide 7.2)

7.2

7.2.1 - Ventilation par élément de l'action en US\$							
Postes budgétaires	m/m	Rate/mo nth	TOTAL	Donors			
				UNDP	EU (1)	Norway	Belgium
J - Recouvrement d'armes							
Responsable intern. Du projet	10	14,250	142,500	60,000	82,500		
Experts intern. Des armes	3	16,500	49,500		49,500		
Consultants internationaux	2	16,500	33,000		33,000		

National DPM (1)	12	750	9,000	4,012	4,988		
Experts nationaux des armes	10	250	2,500	770	1,730		
Officier d'ordre public (1)	12	700	8,400	3,673	4,727		
Assistant adm. (1)	12	650	7,800	3,312	4,488		
Interprètes (1)	10	550	5,500	1,194	4,306		
Chauffeurs (3)	36	500	18,000	2,553	15,447		
Personnel national de soutien	12	546	6,554		6,554		
Coûts divers du recouvrement des armes			5,500		5,500		
			288,254	75,514	212,740	0	0
2 - Destruction d'armes							
Experts intern. Des armes	2	16,500	33,000		33,000		
Soutien local technique	15	733	11,000		11,000		
Coût divers de la destruction des armes			5,500		5,500		
			49,500	0	49,500	0	0
3- Development Activities							
Development Activities			448,000	225,760	0	92,600	129,640
			448,000	225,760	0	92,600	129,640
4 - Conscience publique							
Campagne auprès de l'opinion pub.			83,776	45,500	38,276		
AAA			8,000	8,000			
Couverture du média local			31,000	20,000	11,000		
Visibilité			25,782	7,500	18,282		
			148,558	81,000	67,558	0	0
5 - Evaluation							
Consultants internationaux	1.5	16,500	24,750		24,750		
Coûts des rapports d'évaluation			11,000		11,000		
			35,750	0	35,750	0	0
6 - Equipement							
Véhicules ²⁾	6	19,933	119,600	69,000	50,600		
Entretien et essence			26,000	4,000	22,000		
Location de bureau et électr.			4,500	4,500			
Fournitures de bureau			3,000	3,000			
Equipement de bureau et ameublement			37,500	10,000	27,500		
Voyages(missions)			44,776	17,276	27,500		
Per-diem local			19,500	3,000	16,500		
			254,876	110,776	144,100	0	0
7 - Divers							
			11,116	6,932	4,234		
			11,116	6,932	4,234	0	0
8 - Coûts de gestion							
UNDP management fees			15,417		15,417		

UNOPS management fees			57,778	40,018		7,400	10,360
Subtotal			73,195	40,018	15,417	7,400	10,360
Grand Total			1,309,300	540,000	529,300	100,000	140,000

1) Indicative amount based on current exchange rate (1€=1.0586 US\$)
2) Note: Three vehicles, as per the Public Order Forces Strengthening Component, have been donated to the Gramsh Police

7.22 - Ventilation par élément de l'action de la contribution UE en Euro S	
Postes budgétaires	
1 - Recouvrement d'armes	
Responsable intern. du projet	77.933
Experts intern. des armes	46.760
Consultants internationaux	31.173
« Deputy Program Manager » national (1)	4.712
Experts nationaux des armes	1.634
Officier d'ordre public (1)	4.465
Assistant adm. (1)	4.240
Interprètes (1)	4.068
Chauffeurs (3)	14.592
Personnel national de soutien	6.191
Coûts divers du recouvrement des armes	5.196
Subtotal	200.964
2 - Destruction d'armes	
Experts intern. des armes	31.173
Soutien local technique	10.391
Coût divers de la destruction des armes	5.196
Subtotal	46.760
4 - Conscience publique	
Campagne auprès de l'opinion pub. y compris «Civil society Network»	36.157
Couverture du média local	10.391
Visibilité	17.270
Subtotal	63.818
5 - Evaluation	
Consultants internationaux	23.380
Coûts des rapports d'évaluation	10.391
Subtotal	33.771
6 - Equipement	
Achat de 3 véhicules	47.799
Entretien et essence	20.782
Equipement de bureau et ameublement	25.978
Voyages(missions)	25.978
Per-diem local	15.587
Subtotal	136.123
7 - Divers	
Subtotal	4.000
8 - Coûts de gestion	
UNDP management fees (3%)	14.564
Subtotal	14.564
Grand total	500.000

7.3 Précédents financiers

Aucune action comparable n'a été exécutée au titre de la PESC.

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

Crédits d'engagement en Meuro

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5

1. 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.

2. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

L'intervention proposée a trois objectifs spécifiques, dont les groupes cibles se superposent partiellement:

1. Favoriser la prise de conscience publique à l'égard de l'importance du désarmement, à travers le financement d'un réseau de société civile en vue d'une campagne sur toutes les questions pertinentes, à travers la coopération avec les médias nationaux et internationaux, et par la distribution de matériel éducatif à travers des institutions d'Etat et autres institutions (les écoles etc.). Cette campagne de conscience publique se réalisera aussi bien au niveau national qu'au niveau des régions où les activités de désarmement ont commencé.

2. Amélioration de la situation de sécurité publique à travers l'apport d'une assistance technique à la police et aux militaires en vue du recouvrement d'armes dans les régions ciblées. Les armes et les munitions seront rassemblées, entreposées en sécurité et détruites. Il est proposé également que l'assistance technique soit fournie à d'autres Agences et Donateurs dans l'espoir de lier les initiatives indépendantes du développement au désarmement des bénéficiaires ciblés.

3. L'évaluation complète du programme sera entreprise, pour examiner l'orientation stratégique des efforts internationaux de désarmement en Albanie, et pour évaluer la reproductibilité méthodologique du programme. Il est prévu que cette évaluation avancera la pensée internationale et l'intérêt aux efforts du désarmement civil, et complètera la composante de la visibilité des donateurs, qui est incluse dans l'intervention proposée:

9.2 Justification de l'action

1. 520,000 armes environ et des montants inconnus de munitions ont été pillés dans les dépôts militaires pendant l'agitation civile en Albanie en mars du 1997. Même si une proportion significative de ces armes et des munitions a été transportée clandestinement à l'étranger, le reste continue de poser des menaces sérieuses à la sécurité publique. La contrebande d'armes et la criminalité armée est un problème majeur pour le pays et pour la région; des accidents ont tué et blessé des milliers de personnes; surtout les femmes et les enfants.

2. Le développement économique et social en Albanie est freiné par l'insécurité publique et l'instabilité politique qui résultent d'une société civile militarisée. La «culture des armes» existante porte préjudice aux initiatives humanitaires de développement et décourage l'investissement privé. La liaison spécifique entre désarmement civil et développement futur pourrait avoir une grande valeur tant politique que pratique.

3. Le programme pilote de Gramsh "Armes en Echange de Développement " est la seule initiative concrète de recouvrement d'armes en Albanie, et est le premier en son genre. Les résultats obtenus jusqu'à présent semblent justifier la nature innovatrice de la méthodologie appliquée. Cependant, les activités doivent être étendues et évaluées globalement pour juger de l'utilité et de la reproductibilité du Programme dans le contexte de l'inquiétude internationale croissante concernant la prolifération et l'usage des armes légères dans le monde.

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

Action Commune du Conseil du prorogeant et modifiant l'Action Commune 96/676/PESC relative à la nomination d'un Envoyé Spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient.

2. ARTICLES BUDGETAIRES CONCERNES

B8-013 : "Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union Européenne » du budget 2000 sous réserve des disponibilité de crédits suite à l'adoption du budget concerné (1.415.000□)

et

B8-012 : « Prévention de conflits et appui aux processus de paix » du budget 2000 sous réserve des disponibilité de crédits suite à l'adoption du budget concerné (1.430.000□)

3. BASE LEGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne et notamment les articles 14 et 18(5).

L'action commune 96/676/PESC du 25.11.96 (JO L315, 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 22.07.1997 (JO L205/l du 12.05.1997) prorogeant l'action commune 96/676/PESC du 25.11.96.

Décision du Conseil 98/608 du 26.10.98 (JO L290/4 du 29.10.98)

Décision du Conseil 99/664/PESC du 11 Octobre 1999 (JO L264 du 12.10.99) mettant en oeuvre l'action commune 96/676/PESC relative à la nomination d'un Envoyé Spécial de l'Union européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient.

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil du 25.11.1996 cette action Commune vise à promouvoir le Processus de Paix du Moyen, selon les orientations suivantes :

- établir et maintenir des contacts étroits avec toutes les parties au processus de paix, les autre pays de la région, les Etats Unis et d'autres pays intéressés ainsi que les organisations internationales compétentes, afin d'oeuvrer avec eux au renforcement du processus de paix ;
- 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 des normes fondamentales de la démocratie y compris le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit.
- Développer une coopération commune de sécurité entre l'Union Européenne et la Palestine à travers le Comité Permanent de Sécurité EU-Palestine crée le 9 Avril 1998
- Mettre en place deux task-forces sur le statut final de l'Autorité palestinienne l'une concernant l'eau, l'autre les réfugiés
- Contribuer à faire en sorte que les personnalités influentes de la région aient une meilleure compréhension du rôle de l'Union Européenne, à travers la création d'un Forum UE-Israel.

o

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 commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action. La durée prévue de l'action est d'un an.

1. CLASSIFICATION DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type de recettes visées *néant*

6 TYPE DE LA DEPENSE/RECETTE

6.1 subvention à 100 % des éléments repris en 7.2.1

Contribution UE	1.415.000 Ecus
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres A B D DK E F GB GR IRL I L NL P S SF	Détachement de l'assistant personnel du RSUE Détachement du Conseiller d'information du RSUE Détachement du Conseiller Politique et du Conseiller de Sécurité du RSUE
Autres contributions	La Commission détache auprès du RSUE l'assistante régionale du RSUE en assumant les frais de salaires et autre coûts liées. Le Secrétariat Général du

	Conseil qui met à la disposition du RSEU deux secrétaires et les EM mentionnées ci-dessous assument également entièrement les frais de salaires et les coûts liés.
Contribution en nature	p.m

6.1 subvention à 100 % des éléments repris en 7.2.2

Contribution UE	1.430.000 Ecus
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	-
A	-
B	-
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	-
GB	-
GR	-
IRL	-
I	-
L	-
NL	-
P	-
S	-
SF	-
Autres contributions	P-m
Contribution en nature	Accueil des deux « task-forces » par le Conseil

INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1999

Rubriques		Coût	Unité	Qte	Duree	Contrat initial	Qte	Duree	Total
A. FRAIS DE PERSONNEL						0			444.685
	Envoyé spécial	18.307	Mois	0		0	12		219.685
	Expert administratif & financier	8.000	Mois	0		0	12		96.000
	Secrétaires (Détachés (Conseil))			0		0	12		0
	Conseiller politique détaché 1/7/89 (UK)			0		0	0		0
	Assistant personnel détaché 1/8/89 (E)	0	Mois	0		0	12		0
	Conseiller information détaché (F)		Mois	0		0	12		0
	Conseiller économique	9.500	Mois	0		0	12		114.000
	Assistante régionale (détachée Commission)		Mois	0		0	12		0
	Conseiller en sécurité (détaché UK)		Mois	0		0	12		0
	Personnel intérimaire d'appoint					0			15.000
B. COÛTS DIRECTS						0			321.530
poste	I. Per Diem y inclus hôtels					0			167.780
	EN REGION					0			137.420
	Envoyé spécial	190	Jour	2	0	0	12	12	27.360
	Conseiller politique	190	Jour	1	0	0	9	12	20.520

										0			6.000
	Charges bancaires												
										0			53.719
	IMPREVUS												
										0			1.415.000
	TOTAL 2000												
	D. E.U. - ISRAEL FORUM												
													270.000
	Honoraria :	- Executive Secretary									12		60.000
		- Assistant									12		19.800
		Administrative support (teleph., fax, stationary, & gasoline)									12		14.040
		Reimbursable (air fares & per diem)									12		18.000
		Representation costs									12		8.160
		E.U./Israel conferences									3		120.000
		Frais de voyages pour une personne (palestinien ou israelien) pour tables rondes EU/Israel/Palestine									15		30.000
	E. E. U. 2 TASKS FORCES- SUR LE STATUT FINAL												
										0	pers	qté/jr	120.000
		coût total par Task Force								0			60.000
	poste	Assistance Recherche/honoraires pour 1 expert à Bxl	160	jour	1	22				0	5		17.800
	poste	invitation des visiteurs en Europe/Bxl											
		voyages	1000								3		3.000
		per diem visiteurs	120	jour							3	4	1.440
	poste	Etudes											
		études réalisées par des experts extérieurs	250	jour							2	44	22.000
		Voyages en région pour ces experts	1000								2		2.000
		per diem pour 4 semaines de mission	190	jour							2	20	7.600
	poste	Workshop											6.360
	F. U.E. - PALESTINE COMMITE DE SECURITE												
													1.000.000
		Press / Community relations											
		Phase I - 8 students training in Europe											130.000
		Phase II & III Continuation training in region											220.000
		Operational Support											
		Support for specific operational work											
		fees 2 x 12 wks per diems + fares + exes											215.000
		(168 days @ 1000 + 200 pds + 5 x 1850 fares + 5000 exes)											
		Specific equipment needs related to operational work											180.000
		Financial Compliance Regime											
		Monitoring flows of funding to potential terrorist groups - software purchase											120.000
		- fees, per diems, fares & exes											60.000
		45 DAYS @ 1000 + 9000 pds + 5000 fares & exes											
		Development of software for Palestinian											
		specific needs - Arabic translation											
		Fees @ 1000 x 56, per diems x 56 @ 200											75.000
		Fares and exes = 5000											
	Total rubriques D,E & F										0		1.390.000
	Charges bancaires												
										0			6.000
	IMPREVUS												
										0			34.000
	TOTAL 2000												
										0			1.430.000

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

Le salaire du RSUE est désormais calculé dans les termes de la décision de la Commission E/97/2709-SEC(98)925, au vu de la décision du CoRePer du 12 février 1997

(Doc. 5859/97). La rémunération total brute du Représentant Spécial est fixé en accord avec le profil B ¹Le calcul de 219.685□ inclue une allocation familiale (5%), allocation d'enfants à charge et scolaire, une indemnité de dépaysement (16%), ainsi qu'une indemnité de conditions de vie tel que défini dans la décision référée. Toutefois le mode de calcul de cette indemnité de conditions de vie demeurera celui défini avant l'entrée en vigueur de la décision Com en question, à savoir le valeur moyen de l'indemnité dans les pays ou le Représentant Spécial conduit son activité, actuellement 17.5%.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

7.2.1 RSUE M-O

Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple)	EURO 000
1 Location de bureau	pm
2 Equipement de bureau	9
3 Télécommunications	100
4 Sécurité/Assurance	45
5 Transport (hors avion)	35
6 Voyages	429
7 Salaires (brutes)	445
8 Indemnités, frais de mission et de représentation	183
9 logement	109
SUB - TOTAL	1.355
rais bancaire	6
Imprévus	69
TOTAL	1.415

7.2.2 3 Projets d'appui au processus de paix

Comité de sécurité	1.000
EU Task Force	120

¹ équivalent à Directeur Général de grade A1/4.

EU-Israel Forum	270
SUB_TOTAL	1390
	6 34
TOTAL	1.430

7.3 Précédents financiers

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
98/608/PESC du 26.10.98	1998	1998+1999	2.850	2.850
1999/664/CFSP of 11/10/1999	1999	-	0	0

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

Crédits d'engagement en EURO

Financement indicatif					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
2.845.000	-	-	-	-	2.845.000

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

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par l'Office Européen de Lute Anti-Fraude ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

2. 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 2 de la Décision du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif de 2.845.000 Euro 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint action confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe.

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-011 « Special Representatives for the EU »¹

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 14

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General Objectives

This Joint Action confirms the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe according to the arrangements provided for in point 13 of the Stability Pact document.

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council.

It shall apply until *31 December 1999* unless renewed subject to a review including administrative and financial aspects.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the expenditure in 7.2.

Contribution EC	850.000
Bilateral Contributions by Member States -A	*

¹ The Treaty of Amsterdam modifies the designation of persons to which the Council gives a mandate linked to the particular political questions. This designation which was "Special Envoy" is now the so-called "Special Representative".

-B	*
-D	*
-DK	*
-E	*
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	*
-IRL	*
-J	*
-L	*
-NL	*
-P	*
-S	*
-SF	*
Contributions in kind	* MS of the EU will second national officials and will continue to support the respective salaries and related costs. Stability pact Members other than EU MS will equally second 6 members (46%) of the team (Table co-ordination and expert staff) and will contributed with the respective salary and related costs as well as all direct operational costs of these seconded staff, including travel, accommodation and per-diem allowance.
Other Financing Contributions	-

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

According to the CoRePer decision of 12 february 1997 (Doc. 5859/97) and to the Commission decision E/97/2709-SEC(98)925, the gross emoluments of the Special Representative are established, on a provisional basis, according to profile B (former Minister) i.e. 63.530€/5 months. The total calculation of 92.919€ includes family allowance (5%) i.e 3.177€/5 months and an expatriation allowance (16%) ie 10.673€/5months as well as a special allowance of 15.539 €.

The calculation of the travel costs of the Special Representative is made on the basis of a forecast of 25 « business » class-return flights between Brussels and the following destinations: Helsinki*1, Lisbon*1, Moscow*1, N.Y.*1, different destinations in the Balkans*10, EU Member States *1, CEEC*5 and other Stability Pact Countries*5 .

The calculation of the travel costs of the other team members is made on the basis of the number of travels indicated in 7.2 for each team member for the above destinations on the basis of full economy class return flights.

The mission allowances (per diem) and the hotel cost were calculated for each of the locations indicated above at the levels applicable to EC officials of equivalent grade.

Items III, IV, V and VI were calculated on the basis of the unit costs indicated in 7.2.

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

General Costs of the EUSR team

I Costs related to the SREU	€
I Salaries and allowances	
EUSR	92.919
Advisor (seconded)	p.m.
Head of Cab (seconded)	p.m.
Deputy / Spokesman (seconded)	p.m.
Financial Affairs expert (seconded)	p.m.
Personal Assistant to the SR (seconded)	p.m.
3 Table-Coordinators (seconded)	p.m.
10 experts (seconded)	p.m.
Accountant	20.000
3 Secretaries	37.500
1 Driver	18.000
	<u>168.419</u>
II Mission Costs	
EUSR	
Travel (25 travels)	35.000
Hotels (4 nights *25 travels)	15.000
Per diem (5 days*25 travels)	7.400
	<u>57.400</u>
Head of Cab	
Travel (14 travels)	19.500
Hotels (4 nights *14 travels)	7.500
Per diem (5 days*14 travels)	4.100
	<u>31.100</u>
Deputy / Spokesman	
Travel (10 travels)	11.500
Hotels (4 nights *10 travels)	5.000
Per diem (5 days*10 travels)	2.600
	<u>19.100</u>
Financial Affairs officer	
Travel (2 travels)	2.300
Hotels (4 nights *2 travels)	850
Per diem (5 days*2 travels)	500
	<u>3.650</u>
Advisor	
Travel (10 travels)	13.500
Hotels (4 nights *10 travels)	5.200
Per diem (5 days*10 travels)	2.900
	<u>21.600</u>
Personal Assistant	

Travel (20 travels)	26.000
Hotels (4 nights *20 travels)	9,600
Per diem (5 days*20 travels	4.500
	<u>40.100</u>
Total	172.950
III Equipement	
1 Vehicule	25.000
11(22) Desk-top PC	22.000
3 (6) Laptop PC	8.000
LAN (server, UPS, cables, etc)	15.000
(3) 5 Deskjet printers	1.000
1 Laser-jet printer	3.000
Software and licences	1.000
1 Fotocopier	6.700
1 Shredder	400
2 Safes	2.500
1 satellite phone	3.000
1 satellite fax	3.000
(4) 8 Cell phones	1.500
Fixed telephone system	5.000
	<u>94.100</u>
IV Runnig Costs	
Vehicule: fuel, maintenance, ensurance	4.000
Service fotocopier	500
Stationery:	1.750
Consumables (toner, cartriges, etc)	3.000
Electricity, water	2.500
Communications connection and calls (incl.satelite)	<u>22.000</u>
	<u>33.750</u>
V Rent	
Office	<u>125.000</u>
	<u>125.000</u>
VI Insurance	
High risks Insurance EUSR	3.500
Sub-Total	597.919
Unforeseen	32.081
TOTAL	630.000

Costs specifically related to the operation of three working tables of the Stability Pact	€
1. Salaries	
3 Table-Coordiators (seconded)	p.m.

10 experts (seconded) 5 Secretaries	p.m. 55.000 55.000
II Mission Costs	
7 European Table Co-ordinators and Staff	55.100
Travel (7*6 travels)	23.000
Hotels (7* 5 nights *6 travels)	11.100
Per diem (7*5-days*6 travels)	89.200
III Equipement	
11 Desk-top PC	22.000
3 Laptop PC	8.000
2 Deskjet printers	700
Software and licences	200
4 Cell phones	1.500
	32.400
IV Running Costs	
Conference cost for tables	30.000
	30.000
SUB TOTAL	206.600
Unforeseen	13.400
TOTAL	220.000

I General Costs	630.000
II Costs specifically related to the operation of three working tables of the Stability Pact	220.000
Total	850.000

7.3 Financial precedents

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
Représentant Spécial de l'UE pour la RFY, 98/375/CFSP (Mr. Gonzalez) reconduite jusqu'au 31.01.2000 par la décision 98/741/CFSP et la décision 99/75/CFSP de 25.1.99	1998	900.000 Euros	900.000	262.561.8
Action Commune du 30 mars 1999, PESC/239/99 (Mr. Pettrisch) concernant la nomination d'un Envoyé spécial de l'Union Européenne pour le Kosovo	1999	510.000 Euros	-	-
Décision du Conseil du..... concernant la mise en oeuvre de la Positon Comunne 98/633/PESC sur base de	1999	550.000 Euros	...	...

l'article J.2 du Traité sur l'Union Européenne sur le processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est.				
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7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
850.000	-	-	-	-	850.000

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services as well as by the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives ; target population

Not possible to quantify the objectives of this action.

9.2 Justification for the action

On 10 June 1999, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Union and the Commission of the European Communities, together with the other participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe agreed to establish a Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, hereinafter called the « Stability Pact » ;

Decision 1999/345/CFSP of 2 July 1999 appointed Mr. Bodo Hombach as Special Representative to act as Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe thereby enabling him to start work immediately ;

This Decision has a temporary character and expires on 31 July 1999 unless confirmed by a Joint Action ;

The Royauumont process on Stability and Good-Neighbourliness in South-East Europe has already established a dynamic framework for co-operation in the area of democracy and civil society ;

The Council adopted Common Position 98/633/CFSP consolidating the EU's support for the Royauumont process and Decision 1999/361/CFSP appointing and EU Special Representative for the Royauumont Process

UNSCR 1031 (1995) endorsed the establishment of a High Representative who will monitor the implementation of the Dayton/Paris peace agreement and mobilise

and, as appropriate, give guidance to, and co-ordinate the activities of the civilian organisations and agencies involved.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint action extending and amending Council Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe.

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-013 « Special Representatives for the EU » of the 2000 Community Budget subject to the availability of means following the adoption of the budget concerned (1.245.000 €)

And

B8-012 “Conflict resolution, monitoring, stabilisation and support to peace processes” of the 2000 Community Budget subject to the availability of means following the adoption of the budget concerned (1.240.000€)

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 14 and 18(5)

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General Objectives

This action extends the validity of Joint Action 1999/523/99 which confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe according to the arrangements provided for in point 13 of the Stability Pact document.

It provides on the one hand the entirety of the financial means required for the action of the EUSR and, on the other hand, a contribution to the wider structures of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe which is complementary to that of other participants in that Pact

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action shall enter force on 1 January 2000. It shall apply until 31 December 2000 unless renewed subject to a regular review taking into account notably the development of, and coherence with, other EU Contributions to the region.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD

5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the total financial costs referred in both 7.2.1 (EUSR) and 7.2.2 (Working tables).

The current contribution can be estimated to amount to some 31.5% of the total cost of the Stability Pact structures, including an assessment of the contributions in kind: EU Member States : 2.500.000€ (31.7%) and other Stability Pact participants : 2.900.000€ (36.8%).

The total share of the cost of the Stability Pact supported by the EU (EC budget plus Member states contributions in kind) can thus be tentatively established at circa 63.3% of the total cost of 7.885.000€. For comparison, the corresponding EU share in 1999 can be estimated at circa 77% of a total cost of 3.580.000€ : EC budget 2.050.000 (Joint Actions 1999/480/CFSP and 1999/523/CFSP); EU MS contributions in kind 706.000€; third parties 824.000€. It is expected that the EU share in the financing of the Stability Pact structures would further diminish in the future.

6.1 100% of the expenditure in 7.2.1

Contribution EC	1.245.000€
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	
-B	
-D	*
-DK	
-E	
-F	
-UK	*
-EL	
-IRL	
-I	*
-L	
-NL	
-P	
-S	
-SF	
Contributions in kind	* EU member States (estimated at 1.050.000€) Several MS of the EU will continue to second national officials and to support the respective salaries and related costs: 1 Head of Cabinet (D), 1 Deputy Head Of Cabinet (UK), 1 advisor (I), 1 personal assistant(D), 1 administrative assistant (still to be seconded) 1 secretary (D), 1 driver (D). These costs are roughly estimated, for the purpose of determining the indicative proportion of the overall cost, at 1.050.000 €.
Other Financing Contributions	-

6.2 100% of the financial costs in 7.2.2

Contribution EC	1.240.000€
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	*
-B	*
-D	*
-DK	*
-E	*
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	*
-IRL	*
-I	*
-L	*
-NL	*
-P	*
-S	*
-SF	*
Contributions in kind	<p>EU member States (estimated at 1.450.000€)</p> <p>* Several MS of the EU will second national officials and will continue to support the respective salaries and related costs, including high risks insurance: 2 deputy special co-ordinators (NL, SF) and 5 experts (A, DK, D, F,S) these costs are estimated for the purpose of determining the proportion of the overall cost at 1.150.000 Mio€.</p> <p>1 meeting of the Regional table and 1 meeting of the Economic table shall be hosted by MS of the EU as a contribution in kind. The respective cost is estimated at 200.000 Mio€.</p> <p>Office in Thessaloniki (Greece), cost estimated at 100.000€</p> <p>Other Parties to the Stability Pact (estimated at 2.900.000€)</p> <p>Stability pact Members other than EU MS will equally second staff members: 1 Table co-ordinator (USA); 3 experts (1 Slovenia, 1 Hungary, 1 USA), 1 Regional affairs specialist (FYROM) and will contribute with the respective salary and related-costs as well as all direct operational costs of these seconded staff, including travel, accommodation and per-diem allowance. The respective cost is estimated at 1.100.000 Mio€.</p> <p>Maintenance of website (USA): estimated at 30.000€</p> <p>Housing one staff member(Norway):estimated at 50.000€</p> <p>"Further work of SCSP"(Switz.): estimated at 300.000€</p> <p>Travel cost for advisor to SCSP(FYROM) :estimated at 120.000mio€</p> <p>Office in Budapest (Hung):estimated at 100.000€</p> <p>12 meetings of working tables (non specified non-EUMS): 1.200.000 mio€</p>

Other Financing Contributions	-
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7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

According to the CoRePer decision of 12 february 1997 (Doc. 5859/97) and to the Commission decision E/97/2709-SEC(98)925, the gross emoluments of the Special Representative are established, on a provisional basis, according to profile B (former Minister). The total calculation of 228.242€ includes family allowance (5%) an expatriation allowance (16%) removal expenses (3.000€) as well as a special allowance of 37.667€ decided by the Council.

The calculation of the travel costs of the Special Representative is made on the basis of a forecast of 90 «business» class return flights between Brussels and the following: Lisbon*3, Paris*3, Moscow*4, N.Y.*4, different destinations in the Balkans*35, EU Member States *5, CEEC*18 and other Stability Pact Countries*18

The calculation of the travel costs of the other team members is made on the basis of the number of travels indicated in 7.2 for each team member for the above destinations on the basis of full economy class return flights.

The mission allowances (per diem) and the hotel cost were calculated for each of the locations indicated above at the levels applicable to EC officials of equivalent grade.

Items III, IV, V and VI were calculated on the basis of the unit costs indicated in 7.2.

7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost

7.2.1 General Costs of the EUSR team

I Costs related to the SREU	1.245.000 €
I Salaries and allowances	
EUSR	228.242
Head of Cab (seconded)	p.m.
Advisor (seconded)	p.m.
Deputy / Spokesman (seconded)	p.m.
Financial Affairs expert (seconded)	p.m.
Personal Assistant to the SR (seconded)	p.m.
3 Table-Coordiators (seconded)	p.m.
10 experts (seconded)	p.m.
Accountant (1/2 time)	78.187
Bookkeeper (1/2 time)	39.593
2 Secretaries	169.930
1 Secretary (seconded)	p.m.
1 Driver (seconded)	p.m.
short term driver provision	7.251
	523.203

II Mission Costs	
EUSR	
Travel (90 two-way flights)	126.000
Hotels (90*2 nights)	27.000
Per diem (90*2 days)	<u>10.600</u>
	163.600
Head of Cab	
Travel (50 two-way flights)	69.300
Hotels (50 *2 nights)	13.400
Per diem (50 * 2 days)	<u>5.800</u>
	88.500
Deputy / Spokesman	
Travel (24 two-way flights)	27.600
Hotels (24 *2 nights)	6.000
Per diem (24*2 days)	<u>2.500</u>
	36.100
Administrative Assistant	
Travel (7 two-way flights)	8.000
Hotels (7*2 nights)	1.500
Per diem (7*2 days)	<u>700</u>
	10.400
Advisor	
Travel (24 travels)	27.600
Hotels (24*2 nights)	6.000
Per diem (24*2 days)	<u>2.500</u>
	36.700
Special Assistant	
Travel (72 two-way flights)	93.600
Hotels (72*2 nights)	17.300
Per diem (72 *2 days)	<u>6.500</u>
	117.400
Total	452.700
III Equipement	
1 Vehicle ¹	25.000
	25.000
IV Running Costs	
Vehicle: fuel, maintenance, insurance	9.600
Maintenance of office equipment	7.018
Services and miscellaneous (EUSR and core staff)	62.389
Communications connection and calls (incl.satellite) (EUSR and core staff)	84.359
Hospitality	<u>15.000</u>

¹ A vehicle is currently made available as a contribution in kind by D. The amount concerned would be required in case such contribution would be discontinued in the course of the year 2000.

	178.366
V Insurance	
High Risk Insurance EUSR	8.664
Sub-total	1.187.933
Unforeseen	57.067
TOTAL	1.245.000

Costs related to the operation of three working tables of the Stability Pact	1.240.000€
I Salaries	
3 Table-Coordiators (seconded)	p.m.
9 experts (seconded)	p.m.
5 Secretaries	329.970
	<u>329.970</u>
II Mission Costs	
2 European Table Co-ordinators	
Travel (2*25 two-way flights)	65.600
Hotels (2*25*2 nights)	11.000
Per diem (2*25*2 days)	4.200
5 European Staff members	
Travel (5*20 two-way flights)	131.200
Hotels (5*20*2 nights)	21.900
Per diem (5*20*2 days)	<u>10.500</u>
	244.400
III Equipement	
4 new Desk-top PC	8.000
	<u>8.000</u>
IV Running Costs	
Maintenance of office equipment	5.740
Services and miscelaneous (tables)	72.561
Communications connection and calls (incl.satelite) (tables)	138.043

	<u>216.344</u>
V Rent	
Office (incl. tables)	384.000
	<u>384.000</u>
SUB-TOTAL	1.182.714
Unforeseen	57.286
TOTAL	1.240.000

I EUSR	1.245.000
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II Costs related to the operation of three working Tables of the Stability Pact	1.240.000
Total ¹	2.485.000

1. This amount may be reduced in the event of some unspent credits allocated by action CFSP/529/99 at the end of the current year.

7.3 Financial precedents

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paieiment
Représentant Spécial de l'UE pour la RFY, 98/375/CFSP (Mr. Gonzalez) reconduite jusqu'au 31.01.2000 par la décision 98/741/CFSP et la décision 99/75/CFSP de 25.1.99	1998	900.000 Euros	900.000	262.561.8
Action Commune du 30 mars 1999, PESC/239/99 (Mr. Pettrisch) concernant la nomination d'un Envoyé spécial de l'Union Européenne pour le Kosovo	1999	underway	underway	[]
Décision du Conseil du..... concernant la mise en oeuvre de la Positon Comunne 98/633/PESC sur base de l'article J.2 du Traité sur l'Union Européenne sur le processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est.	1999	550.000 Euros	550.000	[]
Joint Action 1999/523/99 which confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe	1999	850.000 Euros	850.000	[]
Joint Action 1999/480/CFSP Concerning the organisation of a meeting of Heads of State and Government in Sarajevo, BiH regarding the Stability Pact for South East Europe.	1999	1.250.000 Euros	1.250.000	[]

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL
2.485.000	-	-	-	-	2.485.000

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services as well as by the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives ; target population

Not possible to quantify the objectives of this action.

9.2 Justification for the action

On 10 June 1999, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Union and the Commission of the European Communities, together with the other participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe agreed to establish a Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, hereinafter called the « Stability Pact » ;

Decision 1999/345/CFSP of 2 July 1999 appointed Mr. Bodo Hombach as Special Representative to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe thereby enabling him to start work immediately ;

On 29 July 1999 the Council Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP was adopted confirming the appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe. That decision expires on 31 December 1999 and the Council intends hereby to extend it for a period of one year.

PROJET DE FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Action Commune adopté par le Conseil le..... concernant la tenue d'une Conférence de Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement à Sarajevo, Bosnie-Herzégovine, concernant le Pacte de Stabilité pour l'Europe du Sud-Est.

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-013 – Prévention de conflits et appui aux processus de paix

3. BASE LEGALE

Article 14 du Traité sur l'Union européenne.

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Faciliter la promotion de la stabilité dans la région de l'Europe du Sud-Est à travers un appui logistique et financier de l'Union Européenne à la réunion des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement concernant le Pacte de Stabilité pour l'Europe du Sud-Est.

Le bénéficiaire de cette action, chargé de son exécution matérielle et financière sera le Gouvernement de la République de Bosnie-Herzégovine.

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.

La durée de la décision est de six mois à partir de la date de son entrée en vigueur.

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 90 % des dépenses reprises en 7.2.

Contribution UE	1.250.000 €
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Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres A B D DK E F GB GR IRL I L NL P S SF	
Autres contributions	Un montant correspondant à 10% des frais de la Conférence sera supporté par le Gouvernement de la République de Bosnie Herzégovine.
Contribution en nature	<p>* L'ensemble des Etats membres de l'Union participeront à la Conférence et assumant les coûts, notamment de transport et logement, relatifs à leurs participations respectives.</p> <p>Le Service Commun d'Interprétation et Conférences de l'UE mettra à disposition en tant que contribution en nature, les services d'interprétation de la Conférence.</p> <p>D'autres frais, tels que ceux relatifs à la sécurité de la Conférence seront assumés par autres Etats participants en tant que contribution en nature.</p>

INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1999.

1. Les montants repris en 7.2 ont été l'objet d'une estimation provisoire effectuée par la Présidence du Conseil. Ces montants seront susceptibles de révision, à l'intérieur du montant total prévu, dans le contexte d'une convention de financement que la Commission établira avec le bénéficiaire.
2. Les coûts de Protocole (item III) concernent essentiellement le déjeuner et ont été calculés sur les bases unitaires suivantes :

- déjeuners et autres dépenses de nourriture: 1500 participants * 50 €/personnes
- boissons non-alcoolisées : 1000 boissons*1 € ;
- « badges » et autres éléments d'identification pour participants : coût total 2000€

Le Coût du Centre de Presse (item IV) inclut le loyer et l'aménagement étant calculé sur une base de 500€/m² pour un centre de 1000m².

Les coûts de transport (item V) concernent le loyer de 100 véhicules, y compris combustible et chauffeur au pris unitaire de 500€/véhicule.

Les coûts de l'aménagement (item VI - installations) incluent notamment l'achat de 1000 chaises à 130€/unité ainsi que moquettes (100.000€) et équipement de la zone de réception (100.000€).

L'équipement Informatique consiste de 30 ordinateurs au coût unitaire de 1.666 €/unité

3. La propriété de tout l'équipement acheté sera transféré, après la conférence à une entité en République de Bosnie-Herzégovine à déterminer en commun accord avec le bénéficiaire.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Poste budgétaire	Budget indicatif en EURO	
	Budget Total	Contribution UE
I Coordination avec Organisations Internationales		
- Dépenses administratives		
- Télécommunications	3.200	2.880
	<u>1.750</u>	<u>1.575</u>
	4.950	4.455
II Protocole ¹	78.000	70.200
III Presse		
Centres de Presse	500.000	450.000
Equipement	<u>5.000</u>	<u>4.500</u>
	505.000	454.500
IV Transport	50.000	45.000
V Instalations		
Travaux de préparation	50.000	45.000
Meublement à Zetra	442.000	397.800
Autre équipement à Zetra (bureaux)	120.000	108.000
Equipement informatique	49.980	44.982
Fax, telephone, etc	8.700	7.830
	670.680	603.612
Sub-total	1.308.630	1.177.767
Imprévus 5%	80.259	72.233
Total	1.388.889	1.250.000

7.3 Précédents financiers

Aucune action comparable n'a été financée à ce jour dans le cadre de la PESC.

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

¹ Frais d'interprétation exclus

Crédits d'engagement en Euros

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
1.250.000€	-	-	-	-	1.250.000€

1. 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.

2. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

Les objectifs de cet action ne sont pas quantifiables.

9.2 Justification de l'action

Décision politique du Conseil.

L'article 2 de l'Action Commune prévoit un montant de référence de 1.250.000€ estimés 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 du..... concernant la mise en oeuvre de la Positon Comune 98/633/PESC sur base de l'article J.2 du Traité sur l'Union Européenne sur le processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est.

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-011 - Envoyés spéciaux ¹

3. BASE LEGALE

Les articles 12 et 18 du Traité sur l'Union européenne.

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Les taches du Coordinateur du processus de Royaumont, désormais nommé Représentant Spécial de l'Union Européenne, découlent de l'objectif de ce processus qui, dans son approche de départ, est d'accompagner la mise en oeuvre du plan de paix de Paris/Dayton, en l'insérant en même temps dans une perspective plus vaste englobant toute la région.

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.

La durée de la décision est d'une année à partir de la date de son entrée en vigueur.

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

¹ Le Traité d'Amsterdam modifie la désignation des personnes auxquelles le Conseil confère un mandat en liaison avec des questions politiques particulières. Cette désignation générique qui était d'« Envoyé Spécial » est désormais de « Représentant Spécial ».

subvention à 100 % des dépenses reprises en 7.2.

Contribution UE	550.000 Euros
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	
A	
B	
D	
DK	
E	
F	
GB	
GR	*
IRL	
I	
L	
NL	
P	
S	
SF	
Autres contributions	
Contribution en nature	GR détachera un fonctionnaire auprès du Représentant Spécial l'UE et continueront à assumer les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coût liées. En outre, GR continuera de mettre à la disposition du coordonateur et de son équipe le bureau de Athènes y compris l'équipement bureautique et informatique en assumant tous les frais structurels de fonctionnement. Le bureau de Bruxelles, y compris l'équipement bureautique et de télécommunications sera mis à la disposition du RSUE par le Secrétariat Général du Conseil.

INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1999.

Au vu de la décision du CoRePer du 12 février 1997 (Doc. 5859/97) et de la décision de la Commission E/97/2709-SEC(98)925 la rémunération de base du coordinateur est fixée au niveau A1-4ième échelon en conformité à l'art. 66 du Statut, en application du barème : profil B /ancien ministre. Le calcul inclut les allocations familiales conformément à la décision précitée;

Les calculs des frais de voyage du coordinateur est effectué sur la base d'une prévision de quarante cinq voyages/an vol en classe « affaires » aller retour entre Athènes et les destinations suivantes: 1*Bonn, 2*Helsinki, 1*Lisbonne, 12*Bruxelles, 1*Washington/NY, 1*Moscou, 27*divers balkans et CEECs, y compris 6 conférences et 4 réunions Royaumeont.

Le calcul des frais de voyage de l'assistant est effectué sur la base d'une prévision de quarante voyages/an, dont un tiers en classe « affaires » (motif d'urgence) et deux tiers en classe économique » vol aller retour entre Athènes et les destinations suivantes : 1*Bonn, 1*Helsinki, 1*Lisbonne, 10*Bruxelles, 1*Washington/NY, 1*Moscu, 25*divers balkans et CEECs, y compris 6 conférences et 4 réunions Royaumeont.

Les indemnités de mission (per diem) et les frais d'hôtel sont calculées pour chacune des villes précédentes aux niveaux applicables à des fonctionnaires communautaires de grade équivalent.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Poste budgétaire	Budget indicatif en EURO
I. Rémunérations (valeurs brutes)	
Coordinateur	165.000
Conseiller Politique (détaché par Gr)	p.m
Premier Assistant	66.000
Assistant de projets : identification et évaluation	60.000
Secrétaire	30.000
Comptable/Expert Financier	30.000
	<u>351.000</u>
II. Frais de mission	
Coordinateur	
Voyages: 45 voyages	56.000
Hôtels : 3 nuits x 45 voyages	27.000
Per diem : 4 jours/voyage x 45 voyages	12.250
	<u>95.250</u>
Assistant	
Voyages : 40 voyages	36.250
Hôtels 3 nuits x 40 voyages	24.000
Per diem : 4 jours x 40 voyages	11.000
	<u>71.250</u>
III Dépenses de Communications	
Brochures, « website », relations publiques	17.500
IV Autres (y compris consommables de bureau et frais de représentation)	7.000
Imprévus 1.5%	8.000
Total	550.000

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 crédits	Engagement	Paiement
Représentant Spécial de l'UE pour la RFY, 98/375/CFSP (Mr. Gonzalez) reconduite jusqu'au 31.01.2000 par la décision 98/741/CFSP et la décision 99/75/CFSP de 25.1.99	1998	900.000 Euros	900.000	262.561.8
Action Commune du 30 mars 1999, PESC/239/99 (Mr. Pettrisch) concernant la nomination d'un Envoyé spécial de l'Union Européenne pour le Kosovo	1999	510.000 Euros		

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

Crédits d'engagement en Euros

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
550.000	-	-	-	-	550.000

1. 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.

2. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

- encourager la normalisation des relations, ainsi que le rétablissement et le développement du dialogue et de la confiance, entre les pays concernés
- encourager les relations interpersonnelles entre les pays de la région et promouvoir la coopération régionale dans la sphère de la société civile (par exemple dans les domaines culturel, scientifique, professionnel, syndicat et religieux et dans les domaines des médias et des ONG, ainsi que les contacts entre parlementaires)
- promouvoir, à cet effet, la définition et la mise en oeuvre de projets ayant trait à la stabilité, au bon voisinage et à la société civile.

L'objectif du processus de Royaumont sera au mieux atteint par la définition, conception et l'organisation, - en coordination le cas échéant avec d'autres organisations et initiatives nationales, régionales et supranationales, actives dans la région -, de tout projet ou programme visant à ce que ce processus soit mené à bien. La sélection des projets/programmes se fera en fonction de leur aptitude à remplir les critères du bon voisinage et de la stabilité régionale. Seront donc privilégiés les projets/programmes visant au développement et au rapprochement des groupes dans la société civile, au niveau régional et trans-frontalier, menés par et s'adressant à plusieurs groupes différents de la région.

Le coordonnateur du processus de Royaumont assurera :

- « - la visibilité, la continuité et le suivi du processus, y compris la préparation de l'ordre du jour, le suivi et la mise en oeuvre des orientations et décisions des réunions relatives au processus ;
- la représentation du processus auprès des initiatives ; organisations et conférences internationales dans la région ;
- le lien avec le processus de Paix en Bosnie-Herzégovine ;
- la fonction de point de contact, au sein du processus de Royaumont, pour tous les Etats et Organisations internationales membres du processus ainsi que pour tous les acteurs non-gouvernementaux susceptibles de pouvoir participer à des projets/programmes nationaux et régionaux et des initiatives localisés répondant à l'objectif de la stabilité et du bon voisinage. A cet effet, l'établissement d'une base de données sur les acteurs (instituts ; ONG ; entreprises ; etc.) susceptibles de pouvoir devenir parties prenantes aux mesures d'accompagnement du processus pourrait s'avérer utile ;
- la coordination avec d'autres initiatives régionales et sous-régionales telles que la Black Sea Economic Cooperation Council (BSEC), la Conférence des Ministres de l'Europe du Sud-Est, l'initiative centre-européenne (ICE) et la Southeast Europe Co-operative Initiative (SECI) ;

- l'identification et la conception de projets/programmes de rencontres régionales et trans-frontalières dans les domaines culturel, religieux, sportif, de l'information, de l'enseignement (également au niveau des classes d'âge plus jeunes), de la science et de la technologie ;

- l'organisation de rencontres de caractère régional et trans-frontalier entre différents groupes de la société civile, notamment de jeunes, issus de milieux ethniques, culturels et religieux divers (p. ex. Universitaires, journalistes, membres d'organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG), syndicalistes, membres de partis politiques), en veillant à une représentation aussi équilibrée que possible entre hommes et femmes.

L'établissement d'un réseau de contacts directs entre instituts académiques, culturels et scientifiques et entre ONG sera favorisé ;

- la mise en contact d'hommes et de femmes de bonne volonté issus de toutes les catégories de la société civile, et disposés à joindre leurs forces pour promouvoir l'entente et la compréhension mutuelles et favoriser ainsi l'émergence d'un environnement de bon voisinage ;

- l'identification et la mobilisation de moyens financiers et la mise en contact des promoteurs de projets/programmes et d'initiatives locales avec les donateurs et bailleurs de fonds potentiels ; les contacts qui pourraient s'avérer nécessaires avec le représentant spécial de l'OSCE chargé de la mise en oeuvre de l'article V de l'annexe I B de paix. »

9.2 Justification de l'action

Une déclaration relative à la stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est par les ministres de vingt-sept pays a été adoptée le 13 Décembre 1995, en marge de la Conférence de Paris sur la paix en Bosnie-Herzégovine.

Le Conseil a adopté, le 26 février 1996, une 'Plate-forme' pour le développement du processus ; il a approuvé, le 27 octobre 1997, la description des tâches du coordonnateur du processus de Royaumont et, le 28 novembre 1997, la désignation d'un coordonnateur ; il a approuvé, le 26 janvier 1998, le Plan d'action du coordonnateur du processus.

Il est considéré que l'approche adoptée par le processus de Royaumont vise à accompagner la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix de Paris/Dayton en l'insérant dans une perspective plus vaste en vue de promouvoir la stabilité et le bon voisinage, notamment en encourageant le dialogue, les contacts et la coopération à tous les niveaux de la société civile dans l'ensemble de la région du Sud-Est de l'Europe.

9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action

L'action du Coordonateur aura lieu sous la pleine responsabilité de la Présidence du Conseil de l'Union en pleine association de la Commission. 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 du..... mettant en oeuvre la Position Commune 98/633/PESC adoptée par le Conseil sur base de l'Article J.2 du Traité d'Union Européenne sur le concernant la mise en oeuvre de neuf projets dans le cadre du processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est.

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-010 – « Soutien à la transition démocratique et aux processus électoraux »

3. BASE LEGALE

Vue la position commune du 9 novembre 1998 (98/633/PESC - JO L 302/1 du 12.11.1998) 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, en particulier l'article 3, en relation avec l'article 23 paragraphe 2 du TUE.

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1 Objectif général de l'action

Les tâches découlent de l'objectif du processus de Royaumont qui, dans son approche de départ, est d'accompagner la mise en oeuvre du plan de paix de Paris/Dayton, en l'insérant en même temps dans une perspective plus vaste englobant toute la région et qui vise en particulier à :

- Encourager la normalisation des relations; ainsi que le rétablissement et le développement du dialogue et de la confiance entre les pays concernés,
- Encourager les relations interpersonnelles entre les pays de la région et promouvoir la coopération régionale dans la sphère de la société civile (domaine culturel, scientifique, professionnel, syndical et religieux et dans les domaines des médias et des ONG, ainsi que les contacts entre parlementaires,
- Promouvoir la définition et la mise en oeuvre de projets ayant trait à la stabilité au bon voisinage et à la société civile.

Le Représentant spécial de l'Union Européenne pour le Processus de Royaumont a sélectionné et soumis une liste de 11 projets prioritaires relatifs à la stabilité, le bon-voisinage et la société civile dans l'Europe du Sud-est.

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.

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 un pourcentage variant entre 59.7 % et 100% du coût des projets – vide 7.2. Ce pourcentage est en moyenne de 79%.

Contribution UE	1.800.000 Euros
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Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	
A	-
B	-
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	-
GB	-
GR	-
IRL	-
I	-
L	-
NL	-
P	-
S	-
SF	-
Autres contributions	Certains des projets référés sont co-financés par les fonds propres des entités chargés de l'exécution respective (vide fiches individuelles des projets en annexe).
Contribution en nature	Idem. (vide fiches individuelles des projets en annexe).

INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût de l'action pour l'exercice 1999.
Voir tableau financier se rapportant à chaque projet en annexe.

7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action

Titre du projet	Coût total	Contribution UE	% du coût financier
1. Women's Dialogue for the promotion of Stability, Human Rights and Sustainable peace in South-Eastern Europe (12 months)	145.610 €	116.500 €	80%
2. Stability and Good Neighbourliness in South-eastern Europe (18 months)	383.116 €	383.116€	100%
3. Southeast Europe Leadership Initiative : a Dialogue for Action (SEELIDA), "Women Leaders for the 21 st Century : Building Successful Local, Regional and International Partnerships for Democracy" (18 months)	293.344 €	228.344 €	77.8%
4. The Network for Democracy, Human Rights and the Protection of Persons Belonging to Ethnic and Religious Minorities in South-Eastern Europe (18 Months)	199.860 €	125.000 €	62.5%
5. Redefining Cultural Identities : The Multicultural Contexts of Central European and Mediterranean Regions (12 months)	103.930 €	83.144 €	80%
6. The Process for Stability and good Neighbourliness in South-eastern Europe (Royaumont Process) : the Parliamentary Dimension (24 months)	353.035 €	272.676 €	77.24%
7. CEMUNET Project. Central and South-Eastern Municipalities NETWORK (24 months)	315.750 €	275.250 €	87%
8. The role of local authorities in the development of political democratisation and	64.700 €	64.700€	100%

stabilisation processes in South-Eastern Europe. Conference, Ljubljana/Bled, December 1-3, 1999			
9. Meeting of Ministers of Labour and Social Partners, in the framework of the Royaumont Process, January 2000	83.700 €	50.000€	59.7%
10. Peace Center in Vukovar, (12 months)	94.652 €	94.652 €	100%
11. Sofia Conference of 12-14 November 1999 in the framework of the Graz process.	189.064€	57.657 €	30.5%
Total Partiel	2.226.761€	1.751.049 €	
Reserve Imprévis 2,8¹	62.250 €	48.951 €	
Total Général	2.289.011 €	1. 800.000€	(79%)

7.3 Précédents financiers

A titre d'information, la décision du Conseil du 31 mai 1999 (1999/361/PESC) 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 prévoit un montant de 550.000 euros pour la période du 31 mai 1999 au 31 mai 2000 en vue de couvrir les coûts liés à la rémunération du représentant spécial et de son équipe, les frais de voyage et les dépenses de communication.

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
1999/361/PESC	1999	550.000 euros	550.000 euros	En cours.

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

Crédits d'engagement en Euros

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
1.800.000 €	-	-	-	-	1.800.000€

1. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PRÉVUES (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.

ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

1. "Women's dialogue for the promotion of Stability, Human Rights and Sustainable peace in South-eastern Europe". Le but est d'établir un dialogue et une coopération des femmes

¹ Cette réserve permettra de répondre à des imprévus dans l'exécution des différents projets sans dépasser pour autant 5% du de la contribution prévue pour chaque projet prix individuellement et sans augmentation du pourcentage de co-financement indiqué.

au-delà des frontières en vue de stimuler la conscience publique, la discussion et de faciliter la coopération inter-frontière pour une paix durable et la résolution des conflits dans la région des Balkans.

2. "Stability and good neighbourliness in South-eastern Europe". Ce projet contribuera à la construction de la paix et au développement de la société civile et d'une culture politique démocratique. Cette coopération inter-ethnique inclut les personnes disposées à produire des efforts pour le maintien de la paix et également les personnes ayant des doutes et un manque de confiance.
3. "Southeast Europe leadership initiative : Women leaders for the 21st century : Building successful local, regional and international partnership for democracy". Cela vise à développer et institutionnaliser un réseau de femmes politiciennes, entrepreneurs et dirigeantes d'ONG tout en promouvant le coopération régionale et internationale, en renforçant la visibilité et le rôle des femmes dans la société civile, les affaires et au niveau des prises de décisions politiques au niveau local, régional et international.
4. "The network for democracy, human rights and the protection of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities in South-Eastern Europe". Les communautés religieuses, vu leur position particulière dans la structure sociale des pays concernés peuvent jouer un rôle décisif dans le respect des opinions d'autrui, de la protection des minorités ethniques et religieuses, du respect des droits de l'homme, etc.
5. "Redefining cultural identities : the multicultural contexts of central european and mediterranean regions". Il s'agit de l'étude des identités culturelles régionales et des aspects du dialogue et de la communication inter-culturelle par la création du "Culturelink" ayant des membres dans tous les pays d'Europe centrale, du Sud-est et de la méditerranée.
6. "The process for stability and good neighbourliness in South-eastern Europe (Royamont process) : the Parliamentary dimension". Par l'intermédiaire du "International Institute for Democracy", le but est d'encourager les contacts et la coordination au sein des institutions publiques et privées, des organisations et des organisations gouvernementales et non-gouvernementales en de promouvant le développement des institutions démocratiques en diffusant des informations et de la documentation sur la démocratie et les droits de l'homme à travers le monde.
7. "CEMUNET Project. Central and South-Eastern municipalities Network". Il s'agit d'accroître le rôle du citoyen dans la conduite des affaires publiques et de donner un nouveau rôle aux municipalités au niveau local, national et international dans la promotion transnationale, inter-ethnique et inter-culturelle dans le but d'atteindre la stabilité et le bon voisinage dans la région visée.
8. "The role of local authorities in the development of political democratisation and stabilisation processes in South-Eastern Europe . Conference, Ljubljana/Bled -1-3 December, 1999". Cette conférence fait partie de l'initiative de Royamont et prévoit de souligner le rôle des autorités locales dans la démocratisation politique et des processus de stabilisation en Europe du Sud-est.
9. "Meeting of Ministers of labour and social partners, in the framework of the Royamont Process". La réunion des "Ministers of Labour" et des partenaires sociaux réunira les différentes entités socio-économiques de la société autour d'un dialogue social.
10. "Peace Centre in Vukovar ». Ce projet est établi dans le cadre des activités du Conseil de l'Europe dans la zone du Danube et de sa coopération avec des organisation dans la région. La création du centre recevra l'appui technique et politique du Conseil de l'Europe.

11. "Sofia Conference of 12-14 November 1999 in the framework of the Graz process". La Conférence et les "workshops" préparatoires ont pour objectif de favoriser le dialogue en et avec l'Europe du Sud-Est dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la coopération éducative en tant qu'élément crucial pour la réconciliation, la paix et la démocratie.

9.2 Justification de l'action

Le Conseil européen a adopté, aux 15 et 16 décembre 1995, à l'initiative de l'Union européenne, une Déclaration relative au processus de stabilité et de bon voisinage dans l'Europe du Sud-Est par les ministres de vingt-sept pays en marge de la Conférence de Paris sur la paix en Bosnie-Herzégovine.

Le Conseil a adopté, le 26 février 1996, une 'Plate-forme' pour le développement du processus ; il a approuvé, le 27 octobre 1997, la description des tâches du coordonnateur du processus de Royaumont et, le 28 novembre 1997, la désignation d'un coordonnateur ; il a approuvé, le 26 janvier 1998, le Plan d'action du coordonnateur du processus.

Il est considéré que l'approche adoptée par le processus de Royaumont vise à accompagner la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de paix de Paris/Dayton en l'insérant dans une perspective plus vaste en vue de promouvoir la stabilité et le bon voisinage, notamment en encourageant le dialogue, les contacts et la coopération à tous les niveaux de la société civile dans l'ensemble de la région du Sud-Est de l'Europe.

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. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil du..... prorogeant du 1.8.1999 au 31.7.2000 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"¹

3. BASE LÉGALE

Articles 12 et 18 du Traité sur l'Union

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 du Conseil 96/589/PESC du 1 Octobre 1996 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.

Décision du Conseil 97/448/PESC, du 16 Juillet 1997 relative à la prolongation de l'application de l'action commune 96/250/PESC.

Décision du Conseil 98/452 /PESC du 13 Juillet 1998 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.

Le Représentant 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.

Le Représentant spécial:

¹ Le Traité d'Amsterdam modifie la désignation des personnes auxquelles le Conseil confère un mandat en liaison avec des questions politiques particulières. Cette désignation générique qui était d'"envoyé spécial" est désormais de "représentant 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 africaines 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 commence à courir l'éligibilité des dépenses effectuées dans le cadre de cette action.

La date de clôture est arrêtée au 31 juillet 2000 conformément à la décision du Conseil J... / 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 Meuros

Contribution CE	1,137
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	
-A	
-B	
-D	**
-DK	
-E	
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	
-IRL	
-I	
-L	
-NL	
-P	**
-S	
-SF	**

Autres contributions - Etats tiers	0
-Autres organisations (à préciser)	0
Contribution en nature	*L'assistant, actuellement détaché par le RU et le Conseiller Politique seront détachés les Pays-Bas et la France qui continueront d'assumer les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés. ** Les futures Présidences mettront à la disposition du Représentant spécial des officiers de liaison et continueront à assumer les frais de salaire respectifs et autres coûts liés. Le bureau de Bruxelles, y compris le secrétariat, l'équipement bureautique et de télécommunications, sera mis à la disposition du RSUE par le Secrétariat Général du Conseil.

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 le Représentant spécial et approuvés par le Conseil.

7.2. Ventilation par éléments de l'action
Postes budgétaires (à titre d'exemple)

Budget indicatif en EURO

A. FRAIS DE PERSONNEL

Représentant spécial	180000
Assistant	pm
Conseiller Politique	pm
Officier de liaison	pm
Assistant administratif	60.000
Secrétaire	pm
Frais de représentation	12.000
Sous-Total (Frais de personnel)	252.000

B. COUTS DIRECTS

per diem

Europe

Représentant spécial	7.200
Assistant	4.000
Conseiller Politique	4.000
Officier de liaison	4.800

Etats-Unis

Représentant spécial	3.000
Assistant	1.500
Conseiller Politique	1.500

Grands Lacs

Représentant spécial	48.000
Assistant	40.000

Conseiller Politique	40.000
Officier de liaison	14.400
Assistant administratif	14.400

Assurance

Représentant spécial	10.000
Assistant administratif	3.100

<u>Frais de bureau</u>	14.400
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Sous-total (Coûts directs)	210.300
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C. REMBOURSABLES

Frais de transport

Europe

Représentant spécial	15.000
Assistant	10.000
Conseiller Politique	10.000
Officier de liaison	11.250

Etats-Unis

Représentant spécial	9.000
Assistant	5.000
Conseiller Politique	5.000

Grands Lacs

Représentant spécial	36.000
Assistant	30.000
Conseiller Politique	30.000
Officier de liaison	12.000
Assistant administratif	12.000

Sous-total (Remboursables)	185.250
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<u>D. Location d'un jet privé *</u>	440.000
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<u>Sous-totaux (A. B. C. D.)</u>	1.087.550
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<u>E. IMPREVUS (4,5%)</u>	49.450
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<u>TOTAL</u>	1.137.000
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* Un reliquat de 110 000 € sur le précédent engagement budgétaire sera alloué pour la location d'un jet privé en complément aux dépenses prévues dans le cadre de la présente décision du Conseil.

7.3 Précédents financiers

Action Commune	Année Budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
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Action Commune PESC 96/250/PESC du 25 mars 1996 prorogée par la décision 96/441/PESC	1996	1996	950.000 Ecus	
Décision 96/589/PESC du 1 Octobre 1996	1996	1996	1.300.000 Ecus	
Décision 97/448/PESC, du 16 Juillet 1997	1997	1997	1.415.000 Ecus	
Décision 98/452 /PESC du 13 Juillet 1998	1998	1998	813.925 Ecus	

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

Crédits d'engagement en Meuro

Financement indicatif					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
1.137	-	-	-	-	1.137

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

Les services de la Commission ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes auront la possibilité d'effectuer des contrôles.

9. ELEMENTS 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 1.137.000 € 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.

FICHE FINANCIERE

1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION

Décision du Conseil du 15 novembre 1999 [1999/729/PESC] mettant en oeuvre la position commune 1999/728/PESC du Conseil concernant le soutien de l'Union Européenne à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix dans la République démocratique du Congo (RDC).

2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE

B8-013 – Prévention de conflits et soutien aux processus de paix

3. BASE LEGALE

- Position commune 1999/728/PESC du 15 novembre 1999 relative à l'appui de l'Union Européenne à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix dans la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) en conjonction avec l'article 23 paragraphe 2 du TUE.
- Décision du Conseil du 15 novembre 1999 [1999/729/PESC] mettant en oeuvre la position commune 1999/728/PESC du Conseil concernant le soutien de l'Union Européenne à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix dans la République démocratique du Congo (RDC).

4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION

4.1. Objectif général de l'action

L'action s'inscrit dans le cadre des efforts déployés par l'OUA et par l'ONU ainsi que par des responsables régionaux afin de trouver une solution pacifique aux problèmes politiques internes en RDC dans le respect de l'inviolabilité de la souveraineté nationale et de l'intégrité territoriale de ce pays tout en tenant compte des préoccupations de sécurité des autres pays de la région. Conformément au texte de la décision du Conseil mentionnée ci-dessus, cette action vise à contribuer aux coûts opérationnels et non-militaires permettant à la Commission Militaire Conjointe (CMC) de se déployer en République démocratique du Congo pendant une période de six mois et de remplir les tâches spécifiées dans son mandat et mentionnées ci-après.

Aux termes des Accords de Lusaka, l'OUA est chargée de la responsabilité de faciliter la médiation du processus de paix. La Commission Militaire Conjointe est un groupe de contact autonome agissant sous l'égide de l'OUA, servant essentiellement à assurer la liaison entre les observateurs de l'ONU et les parties impliquées dans le conflit. Le rôle spécifique de l'OUA dans le règlement du conflit étant assuré par des raisons politiques, la décision du Conseil prévoit que les fonds sont distribués par le biais de l'OUA dans le cadre d'un accord distinct conclu avec cette organisation, contenant des

dispositions appropriées en matière de décaissement, de comptabilité et de vérification des comptes.

La contribution de l'UE vise à couvrir d'une part un contingent de 68 personnes pendant une période de 3 mois et repartis entre 4 Commissions mixtes régionales et d'autre part le Secrétariat Central de la CMC pour 6 mois (6 personnes). Les coûts éligibles sont identifiés au point 7.1.

Dans le cadre des Accords de Lusaka, la Commission Militaire Conjointe est le forum destiné à permettre aux parties de:

- vérifier le redéploiement de forces vers des positions défensives;
- faciliter la liaison entre les parties à l'Accord de mise en oeuvre du cessez-le-feu;
- vérifier le retrait ordonné des forces étrangères;
- vérifier le désarmement et le cantonnement de tous les groupes armés et le désarmement de tous les civils congolais illégalement armés.

Le personnel international de la CMC inclus son Président, le Général Lalali, ainsi que 5 personnes (1 Assistant, 1 Conseiller Politique, 1 Conseiller Juridique, 1 Aide de Camp et 1 Secrétaire). Le Secrétariat Central de la CMC est localisé à Kinshasa.

L'action inclue aussi un composant spécifique relatif à l'établissement de quatre Commissions régionales en RDC, situées respectivement à Goma, Gbadolite, Kisangani et Mbuji-Mayi. Le rôle des Commissions régionales en question couvre:

- l'observation sur le terrain du retrait (désengagement) des forces; l'établissement de la localisation des forces après le retrait;
- la vérification de toute les informations, données et activités relatives aux forces militaires sur le terrain et l'investigation de toute violation du cessez-le-feu. Chaque Commission régionale intégrera trois équipes, disposant chacune de deux investigateurs neutres et d'un nombre égal de représentants de chaque partie.

Pour les tâches d'observation militaire, la Commission Militaire Conjointe est assistée par un contingent de 90 observateurs des NU (MONUC – Mission des Nations Unies au Congo) dont le coût n'est pas repris par la présente action commune.

La tâche essentielle de la CMC est de faciliter le dialogue entre les parties sur le respect du cessez-le-feu. La CMC reçoit les rapports de la MONUC qui exerce les tâches techniques d'observation sur le terrain tandis que la CMC assure la coordination politique et de négociation entre les parties.

4.2. Période couverte par l'action

L'action a commencé et le pré-financement des coûts éligibles est assuré par l'OUA.

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

L'action est envisagée pour une durée de six mois.

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 % des dépenses reprises en 7.2. et qui correspond à 46% du coût financier direct de l'action de la Commission Militaire Conjointe, y compris les Commissions Régionales. La contribution totale de l'Union, compte tenu des apports directs des Etats Membres à l'Organisation d'Unité Africaine, est estimée à 2.462.862€, soit 94% du coût financier total direct (2.617.997€). Il n'y a pas de clause de proportionnalité de la contribution de l'UE par rapport aux autres contributions prévues.

Tableau prévisionnel [en €]

Contribution CE	1.200.000 €
A	-
B	123.947 € (5.000.000 BEF)
D	-
DK	-
E	-
F	640.285 € (4.400.000 FRF)
UK	75.945 € (80.000 US\$)
EL	-
IRL	-
I	100.864 € (106.250 US\$)
L	-
NL	226.890 € (500.000 NLG)
P	-
S	94.931 € (100.000 US\$)
SF	-
Total UE	2.462.862 €

Les coûts de loyer d'installation sont estimés à 3.333€/mois pour chacun des 4 bureaux régionaux et à 4.285€/mois pour les installations centrales de la CMC.

Les coûts de consommables incluent combustible (15 litres/jour), lubrifiant, manutention et pièces de rechange pour les véhicules ainsi que pour les consommables de bureau.

Conformément à la décision du Conseil 99/728/PESC du 15 novembre 1999, article 2.2., les taux officiels de l'inforeuro devront être respectés lors de la liquidation financière du contrat. L'OUA a ouvert un *compte bancaire spécifique pour la CMC* à Lusaka.

7.2. Ventilation par élément de l'action [à titre indicatif]

COUTS DIRECTS² [€]	
A. 4 Commissions Mixtes Régionales (activité : 3 mois + 5 jours)	
Per diem	524.571
Bureaux	40.000
Frais de voyage et fret	60.000
Consommables	115.743
Sous-total	740.314
B. Commission Mixte – Secrétariat central (activité: 6 mois)	
Per diems:	94.436
Salaires personnel local (hors fonctionnaires)	14.285
Bureaux	25.714
Frais de voyage et fret	36.250
Télécommunications	50.476
Consommables	29.333
Sous-total	250.494
Sous-total A + B	990.808
COUTS INDIRECTS²	
Assistance technique (en particulier comptable)	80.000
Frais administratifs	50.409
Imprévus et variation de taux de change ³	78.783
TOTAL GENERAL [maximum]	1.200.000 €

² Budget soumis par le Secrétariat de l'OUA en US\$, calcul sur base d'un taux de change de 1.05US\$/€

³ Comprend marge pour éventuelle variation de taux de change €/US\$. Le pourcentage maximal des imprévus est fixé à 5%.

7.3. Précédents financiers

Aucune action comparable n'a été effectuée à ce jour dans le cadre de la PESc.

7.4. *Echéancier à remplir pour les actions dont le financement devrait se prolonger au cours des exercices budgétaires ultérieurs. n. a.*

7.5. Crédits d'engagement en M€

FINANCEMENT INDICATIF					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
1,2	-	-	-	-	1,2

8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES (et résultats de leur mise en oeuvre)

Les services de la Commission ainsi que la Cour de Comptes auront la possibilité d'effectuer des contrôles. Un audit intermédiaire et un audit final sont prévus dans le budget de l'action. Les paiements s'effectueront par tranche en fonction des dépenses encourues par le bénéficiaire de l'action.

9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE

9.1. Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables

Il n'est pas possible de déterminer des objectifs spécifiques quantifiables étant donnée la nature de l'action. La population Congolaise, plus directement affectée par le conflit, est de 50,5 millions de personnes. Le conflit affecte néanmoins, de façon impossible à définir en termes quantitatifs, la sécurité et les conditions pour le développement d'une zone géographique plus vaste.

9.2. Justification de l'action

Il s'agit de la mise en oeuvre d'actions préconisées par la Position Commune 1999/728/PESC du 15 novembre 1999 relative à l'appui de l'Union Européenne à la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de cessez-le-feu de Lusaka et du processus de paix dans la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) afin de contribuer à la résolution d'un conflit. Voir 4.1. et 9.1.

Cette action se réalise sous le contrôle de la Commission. Elle est complémentaire à d'autres initiatives éventuelles telles que préconisé par la Position Commune précitée.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Joint action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 establishing a European Union co-operation programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-012 "Disarmament"

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 14 of in conjunction with Article 23 paragraph 2 thereof,

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General Objectives

The objective of the programme is to support the Russian Federation in its efforts towards arms control and disarmament and to that end:

- To co-operate with the Russian Federation in the latter's pursuit of a safe, secure and environmentally sound dismantlement and/or re conversion of infrastructure and equipment linked to its WMD;
- To provide a legal and operational framework for an enhanced EU role in co-operative risk reduction activities in the Russian Federation through project-oriented co-operation;
- to promote co-ordination as appropriate of programmes and projects in this field at Community, member state and international level.

The EU programme shall contribute in the first phase to:

- a chemical weapons pilot destruction plant situated in Gorny, Saratov region, Russia;
- a set of projects on plutonium transport, storage and disposition.

The Commission will be entrusted, for the duration of the Programme with the task of preparing the projects to be approved as well as supervising their proper implementation. The Commission shall be assisted by a unit of experts. This unit will include 5 experts, four of which seconded from Member States and one from the Commission (a six expert from the Commission may joint the unit at a latter stage). In this context, the Commission shall establish as appropriate a Project Assistance team in Moscow.

Detailed terms of reference for the Unit and its staff members are included in annex III to the Joint Action

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Joint Action is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council.

It shall apply until the date of expiry of the Common Strategy on Russia, established as 4 June 2003, unless renewed subject to a review including administrative and financial aspects.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the expenditure in 7.2.

Contribution EC	8.900.000€
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	*
-B	*
-D	*
-DK	*
-E	*
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	*
-IRL	*
-I	*
-L	*
-NL	*
-P	*
-S	*
-SF	*
Contributions in kind	<p>* MS of the EU will second 4 national officials and will continue to support the respective salaries and related costs. The respective general office costs: ie.office space, office furniture and running costs (electricity, telecommunications, stationary, etc) will equally be borne by the Commission as a contribution in kind.</p> <p>The Commission will allocate officials to the team, as appropriate, and will continue to support all related costs.</p>

	.
Other Financing Contributions	-

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

Complementary daily allowances: 1 expert * 18 months * 104.03 €/day = 56.956€
 2 expert * 16 months * 104.03 €/day = 101.325€
 1 expert * 10 months * 104.03 €/day = 31.625€
189.906€

Travel costs: ENDS are entitled to a monthly flight to place of origin if contracted for less than two years: i.e. 60 flights Capital of origin- brussels, economy class = circa 60*500€= 30.000€

Mission costs: two way flights Brussels Moscow economy class 40 * 1.300 = 52.000€

Two way flights Brussels other EC capitals economy class 20 * 1.300 = 26.000€

Per diem = 60 missions * 4 days * 52€ = 12.480€

Hotel costs = 60 * 3 nights * 130€ = 23.400€

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Detailed technical and financial Terms of Reference for both the Chemical and Plutonium management activities will be established by the Commission in advance of the establishment of the related financial conventions to be established with the respective Russian counterparts.

7.2.1 General Costs

I Costs related to the team	€
I Salaries	
Head of Section (seconded)	p.m.
Nuclear weapons expert (seconded)	p.m.
Chemical weapons expert (seconded)	p.m.
Biological weapons expert (seconded)	p.m.
Moscow based expert (seconded)	p.m.
Local expert in Moscow	60.000
Brussels based secretary	65.000
Moscow local secretary	30.000
	<u>155.000</u>
II Allowances and travel costs	
Complementary daily allowances(seconded officials)	189.906
Travel cost (seconded officials)	<u>30.000</u>
	219.906

III Mission costs	
Travel	78.000
Hotels	12.480
Per diem	<u>23.400</u>
Total	113.800
III Equipment	
8 Desk-top PC	18.000
2 Laptop PC	5.000
2 Deskjet printers	700
1 Laser-jet printer	3.000
1 Fax	1.300
	28.000
IV Running Costs	
Office in Moscow	[p.m.]
V Rent	
Office in Moscow	[p.m.]
Sub-Total	516.706
Unforeseen (3.5%)	18.294
TOTAL	535.000

7.2.2. Chemical Weapons

Cost related to the Chemical Weapons destruction plan in Gorny	5.965.000 €
Component 1 – Final fitting and installation of equipment, establishment of connections and related engineering	1.650.000€
Component 2 – Purchase of filter boxes for air purification related to the chemical destruction process	2.900.000€
Component 3 – Special equipment for draining transportation containers from storage to destruction line	1.250.000€
Sub-total	5.800.000
Contingencies	165.000
Total	5.965.000€

7.2.3. Plutonium management

Cost related to a set of studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition	2.100.000 €
1. Drafting of detailed short term plan for Plutonium disposition	500.000€

2.1 Support for defined Russian Organisations to build their tools and expertise required for the licencing of Plutonium disposition in Russia	1.000.000€
2.2 Support to Minatom in irradiation experiments	300.000€
2.3 Study of the ways and means for transport and intermediate storage of the weapons grade plutonium	200.000€
2.4 Medium term perspective for plutonium disposition	300.000€
Sub-total	2.300.000€
Contingencies	100.000
Total	2.400.000€

I Non-Proliferation team for Russia	535.000
II Gorny chemical weapons destruction	5.965.000
III Cost related to a set of studies and experimental studies on plutonium transport, storage and disposition	2.400.000
Total	8.900.000

7.3 Financial precedents

No comparable action has been undertaken so far.

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
6.919.000	1.981.000	-	-	-	8.900.000

The Council shall review annually the actions taken pursuant to this programme and shall take the necessary decisions for the continuation of the programme beyond 31 December 2001.

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the European Anti-Fraud Office as well as by the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The specific objectives of the Gorny chemical weapons destruction facility are described in detail in annex 1 to the action: the facility is expected to destroy 225 tonnes of lewisite, 690 tonnes of yperite and 210 tonnes of a lewisite-yperite mixture: this represents 2.9% of the total stocks earmarked by Russia for destruction under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The objectives of the studies and experimental studies involved in the plutonium management component are described in Annex II to the JA. Given the experimental nature of this actions, specific quantitative objectives cannot be precisely defined at this stage.

9.2 Justification for the action

vide 4.1

The Partnership and Co-operation Agreement between the European Union and the Russian Federation promotes inter alia an increasing convergence of positions on international issues of mutual concern thus increasing security and stability. The Union is prepared to promote co-operation risk reduction activities for the safe and secure dismantlement of WMD related resources in Russia. Such activities would take place in parallel with activities carried out by the European Community and bilaterally by the Member States.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision of .../.../1999 implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 with a view to the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia.

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-012 « Disarmament»

3. LEGAL BASIS

Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 adopted on the basis of art. J3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons, and in particular Art. 6, in relation with Article 23 paragraph 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 General Objectives

The Union considers that the accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia poses a threat to peace and security and reduces prospects for sustainable development. In pursuing the objectives set out in art 1 of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP the European Union envisages operating within the relevant international fora to promote confidence-building measures and incentives to encourage the voluntary surrender of surplus or illegally held small arms, the demobilisation of combatants and their subsequent rehabilitation and integration.

For this purpose, the European Union shall:

- assist the government of Cambodia in the development of appropriate laws and regulations on the ownership, possession, use, sale and transfer of arms and ammunition;
- assist the government of Cambodia and the police and security forces to develop guidelines for improved record-keeping and security for weapons held by them;
- assist the Government of Cambodia and the police and security forces in developing procedures for voluntary surrender of small arms and for identifying and destroying surplus small arms, particularly in connection with planned demobilisation and restructuring of armed forces.

- support civil society programmes to raise public awareness on problems related to small arms and light weapons and to further develop civil society co-operation with the weapons collection and destruction process, in particular by supporting activities of the NGOs.

The beneficiary, responsible for the material and financial execution of the action will be the Government of Cambodia. A project manager based in Phnom Penh, will be appointed by the EU presidency, and will manage the action drawing upon both European and local expertise.

4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Decision is effective from the date of its adoption by the Council.

The intended duration of the action is of one year as from the signature of a financing convention between the Government of Cambodia and the Commission.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1 DNO
- 5.2 CD
- 5.3 Type of proceeds concerned : nil

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the expenditure in 7.2.

Contribution EC	500.000
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	None
-A	-
-B	-
-D	-
-DK	-
-E	-
-F	-
-UK	-
-EL	-
-IRL	-
-I	-
-L	-
-NL	-
-P	-
-S	-
-SF	-
Contributions in kind	The Government of Cambodia and Cambodian NGOs including the coalition "Working group for Weapons Reduction in Cambodia" will be closely involved in the programme and will bear the costs related to the participation of Cambodian officials in the programme,

	with the exception of travel costs of those officials in the context of consultations in Europe.
Other Financing Contributions	Nil

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

The amounts indicated in 7.2 are calculated on the basis of estimates and may be revised in the context of the establishment of the Financing Convention by the European Commission

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

1) Salary costs (maximum indicative amounts: gross total including remuneration, allowances and risk insurance).

Project manager/expert (appointed by the EU presidency): 12 months*
11.666€/month

Technical experts: 10 person/ months * 14.000€/month

Locally recruited expert: 6 months * 3.000€/month

Locally recruited administrative secretary/accountant: 12 months * 1.000€/month

Local support staff (guards, drivers, clerks, etc):

Secretarial and clerk : 12 person/month at 400€/month 4800€

12 person/month at 300€/month 3600€

Guards, drivers, cleaning staff:

12 person/month at 150€/month : 1800€

38 person month at 100€/month : 3800€

(reference cost utilised – ECHO local support staff)

2) Travel costs (all in reduced business class):

Project manager/expert: Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels : 2 * 2.148.5€ = 4.297€
excess weight for equipment (603€) = 5.000€

Technical experts : Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels = 12 * 2.148.5€ = 25.782€
excess weight for equipment (4.218€) = 30.000€

Cambodian officials : Phnom Penh-Brussels-Phnom Penh = 3 * 2.148.5€ = 4.514€
: Circular flight in Europe 3 scales = 3 * 2.257€ = 6.771€
(eg. Bxl-Lon-Par-Stock-Bxl)
: Per diem (hotel & meals): 3 persons*9 nights=3 * 1.423€ = 4.269€
(calculation on basis of hypothesis: 3 nights Bxl (149€)
2 nights Lon (199€) 2 nights Par(130€) 2 nights Stock (159€)

3) Other project activities

The budget is a provisional estimate. The Presidency will communicate to the Commission the relevant details for the implementation of these activities, in particular those concerning the designation of the project manager. The detailed break-down and calculations will be determined in the context of the financing convention to be established between the Commission and the Government of Cambodia.

4) Operational Costs: unit costs as specified in 7.2

7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Items	500.000 €
1 Salaries	
Project manager/expert	140.000
Technical experts	140.000
Locally recruited expert	18.000
Locally recruited administrative/accountant	12.000
Local support staff (guards, drivers, clerks, etc)	14.000
Sub-total	324.000
2 Travel costs	
a) International travel	
Project manager/expert	5.000
Technical experts	30.000
Cambodian officials travel to Europe	15.500
b) Travel in Cambodia	13.000
Sub-total	63.500
3 Other project activities *	
Public awareness and NGO support	40.000
Project related activities by government officials & civil society	10.000
Meetings and workshops	12.000
Sub-total	62.000
4 Operational Costs	
Office rental	12.000
Electricity, water, etc	12.000
Telecommunications	4.800
Office supplies	4.800
1 desk-top computer + software	2.150
1 ink-jet printer	350
1 photocopier	5.000
Sub-total	41.100
Sub-total (1+2+3+4)	490.600
Unforeseen 2%	9.400

Total	500.000
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7.3 Financial precedents

Action commune	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement	Paiement
Council Decision 1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and the destruction of weapons in Albania	1999	500.000	500.000	[...]

7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
500.000	-	-	-	-	500.000

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services as well as by the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The target population can not be determined with precision since the project encompasses the whole of Cambodia and could have positive effects for regional stability in a wider regional area. Given the general qualitative nature of the project both in terms of advise to the authorities of Cambodia and public awareness it is not possible to establish quantified objectives.

9.2 Justification for the action

See 4.1. Implementing decision in the context of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 adopted on the basis of art. J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons.

Political decision of the Council of Ministers.

9.3 Follow-up and evaluation

The Commission may conduct a control and/or an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 1999/.../CFSP of .. December 1999 implementing the Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Mozambique

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-012 "Disarmament"

3. LEGAL BASIS

- Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, adopted by the Council on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons
- Council Decision 1999/.../CFSP of .. December 1999 implementing the Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Mozambique

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1. General Objectives

Background

According to the South African Police Service (SAPS), the best way to stem the illegal inflow of large amounts of firearms and ammunition from Mozambique is to address the problem at its roots, namely within Mozambique. Good co-operation between SAPS and its Mozambican counterparts is essential, and this was established with the signing of a bilateral agreement on "cross border crime" in 1995.

The South African Authorities then decided to initiate a joint operation to detect and destroy uncontrolled arms caches within Mozambique. This operation, known as "Rachel I", was carried out from 17 June 1995 to 2 July 1995. In view of its success, consecutive "Operations Rachel" were undertaken [II again in 1995, III in 1997, and IV in 1998]. All these "Rachel" operations together resulted in the destruction of approximately 450 tons of arms and ammunition. 4 operations "Rachel V" [V.1 to 4] have successfully been carried out in 1999 so far.

"Rachel VI"

The specific objective of this project [to be carried out in 2000] is to identify, locate and destroy arms/weaponry caches within Mozambique, in continuation of operations "Rachel I to V". Information/intelligence on the location of caches within Mozambique will be gathered beforehand by informants from South Africa and Mozambique. After this, the intelligence will be co-ordinated for confirmation purposes, and joint police operations to trace and destroy these caches will be launched. 5 to 6 operations are to be launched in 2000, subject to weather conditions. Due to the "ad-hoc" nature of the project, the manpower, logistics, etc. for each operation will vary from one operation to another as this depends on the location of the caches and the amount of weaponry to be destroyed. The Presidency will submit all necessary details of each operation in advance to the Commission; SAPS will submit properly costed details for each of these operations.

4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

An operation will be started once sufficient information and intelligence has been gathered [see under 4.1.]. The nature of such a joint police action also comprises an element of surprise since it deals with arms smugglers and other criminals. Such operations can, in principle, best be undertaken during the Southern African Winter (June – August) because roads are bad or might become impassable during the rainy season, but operations during other seasons are not excluded. Several such operations are to be carried out during the year 2000.

The date of the Council Decision shall constitute the date of the commencement of the action. Expenditure incurred in the framework of this action could be eligible for reimbursement as from the date of the Council Decision, subject to properly costed information on the specific operation(s) to be financed.

The action will terminate at the latest on 31 December 2000.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

- 5.1. Non Obligatory Expenditure
- 5.2. Dissociated Credits
- 5.3. Type of proceeds concerned: *nil*

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the costs specified under 7.1. (and 7.2.), for several operations, and according to the parameters outlined in 7.1., up to a ceiling of € 183,871; 100% of the other costs specified in 7.2.

Indicative Table [in €]

Contribution EC [in € (Euros)]		200,000
Contribution by Member States:	Currency	€ [Euros]
A		
B	[approx. ZAR 900,000 = € 145,161] Belgium has made a financial contribution to SAPS, of which approx. ZAR 900,000 are foreseen for different "Operations Rachel". For each single operation, the SAPS service concerned has been drawing on the funding available. It is not possible to specify the amount that will be used in 2000.	p.m.
D		
DK		
E		
F		
UK		
EL		
IRL		
I		
L		
NL		
P		
S		
SF		
Total EU		200,000

Contributions in kind	Manpower for the operations will be provided by SAPS and the Mozambican police. SAPS will also supply all vehicles and other logistics, together with vehicles to carry the required fuel, as places to draw fuel are not readily available. [See also under 7.1.]
Other Financing Contributions	

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The costs indicated under 7.2. have been submitted by SAPS; on an indicative basis, based on previous experience with "Rachel I to V"; more detailed figures will be obtained for the purpose of the establishment of the Financial Convention between the Commission and SAPS.

[An exchange rate of 1 € = 1 USD = 6.2 ZAR has been used.]

The following breaks down the costs for a "typical" operation, as indicated by SAPS:

a) Transport and Communications

Fuel for suitable 4X4 armoured/mine-proof vehicles which are essential to transport members partaking in the operation. SAPS will supply all vehicles and other logistics, together with vehicles to carry the required fuel [places to draw fuel are not readily available], as well as the weaponry found until its destruction.

8 "4X4 vehicles" * 5,000 km * ZAR 1.41/km = ZAR 56,400 = € 9,097;

3 "Samel 20" Hard Body (transport) vehicles * 5,000 km * ZAR 2.25/km = ZAR 33,750 = € 5,444

Communications are estimated by SAPS at ZAR 3,000 = € 484 per operation for urgent calls via Satellite Telephone.

b) Air Support

This is an essential and vital component of the operation in order to be able to fly in any emergency supplies needed to be on stand-by for any injuries to members, to assist in ferrying members to remote inaccessible areas, etc.

One BK 117 Helicopter * 15 hours * ZAR 4,369/hour = ZAR 65,535 = € 10,570

c) Explosives and Accessories

Explosives and accessories are essential to destroy all caches located since

- much of the explosive ordinance in these caches is old and unstable,
- firearms and explosives ordinance must be destroyed to prevent them, or their parts, from ever being used again, and
- it is too expensive to transport all the weaponry and ammunition to a central point due to logistical problems and the fact that some arms etc. might be stolen while in transit.

SAPS is purchasing explosives in bulk on an approximately biannual basis; indicative purchase prices are:

MX Jumbo Commercial Explosives @ ZAR 15/kg = € 2.42

Commercial Cab fuses @ ZAR 4/1,000 = € 0.65

Cortex @ ZAR 650/500 metres = € 104.84

Commercial Boosters @ ZAR 1,148/25 kg = € 185.16

SAPS estimates that explosives of a value of about ZAR 20,000 = € 3,226 are used per operation, but this can vary according to the weaponry to be destroyed.

d) Per Diems and Ration Packs

SA¹: "Foreign allowance" of USD 62 (* ZAR 6.20) * 10 days * 26 members = ZAR 99,944 = € 16,120;

"Daily allowance" of ZAR * 2 days * 23 members = ZAR 6,440 = € 1,039;

Malaria tablets @ ZAR 200 * 26 members = 5,200 = € 838

Mozambique: "Rations" for Mozambican Police members of ZAR 40 * 10 days * 12 members [= ZAR 4,800] + Entertaining of Mozambican members before and after the operation [= ZAR 500] = ZAR 5,300 = € 838

7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [indicative]

INDICATIVE DIRECT COSTS PER OPERATION	
	€ [Euro]
<u>a) Transport and Communications</u>	
– Fuel for 4X4 vehicles	9,097
– Fuel for vehicles	5,444
– Communications via Sat. Telephone	484
<u>b) Air Support</u>	10,570
<u>c) Explosives and Accessories</u>	3,226
<u>d) Per Diems, Ration Packs and Medical</u>	
<i>SA members:</i>	
Foreign Allowance	16,120
Daily Allowance	1,039
Malaria tablets	838
<i>Mozambique members:</i>	
Rations & Entertaining	854
Total DIRECT COSTS	47,672

INDIRECT COSTS FOR EACH OPERATION	
Unforeseeable and Exchange Rate variations [5%]	2,384
OVERALL TOTAL PER OPERATION	50,056

The above amount of € 50,056 [= ZAR 310,347 at the present exchange rate of 1 € (Euro) = ZAR 6.2] represents the "average" estimated cost for one single operation. The "ad-hoc" nature of the operations necessitates that the contract to be drawn up with the SAPS Divisional Commissioner will undertake to finance several operations or parts thereof in 2000, within the parameters of the above indications [under 7.1.] as regards "Direct Costs" [Transport and Communications; Air Support; Explosives and Accessories; Per Diems, Ration Packs and Medical], for a total amount of up to € 183,871.

¹ The "Foreign Allowance" paid by SAPS for missions to foreign countries contains an element of risk for the personnel involved, plus daily subsistence; the "Daily Allowance" paid by SAPS for missions within South Africa only contains daily subsistence.

Furthermore, certain transport accessories are required in order for the operation to run smoothly without encountering any unexpected and unnecessary delays. The roads are bad and weather conditions can severely hamper the progress of vehicles, which could cause unnecessary time delays leading to an escalation of costs. Expenditure for this is estimated as follows:

- 4 winches * ZAR 5,000 each = ZAR 20,000
- 4 High Lifting Jacks * ZAR 500 each = ZAR 2,000
- 8 extra spare wheels for vehicles * 2,000 each = ZAR 16,000

An amount of € 6,129 [= ZAR 38,000] will be included for this in the contract.

Finally, an amount of up to € 10,000 [= 5.26% of € 190,000] is foreseen for Administrative Expenses., bringing the total of the Contract to be concluded to € 200,000. This amount constitutes the ceiling of the contribution to the action.

7.3. Financial precedents

No police action of this kind has hitherto been [co-]financed.

7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

INDICATIVE FINANCING [credits for commitments in €]					
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
200,000					200,000

8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls and/or monitoring of the action may be undertaken by the Commission services as well as by the Court of Auditors. Experts in Member States and/or Commission missions in Mozambique and/or South Africa shall also monitor the activities carried out, as appropriate.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1. Specific and quantified objectives; target population

This action aims to prevent weaponry in these uncontrolled caches from falling into the hands of smugglers/traffickers who would direct them to lucrative underground markets, mainly in South Africa, where they would be used to perpetrate crimes and acts of violence against the population. The removal and destruction of unstable explosive devices from these caches will also prevent injury to civilians (women and children) who reside in the vicinity of these caches.

The population of both countries will continue to benefit of the continuation of the "Rachel" operations, as it will have a major impact on the destabilising effect of violent crime. In South Africa, more than 50% of murder and 70% of

the robberies are committed with illegal firearms. If violent crimes with firearms can be reduced, confidence, especially in the tourism industry, in both South Africa and Mozambique will be restored.

Based on previous experiences with "Rachel I to IV" – collection and destruction of over 100 tons of weapons and ammunition per operation – and on the availability of information, this project has the potential to make a significant difference in the availability of uncontrolled weapons caches which are exploited by smugglers.

9.2. Justification for the action

The action implements the *Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP*, adopted by the Council on 17 December 1998 on the basis of Article J.3 of the Treaty on European Union, *on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons*. Cf. 4.1. and 9.1. This action is complementary to other possible initiatives in the framework of the aforementioned Joint Action.

