



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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**"I/A" ITEM NOTE**

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from : Secretariat

to COREPER/COUNCIL

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No. prev. doc. : 7853/01 PESC 130 FIN 117 PE 27

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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)  
- 2001

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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 "Foreign Relations Counsellors" Working Group at its meetings on 8, 11 and 17 April 2002 examined a draft report presented by the General Secretariat of the Council, and agreed to submit to COREPER the text set out in the annex.

3. The document follows the same criteria as those used for the previous reports <sup>1</sup>, namely:
- its scope is limited to the description of CFSP activities, e.g. common positions, joint actions and implementing decisions, declarations and démarches, political dialogue (where appropriate, and necessary in order to provide a comprehensive view of the activities, reference is made to actions falling outside Title V of the TEU);
  - 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;
  - 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23, 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26, 5990/00 PESC 50 FIN 37 PE 8 and 7853/01 PESC 130 FIN 117 PE 27.

**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 1998<sup>1</sup>. It covered CFSP actions agreed from July 1997 until March 1998. The following reports<sup>2</sup> covered the whole of the 1998 calendar year (thus overlapping with the previous report for the first quarter of 1998), 1999<sup>3</sup> and 2000<sup>4</sup>. The present report covers the year 2001 and, as was the case in the 1999 and 2000 reports, also looks at perspectives for future action.

This report follows the same criteria as those used for the previous reports, namely:

- its scope is limited to the description of CFSP activities, e.g. common positions, joint actions and implementing decisions, declarations and démarches, political dialogue (where appropriate, and necessary in order to provide a comprehensive view of the activities, reference is made to actions falling outside Title V of the TEU);
- 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;
- the broad priorities of the Union's external relations, as expressed for example in European Council conclusions, are included in the Article 4 TEU-report mentioned above.

The following items relating to CFSP matters are available on the Internet web site of the Council (<http://ue.eu.int>): list of CFSP legislative acts; declarations; information on EU Special Envoys and the European Union Monitor Mission (EUMM); the calendar of CFSP activities, including political dialogue meetings with third countries, as well as basic texts on the EU military structures.

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<sup>1</sup> 7087/98 PESC 66 PE 23.

<sup>2</sup> 7051/99 PESC 71 FIN 91 PE 26.

<sup>3</sup> 5990/00 PESC 50 FIN 37 PE 8.

<sup>4</sup> 7853/01 PESC 130 FIN117 PE 27.

## **I. MAIN ASPECTS AND BASIC CHOICES OF THE CFSP**

### **A. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN 2001**

#### ***Institutional aspects***

The new Council bodies and structures for crisis management, which had been functioning as interim bodies since they were set up in March 2000, became permanent. The Political and Security Committee became permanent on 22 January. According to its mandate, the PSC deals with all aspects of the CFSP, including the ESDP. Without prejudice to Article 207 of the TEC, It has a central role to play in the definition of and follow-up to the Union's response to a crisis. Moreover, the EU Military Committee became permanent on 9 April when the Council appointed its permanent Chairman. The EU Military Staff was declared permanent on 11 June.

The European Union established crisis-management structures and procedures, which enable it to analyse and plan, to take decisions and, where NATO as such is not involved, to launch and carry out military crisis-management operations. The Secretary General of the Council reinforced the security and defence structures within the Council Secretariat: a new structure dealing with politico-military issues was established including a Directorate for defence issues and a Directorate for civilian crisis management, next to the existing Political (ESDP) Directorate. In order to help the Union to plan and conduct police operations, a Police Unit was set up as part of the Directorate responsible for civilian crisis management.

#### ***The Union's Action Plan to follow-up to the attacks on the United States on 11 September***

The horrific attacks of 11 September on the United States had a fundamental impact on international developments in 2001. The reactions to the attacks and the follow-up in the fight against terrorism, including through support for the international coalition, became centrepieces of the Unions external relations. The fight against terrorism became more than ever a major policy objective of the European Union

In the immediate aftermath, the Union expressed its full solidarity with the United States and its support for the action, including military action, which it was taking.

At its extraordinary meeting in Brussels on 21 September, the European Council underscored its firm determination to act in concert in all circumstances and agreed a coordinated and comprehensive Action Plan to combat terrorism. The Action Pan contained a number of diplomatic, legislative and operational measures aimed at strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the United States; developing the Union's policies to combat terrorism; enhancing the Union's role internationally in pursuit of these objectives and contributing to the multilateral and global efforts under the aegis of the UN; and countering the economic consequences of the 11 September attacks for the Union and the world.

The commitment to strengthen the coalition of the international community to combat terrorism in every shape and form was forcefully reaffirmed at the General Affairs Council on 17 October and at the informal European Council in Ghent on 19 October.

The Action Plan was regularly reviewed and updated by the General Affairs Council. Progress across the board in implementing the Plan was substantial with many tangible results already achieved within the target dates envisaged by the European Council. In most other areas where action by the Union is required over the medium term, significant headway has already been made. A progress report was presented to the European Council in Laeken. The European Council confirmed the Unions continued full support for the United States, for the fight against terrorism and for the Action Plan.

Within the Common Foreign and Security Policy the following actions were undertaken to implement the Action Plan:

- Strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the United States

The European Union underlined its total solidarity with the US at the meetings of the European Council on 21 September and 19 October. This solidarity included full support for the action being taken by the US against terrorism in all its aspects within the framework defined by the United Nations.

After 11 September, there was a significantly enhanced cooperation between the EU and US on all aspects of the fight against terrorism, supported by a number of high-level meetings, including a visit of the Troika at ministerial level to Washington on 20 September, a meeting in the US between the President of the European Council, the President of the Commission and President Bush on 27 September, as well as ministerial level meetings and contacts in the margins of the UN General Assembly. The EU has kept the US fully informed of progress in the implementation of the Action Plan.

- Reinforcing the Union's Policies to combat terrorism

The 11 September attacks have renewed impetus to a wide range of legislative and operational measures designed, inter alia, to staunch the funding of terrorism and to respond to threats of use of biological and chemical weapons

As concerns the fight against the funding of terrorism a range of measures were put in place to cut off the funding of terrorist activities. In particular, the Council adopted EU restrictive measures including the freezing of assets directed at certain individuals and entities involved in terrorism following UNSCR 1373. It also adopted a directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money-laundering purposes. In addition, coordination among Member States in the FATF was stepped up.

In responding to threats of use of biological and chemical weapons the Ghent European Council requested that a programme of action be drawn up to improve cooperation on combating the threat of bioterrorism, and that a European coordinator for civil protection measures be appointed. Work in this field was commenced.

- Enhancing the Union's role internationally in the fight against terrorism

The European Union worked actively to bolster support for the international coalition against terrorism under the aegis of the United Nations. Within the framework set out in the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 17 October, this subject was systematically included in the agendas of political dialogue meetings at all levels with third countries in order both to inform them of the action being undertaken by the European Union, and to persuade them of the need for their continued practical support. The issue was notably the object of several Troika visits at ministerial or Head of Government level to countries particularly concerned by the situation in Afghanistan. It will be an important element in systematically evaluating the Union's relations with third countries.

The Union also took full advantage of the large number of opportunities for discussions by ministers, in particular in the margins of the ministerial week of the United Nations 56th General Assembly (10-16 November 2001). The European Union took the initiative of convening on 20 October a meeting of the European Conference, bringing together all the candidate countries, the EFTA countries, those participating in the Stabilisation and Association Process, as well as in addition, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Moldova. This meeting was dedicated to the issues of the combat against terrorism and resulted in a declaration of support for the international coalition.

The ministerial level meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership (5-6 November) was a further important opportunity to reinforce support generally for the coalition, as well as to take forward the inter-cultural dialogue, on which several initiatives were proposed.

Member States of the European Union worked actively within the UN in support of a Comprehensive Convention on international terrorism, and continue to contribute to resolving the outstanding issues so that the Convention can be agreed as soon as possible.

The Union placed a priority on ensuring that all the existing relevant UN Conventions are implemented by its Member States and become effective as soon as and as widely as possible, in particular in the case of the Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism. The EU carried out demarches throughout the world to encourage both constructive participation in the discussions on the Comprehensive Convention and a wide application of the other relevant UN conventions.

Many of the actions referred to constituted the Union's response to the obligations set out in UN Security Council Resolution 1373. This Resolution was the subject of an EU Common Position, and complement those being undertaken by the Member States. As required under the terms of the Resolution, a report was prepared on the actions which were taken to implement the Resolution.

In relation to Afghanistan and its neighbouring region the Union declared its wholehearted support for the action that was undertaken in self-defence and in conformity with the UN Charter and UNSCR 1368. The Union bolstered support for the international coalition in the fight against terrorism, as well as, in the case of those states bordering Afghanistan, for assistance in the delivery of humanitarian aid. The Union welcomed the agreement on political transition in Afghanistan signed in Bonn on 5 December which opens the way to fulfilling the objective of a stable, legitimate and democratic government.

The Union demonstrated its support for the action undertaken by countries bordering Afghanistan through a number of specific measures, notably the signature with Pakistan on 24 November of a Cooperation Agreement, agreement to take forward work on a possible Trade and Cooperation agreement with Iran, and a reassessment of its relations with the countries of Central Asia.

In the case of Afghanistan, the Union played a major role in the provision of humanitarian aid, with a total of more than EURO 320 million worth of emergency aid distributed to date. It played an active role in support of the UN's efforts to the process of re-establishing a future broad-based administration in Afghanistan, as foreseen in UN Security Council Resolution 1378, and was involved from the beginning in the discussions on reconstruction, notably through its participation in the first meeting on this issue which took place in Washington on 20 November.

On 10 December, the Council decided to appoint Klaus Klaiber as Special Representative for Afghanistan.

Ministerial level visits of the Troika were made to several countries either bordering on Afghanistan or having a direct interest in it. These included a visit to several Middle East States, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Iran (24 - 28 September) as well as to Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan (30 October - 2 November). In addition, the President of the European Council, accompanied by the President of the Commission, visited a number of Middle East countries (16 - 20 November) as well as India (for the Second summit meeting) and Pakistan (23 - 24 November).

In the field of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control the Union agreed a plan of action to respond effectively to the threat of terrorism in the area on non-proliferation. This targeted initiative included the need to review and strengthen relevant instruments in this field, the strengthening of export controls, assistance to others in destroying weapons of mass destruction, and enhancing political dialogue in this area.

## **B. PRIORITIES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS**

### **1. WESTERN BALKANS**

#### **(a) Regional aspects**

As in previous years, the Western Balkans region was one of the main priorities for the EU in the year 2001. The Union noted encouraging progress by countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP) on their way towards democracy, market economy and regional co-operation. At the same time, some parts of the region were still fraught with crisis and a lack of dynamism in the overall reform process.

The Union continued to support all efforts to bring the countries of the region closer to their goal of integration into European structures, on the basis of the "Council review report" on the Stabilisation and Association Process endorsed in June by the Göteborg European Council. Throughout the year, the Union's actions sought actively to prevent extremists in the region from undermining this process.

The participation for the first time of the five Western Balkan countries in the European Conference on combating terrorism held in Brussels on 20 October 2001 was an important milestone.

The Framework Agreement on Succession Issues, reached on 25 May by the five Succession States of the former SFRY, represented an historic breakthrough in reconciliation and normal neighbourly relations between those countries.

Throughout the year, High Representative Solana was extremely active and present in the region, notably by facilitating the signature, on 13 August, of the Ohrid agreement in FYROM and by re-activating the dialogue between Belgrade and Podgorica on the constitutional future of FRY.

The European Union Monitoring Mission operational activities in 2001 followed the principles established in the Joint Action on the EUMM. Three partly overlapping activities dominated throughout the year 2001: (i) promoting a secure environment in Southern Serbia (Presevo Valley), (ii) monitoring during the crisis in FYROM, followed by contributing to the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement and (iii) special efforts in respect of security and safety of monitors. On an exceptional basis, and for a limited period of time only, an additional 35 temporary monitors were made available in order to fulfil the added tasks foreseen by the Ohrid Framework Agreement. Against the background of the existing ceiling of EUMM monitors, focusing the centre of activities in the Southeast of EUMM's area of responsibility (AOR) meant that the rest of the area of responsibility had to be covered with a reduced level of personnel. The mandate of the EUMM was extended until 31 December 2002, as was the mandate of the Head of Mission of the EUMM, Amb. Antoin Mac Unfraidh, who was first appointed on 9 April 2001.

## **(b) Stability Pact**

The Council welcomed the adoption, at the Regional Table in Brussels on 28 June 2001, of the strategic framework and key priorities for the Stability Pact. However, the need for the Pact to focus more clearly its activities continued to be felt. The main added value of the Stability Pact lies in its ability to promote political agreement on greater regional co-operation and to enhance complementarity between the Stability Pact and the Stabilisation and Association Process.

On 19 December Mr Erhard BUSEK was designated as the successor to Mr Bodo HOMBACH as Special Representative of the EU for the Stability Pact. He was nominated following consultations with other Pact members.



**(c) Albania**

On 22 January the Council approved the terms of reference for the High Level EU/Albania Steering Group in order to step up preparations for the negotiation of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA). Based on the Report by the Commission on the work of the High Level Steering Group the Council agreed to set up a joint Consultative Task Force with Albania on 11 June.

Recognising the substantial, however not yet sufficient, progress made by Albania, the Council underlined, after the general election the need for the new government to step up the political and economic reform process.

On 10 December, the Council noted the recommendation by the Commission for a mandate and negotiating directives for a SAA and asked its competent bodies to examine it with a view to authorising the Commission to commence negotiations with Albania, if possible during the first half of 2002. While reaffirming thereby its support for Albania's hopes for an SAA, the Council also emphasised that future progress would depend on the resolute pursuit of reforms by Albania in order to be in the position to meet the obligations of such an agreement in due course.

**(d) Bosnia-and-Herzegovina**

After the establishment of a new state government following the general elections end of 2000, the EU on numerous occasions recalled the urgent need for the new authorities to implement the steps set out in the EU Road Map in order to allow the Commission to undertake a Feasibility Study on the negotiation of an SAA.

The Council continued its strong support to High Representative Petritsch to ensure the implementation of the Dayton/Paris Agreements and condemned all forms of separatism and nationalist violence. It encouraged the High Representative Petritsch to review the current international civil implementation structures in Bosnia in order to ensure the most effective co-ordination of all international actors. In December, the Council decided to study the possibility of the EU taking on the international police mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the expiration of the UN-led IPTF.

**(e) Croatia**

The Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Croatia was signed on 29 October, as well as an Interim Agreement on trade and accompanying measures. At the same time, the EU and Croatia endorsed a Joint Declaration on political dialogue, intensifying and reinforcing mutual relations in the political field. The Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Croatia is the first comprehensive contractual link established between the European Communities and Croatia, and was made possible by the political and economic changes Croatia has undertaken.

**(f) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia**

An EU Ministerial troika visited Belgrade in early February as a further sign of support to the newly elected authorities in their efforts to consolidate democracy and reforms after Milosevic rule. The Council repeatedly stressed the importance the EU attaches to full co-operation with ICTY. It therefore welcomed the arrest in April of Slobodan Milosevic and his transfer to The Hague. The Council called on the government of the FRY to meet all its international obligations and to continue on the path towards full co-operation with ICTY.

A Donors' Conference was held on 29 June 2001 in order to consolidate the political and economic reform efforts. The EU (EC/Member States/EIB) provided 744,02 millions Euro out of the 1.568,10 pledged.

The terms of reference of the EU-FRY Consultative Task Force as the first step towards the negotiation of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement were approved on 16 July. Two meetings of the task force took place in July and November.

**(i) FRY/Serbia**

Violent actions by ethnic Albanian armed groups led to a serious crisis in Southern Serbia. The diplomatic efforts conducted by High Representative Solana in close cooperation with NATO and OSCE resulted in the conclusion of a cease-fire and a number of confidence building measures including demilitarisation, establishment of multi-ethnic policing, return of displaced persons and integration of the ethnic Albanian population into local structures, as well as the unilateral demobilisation by ethnic Albanian armed groups and the peaceful re-entry of Yugoslav security forces into the Ground Safety Zone. The EU supported the commitment of the Belgrade authorities to find, through the Covic Plan, a peaceful and durable solution to the situation and encouraged them to continue to work towards a peaceful settlement based on democratic principles and full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and equality of all citizens and national communities. The extension of the deployment of the European Union Monitoring Mission to the Presevo valley was an important contribution to the efforts to find a peaceful solution.

**(ii) FRY/Montenegro**

The uncertainty about the future of the Federation had a negative impact on the reform process in the FRY and on progress in the SAP. The EU consequently continued to urge authorities in Belgrade and Podgorica to engage in an open and democratic process, to decide on new constitutional arrangements for relations between the components of the Federation acceptable to all. It underlined the importance of avoiding any unilateral action. It stressed that a new constitutional arrangement would allow the FRY and the Republics to benefit fully from international aid and from the reform process, in particular in the context of the Stabilisation and Association Process. The High Representative Solana visited Belgrade and Podgorica in December in order to reaffirm the position of the EU and to promote further dialogue. Meetings both at technical and political level took place in Belgrade and Podgorica in December on the basis of proposals by the High Representative Solana.

**(iii) FRY/Kosovo**

Full implementation of UNSCR 1244 continued to be the basis of EU policy in Kosovo. The EU reiterated its full support for Mr Haekkerup, successor to Mr Kouchner as UN Secretary General's Special Representative (UNSRSG) to Kosovo. It fully backed his efforts to develop a legal framework for provisional institutions for self-government, including adequate safeguards for minority rights as a prerequisite for successful Kosovo wide elections in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244.

The EU welcomed the peaceful and orderly way in which the 17 November elections had been conducted, notably the turnout on the part of all communities in Kosovo, including of the Serb population. It pressed the elected authorities to ensure that the process of provisional self-government was conducted harmoniously, peacefully and democratically, for the benefit of all communities and of stability in Kosovo and in the region, and to co-operate fully with UNMIK and with the Belgrade authorities, in accordance with the joint document signed on 5 November.

**(g) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)**

Escalating violence by ethnic-Albanian extremists marked the first half of 2001, which threatened to destabilise FYROM and the region. The Council reiterated its strong attachment to the inviolability of the internationally recognised borders in the region and to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FYROM as one multi-ethnic State and supported the constructive approach adopted by President Trajkovski to overcome the crisis by peaceful means.

In order to strengthen EU's presence in FYROM, the Council appointed Mr François LEOTARD as Representative of the EU resident in Skopje, to act under the authority of the High Representative Solana. Both the High Representative Solana and EUSR Léotard deployed intensive diplomatic efforts to overcome the crisis, accompanied by Commission activities within its sphere of competence. Their active involvement in close cooperation with NATO and the US Special Envoy was instrumental for the conclusion of the Ohrid Framework Agreement on 13 August and the subsequent adoption of the necessary constitutional amendments.

On 29 October the Council adopted a Joint Action appointing Mr. Alain Le Roy as successor of Mr. Léotard. Based on a request by the government in Skopje, the EU deployed 54 EUMM observers who, together with observers from the OSCE, played an important role in stabilising the situation and rebuilding confidence.

The EC and its Member States and FYROM signed on 9 April the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, the first such agreement with a country of the Stabilisation and Association Process. The EC and FYROM also signed an Interim Agreement covering trade and co-operation.

On 10 December, the Council underlined that the EU's determination to contribute to the economic recovery and stability of the country by granting FYROM additional macro-financial aid and extending the mandate of the European Agency for Reconstruction remained conditional on the full implementation of the Ohrid Agreement and other confidence-building measures.

## **2. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

### **(a) Russia**

In 2001 EU-Russia relations entered a new phase, lending fresh substance to a developing strategic partnership. The whole year saw a steady intensification of contacts, from the fourth Cooperation Council in April, and the Moscow summit in May, to the Brussels summit in October, when the two sides agreed a statement on international terrorism, a statement on the future direction of energy dialogue, a Joint Declaration on increased dialogue and cooperation in political and security matters, as well as the creation of an EU-Russia High-Level Group charged with elaborating the concept of a Common European Economic Space. On an ad hoc basis, Russia also took part in the special European Conference on terrorism in October. Moreover, the European Council in Laeken gave a new impetus to the relations with Russia in the field of security matters (e.g. fight against organised crime, drug trafficking, terrorism and illegal immigration).

The establishment of monthly meetings between Russia and the EU Political and Security Committee Troika added a new dimension to the political dialogue, aimed at strengthening practical cooperation in the prevention and management of crises. The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement provided a coherent framework for the multiplying exchanges on all issues of mutual interest, from trade issues, Russian membership in the WTO and cooperation in JHA, to questions related to Kaliningrad.

The EU continued to support the economic and democratic reform process within Russia. The Union welcomed President Putin's comments opposing re-establishment of the death penalty. It continued, however, to have serious concerns as to the freedom of independent media. Concerning Chechnya, the Union welcomed the return of the OSCE Assistance Group and continued to engage Russia on finding a political solution to the conflict, on improving the humanitarian situation, notably of the IDPs, and on the need to guarantee the respect for human rights including in the fight against terrorism.

### **(b) Ukraine**

The EU-Ukraine Partnership and Cooperation Agreement continued to provide a reliable mechanism through which to ensure the uninterrupted development of relations. Following the departure of Prime Minister Yushchenko in April, the EU urged his successor, Mr Kinakh to continue progress with the process of economic and structural reform. The Cooperation Council in May, and the Yalta summit in September produced agreement across a broad range of subjects, covering cooperation and exchange of information in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs, nuclear safety, and activities under ESDP. The Union demonstrated its continued wish for a deeper relationship with Ukraine when the Göteborg European Council extended an invitation to Ukraine to join an enlarged European Conference.

Controversy over attacks on journalists conditioned a political debate in Ukraine, especially in the first half of the year, which also had implications on bilateral relations with the EU. The EU condemned any such attacks, and in calling for a full investigation. It sought to use its contacts with the Ukrainian authorities to obtain guarantees for the freedom and security of the media. To this end, EU Heads of Mission in Kiev formed a consultative group and organised a seminar designed to raise awareness of the issue.

**(c) Belarus**

The September Presidential elections dominated the EU's relations with Belarus in 2001. In the months preceding the elections, the EU used all means at its disposal to persuade the Belarus authorities to ensure that voting would be free and fair. The EU sent a number of observers to participate in the International Limited Election Observation Mission. This concluded that the elections had not been carried out in accordance with OSCE rules for the democratic conduct of democratic elections. The EU issued a declaration deploring the conduct of the elections and reiterating support for the process of democratisation in Belarus.

Following the elections, the EU sought to urge the new government to adopt more open policies, maintaining that the development of relations with Belarus remained essentially dependent upon respect for human rights and the progress of democracy. The EU made it clear that concrete signs of progress would be needed to apply its step-by-step policy for the lifting of the EU restrictions imposed by Council in 1997. It maintained its support for the efforts of the OSCE Advisory and Monitoring Group in Belarus.

**(d) Moldova**

The EU welcomed Moldova's free and fair parliamentary elections, held in February. Following the subsequent election of Vladimir Voronin as president, the EU sought rapidly to establish good working relations with the new leadership. The third Cooperation Council in May was the occasion for a first formal meeting with the new Prime Minister, Mr Tarlev. In June, President Voronin met with High Representative Solana and President Prodi in Brussels. On all those occasions the EU underlined the need for enhanced reforms.

The EU continued to support Moldova's pro-European choice, and supported Moldova's greater integration into international structures. The Göteborg European Council announced an invitation to Moldova to join an enlarged European Conference, and in the same month Moldova formally joined the Stability Pact. This was followed in July by Moldova's entry to the WTO.

The EU welcomed the moves towards withdrawal of Russian forces from Moldovan territory. It continued firmly to support the territorial integrity of Moldova, notably concerning the collection of customs duties, and underlined the need for an early resolution of the Transnistria issue. As the year ended, the EU evaluated its strategy towards Moldova, to take account of the important developments.

**(e) Southern Caucasus**

The re-evaluation of the EU's policy towards the region initiated at the beginning of the Swedish Presidency led to the first ever Ministerial Troika to the region, in February. Following that visit, the Council adopted a set of conclusions, as the basis for future action. This ensured that the Southern Caucasus continued to receive a high degree of attention in the following months. The Cooperation Councils, held in Luxembourg in October, were the occasion to bring together the Foreign ministers of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, and to adopt a joint communiqué.

In the region itself, the EU continued to support all efforts at conflict resolution. Hopes for a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict were unfortunately disappointed, but the Union continued to support the efforts of the OSCE Minsk group. In its April conclusions, the Council reconfirmed its readiness to underpin concrete progress, as and when that might occur. Meanwhile, the EU sought to create conditions for a future settlement through regional cooperation.

In Georgia the EU continued to provide support for the Georgian Border Guards protecting the OSCE Observer Mission on the border of Georgia with the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation. For the first time, the EU participated directly in the Joint Control Commission for South Ossetia. It also supported the work of UNOMIG in Abkhazia, with a view to guaranteeing Georgian territorial integrity.

#### **(f) Central Asia**

The EU's concerns at the slowdown of political and economic reforms, the lack of regional cooperation and the threat posed by terrorism and drug trafficking were cast into sharp relief by the turn of events in Afghanistan. EU efforts vis à vis the Central Asian countries aimed at strengthening the anti-terrorism coalition and at ensuring deliveries of humanitarian aid. At the beginning of November a Troika at ministerial level visited Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan. The EU was also represented at the OSCE conference on enhancing security and stability in Central Asia, held in Bishkek in December. The EU used these occasions to press for progress with political and economic reforms, as well as stronger regional cooperation. In December, the Council discussed how to further develop relations with the countries of Central Asia. In this context the Commission announced the doubling of its Tacis funding to the countries concerned.

Meetings of the bilateral Cooperation Councils took place with Uzbekistan in January, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in July. In December, the first meeting was held in Brussels of the EU-Tajikistan Joint Committee under the revived Trade and Cooperation Agreement. This coincided with the announcement of resumed Tacis funding to Tajikistan. Obstacles remained to ratification of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Turkmenistan, signed in 1998.

### **3. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

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

- meetings between the Heads of State and Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the margins of the European Councils at Göteborg and Laeken;
- a meeting at Ministerial level in October under the umbrella of the European Conference as well as meetings in the framework of the Association Councils with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (27 February), Romania (19 March), Slovakia and Slovenia (26 June), Hungary (17 July) and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Poland (20 November);

- meetings at Political Directors level on 8 February in Bratislava and in Ljubljana on 25 October;
- a meeting with the Political and Security Committee's troika in Brussels on 28 June;
- troika meetings at expert level, regularly held in the following areas: United Nations, OSCE, Non-proliferation, Conventional arms exports, Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Terrorism, Human rights, Drugs, Disarmament and Consular affairs.

The associated countries continued to align themselves on a regular basis with the declarations in the CFSP field (130 out of a total of 196) and to the EU's Common Positions (10) under the format of declarations.

The results of the dialogue were also reflected in the continued cooperation with the associated countries in international organisations and fora, such as the UN and OSCE.

Moreover, the Council took note of the Strategy Paper and Report of the European Commission on the progress towards accession by each of the candidate countries.

The Council supported initiatives aimed at promoting regional cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe by reinforcing peace, stability and security as well as European integration. To this end, the Council noted:

- on 23 February in Skopje, the participation of one Member State (Greece), the Commission and the SG/HR at the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Governments of South East European Countries (SEECP), comprising three candidate countries (Bulgaria, Turkey and Romania) and the five countries of the EU's Stabilisation and Association Process (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Croatia as an observer;
- on 9 April 2001 in Luxembourg, the participation of the Member States of the European Union, the Commission and the European Parliament, the SG/HR, the seven Partner countries (Estonia, Iceland, Latvia Lithuania, Norway, Poland and the Russian Federation), some of the most important International Financial Institutions, observers from the US and Canada at the second Foreign Ministers' Conference on the Northern Dimension. The purpose of the Conference - a follow-up to the first one held in Helsinki in November 1999 - was to review the progress made in implementing the Northern Dimension Action Plan, to provide political guidance and to map out further action to develop the ND initiative.

#### 4. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

The European Council in Göteborg decided that with a view to strengthening the Union's partnership with Ukraine and Moldova, those countries would be subsequently invited to join the European Conference <sup>(1)</sup>.

A meeting of the European Conference at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 20 October in Brussels. This provided an opportunity for in-depth discussion with the 13 candidate countries, the EFTA states, and the 5 Balkan countries covered by the Stabilisation and Association Process on the coordinated fight against terrorism. Russia, Ukraine and Moldova were invited as special guests to a working lunch in the margins of the meeting.

#### 5. SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

##### (a) Turkey

On 8 March, the Council adopted the Accession Partnership for Turkey which indicates the priority areas and intermediate objectives for Turkey's preparations for membership. This constituted a further important step in the implementation of the pre-accession strategy for Turkey setting out, in a single framework, the priority areas which need to be addressed by Turkey on its way towards membership of the EU. The Accession Partnership, which entered into force on 27 March, includes in particular an enhanced political dialogue aimed at responding to the political criteria set forth in view of the accession, in particular with those dealing with human rights questions, as well as the issues referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9(a) of the Helsinki conclusions. As a response to the Accession Partnership, Turkey adopted its National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis on 19 March.

The 40th EC-Turkey Association Council was held on 26 June in Luxembourg. Ministers had a comprehensive exchange of views on EU-Turkey relations and other issues of common interest. In particular they reviewed Turkey's progress in the framework of the pre-accession strategy and considered priorities for further work within the association agreement. The meeting included a political dialogue at Ministers level which focused on the political criteria set out in the Accession Partnership.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The European Conference was set up, *inter alia*, to bring together the Member States of the European Union and those European States which aspire to accede to it and share its values, and to deepen participants' cooperation on foreign and security policy. Conference participants must share a mutual commitment to peace, security and good neighbourliness.



In the framework of the enhanced political dialogue, meetings were held at the level of Political Directors on 14 March in Stockholm, on 26 April and 20 November in Brussels as well as on 1 October in Ankara. Discussions focused on EU-Turkey relations, but regional issues of mutual interest were raised as well. Turkey also took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates. On these occasions, Turkey was encouraged to make every effort to satisfy all the Copenhagen criteria. In particular it stressed the need for Turkey to improve the human rights situation and to be constructive with regard to contributing to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem and to work towards implementation of paragraph 4 of the Helsinki conclusions.

In October, the Council welcomed the constitutional reforms adopted by the Turkish parliament. In December, the Laeken European Council concluded that the prospect of the opening of accession negotiations with Turkey had been brought forward, and that the pre-accession strategy for Turkey should mark a new stage in analysing its preparedness for alignment on the *acquis*.

## **(b) Cyprus**

The Council remained fully committed to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem consistent with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. Throughout the year, the Council strongly supported the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General, and it appealed to all the parties involved to contribute to these efforts. This commitment was reaffirmed in a declaration made by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union in October.

On 4 and 5 December, the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities met and decided to hold direct talks, starting in January 2002, aimed at negotiating a comprehensive settlement by June 2002. The Laeken European Council welcomed these meetings and encouraged the leaders to continue their discussions. The Council stressed the need for the parties involved to take full advantage of the window of opportunity before the completion of the accession negotiations to achieve a settlement, against the background of 24 negotiation chapters having been provisionally closed with Cyprus by the end of 2001.

The 19th EC-Cyprus Association Council met in Brussels on 15 May. The Association Council in particular reviewed the state of Cyprus's preparation for accession in the light of the Accession Partnership. Cyprus took part in dialogue meetings together with the other accession candidates.

## **6. MIDDLE-EAST PEACE PROCESS (MEPP)**

In the light of the serious deterioration of the relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, the overall MEPP was left in jeopardy. The Union intensified its engagement accordingly.

The Council closely followed developments and the High Representative Solana maintained close high-level contacts with the parties throughout the year. EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process Moratinos maintained a presence on the ground and helped to establish contacts between the parties (in November, his mandate was extended until 31 December 2002). Visits to the region by the Troika at Ministerial and Prime Minister level, Ministers from Member States and the High Representative Solana helped to maintain a constant "relay" diplomacy by the EU. These contacts were supplemented by meetings in Brussels between the Council and Ministers Shaath and Peres.

The EU also maintained close contact with other key players in the international community (notably the US, the Russian Federation and the UN) and Arab countries most concerned, through high-level contacts and cooperation on the ground. In October, the Council welcomed President Bush's declaration acknowledging the right of the Palestinians to a viable state, provided that Israel's right to exist is guaranteed.

In May, the Council welcomed and gave its support to the report and recommendations of the Sharm el Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee ("Mitchell Committee") to which the High Representative Solana contributed, as well as to a Jordanian-Egyptian initiative. The Mitchell report called for a reaffirmation of commitment to existing agreements, an immediate cessation of violence, the resumption of security cooperation and further confidence-building measures, as a basis for resuming full and meaningful negotiations. In June, the Göteborg European Council gave full support to the recommendations of the Mitchell Committee.

The deterioration of the situation on the ground led to a corresponding intensification of EU activity. On 29 October, on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Madrid Conference, the EU reiterated its conviction that the peace process framework constituted the only hope of putting an end to the conflict and called on the parties to return to negotiations, in the face of a steadily worsening situation.

The European Council of Laeken (14-15 December 2001) issued a comprehensive declaration, recalling the principles which would form the basis for peace and reminding Israel and the Palestinian Authority of the pledges demanded of them in order to open up the way to peace negotiations. The European Council called for resolute and concerted action by the EU, the UN, the US, the Russian Federation and the Arab countries most concerned and mandated the High Representative Solana to continue appropriate contacts to this end. It underlined the great importance it attaches to an economic recovery programme focused on Palestine as a way of encouraging peace.

Through Special Representative Moratinos the EU continued its support to the EU-Palestinian Security Committee, a framework for assisting the Palestinian Authority in the security area, but due to the deteriorating situation on the ground, planned actions had to be postponed. Also, for the same reason, the continuing EU assistance in the field of counter-terrorism has faced implementation problems. Moreover, the EU protested formally at the destruction by Israel of Palestinian infrastructure which included projects financed by the EU and Member States.

## **7. MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

### **(a) Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Barcelona Process**

Since the Marseilles Conference on 15-16 November 2000, efforts were made to pursue and deepen, the political dialogue with the aims of deepening the Partnership. This was recognised by Ministers at their Ministerial Conference in Brussels on 5-6 November 2001. After not participating in the Barcelona IV conference in Marseilles in November 2000 Lebanon and Syria participated in the Euro-Mediterranean conference in Brussels in November.

The dialogue conducted by the Senior Officials covered the specific areas of common interests such as the fight against terrorism, migrations and human exchanges, conflict prevention and human rights. Exchanges of information also took place on regional development relating to security.

With regard to the Charter, Ministers repeated the particular importance that this project should have in accompanying confidence building and reinforcing stability in the region, notably with a view to the post Peace Process. They confirmed the mandate given in Marseilles to Senior Officials to continue their work on its adoption as soon as the situation allows.

In this context, on 22 October, a further meeting of Senior Officials on migrations and human exchanges was held preceded by two expert meetings on 13 June. Senior Officials were instructed by Ministers to continue and deepen the dialogue on this issue which should moreover form an integral part of a regional programme on the third chapter to be agreed by the 27 partners.

The continuation of the political dialogue was equally welcomed by Ministers, especially with regard to human rights by means of national and regional presentations in order to improve awareness of the issue. Furthermore, Senior Officials were mandated to identify partnership-building measures while consolidating the existing ones (particular emphasis was given to the pilot project for preventing, alleviating and managing natural or manmade disasters) and continue their efforts to extend their dialogue to other topics such as regional trends as regard security, disarmament and consolidating rule of law. They were equally instructed to examine ways to better structure their political dialogue.

Following the terrorist attacks committed in the US on 11 September, Ministers formally rejected any equating of terrorism with the Arab and Muslim worlds and emphasised the importance of the Barcelona Process as a relevant and recognised instrument for promoting dialogue. They also stressed the need to address the underlying causes of terrorism. Finally, Senior Officials were instructed to continue their dialogue on terrorism matters by organising a third ad hoc meeting to be held as soon as possible.

**(b) Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region (adopted at the Santa Maria da Feira European Council (19-20 June 2000))**

In June, the European Council took note of a report on the implementation of the Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region which set out to examine all the initiatives implemented under the Common Strategy in the context of the priorities of the French and Swedish Presidencies (of which the Council had taken note on 18 September 2000 and 22-23 January 2001). The Belgian Presidency also made an assessment of its activities which were presented to the Council on 21 January 2002.

In this context, the European Union for its part confirmed its determination to strengthen the Mediterranean dimension of its external relations. Aiming at reinforcing the Euro-Mediterranean dialogue, a Ministerial meeting was held in Brussels on 5-6 November under the Belgian Presidency. This meeting constituted a key stage in the run-up to the Barcelona V Ministerial Conference to be hosted by Spain in Valencia on 22-23 April 2002.

## **8. MASHREK/MAGHREB**

### **(a) Algeria**

After intensive negotiations, the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement was initialled on 19 December in Brussels in the presence of Presidents Prodi and Bouteflika. After signature and entering into force, it will institutionalise the political dialogue and provide for bilateral co-operation in many areas, including co-operation in the fight against terrorism.

Two political dialogue meetings were held at political level: on 24 April in Algiers and on 5 December in Brussels. On each occasion the parties held an exchange of views on bilateral relations, including the human rights situation in Algeria, as well as on the fight against terrorism, the situation in the Middle East and the Europe-Africa dialogue. The European Union confirmed that it was ready to assist the ongoing political, economic and social reforms in Algeria.

The EU followed with concern the difficult situation in the Kabylie area. At its meeting in Göteborg on 15/16 June the European Council urged "all those responsible in Algeria to act to end the present confrontation and violence". It called on the authorities "to launch a political initiative to overcome the crisis by means of dialogue among all Algerians".

### **(b) Morocco**

The Association Council held its second meeting on 9 October in Luxembourg including a political dialogue at ministerial level on bilateral relations, including the situation of human rights in Morocco, as well as on the fight against terrorism, the Barcelona Process, the Europe-Africa dialogue, Western Sahara, UMA and the situation in the Middle East.

On the occasion of the first meeting of the Association Committee held in Rabat on 6 February, the parties also exchanged views on political questions of common interest.

### **(c) Tunisia**

Due to a Tunisian request, the third meeting of the Association Council was postponed until early in 2002 (29 January).

### **(d) Libya**

Libya continued to be invited as observer to certain meetings of the Barcelona Process. Although invited as a special guest of the Presidency, it did not take part in the Euro-Mediterranean conference in Brussels on 5/6 November. Libya will become a member of the Barcelona Process when it accepts unequivocally the Barcelona acquis.

The European Union noted co-operation by Libya in the Lockerbie trial.

### **(e) Western Sahara**

The European Union continued to support the efforts of the United Nations to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict as spelled out in Security Council Resolution 1359 (2001). It is ready to contribute to a climate of confidence between the parties in order to facilitate such a solution.

The EU worked actively for a solution to the pressing humanitarian cases such as the exchange of family visits and the release of prisoners of war. In this regard the Council noted with satisfaction the decision of Polisario, announced on 3 January 2002, to release 115 prisoners of war. The conflict of Western Sahara was the subject of political consultations with Morocco and Algeria.

### **(f) Israel**

The Association Council held its second meeting on 20 November in Brussels where a political dialogue on bilateral relations, including the situation of human rights in Israel, as well as on the fight against terrorism, the situation in the Middle East, Iran, Irak and the Barcelona Process was held.

On the occasion of the first meeting of the Association Committee on 21 May in Brussels, both parties had an exchange of views on political matters of common interest, in particular the Middle East Peace Process.

The EU-Israel Forum, aimed at facilitating a better understanding of the EU's role among opinion leaders in Israel, organised two well-attended high-level conferences.

#### Palestinian Authority

The Council maintained its commitment to playing an important role in a concerted international effort aimed at avoiding economic and institutional collapse in the Palestinian territories. The EU continued its programme of assistance to the Palestinians and continued to call on Israel to end immediately the withholding of revenue payments due to the Palestinian Authority.

### **(g) Lebanon**

The negotiations for the conclusion of an Euro-Mediterranean Agreement between the Commission and Lebanon were finalised in October in Brussels. Due to a last minute change in the outcome of the negotiations the initialling took place only on 10 January 2002 in Brussels, in the presence of President Prodi and Prime Minister Hariri. After signature and entry into force, the Agreement will institutionalise a political dialogue and provide for bilateral co-operation in many areas, including co-operation in the fight against terrorism.

### **(h) Syria**

Negotiations for the conclusion of an Euro-Mediterranean Agreement continued with two negotiating rounds in April and July.

## **(i) Egypt**

The Euro-Mediterranean Agreement was signed on 25 June in Luxembourg. After its entry into force, it will institutionalise a political dialogue and provide for bilateral co-operation in many areas, including co-operation in the fight against terrorism. The signature of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement was followed by a political dialogue during which the parties discussed the situation in the Middle East, the Barcelona Process and bilateral relations, including the situation of human rights in Egypt.

## **9. MIDDLE EAST / GULF**

### **(a) Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**

The 11th EU-GCC Joint Council and Ministerial meeting took place in Manama/Bahrain on 23 April. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including political issues of mutual interest such as the Middle East Peace Process and human rights. The Foreign Ministers of the EU (Troika) and the GCC also met in the margins of the UN General Assembly.

### **(b) Iran**

On 14 May, the Council welcomed the Commission's communication on the relations between the EU and Iran. It agreed with the recommendations presented by the Commission and noted that it was in agreement concerning the further gradual strengthening of the relations with Iran.

In June, the EU expressed its satisfaction at the commitment to democracy demonstrated by the Iranian people at the presidential elections on 8 June and expressed its readiness to be associated with the implementation of the reforms set out by President Khatami.

A political dialogue meeting was held at the level of deputy Foreign Ministers on 3 September in Teheran. It gave the opportunity to have a comprehensive discussion on both bilateral and global issues. As for global issues, they concerned WMD and non-proliferation issues, terrorism, human rights. Regional issues such as the MEPP, the Caspian Sea and Azerbaijan were also discussed.

Following the events of the 11 September and Iran's cooperation with the international coalition and after having evaluated all aspects of EU-Iran relations, the Council started to examine in November a proposal for negotiating directives for a Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and Iran presented by the Commission.

### **(c) Iraq**

The EU remained committed to the full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to Iraq. It 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 Union's position on Iraq was clearly defined by the Presidency during the debate on Iraq held by the UN Security Council in June.

## **10. ASIA-OCEANIA**

### **(a) Afghanistan**

The Council had long pressed for peace, the restoration of democracy and the respect for human rights in Afghanistan. The objectives of the Union in Afghanistan were set out extensively in a Common Position adopted in January.

Regarding the Taliban regime, and pursuant to UN Security Council Resolutions 1267(1999) and 1333(2000), the Council adopted restrictive measures which include in particular the freezing of funds and other financial resources belonging to any natural or legal person, entity or body designated by the "Afghanistan Sanctions Committee" (established under UNSCR 1267).

Following the collapse of the Taliban regime, the Union backed the UN's efforts to install a legitimate, broad-based multi-ethnic government. In this regard, the Council welcomed the signing of the Bonn Agreement in December, as endorsed by UNSCR 1383(2001). On 10 December, it appointed a Special Representative, Klaus-Peter Klaiber, who was based in Afghanistan and acted under the authority of the High Representative Solana.

Thirteen Member States participated in the UN mandated international security assistance force (ISAF), providing in the first phase 95% of its troops.

### **(b) India and Pakistan**

As with Afghanistan, the events of 11 September restated the importance of relations with India and Pakistan. The Union welcomed both countries' support for the international coalition. As a result, the Council decided to resume the Union's political dialogue with Pakistan and sign the long-delayed EC-Pakistan Co-operation Agreement and it continued to press for a timely return to democracy and encouraged President Musharraf to stick to the road map that he announced in August.

The EU's relations with India continued to develop throughout the year, with a second EU-India Summit taking place in New Delhi on 23 November. This agreed a new Agenda for Action, which was designed to further enhance the developing partnership.

The Union was concerned at tensions between India and Pakistan. It urged a return to dialogue in the spirit of the Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration. In May, the Council had welcomed Prime Minister Vajpayee's invitation to General Musharraf to visit India. As the year drew to a close, it was worried at the rising tensions that followed the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament, an attack that the Union had strongly condemned. It urged Pakistan to act against those terrorist groups based in Pakistan and operating outside of the country, especially in India.

### **(c) East Timor**

The Council continued to follow closely East Timor's transition to independence, offering its full support to the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET). It also continued to press for those alleged to have violated international humanitarian law during the violence of September 1999 to be brought to justice by the Indonesian authorities. The Council maintained its efforts to see the speedy resettlement or return of East Timorese refugees in East Nusa Tenggara (West Timor).

### **(d) Indonesia**

The Council maintained its support for a strong, democratic, united and prosperous Indonesia and for the Republic's territorial integrity. It welcomed the democratic and peaceful manner in which Mrs Megawati Soekarnoputri took over as President in July. A Troika Ministerial meeting with Indonesia was held in May, the second Ministerial meeting to be held since the establishment of the bilateral political dialogue in June 2000. The Council reviewed the implementation of that new relationship earlier that month and decided, inter alia, to give new focus to judicial, legal and economic reform. The Council remained concerned at sectarian and separatist conflict in Indonesia, notably in Maluku, Irian Jaya and Aceh, and expressed those concerns both publicly and privately to the Indonesian Government. The Council agreed that the only way to guarantee the territorial integrity of Indonesia was for the Government to engage the provinces in a genuine dialogue aimed at tackling the root causes of separatism. An EU mission, composed of members of EU Embassies in Jakarta, visited Aceh in October.

### **(e) Burma/Myanmar**

The second EU Troika mission, at the level of Asia Directors, visited Rangoon/Yangon in January. It met leaders of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ethnic nationalities, the democratic opposition, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (ASSK), and representatives of UN agencies and NGOs. The mission was cautiously encouraged by the contacts between the SPDC and ASSK. The Council later welcomed the release of some of the country's political prisoners and the easing of certain restrictions on the operation of the democratic opposition. In October, the Council sought to encourage the development of the SPDC/ASSK contacts and further concrete steps towards national reconciliation by a number of positive measures, including EU support for efforts to confront the scourge of HIV/AIDS. The Council recognised, however, that the SPDC/ASSK contacts and the other positive developments seen over the course of the year could only be the beginning of a wider and deeper process, which should lead to democratic civilian rule. It also continued to argue for a verifiable end to the practice of forced labour, as called for by the ILO.

### **(f) Sri Lanka**

The EU continued to support efforts, notably those of Norway, to bring an end to the violent conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).



### **(g) Bangladesh**

The Council monitored developments in Bangladesh. It remained concerned, in particular, at the deterioration of law and order in the country and urged the Government to enhance the rule of law and respect for human rights, including through implementation of the measures set out in the Government's 100 days programme.

### **(h) China**

The fourth EU-China Summit, held in September in Brussels, agreed to a significant strengthening of the EU-China political dialogue, as well as increased sectoral co-operation in view of China's forthcoming accession to the WTO. The new political dialogue included, inter alia, the formalisation of the strategic dialogue at the level of political directors begun a year before, enhanced dialogue on Asian security issues, and enhanced consultations on non-proliferation, arms export controls and disarmament issues. Two further rounds of human rights dialogue were also held in 2001, the first in Stockholm in February, and the second in Beijing in October.

### **(i) The South West Pacific**

The Council continued to monitor developments in the South West Pacific and, in particular, efforts designed to restore stability and constitutional rule in Fiji and the Solomon Islands.

### **(j) Korean Peninsula**

The EU pursued its objective to assist the process of reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula, in particular through the high-level mission to the Peninsula in May, both to the DPRK and the Republic of Korea, led by the then President of the European Council, PM Persson, with the High Representative Solana, and Commissioner Patten. Subsequently, the EU Troika at Regional Director level visited Pyongyang in the period October 27-30. A meeting of DPRK experts on Human Rights was held in Brussels on June 9.

As regards the Republic of Korea, the Agreement on Cooperation and Trade entered into force in April, and the first meeting of the EC-ROK Joint Commission took place on May 30 in Seoul. The EU held a Ministerial Troika meeting with ROK in Hanoi in July on the margin of the ASEAN PMC Meeting.

An EU-DPRK exploratory meeting on human rights issues took place in Brussels in June.

### **(k) Japan**

The EU and Japan held intensive discussions during 2001 which led to the successful EU-Japan Summit held in Brussels on December 8. This Summit issued a Press Communiqué which, in particular announced the adoption of a comprehensive Action Plan giving a new impetus to bilateral relations by providing the foundations for both sides to build a "Decade of Japan-Europe Cooperation". They undertook to begin implementing the Action Plan, pursuing its four main objectives: promoting peace and security, strengthening the economic and trade partnership, coping with global and societal challenges, bringing together people and cultures.

The Summit also issued a Joint Declaration on Terrorism.

### **(l) Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)**

The Meeting of ASEM Foreign Ministers took place in Beijing on 24/25 May. It made good progress in developing the ASEM process and it reviewed regional developments in both Europe and Asia and matters of mutual interest, reaffirming the principles agreed at previous summits Bangkok (1996), London (1998) and Seoul (2000).

### **(m) Australia, New Zealand**

The EU held Ministerial Troika Meetings with Australia in Stockholm on 2 February, and again in Hanoi on 26 July. It held a Ministerial Troika Meeting with New Zealand in Stockholm on 27 April.

## **11. AFRICA**

### **(a) New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD)**

The Belgian Presidency (Prime minister Verhofstadt and Minister of Foreign Affairs Michel) organised a meeting in Brussels on 10 October with the presidents from the five African countries that make up the steering committee for the NEPAD, Mbeki from South Africa, Obasanjo from Nigeria, Wade from Senegal, Bouteflika from Algeria and Mubarak from Egypt. Chiluba from Zambia as chairman of the OAU was also present from the African side and the High Representative Solana, and Commissioners Patten and Nielson from the EU side. It was agreed to build links between the NEPAD and the EU to develop a regular dialogue on the NEPAD as it further takes shape.

## **(b) Africa-Europe Ministerial Meeting**

Following the Summit of Heads of State and Government of African States and of the European Union that took place in Cairo on 3-4 April 2000, the EU organised, together with the OAU, the first Africa-Europe Ministerial Meeting, established as part of the mechanism to give impetus to and monitor implementation of the Cairo Plan of Action, in Brussels on 11 October. The meeting confirmed the commitment of Heads of State and Government to work towards a new strategic dimension for the comprehensive partnership between Africa and Europe. It was seen as a step towards the Lisbon Summit planned in the first semester of 2003.

The Cairo Plan of Action is being followed by a bi-regional group of Senior Officials from the EU and African countries. The Group met three times during 2001 in preparation for the Ministerial meeting, in Lomé, Togo on 25-26 June, in Brussels on 12 September and immediately before the Ministerial meeting on 8-9 October.

## **(c) Southern African Development Community (SADC)**

In the context of a continued comprehensive dialogue between the EU and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the EU-SADC Joint Steering Committee met twice in 2001, in Windhoek, Namibia on 14-15 June and in Brussels on 5-6 November to continue work on the preparation of the 5<sup>th</sup> EU-SADC Ministerial Conference planned to take place in Copenhagen, Denmark on 7-8 November 2002, in particular concerning the review of the EU-SADC dialogue that the group has been mandated to prepare.

## **(d) Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

The second ministerial meeting between the European Union and ECOWAS was held in Brussels on 12 October. The Union acknowledges ECOWAS as an important partner on account of the crucial role that it is playing in West Africa on both political and economic issues.

## **(e) 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 and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). On 10 December, the Council renewed the mandate of the EU Special Representative to the Great Lakes Region, Mr Aldo Ajello. Throughout 2001 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, participated actively in the Arusha Peace Process on Burundi and the Inter-Congolese dialogue. On 20-24 November a Ministerial troika (Michel, Solana, Patten and Nielson) visited the countries in the region and held meetings with most of their leaders. This mission permitted to reaffirm the commitment of the Union towards this region.

#### **(f) Democratic Republic of Congo**

Following the assassination of Laurent Désiré Kabila and the instauration of his son Joseph Kabila as President, the EU tried to make maximum use of the window of opportunity that opened up. On 29 January, the Council adopted the Common Position concerning EU support for the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the peace process in the DRC. The EU thereby affirmed that lasting peace in the DRC can only be achieved through a negotiated peace settlement which is fair to all parties, through respect for the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the DRC and for democratic principles and human rights in all states of the region and by taking account of the security interest of the DRC and its neighbouring countries. The Council consistently supported DDRRR programmes. The EU furthermore offered its support for action taken by the UN and the OAU in support of the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the peace process. It notably supported the re-localisation of the Joint Military Commission. It continued to support strongly the inter-congolese dialogue and continued to contribute to the financing of the OAU appointed facilitator for the Inter-Congolese dialogue Sir Ketumile Masire and the dialogue itself.

#### **(g) Burundi**

Following the successful mediation of President Mandela, in the context of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of August 2000 and Summit of the Regional Initiative on 11 October 2001 in Pretoria, the transitional government in Burundi was installed on 1 November. The EU welcomed this event, while continuing to express concern over the upsurge in violence in the armed conflict. On 19 November the Council adopted a Joint Action regarding EU support for the establishment of an interim multinational security presence in Burundi. The ministerial Troika on 20-24 November constituted an effective support to the ongoing transition process.

#### **(h) Rwanda**

The Council closely followed developments in Rwanda and its role in the DRC conflict. While recognising its legitimate security concerns, the Council consistently urged the Rwandan Government to seek a political solution to this conflict according to relevant UNSC Resolutions, in particular UNSCR 1304(2000). On 19 November the Council revised the Common Position outlining EU policy on Rwanda from 18 September 2000.

#### **(i) Angola**

On 11 June the Council reviewed the Common Position on Angola, reaffirming that the objective of the EU remains to support a political solution to the Angolan conflict on the basis of the Bicesse "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and the relevant UNSCR, the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the fulfilment of economic and social reforms.

#### **(j) Zimbabwe**

Following increasing concern in the EU over developments in Zimbabwe concerning a number of elements linked to the rising political violence leading up to the Presidential elections in 2002 such as illegal occupations of property, attacks on the freedom of the mass media and lack of respect for the independence of the judiciary, the EU decided on 29 October to open consultations with Zimbabwe in accordance with article 96 of the Cotonou agreement.

#### **(k) Nigeria**

On 14 May, the Council adopted a Common Position on Nigeria. The objective is to strengthen the mutually beneficial relations between the two sides in all areas of common interest. The EU will pursue an approach with Nigeria covering policies within the political, economic, trade and development fields with a view to supporting and encouraging Nigeria's own process of consolidating democracy and respect for human rights, reducing poverty and enhancing its capacity to contribute to regional integration, peace and security.

#### **(l) Mano River countries**

On 25 June the Council welcomed the intention of the Presidency to appoint Hans Dahlgren as its representative to pursue high level contacts and dialogue with the countries in the Mano River Union and to pursue a close dialogue with ECOWAS and the UN on ways and means to achieve a peaceful solution to the political and humanitarian crisis.

#### **(m) Liberia**

Continuing to be concerned over the role played by Liberian authorities in respect of the conflict in Sierra Leone, the Security Council decided by UNSCR 1343(2001) that all States should take necessary measures to prevent Liberia from being provided with technical training or assistance to military activities related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms and related material. In accordance with this decision, the Council on 7 May adopted a Common position concerning measures set out in the UNSCR and on 11 June adopted a Regulation concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of Liberia implementing the above mentioned Common Position. The Council on 23 July decided to open consultations with Liberia in accordance with article 96 and 97 of the Cotonou agreement, stating that the Government of Liberia had not been promoting human rights, the democratisation process, the consolidation of the rule of law or good governance.

#### **(n) Côte d'Ivoire**

On 22 January the Council decided to open consultations with Côte d'Ivoire under article 96 of the Cotonou agreement following the presidential and legislative elections. The EU found that these elections had been marred by the absence from the polls of some major political parties, the candidacies of their nominees having been invalidated by the Supreme court. The EU also found

that most commitments of the former authorities of Côte d'Ivoire in the framework of 366a consultations, which were held in the first half of 2000, had been infringed upon. Following the procedure adopted during the consultations, where the local HOMs continued the discussion of the elements raised during consultations in Brussels, the EU has opened a political dialogue under article 8 of the Cotonou agreement with the authorities.

#### **(o) Togo**

The EU continued to follow closely the dialogue between government and opposition in Togo based on the Lomé Framework Agreement and continued to contribute to this dialogue by providing three European facilitators. The EU continued through the year to urge the Togolese parties to reach an understanding enabling them swiftly to make arrangements for the elections to be held. The EU also reiterated its readiness to support the electoral process that will help to ease the political situation in Togo.

The EU also continuously pressed for the release of Maître Agboyibo, as President Eyadema has undertaken to do.

#### **(p) Gambia**

The EU congratulated President Jammeh for his victory in the elections on 18 October which were held in a broadly free and transparent manner, but at the same time expressed concern over the events following the elections and asked the country to show that elections will be followed by good governance and respect for the rule of law.

#### **(q) Republic of Congo**

The EU welcomed the launching of the National dialogue on 17 March and the subsequent presentation of a draft constitution.

#### **(r) Ethiopia/Eritrea**

The EU supported the international efforts to end the border conflict between the two countries in particular through the Presidency Special Representative, Senator Rino Serri.

The Common position regarding the embargo on arms for Ethiopia and Eritrea expired on 31 May in accordance with relevant UNSC Resolutions.

#### **(s) Eritrea**

Concerned over the internal developments in Eritrea in the fields of human rights and good governance, the EU undertook a demarche in the country. When subsequently the Italian ambassador, who represented the EU Presidency on the spot at the time, was expelled by the Eritrean authorities, the EU withdrew its ambassadors for consultations. After discussion by the GAC on 19 November, EU representatives submitted a certain number of demands in order to open up a political dialogue.

#### **(t) Ethiopia**

The EU envisaged a dialogue with the country under article 8 of the Cotonou agreement aimed at strengthening democratic institutions and progressing in the application of the rule of law and political management of the humanitarian situation.

#### **(u) Sudan**

The EU pursued its political dialogue with Sudan. The EU and Sudan agreed on the need for the continuation and intensification of this dialogue for a further year, allowing for regular joint assessments of concrete and verifiable progress achieved with respect to democracy and human rights. A Troika mission visited the country in December with a view to elaborating elements for a common EU approach towards the Sudan, make an inventory of possible EU action and develop contacts with the SPLM/A.

The EU also continued to support efforts of IGAD and IPF to restore peace in Sudan and it has expressed concern over the renewed military activity by the SPLA in Southern Sudan and by the government of Sudan's resumption of aerial bombings in response to this offensive.

#### **(v) Somalia**

Concerned over recent outbreaks of conflict, the EU renewed its appeal to the Transitional Government to pursue efforts towards national reconciliation. The EU stressed the importance of the UN arms embargo on Somalia and calls on all parties to fully respect this embargo.

The EU also encouraged IGAD and its Member States to enhance, with the support of the IPF, their efforts towards encouraging the process of reconciliation in Somalia on the basis of the achievements of the Arta Conference.

### **12. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN**

#### **(a) EU-LAC**

The EU-LAC bi-regional group at senior official level held their third and fourth meetings in Santiago (Chile) on 29 March and in Brussels on 9 and 10 October. At these meetings, parties pursued the examination of the Rio Summit follow-up and initiated the preparation of the II EU-LAC Summit (Madrid, 17 May 2002). They had in particular the opportunity to examine a list of bi-regional projects and initiatives already being implemented or just planned.

#### **(b) Rio Group**

The X Institutionalised Ministerial Meeting between the Rio Group and the European Union was held in Santiago, Chile, on 28 March. It was agreed to adopt a new format and content intended to facilitate the dialogue between the two sides and make it more dynamic. The discussions

concentrated in particular on "The Sustainability of Democracy, Good Governance and Poverty Reduction". Ministers highlighted the fundamental values of democracy and good governance as solid common bases for the partnership between the regions in an age of globalisation. The strengthening of democratic institutions, pluralism and the rule of law were highlighted as essential elements for preserving democracy, social development and for economic progress. Ministers agreed that democracy has to be continuously strengthened and is a task to be developed by both governments and civil society.

**(c) Regional Groups**

▪ Mercosur, Chile and Bolivia

On 28 March a Ministerial Meeting on political dialogue took place in Santiago de Chile, between Mercosur, Chile, Bolivia and the European Union. Ministers underlined the fact that the political dialogue between the two regions is strengthened by their faithful observance of the principles of representative democracy, political pluralism and human rights, as essential elements of their relations and main foundation for political development in both regions. Ministers also analysed the current political and economic situation and underlined the importance of the political dialogue and its future development and agreed on the need to strengthen and stimulate it in order to guarantee closer consultation on bi-regional and multilateral issues, especially through converging positions on topics of common interest in international fora.

The second meetings of the EU-Mercosur Co-operation Council and the EU-Chile Joint Council were held in Luxembourg on 26 June. A large part of the discussions at these meetings focussed on the future Interregional Association Agreements. The EU-Mercosur Co-operation Council and the EU-Chile Joint Council re-emphasised the fact that the wide ranging objectives of these Agreements cover all aspects of the Parties' political, economic, trade and co-operation relations. The EU and Mercosur reaffirmed their commitment to the single undertaking principle. The EU and Mercosur agreed to advance substantially in these negotiations in order to be able to arrive at the Madrid Summit in May 2002 with significant progress in the various political, trade and co-operation areas. The EU took note of Chile's desire to advance rapidly in these negotiations and to conclude them before the Madrid Summit in May 2002.

▪ Andean Community (Bolivia , Colombia, Equator, Peru, Venezuela)

At the meeting with the Andean Community, Ministers agreed to continue looking, in the context of their forthcoming institutional meetings, at the future of Euro-Andean relations in the light of the new dynamic given to international and interregional relations by globalisation and technology.

▪ EU-San Jose

At the XVII EU-San Jose Ministerial Conference held in Guatemala on 23 March, the Ministers touched a wide range of issues and emphasised the importance of continuing the San Jose Dialogue as it produces advantages for both regions and contributes to the consolidation of peace and democratisation in Central America as well as to social and economic development in the region.



**(d) Mexico**

The first meeting of the EU-Mexico Joint Council established by the Economic Partnership, Political Co-ordination and Co-operation Agreement took place on 27 February. The first session of the Joint Council allowed the entry into force of the whole of the Global Agreement with its three pillars: political, commercial and co-operation. The ministers agreed that it was a key date in the formation of a strategic relationship based on both parties' deep and lasting high political objectives.

**(e) Colombia**

The Council continued to monitor closely the peace process in Colombia. At the third international meeting on Colombia, which took place in Brussels on 30 April, the EU presented the European package of support to the peace process in Colombia. Amounting to more than 330 Million Euro, from the 15 Member States and the Community budget, the objective of the support is to generate, on a medium term perspective, optimal conditions in order to pursue and deepen negotiations between the Colombian government and the guerrilla groups. The Union's efforts are directed at the promotion and protection of human rights and humanitarian law, the improvement of the living conditions of the local population, the encouragement of illicit crops substitution and the protection of bio-diversity and the support of the institutional reforms necessary to solve the problems which cause the conflict.

**(f) Peru**

The Council followed with attention the general presidential and parliamentary elections in Peru, which put an end to the political and institutional crisis in the country following the resignation of former President Fujimori. The Council welcomed the electoral victory of Dr. Alejandro Toledo and congratulated the Peruvian people as well as the transitional government of Dr. Valentin Paniagua and the electoral authorities on the efficient and transparent way in which the process was carried out, fully meeting international standards.

**(g) Cuba**

The dialogue with Cuba was officially resumed on 1 and 2 December when the EU Troika, at Senior Official level, met in Havana with the Cuban delegation headed by Minister Perez Roque. The resumption of the dialogue was the result of an EU intense activity during the second semester of the year.

An EU exploratory mission travelled to Havana on 23 and 24 August. This was the first EU mission to Cuba since 1995. On 12 November another meeting took place between the EU Troika and Cuba which resulted in an agreement to resume the political dialogue process without Cuban preconditions related to the EU Common position, resolutions on Human Rights Commission or the Cotonou Agreement.

The EU carried out two evaluations of its Common Position on Cuba in June and December, noting that there had not been fundamental 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) Haiti**

The EU continued to follow closely the situation in Haiti regarding the political crisis in the country. On 29 January, following consultation with Haiti's authorities between 2 August and 26 September 2000, under Art. 96 of the Cotonou Agreement, and the refusal to take into consideration OAS observations on the elections and on political violence that took place during the year 2000, the Council decided to partially suspend co-operation with Haiti until 31 December when the situation in the country would be reviewed.

The Council considered the essential aspects of the ACP-EC agreement as taken up in Article 9 had been violated with the non respect of the Haitian electoral law, and that respect for democratic principles had not been restored. In its decision the Council underlined that its objective was not to penalise the population of Haiti but to underline its disagreement with the lack of respect of democratic principles.

#### **(i) Nicaragua**

The EU followed with great interest the preparation and developments of the general elections in Nicaragua of November. At the government of the Republic of Nicaragua's request, the EU made an important effort to deploy a large electoral observation mission to monitor every stage of the electoral process. The Council called for a well-conducted transfer of power which, in accordance with the constitutional provisions, would take place in January 2002 when the new President and Vice-president of the Republic will be sworn in.

### **13. TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS**

In 2001, as foreseen by the 1990 joint Declaration on EC-US relations, a Summit was held in Göteborg, Sweden on 14 June. On this occasion, a joint statement on the strengthening of the transatlantic relations and the reaffirmation of common international commitments was adopted. Following a mandate from the extraordinary Brussels European Council, the Belgian Prime Minister, accompanied by the President of the Commission, met the President of the United States on 27 September. Cooperation was significantly enhanced on key issues related to the fight against terrorism as described earlier in this report.

In conformity with the 1990 joint Declaration on EC-Canada relations and in the framework of the joint political declaration of December 1996, two EU-Canada Summits were held in 2001. At the 21 June Stockholm Summit, four statements on climate change, non - proliferation, arms control and disarmament, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and cooperation in UN fora, were adopted. At the 18 December Summit in Ottawa, a statement on i.a. various security issues, Afghanistan, Africa and the Middle East, was adopted.

## **14. SECURITY AND DEFENCE ISSUES**

### **(a) Crisis management**

The European Union adopted at the European Council in Laeken the declaration on the operational capability of the European security and defence policy as well as a Presidency progress report. Through the continuing development of the ESDP, the strengthening of its capabilities, both civil and military, and the creation of appropriate structures within it and following the military and police Capability Improvements Conferences held in Brussels on 19 November 2001, the Union is now capable of conducting some crisis-management operations. The Union will be in a position to take on progressively more demanding operations, as the assets and capabilities at the Union's disposal continue to develop, in order to carry out crisis management operations over the whole range of Petersburg tasks, including operations which are the most demanding in terms of breadth, period of deployment and complexity. Decisions to make use of this ability will be taken in the light of the circumstances of each particular situation, a determining factor being the assets and capabilities available.

#### *- Procedures and exercises*

On the basis of the approved exercise policy and programme, the Union has begun to test its structures and procedures relating to civilian and military crisis-management operations. Two crisis management workshops were conducted by the PSC (with close involvement of the EU Military Committee) in order to test the suggestions for crisis management procedures and thus contribute to their improvement. The first EU exercise (crisis management exercise 02 - CME 02) is scheduled for May 2002.

#### *- Military and civilian capabilities*

A military and a police Capability Improvement Conference were held in Brussels on 19 November. Four informal meetings of Defence Ministers were held to address capability issues and means to meet the shortfalls. The balanced development of military and civilian capabilities is necessary for effective crisis management by the Union: this implies close co-ordination between all the resources and instruments both civilian and military available to the Union.

At the military Capability Improvement Conference in Brussels on 19 November 2001, the Ministers for Defence reaffirmed their responsibility for the development of the headline goal (being able to deploy 60 000 men in less than 60 days and to sustain them for at least one year). On that occasion, they emphasised their determination to seek solutions and new forms of cooperation in order to develop the necessary military capabilities and make good the shortcomings identified, while making optimum use of resources.

At that same Conference, Member States voluntarily confirmed their contributions as established at the Conference in November 2000, and made significant improvements in terms of both quantity and quality, which enabled several shortcomings to be rectified. In quantitative terms, Member States' voluntary contributions confirm the existence of a body of resources consisting of a pool of more than 100.000 men, around 400 combat aircraft and 100 ships, fully satisfying the requirements defined by the headline goal to conduct different types of crisis-management operations. Member States also agreed on a "European Capability Action Plan" incorporating all the efforts, investments, developments and co-ordination measures executed or planned at both national and multi-national level with a view of improving existing resources and gradually developing the capabilities necessary for the Union's activities.

In the civilian aspects of crisis management, work continued in the four main fields: Police, Rule of Law, Civilian Administration and Civil Protection. In the Police field a Commitment Conference was held in November 2001. The goal of 5.000 police officers (1.000 for rapid deployment) was met, exceeding in more than 400 the targeted rapid deployment capacity. The Göteborg European Council endorsed a Police Action Plan in connection with the development of the Feira targets for police and with the requirements for planning and conducting police operations. It also endorsed guiding principles and modalities to enable non-EU States to contribute to EU police operations undertaken under Title V of the Treaty. In addition to the work on police, new concrete civilian targets were identified at Göteborg on the rule of law, civilian administration and civil protection, and guiding principles were approved regarding the Union's cooperation with international organisations in civilian crisis management.

Regarding Civil Protection, the Council decided on 23 October to establish the "Community Mechanism to facilitate the reinforced co-operation in Civil Protection assistance interventions", to support of crisis management.

The Union envisaged an EU follow-on mission to the UN International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (ITPF), as a means of contributing to the overall peace implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of helping to achieve the EU's overall policy in the region, notably the Stabilisation and Association Process. The Council agreed to consider contributions from Third States to such an EU follow-on mission, in accordance with the conclusions of the Nice and Göteborg European Councils. In order to prepare the decision, a Council fact-finding mission and a joint Council-Commission high-level mission were carried out in Sarajevo in November and December respectively.

- *Relations with NATO, co-operation with international organisations and arrangements with third countries*

Discussions between the EU and NATO on arrangements, based on those approved by the European Council at its Nice meeting, to allow the EU to use NATO resources and capabilities, are continuing with high priority. The first EU-NATO ministerial meeting took place in Budapest on 30 May. The EU and NATO have cooperated closely on issues of crisis management in the Western Balkans, notably the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Southern Serbia. This cooperation has proved particularly fruitful and been exemplary in all respects. Consultations have also intensified in the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September. This covers consultations and information sharing through regular contacts between the High Representative Solana and the NATO Secretary General, between the Political and Security Committee and the North Atlantic Council and between the two Military Committees as well as at the level of the ad hoc groups, and contacts and cooperation on the ground between the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) and KFOR. NATO experts provided support to the Union's work on the Headline Goal and on the exercise programme.

The Council agreed that co-operation with the UN should focus on conflict prevention as well as civilian and military aspects of crisis management, in particular on the Western Balkans, the Middle East and Africa. The EU and the OSCE pursued their co-operation on the ground, in particular on police issues in FYROM.

The Union pursued further the implementation of the arrangements with the non-EU European members of NATO and other candidates for accession to the EU as well as with other potential partners such as Canada, Russia and Ukraine.

### **(b) Conflict prevention**

The Göteborg European Council adopted a European Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts. In the framework of this programme, the Council in July held a discussion on emerging conflicts on the basis of a presentation by the High Representative Solana.

In responding to the events of 11 September and to developments in the Middle East, the Western Balkans (relations between Serbia and Montenegro are an important field of EU preventive diplomacy), Afghanistan and elsewhere, the European Union faced major challenges. The management of these challenges will remain central to European Union efforts in preventing the outbreak, spread or recurrence of violent conflict. In dealing with these issues, important steps were taken in 2001 towards implementing the commitments set out in the Goteborg programme.

During 2001, there was considerable progress towards the strengthening of diplomatic instruments through the continuous personal engagement in priority areas of the High Representative Solana and the network of Special Representatives, which was enlarged to include two new mandates in FYROM and Afghanistan. This network of Special Representatives was more closely integrated in policy formulation. Closer integration of Heads of Mission in situation assessment and more targeted use of political dialogue also contributed to meet conflict prevention goals.

EUMM was applied as a monitoring tool through the increase of its presence in FYROM. The experience gained by EUMM will be valuable in any future development of a broader monitoring capability.

Considerable work was undertaken to strengthen the EU capacity to undertake preventive actions in a more targeted and coherent way through the development of more effective partnerships with a range of actors. Cooperation with the UN, OSCE and NATO was developed both in Headquarters and at the field level.

In relation to non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control, the Union on 10 December launched a targeted initiative to reduce the risk of non-State actors gaining access to weapons of mass destruction, radioactive material and means of delivery and to prevent the spread of conventional weapons.

As regards the Union's efforts to identify ways of breaking the link between rough diamonds and violent conflicts through support for the Kimberly process, the Council adopted in October a Common Position on combating the illicit traffic in conflict diamonds. This Common Position builds on a Common Position adopted in May concerning prevention, management and settlement of conflicts in Africa which states in particular that the Union will cooperate in promoting universal respect for embargoes related to the illegal exploitation of and trade in high value commodities and for other relevant decisions by the UN Security Council.

**(c) Security, disarmament and non-proliferation, and implications of terrorism on the non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control policy of the European Union.**

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament is at the core of the external action of the EU, which in 2001 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 (UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, First Committee to the UNGA, UN Commission for Disarmament, forum for Security Co-operation of the OSCE, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Fifth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention, IAEA General Conference, Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, Second Review Conference on the Convention on Conventional Weapons, Plenary meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers' Group, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty).

The action plan adopted by the Extraordinary European Council on 21 September included a "road map" of all the measures and initiatives under the action plan identifying the adjustment of EU policy on non-proliferation and disarmament as one of the objectives to be pursued. On 10 December the Council adopted Conclusions on implications of the terrorist threat on the non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control policy of the EU. The Conclusions emphasise the Council's determination to contribute to the world-wide coalition against terrorism and identify four areas of action: a review and strengthening of relevant multilateral instruments in the field of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control; full implementation of export controls; international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance against the use or threat of chemical and biological weapons; and enhanced political dialogue with third countries in the areas of non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control. This exercise will continue at experts level with a view to preparing a list of specific measures.

In response to the declaration of the Göteborg European Council on prevention of proliferation of ballistic missiles, a Common Position on the fight against ballistic missile proliferation was adopted on 23 July. The Common Position outlined the objectives of the EU for the MTCR Plenary in Ottawa in September. The EU played an active role in the negotiations on the draft International Code of Conduct (ICOC) during the plenary, and the final outcome of the meeting reflects well the objectives set out in the Common Position. The EU will continue to build on the successful outcome of the MTCR Plenary by actively promoting the universalisation of the ICOC through an open and multilateral negotiating process to be finalised during 2002.

On the basis of a Council Decision implementing Common Position 1999/533/CFSP relating to the European Union's contribution to the early entry into force of the CTBT, the EU undertook démarches to promote the rapid entry into force and the universality of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The EU actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry Into Force of the CTBT (New York, 11-13 November).

During 2001 the EU, represented by the Presidency and the Commission pursuant to the Common Position adopted in July 1997, participated in the activities of the executive board of KEDO. The EU, pursuant to the Common Position adopted on 6 December, continued to actively contribute to finding an overall solution to the issue of nuclear proliferation in the Korean peninsula.

The EU adopted the Third Annual Report under the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. The first and second annual reports identified some key areas for consideration and action by the Member States in the short term, with a view to strengthening the Code and ensuring greater transparency. Concrete achievements in some of these areas were already detailed in the second annual report. Further progress was made in the third year of implementation, notably in areas such as essentially identical transactions, the definition of a common list of non-military security and police equipment, harmonisation of the procedures implemented in the framework of the operative provisions of the Code, harmonisation of national annual reports on the application of the Code, greater co-ordination of Member States' national positions in multilateral bodies dealing with arms export control issues, promotion of the principles of the Code in third countries and control of arms brokering activities.

#### **(d) Small arms, light weapons and anti-personnel landmines**

The European Union played an active role in the preparations and negotiations that resulted in the adoption of a Plan of Action by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (New York, 9-20 July 2001).

The Council, pursuant to the Joint Action of 1998, adopted decisions on an EU contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean by making a financial contribution to the projects of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to the UNDP's small arms and light weapons control programme in Albania. Based on the favourable results of an external evaluation organised by the Commission, the Council extended and amended the EU programme in Cambodia. The EU published its first annual report on the implementation of the Joint Action of 1998 and 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 and urged all UN Member States to submit their national data to the Register in full and on time.

The EU continued its dialogue on small arms with various regions both in order to expand political support for the key principles and measures that should be pursued through regional and incremental approaches and through global efforts, and to contribute to specific actions on small arms and of the preparatory process to the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

The EU remained committed to the goal of total elimination of anti-personnel landmines worldwide. The Union reiterated its invitation to all States to join this effort, to which the EU contributes notably through démarches along the lines of the objectives set out in the Ottawa Convention. The EU recognised the continuing importance of the intersessional work programme as an important element in the implementation of the Ottawa Convention and actively supported the establishment of an Implementation Support Unit.

In its Conclusions adopted on 19-20 November, the Council expressed its attachment to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and called upon other States that are not yet party thereto to accede to the Convention and its Protocols. The EU actively supported the principle of extending the scope of the Convention and its protocols to include non-international armed conflicts as well as the setting up by the Second Review Conference of the CCW of a working group on explosive remnants of war. The EU also emphasised the need for mechanisms to assure observance of the provisions of the Convention.

#### **(e) Chemical Weapons Convention**

At the Sixth Conference of States Parties of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the EU reiterated its commitment to support the efforts towards the universality of the Convention. It undertook démarches with a view to promoting this goal. The EU reiterated its support to assist States Parties to achieve full implementation of the Convention by providing substantial financial and technical assistance, notably to the Russian Federation.

In 2001 the EU continued to support non-proliferation and disarmament projects in the Russian Federation on the basis of the 1999 EU Joint Action on non-proliferation in Russia, by allocating additional 6.1 MEURO of which MEURO 2.8 is for projects regarding destruction of chemical weapons and MEURO 3.3 for projects related to plutonium disposition.

#### **(f) Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention**

The EU continued to give high priority to the reinforcement of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) inter alia through the adoption of Council conclusions on the strengthening of the BTWC. It continued to work for the successful conclusion of the negotiations on a Protocol to strengthen the implementation of the Convention, in time for the Fifth BTWC Review Conference. The EU continued its dialogue with various key players with a view to the adoption of commitments and additional measures for strengthening the implementation of the Convention, aiming at a balanced approach that would include co-operation, transparency and verification.



## **C. GLOBAL QUESTIONS / MULTILATERAL FORA**

### **(a) Human Rights**

Through its bilateral relations, as well as in multilateral fora, the EU underscored that the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms are one of the basis of its Common Foreign and Security Policy. The EU continued to address human rights violations and pursued the aim of promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In June, the Council adopted conclusions welcoming the Commission's communication on the European Union's Role in Promoting Human Rights and Democratisation in Third Countries. The Council reaffirmed its commitment to coherence and consistency between Community action and Common Foreign and Security Policy as well as development policy. It highlighted the importance of mainstreaming of human rights into EU policies and actions.

As in previous years, 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, démarches and declarations. It continued to conduct the dialogue with China on human rights. It held for the first time an exploratory meeting with North Korea on human rights issues. The EU was one of the main actors in the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) (19 March - 27 April). 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 was also behind the resolution adopted on Chechnya. The EU successfully introduced its resolution on the death penalty and joined the group of Latin American countries in the resolution on the rights of the child.

The EU played a key role in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September. The EU also played a key role in the Third Committee of the 56th 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).

In October, the EU published its third "EU Annual Report on Human Rights". A Conference on "The role of human rights and democratisation in conflict prevention and resolution" took place on 28 and 29 May in Brussels. The third Human Rights Discussion Forum was organised on 21 and 22 November in Brussels. These two events brought together representatives from NGOs, academics, representatives of the Member States governments and European institutions. As in previous years, both the Conference and the Forum aimed at launching a dialogue with the civil society on the EU's human rights policy.

The EU continued in bilateral contacts to implement its policy of seeking global abolition of the death penalty, under its 1998 guidelines, concentrating its efforts in particular in those countries in which recourse to the death penalty is particularly prevalent.

In April the Council adopted guidelines for an EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, with a view to strengthening the EU's actions towards the global eradication of torture.

In December the Council adopted guidelines on human rights dialogues setting the criteria for establishing, organising and evaluating human rights dialogues with third countries.

## **(b) United Nations**

As in the past, the EU was an active player in the work of the 56th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as in the work of other relevant UN bodies, agencies and conferences (see, in particular, the sections on Security, Human Rights and Terrorism in the present report).

The EU set out its priorities for the 56th session of the General Assembly in a Priorities Paper, which was adopted by the Council on 16 July 2001 and widely circulated to the UN members. Amongst its priorities, the EU stressed the great importance it attaches to the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and all international development targets. It also reaffirmed its support to the strengthening and revitalisation of the Organisation, including its principal organs and UN funds and programmes. Furthermore, the EU confirmed its full commitment to improving the finances of the UN and underlined the importance for all assessed contributions to be paid in time, in full and without conditions. Following the 11 September terrorist attacks and the ensuing postponement of the Assembly high-level debate from September to November, the EU in its 10 November statement to the Assembly reaffirmed that the fight against terrorism was more than ever one of its priority objectives.

On 11 June, the Council agreed to reinforce EU-UN cooperation in the areas of conflict prevention and crisis management, in particular through meetings and contacts at all levels (see, in particular, the section on Security and Defence Issues in the present report).

The EU continued to apply its practical measures relating to the implementation by EU members of the Security Council of Article 19(2), second sub-paragraph, of the TEU.

## **(c) OSCE**

During 2001, working relations between the EU and OSCE were developed as a matter of priority, in line with the Platform on Co-operative Security adopted in Istanbul. Specific co-operation has begun in areas such as police. Further work is under way to improve co-ordination.

At the Bucharest Ministerial Council (3-4 December), which marked the 2d anniversary of the Charter of European Security, the EU underlined the importance of the OSCE as an instrument for conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, in accordance with the report to the Göteborg European Council on European Security and Defence Policy. On the same occasion, the Union gave its full support to the adoption of an OSCE Action Plan on terrorism.

The EU reiterated its readiness to take a major part in all efforts aiming at improving the operational capabilities, coherence and effectiveness of the OSCE. These should also encompass giving binding force to the legal capacity of the OSCE and to a homogenous regime of privileges and immunities for all its staff.

The EU, which attaches great importance to the human dimension of the OSCE, welcomed progress made in this field in 2001. The EU played an active part in the Implementation Meeting on Human Dimension Issues (Warsaw 17-27 October).

The EU fully supported OSCE efforts in promoting regional co-operation and showed its readiness to work with the OSCE on the development of regional strategies.

**(d) Council of Europe (COE)**

The Union continued to support the important role of the Council of Europe in developing further the political and institutional systems of its Member States. The Union also continued to attach particular importance to enhancing its co-operation with the CoE in the field of conflict prevention and civilian crisis management in a pragmatic and constructive way. The European Council of Göteborg reiterated the importance of such co-operation, which should aim at improving interoperability and avoid duplication of efforts.

**(e) International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)**

The EU fully supported the work of ICTY in pursuing persons who committed war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Former Yugoslavia. It welcomed the arrest of Slobodan Milosevic in April as well as his handing over to ICTY by Belgrade authorities. The EU urged the countries of former Yugoslavia to continue their full cooperation with ICTY. Full cooperation with ICTY remained crucial for the continued realisation of the European perspective of each of the countries involved.

**(f) International Criminal Court (ICC)**

In June the EU adopted a common position with the objective to pursue and support an early entry into force of the Rome Statute and the establishment of the Court. The EU launched initiatives promoting the ratification of the Rome Statute, in particular through démarches to the governments of third countries.

## **II. LEGAL ACTS INVOLVING FINANCING FROM THE CFSP LINES OF THE COMMUNITY'S BUDGET**

In 2001, the Council adopted legal acts (see Annex I to the ANNEX) which entailed expenditure from the CFSP lines of the budget in the following areas:

### **A. Western Balkans**

#### **1. FYROM**

By Joint Action adopted on 29 June 2001<sup>1</sup>, the Council appointed Mr François Leotard EU Special Representative in FYROM. Following Mr Leotard's request that his mission be terminated, the Council, on 29 October 2001, appointed Mr Alain Le Roy EU Special Representative in FYROM<sup>2</sup>.

The financial reference amount intended to cover any operational expenditure will be covered by a future decision of the Council in accordance with the Guidelines adopted by the Council on 30 March 2000.

#### **2. FRY**

On 29 November 2001, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>3</sup> extending the mandate of the European Union Monitoring Mission. For the implementation of the Joint Action a financial reference amount of 6.979.000 € will be charged to the EC Budget (see financial statement in Annex VI(a) to the Annex).

### **B. Southern Caucasus**

#### **1. Georgia**

On 26 July 2001, the Council adopted a joint Action<sup>4</sup> to provide assistance to reinforce the capacity of the Georgian authorities to provide, through their Border Guards, support and protection for the OSCE Observer Mission on the border of Georgia with the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation. The financial reference amount was set at 45.000 € (see financial statement in Annex VI(b) to the Annex).

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/492/CFSP, OJ L 180 of 03.07.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/760/CFSP, OJ L 287 of 31.10.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/845/CFSP, OJ L 315 of 01.12.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/568/CFSP, OJ L 202 of 27.07.2001.

## **2. South Ossetia**

On 29 October 2001, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>1</sup> whereby a financial contribution of 210.000 € is provided to the OSCE (see financial statement in Annex VI(c) to the Annex) to establish permanent Secretaries in order to assist the activities of the Joint Control Commission (JCC), as well as to finance meetings of the JCC and the Experts' Group, so as to improve the operationality of these bodies entrusted with the settlement of the conflict in South Ossetia.

## **C. Middle East Peace Process**

On 19 November 2001, the Council adopted a Joint Action<sup>2</sup> extending until 31 December 2002 the mandate of Mr Miguel Angel Moratinos as EU Special Representative of the Middle East peace process. The financial reference amount to cover the operational expenditure was set at 1.100.000 € for the year 2002 (see financial statements in Annex VI(d) to the Annex).

## **D. South Eastern Europe**

The Council appointed Mr Erhard Busek EU Special Representative to carry out the functions of Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact for south-eastern Europe by Joint Action adopted on 19 December 2001<sup>3</sup>. The financial reference amount intended to cover the operational expenditure related to the mission of the Special Representative was set at 1.420.290 € for 2002 (see financial statements in Annex VI(e) to the Annex). This amount will be allocated to financing the operating expenditure of the Central Office of the Stability Pact for south-eastern Europe in Brussels over the period in question.

## **E. ASIA**

### **1. Afghanistan**

By Joint Action adopted on 10 December 2001<sup>4</sup>, the Council appointed Mr Klaus Peter Klaiber EU Special Representative in Afghanistan. A financial reference amount of 250.000 € was agreed to cover the administrative expenditure (see financial statement in Annex VI(f) to the Annex)

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/759/CFSP, OJ L 286 of 30.10.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/800/CFSP, OJ L 303 of 20.11.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/915/CFSP, OJ L 337 of 20.12.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/875/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 11.12.2001.

## **F. Africa**

### **1. Great Lakes Region**

In the context of its support for the Arusha Agreement and Burundian efforts to implement that Agreement, the Council, by Joint Action adopted on 19 November 2001<sup>1</sup>, endorsed the initiative aimed at establishing an interim multinational security presence in Burundi with a view to protecting returning political leaders as part of the process of installing a transitional government. The reference amount for certain expenditure incurred during the deployment phase of the interim multinational security presence in Burundi was set at 9,5 million € (see financial statement in Annex VI(g) to the Annex).

On 10 December 2001, the Council extended the mandate of Mr Aldo Ajello as EU Special Representative for the African Great Lakes Region until 31 December 2002<sup>2</sup>. A financial reference amount of 887.000 € was agreed to cover the administrative expenditure (see financial statement in Annex VI(h) to the Annex).

### **2. Togo**

On 14 May 2001, the Council adopted an implementing decision with a view to an EU contribution to a mission to facilitate dialogue in Togo. The financial reference amount for this purpose was set at 79.000 € (see financial statement in Annex VI(i) to the Annex).

## **G. Disarmament and Nuclear Non-proliferation**

1. Due to lack of interest by the countries concerned, the European Union's offer for a secure fax and telephone system in accordance with Decision 99/74/CFSP could not be implemented. On 16 July 2001, the Council therefore adopted a Decision<sup>3</sup> repealing Council Decision 99/74/CFSP.

### **2. Anti-personnel mines**

On 24 April 2001 the Council adopted a Decision<sup>4</sup> to provide additional funding to that foreseen in Decision 98/627/CFSP implementing a specific EU mine clearing action in Croatia. The additional amount was set at 11.782 € for the year 2001 (see financial statement in annex VI(j) to the Annex).

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/801/CFSP, OJ L 303 of 20.11.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/876/CFSP, OJ L 326 of 11.12.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/543/CFSP, OJ L 194 of 18.07.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/328/CFSP, OJ L 116 of 26.04.2001.

### 3. Small arms and light weapons

In the context of the implementation of Joint action 99/34/CFSP 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

- on 12 March 2001 an implementing Decision in respect of Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>1</sup> with a financial reference amount set at 345.000 € (see financial statement in annex VI(k) to the Annex);
- on 15 November 2001 adopted a decision <sup>2</sup> extending until 15 November 2002 Decision 99/730/CFSP concerning Cambodia. The financial reference amount of 1.300.000 € was replaced by 1.768.200 € (see financial statement in annex VI(l) to the Annex);
- on 29 November 2001 an implementing Decision in respect of Albania <sup>3</sup> with a financial reference amount set at 550.000 € (see financial statement in annex VI(m) to the Annex).

### 4. Russia

On 25 June 2001, the Council adopted a Decision <sup>4</sup> implementing Joint Action 99/878/CFSP with a view to contributing to the EU Cooperation Programme for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation. The financial reference amount was set at 6.080.000 € (see financial statement in annex VI(n) to the Annex).

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/200/CFSP, OJ L 072 of 14.03.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/796/CFSP, OJ L 301 of 17.11.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/850/CFSP, OJ L 318 of 04.12.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/493/CFSP, OJ L 180 of 03.07.2001.

### **III. LEGAL ACTS WITHOUT FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

#### **A. Western Balkans**

##### **1. FYROM**

On 16 July 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>1</sup> concerning a visa ban with respect to extremists who endanger peace and stability in FYROM and threaten its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 30 August 2001, the Council approved the Agreement between the EU and FYROM on the activities of the EUMM<sup>2</sup>

##### **2. FRY**

By Common Position adopted by the Council on 26 February 2001 <sup>3</sup>, the Council amended Common Position 2000/696/CFSP in order to confine the ban on the issue of visas to the former President of the FRY, Mr Slobodan Milosevic, his family and persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Following the adoption of Joint Action 00/811/CFSP of 22 December 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM), the Council appointed by Decision adopted on 9 April 2001<sup>4</sup> Mr MAC UNFRAIDH Head of Mission of the EUMM. The mandate of Mr MAC UNFRAIDH was extended until 31 December 2002 by Decision adopted by the Council on 29 November 2001 <sup>5</sup>.

On 9 April 2001, the Council approved the Agreement between the EU and FRY on the activities of the EUMM.<sup>6</sup>

Following the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1367 (2001) terminating the prohibition to sell or supply arms to the FRY, the Council adopted on 8 October 2001 a Common Position <sup>7</sup> amending Common Positions 96/184/CFSP concerning arms exports and 98/240/CFSP on restrictive measures against the FRY.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/542/CFSP, OJ L 194 of 18.07.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/682/CFSP, OJ L 241 of 11.09.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/155/CFSP, OJ L 057 of 27.02.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/285/CFSP, OJ L 099 of 10.04.2001.

<sup>5</sup> 2001/846/CFSP, OJ L 315 of 01.12.2001.

<sup>6</sup> 2001/352/CFSP, OJ L 125 of 05.05.2001.

<sup>7</sup> 2001/719/CFSP, OJ L 268 of 09.10.2001.



## **B. Africa**

### **1. Great Lakes Region**

On 29 January 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>1</sup> concerning EU support for the implementation of the Lusaka cease-fire agreement and the process towards peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### **2. Conflict prevention, management and resolution in Africa**

On 14 May 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>2</sup> to contribute to the prevention, management and resolution of violent conflicts in Africa by strengthening African capacity and means of action in this field, in particular through support for the OAU and subregional organisations and initiatives, and civil society organisations.

On 29 October 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>3</sup> to support and contribute to the efforts of the international community to break the link between conflict diamonds and the financing of armed conflict.

### **3. Human rights**

Common Position 98/350/CFSP<sup>4</sup> concerning human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance in Africa was reviewed twice during 2001.

### **4. Angola**

Common Position 2000/391/CFSP<sup>5</sup> on Angola was reviewed once in 2001.

### **5. Ethiopia/Eritrea**

The embargo on arms sales to Ethiopia and to Eritrea, established by Common Position 99/206/CFSP was extended until 31 May 2001 <sup>6</sup>

### **6. Liberia**

On 7 May 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>7</sup> prohibiting the supply or sale of arms and related material to Liberia.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/083/CFSP, OJ L 029 of 31.01.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/374/CFSP, OJ L 132 of 15.05.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/758/CFSP, OJ L 286 of 30.10.2001.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 158 of 2.6.1998

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 146 of 21.6.2000

<sup>6</sup> 2001/215/CFSP, OJ L 080 of 20.03.2001.

<sup>7</sup> 2001/357/CFSP, OJ L 126 of 08.05.2001.

## **7. Nigeria**

On 14 May 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>1</sup> with a view to strengthening relations between the EU and Nigeria in all areas of common interest, in order to support Nigeria in its efforts to consolidate democracy and advance socio-economic development.

## **8. Rwanda**

In the light of developments in Rwanda since September 2000, the Council adopted on 19 November 2001 a Common Position <sup>2</sup> revising Common Position 2000/558/CFSP.

## **C. ASIA**

### **1. Afghanistan**

On 22 January 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>3</sup> outlining the EU policy regarding Afghanistan and repealing Common Position 2000/55/CFSP. On 26 February 2001, the Council adopted additional restrictive measures against the Taliban <sup>4</sup>. Both Common Positions were amended by a Common Position adopted on 5 November 2001 <sup>5</sup>

### **2. Burma/Myanmar**

The sanctions imposed under Common Position 96/635/CFSP were twice extended <sup>6</sup>.

## **D. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN**

### **Cuba**

Common Position 96/697/CFSP<sup>7</sup> was reviewed twice during 2001.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/373/CFSP, OJ L 132 of 15.05.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/799/CFSP, OJ L 303 of 20.11.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/056/CFSP, OJ L 021 of 23.01.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/154/CFSP, OJ L 057 of 27.02.2001.

<sup>5</sup> 2001/771/CFSP, OJ L 289 of 06.11.2001.

<sup>6</sup> 2001/284/CFSP, OJ L 099 of 10.04.2001 and 2001/757/CFSP, OJ L 286 of 30.10.2001.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 322 of 12.12.1996.

## **E. SECURITY AND DEFENCE ISSUES**

### **1. Disarmament and non-proliferation**

On 9 April 2001, the Council adopted a decision <sup>1</sup>implementing Common Position 99/533/CFSP relating to the EU's contribution to the promotion of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

By adopting a Common Position on 23 July 2001 <sup>2</sup> on the fight against ballistic missile proliferation, the Union strongly supported the draft International Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation, which has been elaborated among the Members of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

On 6 December 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position <sup>3</sup> on EU participation in the Korean Peninsular Energy Development Organisation (KEDO) to contribute to finding an overall solution to the issue of nuclear proliferation in the Korean peninsula.

### **2. Fight against terrorism**

On 27 December 2001, the Council adopted

- a Common Position on combating terrorism <sup>4</sup>,
- a Common Position on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism <sup>5</sup>.

### **3. ESDP**

In the framework of the strengthening of the common foreign and security policy, the Council adopted on 22 January 2001, the following acts:

- a Decision setting up the Political and Security Committee <sup>6</sup>,
- a Decision setting up the Military Committee of the European Union <sup>7</sup>,
- a Decision establishing the Military Staff of the European Union <sup>8</sup>.

On 8 June, the High Representative Solana decided that the latter decision would apply from 11 June 2001 <sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/286/CFSP, OJ L 099 of 10.04.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/567/CFSP, OJ L 202 of 27.07.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/869/CFSP, OJ L 325 of 08.12.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/930/CFSP, OJ L 344 of 28.12.2001.

<sup>5</sup> 2001/931/CFSP, OJ L 344 of 28.12.2001.

<sup>6</sup> 2001/078/CFSP, OJ L 027 of 30.01.2001.

<sup>7</sup> 2001/079/CFSP, OJ L 027 of 30.01.2001.

<sup>8</sup> 2001/080/CFSP, OJ L 027 of 30.01.2001.

<sup>9</sup> 2001/442/CFSP, OJ L 155 of 12.06.2001.

The Chairman of the Military Committee was appointed by Council decision adopted on 9 April 2001<sup>1</sup>.

The rules applicable to national military staff on secondment to the General Secretariat of the Council to form the EU Military Staff were adopted on 25 June 2001 by Council Decision<sup>2</sup>.

On 20 July 2001, the Council adopted the Common Actions on the establishment of the European Union Institute for Security Studies and the European Union Satellite Centre<sup>3</sup>.

The Satellite Centre (to be located in Torrejón de Ardoz in Spain) will support the decision-making process of the Union in the context of the CFSP, in particular of the ESDP, by providing material resulting from the analysis of satellite imagery and collateral data, including aerial imagery as appropriate. The Institute (to be located in Paris) will contribute to the development of the CFSP, including the ESDP, by conducting academic research and analysis in relevant fields.

## **F. GLOBAL QUESTIONS**

### **1. International Criminal Court**

On 11 June 2001, the Council adopted a Common Position to pursue and support an early entry into force of the Rome Statute and the establishment of the Court<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 2001/309/CFSP, OJ L 109 of 19.04.2001.

<sup>2</sup> 2001/496/CFSP, OJ L 181 of 04.07.2001.

<sup>3</sup> 2001/554/CFSP and 2001/555/CFSP, OJ L 200 of 25.07.2001 + OJ L 288 of 01.11.2001.

<sup>4</sup> 2001/443/CFSP, OJ L 155 of 12.06.2001.

#### **IV. OTHER CFSP ACTIVITIES: DECLARATIONS, DEMARCHES, POLITICAL DIALOGUE, REPORTS OF HEADS OF MISSION**

##### **A. Declarations (Annex II to the ANNEX)**

In 2001, 196 declarations were published expressing the Union's position, requests or expectations vis-à-vis third countries and international issues. CFSP declarations are issued as EU declarations at Council or European Council sessions or as Presidency declarations on behalf of the EU. Their main focus continues to be the defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the support for peace and democratisation processes.

In 129 cases, the countries associated with the European Union, as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein (the EFTA countries members of the EEA) have aligned themselves with CFSP declarations issued during the year under review.

##### **B. Démarches (Annex III to the ANNEX)**

442 démarches were undertaken in 2001 with third countries, e.g. in support of the UN World Conference against Racism, the ratification of a Comprehensive Test-ban Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms and the UN Conventions against terrorism.

##### **C. Political dialogue (Annex IV to the ANNEX)**

During 2001, the following political dialogue meetings were held:

- At Heads of State and Government level: within the framework of the Summits held with Canada (21 June and 18 December), China (5 September), the United States (4 June), India (23 November), Japan (8 December), Russia (23 March, 17 May and 3 October) and Ukraine (11 September).
- At Ministerial level: the Associated countries, Africa/Europe Ministerial Conference, Albania, Algeria, the Andean Pact, Armenia, Asean, Australia, Azerbaijan, in the framework of the Barcelona Process, Canada, CEDEAO/ECOWAS, Chile, China, Croatia, EFTA/EEA, Egypt, Fyrom, Georgia, the Gulf Cooperation Council, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mercosur, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, the Non Aligned Movement, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Rio Group,, Russia, the San José Group, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), South Korea, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, US, and Zimbabwe.
- Senior Officials level: the Associated countries, Africa-Europe bi-regional group, Armenia, ASEAN, Azerbaijan, Canada, CEDEAO/ECOWAS, Chile, China, South Korea, North Korea, the United States, Georgia, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Mercosur, Nigeria, in the framework of the Barcelona Process, Pakistan, Russia, CDAA/SADC, Sudan, Ukraine, Zimbabwe and a trilateral meeting EU/US/Canada.

- At expert level: 140 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, Consular Affairs, Mashrek-Maghreb, Middle East / Gulf.

**D. Cooperation in third countries and coordination in international organisations:**

(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. In 2001 the HoM drew up more than 270 reports.

(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.

## V. PERSPECTIVES FOR FUTURE ACTION

The Union will continue its efforts to strengthen the CFSP, including by developing and refining the instruments available to it, such as the role of the High Representative and the EU Special Representatives. A number of activities, and in some instances their effectiveness, will depend also on the availability of adequate financial resources in the CFSP budget. The issues likely to dominate the work of the Council in the area of the CFSP in 2002 are outlined below.

(a) The Council will continue to give priority to the development of the **European Security and Defence Policy**. Work on capabilities remains crucial. The commitments made during the two ministerial conferences (military and police) held in November 2001 show that significant progress was made. But a significant effort is needed to fulfil the remaining shortfalls in order to enable the Union to carry out the most complex and demanding operations efficiently and to reduce any limitations or restrictions on the breadth of the operation as well as the time needed to deploy forces and the level of risk.

Therefore, work on the military side will concentrate on the implementation of the ECAP (European Capability Action Plan), aimed at improving existing resources and gradually developing the capabilities necessary for the Union's military crisis management activities. Another important point is defining the details of the capabilities development mechanism, so as to (i) monitor and facilitate progress on capabilities development, (ii) evaluate and, as appropriate, review the capability goals and (iii) help achieve consistency between the pledges undertaken in the EU framework and, for the countries concerned, the force goals agreed in the context of NATO planning or of the PARP (planning and review process of the Partnership for Peace).

Other important areas of activity are the implementation of the Helsinki mandate to develop the procedures and concepts required for deploying the "rapid response elements" of the Headline Goal and the improvement of Command and Control arrangements for national and multinational headquarters.

Preparations will continue for the first crisis management exercise (CME 02), which will take place in May.

Work will be taken forward on important institutional issues such as the possible establishment of formal meetings of the Defence Ministers. Work will also be taken forward on the possible enhancement of cooperation in armaments in order to support, as Member States consider appropriate, the development of the Union's capabilities.

Finalisation of arrangements with NATO is crucial to enable the Union to carry out crisis management operations across the whole spectrum of Petersberg tasks. Such arrangements will cover "Berlin Plus", which will warrant the EU guaranteed access to NATO's operational planning and the presumed availability of pre-identified NATO assets and capabilities and will provide for the identification of a series of European command options for EU-led crisis management operations. They will also include a permanent security agreement, enabling the exchange of classified information between the EU and NATO.

The Union will consider to take responsibility, following elections in FYROM and at the request of its government, for an operation to follow that currently undertaken by NATO in FYROM.

As far as work on civilian capabilities is concerned, a call will be launched for contributions in the field of the Rule of Law in order to meet the target established in the European Council of Göteborg (200 officials). Also, work will be initiated on a proposal on the elaboration of a set of guidelines of criminal procedure that could be used as an interim legal framework when the international community faces an institutional and normative vacuum.

An initiative will also be launched in the field of Civilian Administration for the study of a set of guidelines for a Transitional Administration which, in cases where local structures are weak, non-existent or part of the problem, assumes, as necessary, the task of providing public services and covering the basic needs of a population suffering the results of a crisis situation.

Aware of the fact that training will lead to the enhancement of the EU capabilities in these fields and to the development of a common crisis management culture within the EU, the Commission, with the support of Member States, will carry out a project for the development of Common Training Modules for experts in civilian administration and rule of law. Parallel efforts in training will also be developed in police and civil protection.

Finally, work will be carried out to enhance co-operation with international organisations (UN, OSCE, Council of Europe...) in the field of crisis management.

The Union will establish the EU Police Mission (EUPM) in Bosnia and Herzegovina as the EU follow-on mission to the UN International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (IPTF) as from 1 January 2003. The Union will invite contributions from Third States to the EUPM. The Commission will be invited to propose in the preliminary draft budget for 2003 sufficient credits for CFSP in order to take into account priorities in the field of non-military crisis management operations, notably the EUPM.

The Presidency will prepare a first report to the European Council in Seville on progress made in the implementation of the European Programme for Conflict Prevention. It will also host a seminar in March in Seo de Urgell, in preparation for the draft report. Elements linked to the programme's implementation are: the Political and Security Committee's role in developing and monitoring conflict prevention policies within the CFSP and the ESDP, the political dialogue as a means to address conflict and promote conflict prevention, concrete cooperation with the UN and the OSCE in this field as well as disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control issues (monitoring multilateral agreements and regimes as well as proliferation risks in various regions, in particular in connection with the fight against terrorism).

Support for the reinforcement of global non-proliferation and disarmament will continue to be at the core of the external action of the Union. The Union will contribute actively to the work in this area within the various international conferences and other fora aimed at these objectives.



**(b)** The **fight against terrorism** will continue to be a top priority. The Union will pursue its implementation of the Action Plan, including the continuation of the systematic evaluation of its relations with third countries in light of their attitude towards terrorism.

As stated in its Common Position on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism adopted pursuant to UNSCR 1373 (2001), the Union will update the list of persons, groups and entities to which the freezing of funds applies.

Regarding terrorism and its implications for ESDP, the Union will look at how to improve its military capabilities. In particular, issues related to protection of forces deployed in crisis management operations against bio and chemical terrorist attacks will be taken into account.

**(c)** As regards **multilateral fora**, the Union will maintain its cooperation with international organisations across the range of areas of mutual interest. The Union will maintain its active role at the UN, both at the General Assembly and through the work of relevant UN bodies, in particular in the fields of security, human rights and terrorism. It will continue to play an active role in multilateral fora on human rights, notably in the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the status of women (CSW) and in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. The Union will give its substantial contribution to the major Human Rights events in 2002 such as the Conference against Racism and the UNGASS on Children's rights. The Union intends to adopt guidelines against torture, which will enhance its actions aimed at the eradication of this abhorrent violation of human rights. The Union will pursue its objective of an early entry into force of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court. The Union will continue to give its support for the abolition of the death penalty and to the fight against torture.

**(d)** The envisaged CFSP priorities in the geographical areas will be as follows:

**Western Balkans:** The Union will continue to support, within the SAP, the efforts of the Western Balkans countries to move closer to the perspective of integration into European structures. Special attention will be given to third pillar issues. The Union will concentrate, starting March, on the upcoming annual review of the SAP, upon receipt of a report by the Commission.

The Union will continue to monitor closely the political developments in the Western Balkans, and will actively support the full implementation of the Ohrid Agreement in FYROM, the discussions on new constitutional arrangements between FRY/Serbia and Montenegro as well as full implementation of UNSCR 1244 and notably the consolidation of institutions of provisional self-government in Kosovo.

The Union will examine the Commission's draft negotiating mandate for a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Albania with a view to allow Commission to start negotiations, if possible, during the first half of 2002.

The Council will remain actively involved in the Stability Pact, in accordance with the orientations approved end of last year.

**Eastern Europe and Central Asia :** The priorities for cooperation between the EU and Russia were well identified by the Brussels summit in October 2001. They include elaboration of the concept of a Common European Economic Area, a continued energy dialogue and increased dialogue and cooperation in political and security matters. Questions related to EU enlargement (notably Kaliningrad), cooperation under the JHA action plan and preparations for Russian accession to the WTO will be of increasing importance. The EU will continue to urge Russia on progress in Chechnya, while pursuing its policy of constructive engagement.

The planned presidential elections in Ukraine will be of interest for the EU in the first half of 2002. In Moldova, the Union will continue to encourage the implementation of political and economic reforms, aimed at closer relations with the Union, and will actively support efforts to solve the Transnistrian issue. In Belarus, the Union will continue to push for positive steps on political reform and democratisation that would allow a step-by-step improvement of relations.

In the Southern Caucasus, the Union will seek to maintain and use the political momentum acquired in 2001 to push for peaceful, durable settlements to the troubles of this region.

In Central Asia, the Union will continue to press for regional cooperation ( e.g. water and energy), while seeking understandings in the shorter term on effective implementation of PCA commitments, including in the field of human rights.

**Central and Eastern Europe:** The Union will continue its political dialogue with the candidate countries.

**South Eastern Europe:** The EU will continue to give all its support to a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem consistent with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council. It will closely follow the current direct talks between the leaders of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities aimed at reaching a solution before the accession of Cyprus to the Union, and it will be prepared to take the appropriate action with a view to contributing to a positive conclusion of the negotiation process.

**Middle East Peace Process :** The Union will continue to contribute actively to the search for peace and stability and to the future prosperity of the Middle East. It will work with the parties, as well as with other international actors, in particular the US, and Arab countries most concerned, in seeking an end to the violence and the resumption of negotiations for an agreement in the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It is supporting international donor efforts aimed at supporting the functioning of the Palestinian Authority.

**Euro-Mediterranean Partnership - Barcelona Process :** The Spanish Presidency will hold the Vth Barcelona Euro-Med Conference in Valencia on 22-23 April. Barcelona V will aim at reinforcing the credibility of the Partnership, allowing for an evaluation of the first stage of the Partnership (1995-2002) with regard to its methods as well as its results, and adopting a comprehensive Action Plan covering activities in the three volets of the Process. In particular it will reinforce the sense of ownership of the Process by the Mediterranean partners.

**Common Strategy on the Mediterranean region:** In the framework of its priorities for the Mediterranean region and in particular the political and security chapter of the Barcelona Process, the Spanish Presidency will explore ways and means to better structure the political dialogue in order to make the Partnership more efficient

**Asia-Oceania:** The Union's efforts to help reconstruct and bring lasting peace to Afghanistan will be at the core of the Council's efforts in Asia in 2002. It will continue its efforts in the sub-region as well, nurturing its relationships with both India and Pakistan and hoping that tensions between the two countries will ease.

The Council will also want to ensure that ASEM IV in Copenhagen proves to be a success. It will be prepared by a number of ministerial meetings during the first half of the year (on migratory flows and the environment and of Foreign Ministers). The Council will also monitor the implementation of the EU-Japan Action Plan, agreed at the EU-Japan Summit in December 2001, and pursue its enhanced relationships with China and Indonesia. A 14th EU-ASEAN Ministerial meeting is due to be held in Europe during the next year and the Council will be working to ensure that this leads to intensified co-operation between the two organisations. The Council will work in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and ASEM to promote more effective multilateral co-operation in the fight against international terrorism. The Council will continue its efforts to help bring peace, stability and greater freedom to the Korean Peninsula and will do what it can to promote democratic change in Burma/Myanmar, including through a further Troika mission. It will also work to support the cease-fire agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which was signed in February 2002.

The next EU-Japan Summit in 2002 will review the implementation of the Action Plan approved in Brussels in December 2001. As regards ASEM, 2002 will be an active year, since the ASEM Foreign Ministers will meet in June in Madrid to prepare the ASEM 4 Summit in Copenhagen in September 2002. In addition a meeting of ASEM Environmental Ministers was held in Beijing in January 2002 and a Ministerial Meeting on Migration will be held in Lanzarote in April 2002.

As regards Korea, the EU will continue its efforts to assist the reconciliation process and to prevail upon the DPRK to open up to the outside world, despite some set backs in 2002 in inter Korean relations.

**Africa:** In Sub-Saharan Africa, the Union will continue to fully support the UN as well as regional and sub-regional organisations in their efforts to restore peace, notably in the Great Lakes region, the Horn of Africa and the Mano river area (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia). In conformity with its Common Position on Conflict prevention in Africa, the Union will work towards ensuring a more coherent policy of conflict prevention in Africa, inter alia through addressing the issues of trafficking in small arms and support for African peace-keeping capabilities. As regards conflict diamonds, an appropriate support may be deemed necessary to help African countries implementing the Kimberley process certification scheme. In accordance with the spirit of the Cotonou agreement, the Union will seek to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Union is actively contributing to the follow-up to the Africa-Europe Summit held in Cairo in April 2000. Furthermore, the EU is preparing to observe the referendum and the presidential and legislative elections in 2002 in the Republic of Congo.

**Latin America and Caribbean:** In Latin America, the Union will pursue its work to prepare the II EU-LAC Summit (Madrid, 17 May 2002) with a view to strengthening the EU-LAC bi-regional partnership and to fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the regions involved. Negotiations with Chile and Mercosur will be pursued with a view to concluding association agreements.

**Transatlantic relations:** A summit meeting with the United States is due to take place in Washington on 2 May 2002. The main CFSP subjects are expected to include the fight against terrorism, Afghanistan, the Middle East, cooperation in the development of a common approach on sustainable development, and various security policy issues.

A summit meeting with Canada will be held on 8 May 2002. The EU-Canada dialogue on CFSP issues is likely to cover Africa, the fight against terrorism, disarmament, security questions, the environment and sustainable development, and human security issues including anti-personnel mines, small arms and conflict prevention.

**ACTES JURIDIQUES - 2001**  
**LISTE THEMATIQUE**

DATE	OBJET	BASE JURIDIQUE	REFERENCE J.O.
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>			
10.12.2001	Nomination du représentant spécial de l'UE	art. 14 et 18§5	01/875/PESC L 326 (11.12.2001)
05.11.2001	Mesures restrictives à l'encontre des Taliban	art. 15	01/771/PESC L 289 (06.11.2001)
26.02.2001	Mesures restrictives supplémentaires à l'encontre des Taliban	art. 15	01/154/PESC L 57 (27.2.2001)
22.01.2001	Politique de l'UE/ maintien de l'embargo sur les armes	art. 15	01/56/pesc L 21 (23.1.2001)
<b>AFRIQUE</b>			
29.10.2001	Lutte contre le trafic illicite de diamants, prévention et règlement des conflits	art. 15	2001/758/PESC L 286 (30.10.2001)
14.05.2001	Contribution de l'UE à la mission de facilitation du dialogue intertogolais	Position commune 98/350/PESC art. 23§2	2001/375/PESC L 132 (05.05.2001)
14.05.2001	Prévention, gestion et règlement des conflits en Afrique	art. 15	2001/374/PESC L 132 (15.05.2001)
<b>BALKANS OCCIDENTAUX</b>			
29.11.2001	Prorogation du mandat du chef de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 23§2	01/846/PESC L 315 (01.12.2001)
29.11.2001	Prorogation du mandat de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 14	01/845/PESC L 315 (04.12.2001)
29.10.2001	Nomination du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	01/760/PESC L 287 (31.10.2001)
08.10.2001	Exportations d'armes à destination de l'ex-Yougoslavie et abrogation de la position commune 98/240/PESC	art. 15	01/719/PESC L 268 (09.10.2001)
30.08.2001	Accord entre l'UE et l'ARYM relatif aux activités de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE dans l'ARYM	art. 24	01/682/PESC L 241 (11.09.2001)
16.07.2001	Interdiction de visa à l'égard d'extrémistes dans l'ARYM	art. 15	01/542/PESC L 194 (18.07.2001)
29.06.2001	Nomination du représentant spécial dans l'ARYM	art. 14 et 18§5	01/492/PESC L 180 (03.07.2001)
09.04.2001	Conclusion de l'accord relatif aux activités de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE en RFY	art. 24	01/352/PESC L 125 (05.05.2001)
09.04.2001	Désignation du chef de mission de la Mission de surveillance de l'UE	art. 23§2 action commune 2000/811/PESCX	01/285/PESC L 99 (10.04.2001)
26.02.2001	Maintien de mesures restrictives spécifiques à l'encontre de M. Milosevic	art. 15	01/155/PESC L 57 (27.2.2001)
<b>BIRMANIE</b>			
29.10.2001	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	01/757/PESC L 286 (30.10.2001)
09.04.2001	Prorogation position commune 96/635/PESC	art. 15	01/284/PESC L 99 (10.04.2001)

<b>COMITE POLITIQUE/PESD</b>			
20.07.2001	Creation d'un centre satellitaire	art. 14	01/555/PESC L 200 (25.07.2001)
20.07.2001	Création d'un institut d'études de sécurité	art. 14	01/554/PESC L 200 (25.07.2001)
25.06.2001	Régime applicable aux militaires nationaux détachés	art. 28§1	01/496/PESC L 181 (04.07.2001)
08.06.2001	Etat-major	décision 2001/80/PESC	01/442/PESC L 155 (12.06.2001)
09.04.2001	Président du comité militaire	art. 28§1	01/309/PESC L 109 (19.04.2001)
22.01.2001	Etat-major	art. 28§1	01/80/PESC L 27 (30.01.2001)
22.01.2001	Comité militaire	art. 28§1	01/79/PESC L 27 (30.01.2001)
22.01.2001	Comité politique et de sécurité	art. 28§1	01/78/PESC L 27 (30.01.2001)
<b>COUR PENALE INTERNATIONALE</b>			
11.06.2001	Mise en place de la Cour pénale internationale	art. 15	01/443/PESC L 155 (12.06.2001)
<b>ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE</b>			
19.03.2001	Prorogation position commune 99/206/PESC	art. 15	01/215/PESC L 80 (20.03.2001)
<b>EUROPE DU SUD-EST</b>			
19.12.2001	Nomination du représentant spécial pour la coordination du pacte de stabilité	art. 14 et art. 18§5	01/915/PESC L 337 (20.12.2001)
<b>GEORGIE</b>			
26.07.2001	Renforcement de la capacité des autorités géorgiennes à appuyer et protéger la mission d'observation de l'OSCE	art. 14	01/568/PESC L 202 (27.7.2001)
<b>KEDO</b>			
06.12.2001	Abrogation et remplacement des actions communes 96/195/PESC et 97/484/PESC	art. 15	01/869/PESC L 325 (08.12.2001)
<b>LIBERIA</b>			
07.05.2001	Embargo sur les armes	art. 15	01/357/PESC L 126 (08.05.2001)
<b>LUTTE CONTRE LE TERRORISME</b>			
27.12.2001	Mesures spécifiques en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	01/931/PESC M 344 (28.12.2001)
27.12.2001	Mesures dans le cadre de la lutte contre le terrorisme	art. 15 et 34	01/930/PESC L 344 (28.12.2001)
<b>MINES ANTIPERSONNEL</b>			
24.04.2001	Assistance au déminage en Croatie	Action commune 96/588/PESC	01/328/PESC L 116 (26.04.2001)
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
14.05.2001	Renforcement des relations mutuellement bénéfiques entre l'UE et le Nigeria	art. 15	01/373/PESC L 132 (15.05.2001)

<b>NON-PROLIFERATION</b>			
29.11.2001	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion destabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre en Albanie	action commune 99/34/PESC art. 23§2	01/850/PESC L 318 (4.12.2001)
15.11.2001	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion destabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre au Cambodge	art. 23§2	01/796/PESC L 301 (17.11.2001)
23.07.2001	Lutte contra la prolifération des missiles balistiques	art. 15	01/567/PESC L 202 (27.7.2001)
16.07.2001	Financement d'un système de communication pour les membres du Groupe des fournisseurs nucléaires; abrogation de la décision 99/74/PESC	art. 23§2 action commune 97/288/PESC	01/543/PESC L 194 (18.07.2001)
09.04.2001	Mise en oeuvre de la position commune 1999/533/PESC	art. 23§2 position commune 1999/533/PESC	01/286/PESC L 99 (10.04.2001)
12.03.2001	Contribution de l'UE à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion destabilisatrices des armes légères et de petit calibre en Amérique latine et aux Caraïbes	art. 23§2 action commune 99/34/PESC	00/200/PESC L 72 (14.03.2001)
<b>OSSETIE DU SUD</b>			
29.10.2001	Processus de règlement du conflit en Ossétie du Sud	art 14	01/759/PESC L 286 (30.10.2001)
<b>PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT</b>			
19.11.2001	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial de l'UE pour le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient	art. 14 et art. 18§5	01/800/PESC L 303 (20.11.2001)
<b>REGION DES GRANDS LACS</b>			
10.12.2001	Prorogation du mandat du représentant spécial	art. 14 et 18§5	01/876/PESC L 326 (11.12.2001)
19.11.2001	Mise en place d'une présence multinationale intérimaire de sécurité au Burundi	art. 14	01/801/PESC L 303 (20.11.2001)
19.11.2001	Politique de l'UE à l'égard du Rwanda	art. 15	01/799/PESC L 303 (20.11.2001)
29.01.2001	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; abrogation de la position commune 99/728/PESC	art. 15	01/83/PESC L 29 (31.01.2001)
<b>RUSSIE</b>			
25.06.2001	Non-prolifération et désarmement	art. 23§2 Action commune 99/878/PESC	01/493/PESC L 180 (03.07.2001)

## CFSP DECLARATIONS - 2001

Nr DECLARATION		COUNTRY CONCERNED	SUBJECT	DATE
001*	P/EU	GHANA	Parliamentary and Presidential elections	04.01.2001
002*	EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration 195/00	09.01.2001
003	CANCELLED			
004*	P/EU	COTE IVOIRE	Attempted coup d'état	11.01.2001
005*	P/EU	BHUTAN/NEPAL	Joint Bhutan-Nepal refugees verification	12.01.2001
006	P/EU	BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA	Appearance at the ICTY of the ex-President of Republika Srpska, Ms Biljana Plavsic	11.01.2001
007*	EU/ASS/EFTA	BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration 006/01	12.01.2001
008	P/EU	INDONESIA	Extension of the moratorium on violence in Aceh	12.01.2001
009	P/EU	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY	Death sentences and executions	15.01.2001
010*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Peace process	19.01.2001
011	P/EU	IRAN	Verdicts against Iranian intellectuals	16.01.2001
012*	P/EU	TAJIKISTAN	Situation of Afghan refugees on Tajik borders	17.01.2001
013*	P/EU	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Attack on President Kabila	22.01.2001
014*	P/EU	CAPE VERDE	Parliamentary elections	19.01.2001
015	P/EU	PHILIPPINES	Change of political leadership	20.01.2001
016*	P/EU	NIGERIA	Corporal punishment in Zamfara State	30.01.2001
017*	P/EU	INDIA	Earthquake	29.01.2001
018*	P/EU	ZANZIBAR/TANZANIA	Recent developments	31.01.2001
019*	P/EU	DEMOCRATIC REP. OF CONGO	Hema-lendu conflict	01.02.2001
020*	P/EU	ZIMBABWE	Bombing of the "Daily News" Newspaper	31.01.2001
021*	P/EU	KYRGYHISTAN	Case of Mr Felix Kulov	01.02.2001
022	P/EU	FRY/KOSOVO	The recent upsurge in violence in Mitrovica	02.02.2001
023*	P/EU	TOGO	Announcement of the parliamentary elections	06.02.2001
024	P/EU	UKRAINE	Working conditions for media and concerns regarding the Gongadze case	05.02.2001
025*	P/EU	FRY/KOSOVO	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration 022/01	05.02.2001
026	EU	HAITI	Recent dialogue initiative proposed by Haitian civil society	06.02.2001
027	P/EU	ISRAEL	Election in Israel	07.02.2001
028*	P/EU	BURMA/MYANMAR	Initial contacts between SPDC and NLD	08.02.2001
029	P/EU	ISRAEL	Extra-judicial killings	13.02.2001



030	P/EU	ISRAEL	Bus attack in Tel Aviv	14.02.2001
031	P/EU	FRY/SERBIA	Situation in Southern Serbia	15.02.2001
032*	P/EU	BAHRAIN	Referendum on Constitutional reform	16.02.2001
033*	EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY/SERBIA	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration P 031/01	19.02.2001
034*	P/EU	COMOROS	Framework Agreement for Reconciliation	28.02.2001
035*	P/EU	FRY/FYROM	Border demarcation agreement	23.02.2001
036	P/EU	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	New Council of Ministers	22.02.2001
037*	EU/ASS/EFTA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration P 036/01	26.02.2001
	EU/USA	KOSOVO	EU/USA Joint Statement on Kosovo	26.02.2001
038	P/EU	FRY/KOSOVO and FYROM	Violent incidents on the border between FRY/Kosovo and FYROM	28.02.2001
039*	EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY/FYROM	Alignment of Associated countries with CFSP Declaration P 038/01	02.03.2001
040*	P/EU	MEXICO	Dialogue between the Government and the EZLN	01.03.2001
041*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY	Alignment of Associated countries with Common Position 2001/155/CFSP	05.03.2001
042*	P/EU	AFGHANISTAN	Destruction of statues	01.03.2001
043*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Violence in Central Kalimantan	02.03.2001
044*	P/EU	ETHIOPIA-ERITREA	Peace Process	02.03.2001
045	P/EU	MOLDOVA	Parliamentary elections on 25 February 2001	02.03.2001
046*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Escalating fighting in and around Bujumbura	06.03.2001
047*	P/EU	CHINA	Chinese ratification of ICESCR	12.03.2001
048*	P/EU	FRY/BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Establishment of special parallel relations	05.03.2001
049*	P/EU	DRC	Troops redeployments in the DRC by Rwanda and Uganda	06.03.2001
050*	EU/ASS/EFTA	AFGHANISTAN	Alignment of Associated countries with Common Position 2001/154/CFSP	06.03.2001
051	P/EU	FRY/KOSOVO-FYROM	Violent attacks near the village of Tanusevci	06.03.2001
052	P/EU	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Conclusion of the HDZ-led Croat National Congress	06.03.2001
053*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY/KOSOVO-FYROM	Alignment of Associated countries with Declaration P 51/01	08.03.2001
054*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Alignment of Associated countries with Declaration P 52/01	08.03.2001

055	CANCELLED			
056*	EU	GUATEMALA/BELIZE	Territorial dispute	09.03.2001
057	P/EU	FYROM/FRY	Security situation at the Former Yugoslave Republic of Macedonia's border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	09.03.2001
058	P/EU	BIH	Appearance at the ICTY of Mr Blagoje Simic	12.03.2001
059*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BIH	Alignment of Associated countries with declaration P 58/01	14.03.2001
060*	P/EU	GEORGIA	Local elections in Abkhazia	16.03.2001
061*	P/EU	UGANDA	Presidential elections	21.03.2001
062*	P/EU	FIJI	Recent decision to hold elections	22.03.2001
063	P/EU	NATIONS UNIES	Kofi Annan's candidature for a second term as UNSG	22.03.2001
064*	P/EU	BELARUS	Presidential decree on foreign aid and the by-elections	23.03.2001
065	P/EU	BIH	Arrest and transfer of Milomir Stakic to the Hague	27.03.2001
066*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BIH	Alignment of Associated countries with declaration P 65/01	28.03.2001
067*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	ETHIOPIA/ERITREA	Alignment by Associated countries with Common Position 2001/215/CFSP	29.03.2001
068*	P/EU	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Local elections	30.03.2001
069	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Deteriorating situation	29.03.2001
070	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Israeli settlement activities	04.04.2001
071*	P/EU	BENIN	Presidential elections	06.04.2001
072*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Peace process	11.04.2001
073	P/EU	FRY/SERBIA	Visit of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo	06.04.2001
074*	P/EU	SUDAN	IGAD peace process	11.04.2001
075*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BURMA/MYANMAR	Alignment by Associated countries with Common Position 2001/284/CFSP	12.04.2001
076*	P/EU	NEPAL	Escalation of violence	12.04.2001
077*	P/EU	PERU	Presidential and parliamentary elections	12.04.2001
078	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Escalation of violence	18.04.2001
079*	P/EU	GUATEMALA	Third anniversary of the murder of Bishop Gerardi	25.04.2001
080*	P/EU	ETHIOPIA-ERITREA	Temporary Security Zone	20.04.2001
081*	P/EU	NAMIBIA	Human rights	02.05.2001
082*	P/EU	SOUTH OSSETIA	Referendum	20.04.2001
083	P/EU	RUSSIA	Situation of the media	20.04.2001

084*	P/EU	FRY/MONTENEGRO	Parliamentary elections of 22 April 2001	23.04.2001
085*	P/EU	NICARAGUA	Electoral process	08.05.2001
086*	P/EU	FRY/SERBIA	release of the "Djakova/Djakovica group"	26.04.2001
087*	P/EU	UKRAINE	Recent developments	27.04.2001
088*	P/EU	PHILIPPINES	Peace negotiations	27.04.2001
089*	P/EU	PHILIPPINES	Recent events in Manila	04.05.2001
090	EU	FYROM	Renewed acts of violence by ethnic Albanian extremists	03.05.2001
091*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FYROM	Alignment of Associated countries with declaration P 90/01	4.05.2001
092*	P/EU	BELARUS	Fate of Yury Zakharenko	7.05.2001
093*	EU	ANDORRA	Ratification of the Rome Statute of the ICC	10.05.2001
094*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Recent judgements against the six persons involved in the killings of staff members of the UNHCR	10.05.2001
095	P/EU	FYROM	Establishment of a broad coalition government	11.05.2001
096	EU	MEXICO	Recent developments	14.05.2001
097	P/EU	FRY/Kosovo	Promulgation of a constitutional framework for provisional self government in Kosovo and announcement of Kosovo-wide elections	16.05.2001
098*	P/EU	FRY/Kosovo	Alignment of Associated countries with declaration P 97/01	18.05.2001
099	P/EU	FRY/Southern Serbia	Demobilisation of ethnic Albanian armed groups in the Presevo Valley area	22.05.2001
100	P/EU	CROATIE	Nation wide local elections	22.05.2001
101	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Report of the Sharm-el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee	22.05.2001
102*	P/EU	ANGOLA	Attack by Unita near Caxito	28.05.2001
103	P/EU	EGYPT	Sentences against Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and staff members of the Ibn Khaldoun Centre	28.05.2001
104*	P/EU	INDIA/PAKISTAN	Resumed India-Pakistan dialogue	29.05.2001
105*	P/EU	AFGHANISTAN	Taliban edict on Hindus	30.05.2001
106*	P/EU	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Coup attempt	01.06.2001
107*	P/EU	CHILE	Abolition of death penalty	01.06.2001
108*	EU	PERU	Presidency elections	06.06.2001
109*	P/EU	SUDAN	Summit of the IGAD Committee	08.06.2001
110*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Humanitarian Accord between the Government of Colombia and the FARC	08.06.2001

111*	P/EU	NEPAL	Death of Members of the Royal family	08.06.2001
112	P/EU	IRAN	Presidential elections	11.06.2001
113*	P/EU	BELARUS	Presidential elections	11.06.2001
114	P/EU	COMBODIA	Consultative Group meeting on Cambodia in Tokyo	12.06.2001
115*	P/EU	SUDAN	Peace Process	12.06.2001
116	P/EU	CHAD	Presidential elections	21.06.2001
117*	P/EU	PAKISTAN	Installation of General Musharraf	22.06.2001
118*	P/EU	BANGLADESH	Political violence	27.06.2001
119	P/EU	TURKEY	Closure of the Fazilet Party	26.06.2001
120*	P/EU	HAITI	Support for OAS efforts	28.06.2001
121	EU		International Day in support of victims of torture	25.06.2001
122 *	P/EU	TOGO	Preparation of the parliamentary elections	06.07.2001
123	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Escalation of violence	03.07.2001
124	P/EU	FYROM	Meeting with Ms Mitreva, Minister for FA	06.07.2001
125*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Worsening of the political and security situation	06.07.2001
126	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Demolition of Palestinian houses in Jerusalem	10.07.2001
127*	P/EU	RUSSIAN FED.	President Putin's statement supporting the abolition of the death penalty	17.07.2001
128*	P/EU	INDIA/PAKISTAN	Indo-Pakistan Summit, Agra, 15-16 July 2001	19.07.2001
129*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FYROM	Alignment of Associated countries with Common Position 2001/542/CFSP	20.07.2001
130*	P/EU	PERU	Investiture of President Alejandro Toledo	28.07.2001
131*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Swearing in of Mrs Megawati Soukarnoputri as 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia	23.07.2001
132*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Implementation of the plan devised by the mediator, Mr Mandela	24.07.2001
133*	P/EU	NEPAL	Appointment of a new Prime Minister and subsequent announcement of the ceasefire	26.07.2001
134	P/EU	FYROM	Violation of the ceasefire	26.07.2001
135*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Mounting violence	30.07.2001
136*	P/EU	BELARUS	Monitoring of the elections	27.07.2001
137*	P/EU	SRI LANKA	LTTE terrorist attack	27.07.2001
138*	EU/ASS/EFTA	FYROM	Alignment of Associated countries with declaration P 134/01	01.08.2001
139*	P/EU	BOLIVIE	Resignation of Bolivia's President and inauguration of his successor	07.08.2001

140*	P/EU	SOMALIA	Situation in Somalia	09.08.2001
141	P/EU	IRAN	Swearing of the president of Iran	10.08.2001
142	P/EU	ARYM	Signing of the framework agreement in Skopje	13.08.2001
143	P/EU	MIDDLE EAST	Attack in Haifa on 12 August	13.08.2001
144*	P/EU	CAMBODIA	Legislation to establish a Khmer Rouge Tribunal	16.08.2001
145*	P/EU	CONGO	Opening of the inter-Congolese dialogue	17.08.2001
146*	P/EU	ANGOLA	Train attack	21.08.2001
147*	P/EU	CONGO	Meeting in Gaborone concerning the inter-Congolese pre-dialogue	30.08.2001
148*	P/EU	EAST TIMOR	First democratic elections	31.08.2001
149	P/EU	FYROM	Constitutional changes	07.09.2001
150	CANCELLED			
151	CANCELLED			
*	EU	USA	Terrorist attacks	12.09.2001
152*	P/EU	BELARUS	Presidential elections	14.09.2001
153*	P/EU	NEPAL	Talks between the government of Nepal and the Maoist insurgents	13.09.2001
	EC	USA	Terrorist attacks	14.09.2001
154*	P/EU	KOREAN PENINSULA	Inter-korean Ministerial meeting	20.09.2001
155*	P/EU	AFRICA	Development of the situation in the Mano River Union Countries	24.09.2001
156*	P/EU	FIJI	Elections	28.09.2001
157*	P/EU	ERITREA	Expulsion of the UE Presidency Representative	05.10.2001
158*	P/EU	BANGLADESH	Elections	05.10.2001
159*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Murder of Ms Araujo Noguera, former Minister for Culture	08.10.2001
*	EU	USA	Action undertaken by the US following the terrorist attacks of 11 September	08.10.2001
	EU	MIDDLE EAST	Middle East Peace Process	08.10.2001
160	P/EU	BELARUS	Nomination of New Prime Minister	10.10.2001
161*	P/EU	TOGO	Deterioration of the political situation	18.10.2001
162	EU	FRY	Introduction of democracy after the events of 5 October 2000	08.10.2001
163*	P/EU	BELIZE	Hurricane Iris	12.10.2001
164*	P/EU	GEORGIA	Situation in Abkhazia	12.10.2001

165*	P/EU	UNITED NATIONS	Award of the Nobel Peace Prize	16.10.2001
	EC	USA	Follow-up to the September 11 attacks and the fight against terrorism	19.10.2001
166	P/EU	CYPRUS	United Nations Process	23.10.2001
167	EU	TURKEY	Constitutional reform	23.10.2001
168*	P/EU	GUINEA	Internal situation	25.10.2001
169*	P/EU	HAITI	Situation en Haiti	26.10.2001
170*	P/EU	MEXICO	Killing of Ms Digna Ochoa y Plácido	29.10.2001
171	EU	MIDDLE EAST	Middle East Peace Process	29.10.2001
172*	P/EU	NICARAGUA	General elections	31.10.2001
173*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	FRY	Alignment by Associated countries with Common Position 2001/719/CFSP	31.10.2001
174	P/EU	FRY/Kosovo	Election of 17 November 2001	06.11.2001
175*	P/EU	NICARAGUA	Presidential elections on 4 November	09.11.2001
176*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	BURMA/MYANMAR	Alignment by Associated countries with Common Position 2001/757 /CFSP	09.11.2001
177*	P/EU	BURUNDI	Setting up of the transitional government of national union	12.11.2001
178*	P/EU	INDONESIA	Kindnapping and subsequent murder of Mr Theys Eluay, Chairman of the Papuan Presidium Council	13.11.2001
179*	P/EU/ASS/EFTA	AFGHANISTAN	Alignment by Associated countries with Common Position 2001/771 /CFSP	16.11.2001
180*	P/EU	MEXICO	Release of Rodolfo Montiel and Teodoro Cabrera	19.11.2001
181*	P/EU	MAURITANIA	Local and parliamentary elections	21.11.2001
182*	P/EU	MADAGASCAR	Presidential elections	22.11.2001
183	EU	PAKISTAN	Joint statement on the occasion of the signature of the EU-Pakistan Cooperation Agreement	24.11.2001
184*	P/EU	COLOMBIA	Peace process	07.12.2001
185*	P/EU	HONDURAS	General elections held on 25 November	30.11.2001
186*	P/EU	BURMA/MYANMAR	Centenary of the Nobel Peace Prize	08.12.2001
187*	P/EU	RUSSIA	Situation of the media	07.12.2001
188	EU	MIDDLE EAST	Resumption of negotiations	10.12.2001
189*	P/EU	UZBEKISTAN/ AFGHANISTAN	Opening of the bridge between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan	12.12.2001
190	P/EU	LATVIA	Amendment to the electoral law	13.12.2001
191*	P/EU	INDIA	Terrorist attack in New Delhi on 13 December	13.12.2001

192	P/EU	TURKMENISTAN	Recent Presidential amnesty	17.12.2001
193*	EC	MIDDLE EAST	Extreme gravity of the situation	15.12.2001
194	P/EU	INDIA	Attack on the Indian Parliament	21.12.2001
195*	P/EU	HAITI	Situation in Haiti	26.12.2001
196	P/EU	ARGENTINA	Situation in Argentina	26.12.2001

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P/EU Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

EU Declaration by the European Union

EC Declaration by the European Council

\* Declarations with which countries associated with the European Union and/or EFTA countries have aligned themselves

## LIST OF CFSP DEMARCHES - 2001

DATE	SUBJECT
10.01.2001	ZIMBABWE: Burundi peace process
11.01.2001	TURKMENISTAN: Arrest of protestant pastor
14.01.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: Executions on 13 January
17.01.2001	CUBA: Outcome of evaluation of the common position on Cuba
19.01.2001	KAZAKHSTAN: Draft law on mass media
19.01.2001	RUSSIA: Russian gas deliveries to Georgia
20.01.2001	INDIA: Indian missile test
21.01.2001	ISRAEL: Practice of extra judicial killings
23.01.2001	LEBANON: Death penalty
24.01.2001	USA: Death Penalty (Philip Workman - Tennessee)
26.01.2001	GUINEA: Alpha Conde death penalty
29.01.2001	IRAQ: Proposal made in National Assembly to include Kuwaiti territory in the map of Assembly's emblem
29.01.2001 02.02.2001	USA: Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) Membership
30.01.2001	RUSSIA: NSG Russian nuclear supply to India
.....01.2001	ZANZIBAR/TANZANIA: Peace Process
January 2001	BISSAU, BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CAP VERDE, CHILE, COMOROS, COTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, ETHIOPIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, GHANA, GUINEA CONAKRY, IRAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, NAMIBIA, RWANDA, SAO TOME, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, TANZANIA, TOGO, TUNISIA, ZIMBABWE, : UN World Conference against Racism
02.02.2001	HAITI: Initiative for dialogue by civil society
02.02.2001	CHINA: Human rights dialogue
05.02.2001	ISRAEL: Obstacles to imports of equipment for assistance projects
05.02.2001	UKRAINE: Conditions for media/Gongadze case
07/02/2001	MALAYSIA: Death penalty
08.02.2001	RUSSIA: Extension of deadline for destruction of chemical weapons
08.02.2001	ANGOLA: Freedom of expression
08.02.2001	GEORGIA: Attacks on religious minorities
09.02.2001	BURUNDI: Peace process
12.02.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: Death sentence issued on 11 February



12.02.2001	BANGLADESH: Consultations on visa issues
14.02.2001	TAJKISTAN: Afghan refugees on Tajik border
16.02.2001	JAPAN: Death Penalty
20.02.2001	SUDAN: Amputations
24.02.2001	PAKISTAN: Afghan refugees
.....02.2001	ASIA/MIDDLE EAST: UN World conference against racism
February/March/April/May/June/July/August 2001	ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BHUTAN, BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRUNEI, BURKINA FASO, BURMA/MYANMAR, CAMEROON, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO BRAZZAVILLE, COSTA RICA, DEM. REP. OF CONGO, EGYPT, EQUATOR, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FRY, GHANA, GUINEA EQUATORIAL, GUINEA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, KAZAKHSTAN, KUWAIT, KYRGIZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MALAYSIA, MARSHALL ISLANDS, MAURITANIA, MOLDAVIA, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PALAU, PARAGUAY, PRAIA (CAP VERDE), RWANDA, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SURINAM, SUDAN, SYRIA, TANZANIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, URUGUAY, USA, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE: Ratification of Comprehensive Test-ban Treaty
02.03.2001	AFGHANISTAN: Taliban edict on destruction of statues
07.03.2001	RWANDA: RCD-Goma withdrawal from Pweto
08.03.2001	SRI LANKA: Death penalty
09.03.2001	GUINEA: Death penalty and humanitarian situation
13.03.2001	USA: EU's assessment of second GCS meeting in Moscow on 15 February
13.03.2001 15.03.2001	FYROM: Contacts with local authorities to forward message of moderation
15.03.2001 20.03.2001	ETHIOPIA: Somalia
18.03.2001	SOMALIA: National reconciliation in Somalia
19.03.2001	KENYA: Somalia
22.03.2001	BOTSWANA: (informal) Death penalty
23.03.2001	GEORGIA: Increase of delinquent acts against members of foreign missions
24.03.2001 01.04.2001	AFGHANISTAN: Taliban edict on destruction of statues
28.03.2001	INDONESIA : EUs initiative on East Timor at CHR 57
.....03.001	BURMA: Follow-up of the troika mission
.....03.2001	SUDAN: Somalia
March/April 2001	ANDORRA, ANTIGUA, BELIZE, BURMA/MYANMAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DPRK, GRENADA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUATEMALA, ISRAEL, KYRGYZSTAN, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYA, RWANDA, SAO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SYRIA, THAILAND, TONGA: Chemical Weapons Convention
02.04.2001	SOMALIA: National reconciliation in Somalia

02.04.2001	LEBANON: Ottawa Convention
02.04.2001	LEBANON: Deportations of refugees and asylum seekers
03.04.2001	SOMALIA: National reconciliation in Somalia
05.04.2001	SRI LANKA: Death penalty
09.04.2001	INDONESIA: Situation in Aceh
11.04.2001	HOLY SEE : Statement by Representatives of the Catholic Church in Bosnia and Herzegovina
11.04.2001	BELARUS: Decree n° 8
12.04.2001	NEPAL: Situation in Nepal
18.04.2001	BANGLADESH: Death penalty
20.04.2001	TANZANIA: Burundi Peace Process
20.04.2001	UGANDA: FLC's refusal to disengage in accordance with resolution 1341
27.04.2001	DEM. REP. OF CONGO: Burundi Peace Process
27.04.2001	ZIMBABWE: "Visits" by the war veterans
27.04.2001	ETHIOPIA: Developments in Ethiopia
01.05.2001	UGANDA: FLC's refusal to disengage in accordance with resolution 1341
01.05.2001	USA: US arrears to the UN
02.05.2001	TURKMENISTAN: Case of Mr Atakov
03.05.2001	PAKISTAN: Death penalty
08.05.2001	ISRAEL: Illegal combatants
10.05.2001	USA: Death penalty
29.05.2001	AFGHANISTAN: Taliban edict on Hindus
May/June/July 2001	USA, CHINA, RUSSIA, IRAN : Protocol to strengthen the BTWC
05.06.2001	USA: Death Penalty in Oklahoma (case of Gerardo Valdez Maltos)
06.06.2001	USA: International Criminal Court
09.06.2001	RUSSIA: Humanitarian situation in and around Chechnya
11.06.2001	USA: Death penalty (case of Jay Scott)
13.06.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY: Death penalty by Palestinian Security Court
14.06.2001	TOGO: Presidential elections
16.06.2001	LIBYA: Procès des ressortissants bulgares
20.06.2001	EGYPT: Entry into force of the CTBT and universality of the CWC
21.06.2001	ISRAEL: Humanitarian access to occupied territories
21.06.2001	ISRAEL: Humanitarian access to occupied territories
21.06.2001	UN-OCHA: Humanitarian access to occupied territories

22.06.2001	UN: Humanitarian access to occupied territories
22.06.2001	SOUTH AFRICA: EU support to the Comorian democratisation process
22.06.2001	GAMBIA: Good governance
23.06.2001	SAUDI ARABIA: Death penalty and human rights
25.06.2001	ETHIOPIA-ERITREA: Implementation of the Peace Agreement
26.06.2001	BURMA/MYANMAR: National reconciliation
27.06.2001	ISRAEL: Violation of Lebanese national airspace
29.06.2001	RUSSIA: Budgetary problems preventing COE monitoring Mission for the Kosovo elections
29.06.2001	INDONESIA: Death penalty
29.06.2001	ETHIOPIA: Union africaine
29.06.2001	ISRAEL: humanitarian access to occupied territories
June 2001	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, CROATIA, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FRY, HUNGARY, ICELAND, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE : 2001 UN Conference on Small Arms
June/July 2001	BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA BISSAU, GUINEA CONAKRY, NIGERIA: Child trafficking in East and Central Africa
02.07.2001	IRAN: Human rights
08.07.2001	ZAMBIA: Situation in Burundi
09.07.2001	UGANDA: Situation au Burundi
10.07.2001	ETHIOPIA: Situation au Burundi
10.07.2001	INDONESIA: Atambua-verdict and problem of East-Timorese refugees in West-Timor
10.07.2001	CROATIA: Coopération avec le TPIY
11.07.2001	RDC: Situation au Burundi
11.07.2001	RWANDA: Situation au Burundi
11.07.2001	RUSSIA: Démarche en faveur de l'éditeur Tadjik Dodojan Atovullo
13.07.2001	GEORGIA: Retrait des troupes russes
13.07.2001	TOGO: Processus électoral
13.07.2001	USA: Deat penalty in Oklahoma (case of Gerardo Valdez Maltos)
16.07.2001	FAO: Création d'un Trust Fund
18.07.2001	RUSSIA: Freedom of the media
18.07.2001	CHECHNYA: Recent development in and around Chechnya
20.07.2001	GEORGIA: Retrait des troupes russes de la base de Gudauta
20.07.2001	USA: Peine de mort au Texas (Case of Napoleon Beazley)
23.07.2001	INDIA: Death penalty
24.07.2001	ZIMBABWE: Déclaration sur le Burundi

25.07.2001	BENIN: Death Penalty
25.07.2001	SWAZILAND: Decree N° 2
27.07.2001	CHINA: Réfugiés nord-coréens
28.07.2001	BAHREIN: Accession to the Ottawa Convention
29.07.2001	IRAN: Condamnation à mort d'un ressortissant néerlandais
29.07.2001	IRAN: Menace d'exécution d'un ressortissant de nationalité néerlandaise
30.07.2001	UKRAINE: Violence contre journalistes
30.07.2001	QATAR: Art. 7 and 9 of the Ottawa Convention
31.07.2001	NIGERIA: Traité d'enfants
31.07.2001	NIGERIA: Death penalty
.....07.2001	SENEGAL: Peine de mort
.....07.2001	NIGERIA: Peine de mort en Afrique
.....07.2001	IRAN: Lapidation pour crime et adultère
.....07.2001	MONGOLIA: Accession to the Ottawa Convention
.....07.2001	MALAWI: Art. 7 of the Ottawa Convention
.....07.2001	MALI: Art. 7 of the Ottawa Convention
.....07.2001	TADJIKISTAN: Art. 7 of the Ottawa Convention
July, August 2001	ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIE, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, GABON, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MALI, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REP. OF KOREA, RUSSIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL SINGAPORE, SYRIA, TANZANIA, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, URUGUAY, VIETNAM, ZIMBABWE: Conférence mondiale contre le racisme
01.08.2001	SRI LANKA: Evénements récents à Colombo
02.08.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITIES: Condamnation à mort par le tribunal militaire de Naplouse
06.08.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITIES: Condamnation à mort par le tribunal militaire de Naplouse
08.08.2001	SWAZILAND: Peine de mort
09.08.2001	GABARONE: Dialogue intercongolais
10.08.2001	RUSSIA: Capacité juridique de l'OSCE
12.08.2001	ISRAEL: Fermeture de la Maison d'Orient
13 08 2001	UZBEKISTAN: Mort en détention de M. Ruzimuradov
14.08.2001	USA: Capacité juridique de l'OSCE
15.08.2001	KENYA: Situation in Somalia
16.08.2001	LEBANON: Situation dans le pays
16.08.2001	ETHIOPIA: Situation politique interne
16.08.2001	ETHIOPIA: Situation en Somalie

16.08.2001	ETHIOPIA/ERITREA: MINUEE
17.08.2001	TOGO: Elections
23.08.2001	PAKISTAN: Peine de port
.....08.2001	MALI: Peine de mort
.....08.2001	CAMEROUN: Traité d'enfants
.....08.2001	YEMEN: Managua Conference
.....08.2001	USA: Death penalty in Texas (case of N. Beazley)
.....08.2001	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITIES: Death Penalty
.....08.2001	GUINEE, NIGER, SURINAM, TCHAD, TOGO: Conférence de Managua
07.09.2001	RUSSIA: Armée du Salut
07.09.2001	VENEZUELA: Antipersonnel mines (Managua Conference)
10.09.2001	ZAMBIA: Allegations of torture, election process, economic governance and good governance
13.09.2001	ISRAEL: Récentes incursions de l'armée israélienne, rencontre Peres-Arafat, Université de Bir Zeit
18.09.2001	SYRIA: Arrestations à caractère politique
19.09.2001	DRC: dialogue inter-congolais
28.09.2001	CHINA: Dialogue on human rights
28.09.2001	ERITREA: Recent arrest of "reformers"
.....09.2001	DRC: Constitution et Loi électorale
.....09.2001	RUSSIA: Non-prolifération des missiles balistiques
03.10.2001	ETATS-UNIS : Death penalty (GeraldLee Mitchell)
05.10.2001	UN : DRC
11.10.2001	CAMEROUN: Droits politiques et droits de l'homme
15.10.2001	SYRIA: Terrorisme
15.10.2001	MAURITANIA: Situation dans le pays
25.10.2001	TURQUIE : Droits de l'homme
30.10.2001	KAZAKHSTAN : Ratification of CTBT
30.10.2001	BURKINA FASO: Peine de Mort
.....10.2001	DRC: Peine de mort
.....10.2001	CAP VERDE, SAO TOME E PRINCIPE : UN Conventions against terrorism
.....10.2001	ETATS-UNIS : Death penalty (José Martinez High - Georgia)
05.11.2001	IRAN : Aide humanitaire en faveur de l'Afghanistan
08.11.2001	GUINEE : Référendum constitutionnel
12.11.2001	ISRAEL: Bill denying compensation for the victims of illegal shootings, beatings and property destruction

15.11.2001	CHINA: examen de réserves aux traités-Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels
22.11.2001	EGYPT: Condamnation d'homosexuels
26.11.2001	PHILIPPINES: Death Penalty
November, December 2001	ALGERIA, ARMENIA, BENIN, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, EQUATORIAL GUINA, GABON, GEORGIA, GUATEMALA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, MOROCCO, MONGOLIA, MOZAMBIQUE, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, Dem. Rep. of CONGO, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA, RWANDA, SLOVENIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA : Chemical weapons Convention
.....11.2001	ANDORRE, BAHREIN, COREE (Rép. Dém.) EL SALVADOR, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEE EQUATORIALE, HAITI, HONDURAS, IRAQ, JAMAIQUE, KAZAKHSTAN, KIRGHISTAN, MALAWI, MAURITANIE, MONGOLIE, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIE, NICARAGUA, OMAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, QATAR, REPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE, TADJIKISTAN, URUGUAY : UN Conventions against terrorism
.....11.2001	CAP VERT et SAO TOME : EU Resolution on the situation of human rights in Iran
4.12.2001	ZIMBABWE: Article 96 Consultation Procedures
10.12.2001	MOZAMBIQUE: Abudja process, transparent elections, demand of consultations with the GoZ
7.12.2001	GEORGIA: bombardements de zones habitées
10.12.2001	RUSSIA: bombardements de zones habitées en Géorgie
11.12.2001	LILONGWE: Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement
12.12.2001	INDONESIA: Situation in Maluku and Central Sulawesi
14.12.2001	GAMBIA: Actes illicites pendant la campagne électorale
14.12.2001	PAKISTAN: Attentat contre le Parlement Indien
19.12.2001	IRAN: disparition de M. Siamak POURZAND
20.12.2001	TCHAD: Elections législatives
20.12.2001	THAILAND: Karen refugees
21.12.2001	PAKISTAN: Attentat contre le Parlement Indien
24.12.2001	ISRAEL: detention of Professor Sari Nuseibeh
29.12.2001	PAKISTAN: Relations Inde-Pakistan
....12.2001	UNITED STATES: Cour pénale internationale
....12.2001	GEORGIA: Sale of anti-personnel landmines
....12.2001	UKRAINE: Moldavie

**DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS ASSOCIES  
(PECO, Chypre, Malte, Turquie)  
REUNIONS TENUES EN 2001**

	Niveau Chefs d'Etat	Niveau ministériel	Niveau Hauts fonctionnaires	Niveau experts
1er semestre 2001 (S)		27.02 807/01 (Estonie) 27.02 855/01 (Lettonie) 27.02 907/01 (Lituanie) 19.03 1806/01 (Roumanie) 15.05 (1)(2)(3)(4) 15.05.01 705/01 (Chypre) 26.6.01 109/01 (Turquie) 26.6.01 2015/01 (Rép. Slov.) 26.6.01 962/01 (Slovénie)	8.02 (informelle) (1)(2)(3)(4) 14.03 (4) 26.04 (4) 28.6.01 (1)(2)(3)(4)	9
2e semestre 2001 (B)		17.07.01 1509/01 + 11057/01 (Hongrie) 9.11.01 (1)(2)(3)(4) 20.11.01 1428/01+14468/01 (Pologne) 20.11.01 1728/01+14326/01 (Rép. tchèque) 20.11.01 1917/01+14325/01 (Bulgarie)	1.10.01 (4) 25.10.01 (1)(2)(3)(4) 20.11.01 (4)	9

(1) Bulgarie, Hongrie, Pologne, Roumanie, République Slovaque, République Tchèque, Slovénie

(2) Estonie, Lettonie, Lituanie

(3) Chypre, Malte (à partir 2e semestre 1999)

(4) Turquie (à partir 1er semestre 2000)

**DIALOGUE POLITIQUE AVEC LES PAYS TIERS  
REUNIONS TENUES EN 2001**

AELE/EEE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		25.06.01 1605/01		[6]
2e sem. 01 (B)		9.10.01 1610/01		[6]
AFRIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)			25-26.6.01 10403/01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		11.10.01 12794/01+12762/01	12.09.01 11847/01+ADD 8/9.10.01 12762/01	
AFRIQUE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem 01 (B)				[1]
ALBANIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		26.6.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)				
ALGERIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		24.4.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		15.12.01		
ARMENIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		20.2.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		30.10.01 13294/01+13297/01	24-28.9.01	
ARYM				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		9.4.01 7835/01 25.6.01		[1]
2e sem. 01 (B)				[1]
ASEAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		24/25.05.01 9584/01	16-20.4.01 25-27.4.01 17.05.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		25.07.01 26.07.01	19-21.12.01	
AUSTRALIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		2.2.01		[1]
2e sem. 01 (B)		26.07.01		



AZERBAÏDJAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		21.2.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		30.10.01 13296/01+13297/01	24-28.9.01	
CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)	21.6.01 9937/01	5.3.01	6.2.01	[10]
2e sem. 01 (B)	18.12.01 15297/01	12.11.01	22.10.01	[9]
CEDEAO				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)		12.10.01 12884/01	27.08.01 20.09.01	
CHILI				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)		28.03.01 7367/01 26.6.01 10232/01	26.6.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		11.11.01		
CHINE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		24.05.01	8.5.01	[1]
2e sem. 01 (B)	5.09.01 11432/01	13.11.01	15.10.01 24.10.01 30.11.01	[2]
COMMUNAUTE ANDINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres		
1er sem. 01 (S)		28.03.01 7583/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		11.11.01		
CONSEIL DE COOPERATION DU GOLFE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)		23.04.01 3502/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		14.11.01		
COREE DU SUD				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires,	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				[1]
2e sem. 01 (B)		26.07.01	24.10.01	[2]
COREE DU NORD				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)			26.07.01 27-30.10.01	

CROATIE				
		<b>Ministres</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	
2e sem. 01 (B)		30.10.2001		
EGYPTE				
1er sem. 01 (S)		25.6.01 10229/1/01 REV 1		
2e sem. 01 (B)				
ETATS UNIS				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>	<b>Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement</b>	<b>Ministres</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	<b>Experts</b>
1er sem. 01 (S)	14.6.01 9934.01	06.03.01	21.02.01	[21]
2e sem. 01 (B)		20.09.01 11.11.01	10.07.01	[17]
GEORGIE				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>	<b>Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement</b>	<b>Ministres)</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	<b>Experts</b>
1er sem. 01 (S)		20/21.2.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		30.10.01 13295/01+13297/01	24-28.9.01	
GROUPE DE RIO				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>		<b>Ministres</b>		
1er sem. 01 (S)		28.03.01 7586/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		13.11.01		
GROUPE DE SAN JOSE				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>		<b>Ministres</b>		
1er sem. 01 (S)		26.03.01 7363/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		11.11.01		
INDE				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>	<b>Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement</b>	<b>Ministres</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	<b>Experts</b>
1er sem. 01 (S)		4.04.01	1.6.01	[1]
2e sem. 01 (B)	23.11.01	15.10.01 14.11.01		[1]
INDONESIE				
<b>Niveau et Composition</b>		<b>Ministres</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	<b>Experts</b>
1er sem. 01 (S)		24.5.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)				
IRAN				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>			<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	
1er sem. 01 (S)			13.02.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)			3.09.01	
ISRAËL				
<b>Niveau et Composition:</b>		<b>Ministres</b>	<b>Hauts fonctionnaires</b>	<b>Experts</b>
1er sem. 01 (S)			21.5.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		14.11.01 20.11.01 14271/01		

JAPON				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		14.01.01	4.6.01 (+ MFA Japon) 22.6.01 (+MFA Japan)	[4]
2e sem. 01 (B)	8.12.01 15175/01	18.07.01		[3]
KAZAKHSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)		17.07.01 10927/01		
KIRGHIZSTAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)		17.07.01 10926/01		
MAROC				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres)	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)		9.10.01		
MERCOSUR				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		28.03.01 7367/01 26.6.01 10231.01	26.6.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		11.11.01		
MEXIQUE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		27.2.01 3856/01 + 3857/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)				
MOLDOVA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		14.02.01 15.05.01 8539/01		
2e sem. 01 (B)				
NIGERIA				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
2e sem. 01 (B)			29.8.01 17.10.01	
NON ALIGNES				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem. 01 (B)		13.11.01		
NOUVELLE ZELANDE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		27.04.01		
2e sem. 01 (B)		18.09.01		

OUZBEKISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		23.1.01 5507/01		
2e sem 01 (B)		30.10-2.11.01		
PAKISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem 01 (B)		14.11.01	24.11.01	
PROCESSUS DE BARCELONE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)			8.2.01 4.4.01 19.6.01	
2e sem 01 (B)		5+6.11.01 13582/01	6.9.01 17.10.01 5.12.01	
RUSSIE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)	23.3.01 SN 100/1/01 17.05.01 8853/01	14/15.02.01 9.03.01 10.04.01 7834/01	30.01.01 29.03.01	[13]
2e sem 01 (B)	3.10.01 12423/01	10.11.01	12.09.01 6.12.01	[12]
SAARC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres		
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem 01 (B)		19.11.01		
SADC				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem 01 (B)				
SOUDAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)			16.1.01 27.03.01 29.05.01	
2e sem 01 (B)			25.9.01 30.10.01 13.11.01 7-9.12.01 15216/01	
TURKMENISTAN				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)				
2e sem 01 (B)		30.10-2.11.01		

UKRAINE				
Niveau et Composition:	Chefs d'Etat/Gouvernement	Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)		13.02.01 26.6.01 10230/01	27.03.01	[4]
2e sem. 01 (B)	11.09.01 11772/01	13.11.01		[5]
ZIMBABWE				
Niveau et Composition:		Ministres	Hauts fonctionnaires	
1er sem. 01 (S)			2+7.5.01 8.5.01 16.5.01 23.5.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)		22.10.01 2.11.01 13.11.01 22-23.11.01		

ETATS-UNIS/CANADA				
Niveau et Composition:			Hauts fonctionnaires	Experts
1er sem. 01 (S)			14.06.01	
2e sem. 01 (B)				

**RAPPORTS DES CHEFS DE MISSION  
DES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE  
2001**

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
AFGHANISTAN	Human rights situation	06.02.2001
AFGHANISTAN	Internal situation	11.06.2001
AFGHANISTAN	Situation après les attentats du 11 septembre	03.10.2001
AFRIQUE	Meeting in Harare on 6.2.2001	15.02.2001
AFRIQUE	Réunion conjoint Groupe Afrique-ACP du 19 septembre 2001	17.09.2001
AFRIQUE	Lusaka cease-fire agreement - Joint Military Commission	19.10.2001
ALBANIE	Collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons	21.03.2001
ALBANIE	Internal politics and the forthcoming general election	22.05.2001
ALBANIE	Stabilisation and Association process - "Review Mechanism"	26.05.2001
ALBANIE	Elections parlementaires	10.07.2001
ALBANIE	Acts of misbehaviour by local police agents - proposal for demarche	09.11.2001
ALBANIE	Political situation	11.11.2001
ALGERIE	Recent developments in the country	12.06.2001
ANGOLA	Distribution of humanitarian assistance	18.04.2001
ANGOLA	Recent development	17.05.2001
ANGOLA	Proposed inclusion of the Great Lakes region Peace Process in the political dialogue	18.09.2001
ARABIE SAOUDITE	Situation intérieure après les attentats du 11 septembre 2001	06.12.2001
ARABIE SAOUDITE	EU dialogue on Human Rights	13.12.2001
ARMENIE	Troika visit	05.02.2001
ARMENIE	Fermeture de la centrale nucléaire de Medzmozor	26.09.2001
ARYM	Opposition campaign against Commission delegation	05.02.2001
ARYM	Present situation	22.03.2001
ARYM	Present situation	05.04.2001
ARYM	Stabilisation and Association process - "Review Mechanism"	17.05.2001
ARYM	Humanitarian and human rights situation	18.06.2001
ARYM	Introduction de mesures restrictives en matière d'attribution de visas	10.07.2001
AZERBAIDJAN	Troika visit	09.02.2001
AZERBAIDJAN	Freedom of Press	06.11.2001
BANGLADESH	Present situation	10.04.2001
BELARUS	Media situation	17.01.2001
BELARUS	EU Troika mission to Minsk	31.01.2001
BELARUS	Representation in OSCE Parliamentary Assembly	23.02.2001
BELARUS	By-elections and new presidential decree	22.03.2001
BELARUS	Visit of OSCE-CiO	09.05.2001
BELARUS	Visit to Chernobylaffected Gomel oblast	09.05.2001
BELARUS	Proposed Parliamentary Troika	11.06.2001
BELARUS	Relations between the OSCE and Belarus	13.06.2001
BELARUS	Sentence of Yury Bandazhevsky	21.06.2001
BELARUS	Condemnation of Yuri Bandazhevsky	20.08.2001

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
BELARUS	Possible scenarios following presidential election	05.09.2001
BELARUS	Possible policy options	19.11.2001
BELARUS	Possible EU next step	04.12.2001
BELARUS	Media situation, Independence of the Judiciary, Strengthening public Institutions, Human rights	18.12.2001
BENIN	Situation dans le pays	02.11.2001
BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Human rights situation	05.02.2001
BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	UNSG Special Envoy Razali's visit	10.01.2001 19.01.2001
BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Follow-up of Troika mission	27.02.2001
BIRMANIE/MYANMAR	Renouvellement de la position commune sur la Birmanie	07.09.2001
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Human rights	14.02.2001
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Internal situation	14.02.2001
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Human rights	01.03.2001 20.02.2001
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Stabilisation and Association process - "review Mechanism"	25.05.2001
BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE	Adhésion de la Bosnie-Herzégovine au Conseil de l'Europe	23.11.2001
BOTSWANA	Issue of media freedom	31.05.2001
BRESIL	Privilèges et immunités	21.12.2001
BRUNEI	Religious intolerance	27.04.2001
BURUNDI	Human rights situation	12.02.2001
BURUNDI	Dégradation de la situation politique et sécuritaire et sur le blocage du processus de paix	29.06.2001 30.06.2001
CAMBODGE	Human rights situation	06.02.2001
CAMEROUN	Political situation and Human Rights situation	30.08.2001
CAUCASE DU SUD	Enhanced EU/OSCE/CoE cooperation	06.02.2001 06.02.2001 11.06.2001 11.06.2001 13.06.2001 16.06.2001
CHINE	Human rights situation	05.02.2001
CHINE	List of individual cases within the EU-China human rights dialogue	25.06.2001
CHINE	Torture in Chine	29.06.2001
CHINE	Human rights situation	02.10.2001
CHINE	Illegal migration and trafficking in human beings from China	19.10.2001
COLOMBIE	Human rights situation	30.01.2001
COLOMBIE	Situation politique et économique	31.10.2001
COREE DU NORD	Human rights and issue of access	09.10.2001
COREE DU SUD	Peine de mort	09.11.2001
COSTA RICA	Plan Puebla Panama	06.12.2001
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Consultations with Côte d'Ivoire	19.04.2001
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Consultations in Abidjan	18.05.2001

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Evolutions depuis l'ouverture du dialogue politique	24.09.2001
CROATIE	Human rights situation	07.02.2001
CROATIE	Situation après changement de gouvernement	08.02.2001
CROATIE	OSCE mission	04.04.2001
CROATIE	Stabilisation and Association process - "Review mechanism"	17.05.2001
CUBA	Human rights situation	13.02.2001
CUBA	Evaluation of the EU common position on Cuba	08.06.2001
CUBA	Situation dans le pays	19.11.2001
DIVERS	Engagement et coopération des pays tiers en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme	novembre 2001
EGYPTE	Situation des droits de l'homme	05.11.2001
ERYTHREE	Contacts avec les "réformateurs érythréens"	20.07.2001
ERYTHREE	Contacts avec les "réformateurs érythréens"	01.08.2001
ERYTHREE	Situation politique interne	21.09.2001
ERYTHREE	Political situation	12.11.2001
ERYTHREE	Meeting with Eritrean Foreign Minister on 28 September	03.10.2001
ERYTHREE	Meeting with President Isayas Afeworki	26.11.2001
ESTONIE	OSCE mission	11.10.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary General	25.01.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Contacts with Ambassador Legwaila on 28.2.2001	01.03.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Meetings with CCPM and UNMEE	07.03.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Visite à Badda	12.03.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Peace process - Possible EU long-term action in support of normalisation of relations	06.04.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Peace process and possible role of the EU	11.04.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Status of the Peace Process	11.05.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Implementation of the Peace agreement	05.06.2001
ETHIOPIE/ERYTHREE	Requested EU support to UNMEE	05.06.2001
ETHIOPIE	Demarche on the developments in Ethiopie	27.04.2001
ETHIOPIE	Political situation	31.05.2001
ETHIOPIE	Situation politique interne	08.11.2001
ETHIOPIE	Dialogue Afrique-Europe - Prevention des conflits	23.11.2001
GEORGIE	Lack of electricity supply	15.01.2001
GEORGIE	Troika visit	06.02.2001
GEORGIE	Russia-Georgian gas issue	15.01.2001
GEORGIE	Condamnation of religious extremism	17.04.2001
GUATEMALA	Political and human rights situation	02.03.2001
GUATEMALA	Human rights situation	04.09.2001
GUATEMALA	Application des Accords de paix	15.10.2001
GUINEE	Lancement d'un référendum	19.10.2001
GUINEE BISSAU	Situation dans le pays	16.01.2001
GUINEE BISSAU	Situation politique, économique et militaire	04.12.2001
HAITI	Human rights situation	26.02.2001
HAITI	Political situation	15.05.2001
HAITI	Situation politique	06.11.2001



<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
INDE	Death penalty	26.11.2001
INDE/PAKISTAN	Situation in Kashmir	05.03.2001
INDONESIE	Human rights situation	13.02.2001
INDONESIE	Implementation of Council conclusions	21.02.2001
INDONESIE	Atambue case	29.06.2001
INDONESIE	Visist to Banda Aceh on October 1 and 2	05.10.2001
INDONESIE	Death penalty	06.11.2001
INDONESIE	Cour Pénale internationale - Suivi de la Position commune	17.12.2001
IRAN	Human rights situation	30.01.2001
IRAN	EU Ministerial troika to the Southern Caucasus	20.04.2001
IRAN	Current situation in the country	28.08.2001
IRAQ	Propositions d'actions de l'UE	29.01.2001
IRAQ	Human rights situation	16.02.2001
IRAQ	Situation of NGO's	01.06.2001
ISRAEL	Application for membership in Group B at WIPO	14.03.2001
ISRAEL	Human rights in the occupied territories	29.03.2001
JAPON	Peine de mort	12.12.2001
KAZAKHSTAN	New Kazakh capital, Astana	28.02.2001
KAZAKHSTAN	Proposed amendments to law on religion	07.03.00
KENYA	Current situation	26.03.2001
KENYA	Meeting with Somalia Aid Coordination Body	31.05.2001
KENYA	Initiation of political dialogue	06.06.2001
KENYA	Human rights situation in 2001	21.06.2001
LAOS	Human rights situation	07.02.2001
LAOS	Death penalty	19.12.2001
LITHUANIE	OSCE mission	10.10.2001
MALAISIE	Réunion avec le Premier Ministre	18.12.2001
MALAISIE	Peine de mort	12.12.2001
MALAWI	Internal situation	16.08.2001
MALI	Meeting with President Konaré	19.06.2001
MAURITANIE	Situation in the country	16.01.2001
MAURITANIE	Situation in the country	22.01.2001
MAURITANIE	Situation in the country	24.01.2001
MERCOSUR	Political, economic and social situation in the Mercosur countries (Uruguay, Argentine)	03.12.2001
MERCOSUR	Political, economic and social situation in the Mercosur countries (Paraguay, Brésil)	05.12.2001
MEXIQUE	Situation in the country	07.02.2001
MEXIQUE	Evolution de la situation	08.11.2001
MOZAMBIQUE	Latest political developments	12.01.2001
MOZAMBIQUE	Possible EU policies to promote a stable development	26.04.2001
MOZAMBIQUE	EU political dialogue with Mozambique	28.06.2001
MOZAMBIQUE	Political dialogue	29.06.2001
MOZAMBIQUE	Political dialogue July-December 2001	06.12.2001
NAMIBIE	Land issue	27.04.2001

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
NAMIBIE	Reaction to EU declaration	26.06.2001
NATIONS UNIES	Terrorism Preention Branch of ODCCP, Vienna	14.03.2001
NEPAL	Bhutanese refugees in Nepal	19.01.2001
NEPAL	Political and security situation	03.05.2001
NEPAL	Bhutanese refugees - verification process	07.05.2001
NEPAL	Situation in the country	08.06.2001
NEPAL	Bhutanese refugees	06.09.2001
NICARAGUA/COSTA RICA	Différend frontalier entre le Nicaragua et le Costa Rica	06.11.2001
NICARAGUA/COSTA RICA	Différent entre le Costa Rica et le Nicaragua - Fleuve San Juan	08.11.2001
NICARAGUA/COSTA RICA	Différend frontalier entre le Nicaragua et le Costa Rica	14.11.2001
NIGERIA	Report in view of special EU meeting on Nigeria	02.03.2001
OUGANDA	Elections and evolution towards greater pluralism	20.04.2001
OUGANDA	Report on parliamentary elections of 26 June 2001	08.08.2001
OUGANDA	Uganda's role in the DRC and Burundi Peace processes	10.09.2001
PAKISTAN	Annual Human Rights report	10.04.2001
PAKISTAN	Arrest of ARD politicians	17.04.2001
PAKISTAN	Situation politique	14.09.2001
PAKISTAN	Lutte contre le terrorisme	03.10.2001
Territoires PALESTINIENS	Political and economic situation	12.02.2001
Territoires PALESTINIENS	Assistance Programme to the Palestinian Authority	16.02.2001
Territoires PALESTINIENS	Comments on the report of the UN Commission	29.03.2001
Territoires PALESTINIENS	Programme d'assistance à l'Autorité palestinienne	18.09.2001
Territoires PALESTINIENS	Livres scolaires palestiniens	17.12.2001
PARAGUAY	Current internal situation	13.07.2001
PHILIPPINES	Situation dans le pays	06.02.2001
PHILIPPINES	Measures to enhance EU-Philippine cooperation	11.06.2001
PHILIPPINES	Measures to enhance EU-Philippine cooperation	10.09.2001
PHILIPPINES	Death penalty	09.11.2001
PHILIPPINES	Cour Pénale internationale - Suivi de la Position commune	17.12.2001
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE	Current situation	19.02.2001
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE	Situation intérieure	31.10.2001
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	Human rights situation	05.03.2001
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	Situation dans le pays	28.03.2001
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	Situation des droitse de l'homme	23.03.01
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	Situation dans le pays	29.03.2001

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
CONGO		
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	Lecture commune du processus de paix	17.09.2001
RFY	Political landscape after elections	11.01.2001
RFY	Human rights situation	07.02.2001
RFY	Visa ban list	11.01.2001
RFY	Situation in Sandjak and Ulcinj	05.04.2001
RFY	Stabilisation and Association process - "Review Mechanism"	21.05.2001
RFY	Present situation and a Way forward	28.05.2001
RFY	Coordination dans l'émission de visas Schengen au Kosovo	19.09.2001
RFY	Entretien avec le Vice-Premier Ministre Serbe, M. Covic	27.09.2001
RFY	Monténégro	08.10.2001
RFY	Relations entre la Serbie et le Monténégro	09.11.2001
RUSSIE	Current situation of the media	16.02.2001
RUSSIE	State of democracy, civil society and rule of law	26.03.2001
RUSSIE	Russia-Moldova/Transdniestr	28.03.2001
RUSSIE	Visit to the Northern Caucasus (6-8 May 2001)	09.05.2001
RUSSIE	Appointment of the new Atomic Energy Minister	15.06.2001
RUSSIE/TCHETCHENIE	Human rights situation	06.02.2001
RWANDA	Human rights situation	06.02.2001
RWANDA	Opportunité et termes de référence d'un dialogue politique	17.09.2001
SALVADOR	Earthquakes	28.02.2001
SENEGAL	Situation en Casamance	07.02.2001
SERBIE/MONTENEGRO	A possible role for the EU	06.02.2001
SINGAPORE	Death Penalty	12.11.2001
SLOVAQUIE	Situation of the Roma	21.05.2001
SLOVENIE	Situation de la population rom	16.05.2001
SOUDAN	Human rights situation	08.02.2001
SOUDAN	Progress of EU-Sudan dialogue and related developments	09.04.2001
SOUDAN	Egyptian-Libyan initiative	02.05.2001
SOUDAN	Visit to oilfields	21.05.2001
SOUDAN	Libyan-Egyptian Initiative	22.05.2001
SOUDAN	Meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs	30.05.2001
SOUDAN	EU-Sudan Dialogue - third meeting phase II	30.05.2001
SOUDAN	Egyptian-Libyan Peace Initiative	31.05.2001
SOUDAN	Meeting with Dr John Garang of the SPLA/M	27.06.2001
SOUDAN	Meeting with Sudanese Foreign Minister	11.07.2001
SOUDAN	Processus de Paix	27.09.2001
SOUDAN	Meeting with Sadiq Al Mahdi, leader of the opposition Umma Party	26.10.2001
SOUDAN	Meeting with the Minister of Finance	05.12.2001
SURINAM	Situation économique, politique et sociale	05.09.2001
SWAZILAND	Situation in the country	05.01.2001
TADJIKISTAN	Internal situation	26.03.2001
TANZANIA	Relations between Tanzania and Burundi	17.08.2001

<b>PAYS</b>	<b>OBJET</b>	<b>DATE</b>
TCHAD	Election présidentielle	16.06.2001
THAILAND	Situation of the Burmese refugees	29.06.2001
THAILAND	Death Penalty	06.11.2001
TIMOR ORIENTAL	Violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	05.02.2001
TOGO	Commission electorale nationale indépendante (CENI)	29.06.2001
TOGO	Réaction des autorités à la publication de la déclaration de la présidence	24.10.2001
TUNISIE	Situation of the Press	31.01.2001
TUNISIE	Human rights situation	31.01.2001
TUNISIE	Droits de l'homme	07.12.2001
TURKMENISTAN	Arrest of protestant pastor	29.01.2001
TURKMENISTAN	Case of Mr Atakov	28.02.2001
TURKMENISTAN	Compte rendu de la démarche concernant M Atakov	03.05.2001
TURKMENISTAN	Analysis of the situation in the country	19.09.2001
TURQUIE	Developments in South-East Turkey	04.10.2001
UKRAINE	Latest developments	29.03.2001
UKRAINE	Update report on the Gongadze case	01.06.2001
UKRAINE	Political situation	01.06.2001
UKRAINE	Situation en matière de démocratisation, droits de l'homme et renforcement des institutions publiques	21.11.2001 23.11.2001
UZBEKISTAN	Mort en détention de M. Ruzimuradov	13.08.2001
VENEZUELA	Situation politique, économique et sociale	17.12.2001
VIETNAM	Human rights situation	27.02.2001
VIETNAM	Human rights	29.06.2001
VIETNAM	Human rights	07.11.2001
VIETNAM	Peine de mort	12.12.2001
ZAMBIE	Electoral process	28.02.2001
ZAMBIE	Economic and Governance situation	28.03.2001
ZAMBIE	Macroeconomic situation and Corruption	21.06.2001
ZANZIBAR	Signing ceremony of the Agreement between the CCM and CUF	15.10.2001
ZANZIBAR	Settlement of the political crisis	07.11.2001
ZIMBABWE	Political situation	08.02.2001
ZIMBABWE	Landreform	08.02.2001
ZIMBABWE	Policial and economic situation	01.03.2001
ZIMBABWE	Observation of presidential election	28.03.2001
ZIMBABWE	Presidential election	23.05.2001
ZIMBABWE	Review of the political dialogue	01.06.2001
ZIMBABWE	Meeting with Minister for Foreign Affairs	05.06.2001
ZIMBABWE	Implementation of the land reform	06.06.2001
ZIMBABWE	Meeting with the Zimbabwean "dialogue team" on 13 June	29.06.2001
ZIMBABWE	Dialogue politique (mise à jour depuis le CAG du 25.06.01)	30.08.2001
ZIMBABWE	Proposed inclusion of the Great Lakes region peace process in the political dialogue	14.09.2001
ZIMBABWE	Impact of the opening of Consultations under Art 96 of the Cotonou Agreement	27.09.2001
ZIMBABWE	Political dialogue	11.10.2001

## FICHE FINANCIERE LEGISLATIVE

**Domaine(s) politique(s):** PESC – Politique Etrangère et de Sécurité Commune

**Activité(s):** EUMM – Mission de Surveillance de l'Union Européenne

**DENOMINATION DE L'ACTION:**

Action Commune 2001/.../PESC du .../.../2001 prorogeant le mandat de la Mission de Surveillance de l'Union Européenne (EUMM).

**1. LIGNE(S) BUDGÉTAIRE(S) + INTITULÉ(S)**

**B8-0100** " Prévention de conflits et gestion de crise – actions existantes"

**2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES**

**2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B) :** 6.979.000 € en CE

**2.2 Période d'application**

1 janvier - 31 décembre 2002

**2.3 Estimation globale pluriannuelle des dépenses**

a) Echancier crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière) (cf. point 6.1.1)

Million € (à la 3<sup>ème</sup> décimale)

	Année 2001	Année 2002					Total
Crédits d'engagement	6,979						6,979
Crédits de paiement		6,979					6,979

b) Assistance technique et administrative (ATA) et dépenses d'appui (DDA) (cf. point 6.1.2)

**néant**

c) Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines et autres dépenses de fonctionnement  
(cf. points 7.2 et 7.3)

**néant**

TOTAL a+b+c							
Crédits d'engagement	6,979						6,979
Crédits de paiement		6,979					6,979

#### 2.4 Compatibilité avec la programmation financière et les perspectives financières

- Proposition compatible avec la programmation financière existante
- Cette proposition nécessite une reprogrammation de la rubrique concernée des perspectives financières
- y compris, le cas échéant, un recours aux dispositions de l'accord inter-institutionnel.

#### 2.5 Incidence financière sur les recettes

- Aucune implication financière (concerne des aspects techniques relatifs à la mise en œuvre d'une mesure)

### 3. CARACTÉRISTIQUES BUDGÉTAIRES

Nature de la dépense		Nouvelle	Participation AELE	Participation pays candidats	Rubrique PF
DNO	CD	NON	OUI	OUI	N° 4

#### 4. BASE LÉGALE

Traité sur l'Union européenne, en particulier l'Article 14 du Traité.

#### 5. DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION

Décision politique du Conseil.

L'article 6 de l'Action Commune prévoit un montant de référence de **6,979** million € estimés nécessaires à sa réalisation.

## **5.1 Nécessité d'une intervention communautaire**

### **5.1.1 Objectifs poursuivis**

L'objectif premier de la Mission est de contribuer, de manière souple, en rassemblant et en analysant des informations, conformément aux directives du Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant et du Conseil, à une formulation efficace de la politique de l'Union européenne à l'égard des Balkans occidentaux.

A cette fin, l'EUMM est chargée plus particulièrement :

- a) de suivre l'évolution de la situation politique et en matière de sécurité dans la zone relevant de sa compétence;
- b) d'accorder une attention particulière à la surveillance des frontières, aux questions inter-ethniques et au retour des réfugiés;
- c) d'établir des rapports analytiques sur la base des instructions reçues;
- d) de contribuer à l'alerte rapide du Conseil, à l'instauration de la confiance, dans le cadre de la politique de prévention des conflits et de stabilisation et en consultation avec la Commission.

### **5.1.2 Dispositions prises relevant de l'évaluation ex ante**

Les objectifs de l'action ont été conjointement agréés par le Conseil, le Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant et la Commission sur la base de 9 ans d'expérience avec la Mission de Surveillance de la Communauté européenne, le prédécesseur de l'EUMM.

### **5.1.3 Dispositions prises à la suite de l'évaluation intérim**

L'EUMM rend compte au Conseil de l'accomplissement de ses tâches, par l'intermédiaire du Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant.

Le Secrétaire général/Haut Représentant veille à ce que la Mission fonctionne de façon flexible et rationalisée. Dans cette perspective, il réexamine régulièrement les fonctions et le territoire géographique couvert par l'EUMM afin de continuer à adapter l'organisation interne de la Mission aux priorités de l'Union européenne dans les Balkans occidentaux. Il en rend régulièrement compte au Conseil. La Commission est pleinement associée.

## **5.2 Actions envisagées et modalités de l'intervention budgétaire**

Pour réaliser les objectifs et actions précisés sous point 5.1.1, l'UE fournira les ressources opérationnelles nécessaires sous forme d'un budget annuel.

Dans le domaine de la responsabilité (AOR) de l'EUMM, les bénéficiaires principaux sont des personnes habitant dans les régions le plus souvent affectées par des affrontements entre groupes et par du conflit politique, qui peuvent profiter des mesures de renforcement de confiance et de sécurité augmentée assurée par la présence des moniteurs de l'EUMM.

## **5.3 Modalités de mise en œuvre**

La gestion de ces dépenses opérationnelles sera confiée au chef de mission qui agira sous la

responsabilité directe de la Commission. Le chef de mission signera un contrat de «Conseiller spécial» avec la Commission.

La Commission est chargée de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires au bon fonctionnement de l'Action, ainsi que de son évaluation.

## 6. INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE

### 6.1 Incidence financière totale sur la partie B (pour toute la période de programmation)

#### 6.1.1 Intervention financière

7,382 Million € en CE

Subvention à 98,11% des dépenses reprises en 6.2.2

Ventilation	Pourcentage	Année 2002					Total
<b>Contribution CE:</b>	<b>98,11%</b>	<b>6,979</b>					<b>6,979</b>
<b>Contributions en nature par les Etats Membres (*):</b>							
AT, BE, DE, DK, EL, ES FI, FR, IRL, IT, NL, PT SE, UK	<b>p.m.</b>						
<b>Etats Membres non participants:</b>							
L	<b>néant</b>						
<b>Autres contributions (**):</b>							
Norvège	<b>1,69%</b>	<b>0,120</b>					<b>0,120</b>
République Slovaque	<b>0,20%</b>	<b>0,014</b>					<b>0,014</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,114</b>					<b>7,114</b>

(\*) Les moniteurs de l'EUMM seront détachés par les pays participants qui continueront à assumer le coût des salaires de base relatif.

(\*\*) La répartition des charges au pro rata pour la Norvège et la République Slovaque repose sur une méthode de calcul basée sur le PNB (chiffres Nations Unies de 1993 à 1998). Cette répartition a l'avantage de refléter exactement le même pourcentage pour la Norvège que ce qu'elle contribuait en 2000 et 2001. Par ailleurs il fallait trouver une possibilité de comparer les 19 pays sur une même base.

#### 6.1.2 Assistance technique et administrative (ATA), dépenses d'appui (DDA) et dépenses TI (crédits d'engagement)

**néant**



## 6.2. Calcul des coûts par mesure envisagée en partie B (pour toute la période de programmation)

### 6.2.1 Mode / méthode de calcul de l'action

The proposed budget for 2002 is based on the EUMM organisation as of 1 July 2001, consisting of 114 international and 78 Locally Employed Personnel (LEP).

The budget for 2002 is 7.113.841 €, which represents an increase of 1.85 million € compared to the 2001 budget. The reasons for the increase are:

- a procurement of 9 new armoured vehicles needed to patrol in FYROM (1.35 million €);
- the salary increase for the LEP to bring their salary at the same level as the LEP employed by the Delegations of the EU Commission in the Area Of Responsibility (AOR) of EUMM;
- the eventual relocation costs of the HQ during 2002;
- increase in contingencies to approximately 1,1 % of the overall budget.

The budget has been prepared by using available figures of the first half of 2001 and forecasted expenditure for the remainder of the year.

The costs of the Headquarters (HQ) are high compared to the costs of the Mission Offices (MO) and Regional Offices (RO). HQ buys all the capital items of the Mission. In addition, contingencies, all special projects, satellite communications and the rent of the MO Sarajevo are all included in the HQ budget.

<b>Justification:</b>
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<i>Cost Centre 0:                      Head of Mission</i>
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The salary of the Head of Mission (HOM) corresponds to the basic salary of the grade A2, 4<sup>th</sup> level, as fixed at Article 66 of the EC staff regulations, determined on the basis of Commission Communication SEC(98)925 (corrigendum SEC(98)1264). The salaries are expected to be revised upward by 3,9 % with retroactive effect to 1 July 2001. A further increase of 2 % has been estimated to take effect on 1 July 2002. A hardship allowance of 20 % is added to gross salary.

Mission expenditure: on average, HOM is estimated to be on mission 10 days and 9 nights per month. 4 reporting missions to Brussels are budgeted in 2002.

The budget covers air travel expenses of HOM. A 2 percent increase from 2001 has been budgeted for high-risk insurance.

***Cost Centre 1: Local Staff***

- The number of LEP (78) will be constant in 2002.
- For the employment of day to day employees, especially in the field, the criterion of the standard operating procedures (SOP) is observed and controlled by HQ Head of Personnel.
- In 2002, the salary scales in the SOP will be brought to the level of the EC Delegations in the AOR. This means an increase of 120.000 €, included in the sub account 7A.

The payment of social insurance contributions for the LEP in Bosnia and Herzegovina was announced by the OHR in November 1998, with a possible starting date in January 1999. Until now the Office of the High Representative (OHR) has not instructed the payment of these contributions. It is expected that this will happen in 2002, and not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but in the whole AOR of EUMM. This means a total increase of 220.000 €, included in sub account 7A.

***Cost Centre 2: Transport***

The fuel and maintenance costs are lower than in 2001.

Insurance costs are higher than in 2001 since additional insurance needs to be paid for all vehicles entering FRY.

A total of 9 new armoured vehicles will be purchased for the protection of monitors when patrolling in FYROM, where a large number of monitors have been re-deployed during 2001 to monitor the crisis. This procurement will allow for a sufficient number of teams on the road in FYROM.

The purchase of the 9 armoured vehicles exceeds the traditional renewal rate of armoured vehicles under the ECMM. The EUMM was already authorised, in October 2001, to purchase 10 re-furnished used armoured vehicles, which are still expected to be operational in 2002. Therefore the purchase of the 9 new vehicles should be considered an exceptional measure to provide the necessary security to monitors in crisis-ridden zones where they have been mobilised in increased numbers in 2001. It shall not serve as a precedent for future years.

***Cost Centre 3: Communications***

These expenses are at the same level as in the previous budget and based on historical data. As new capital expenditure, 10 satellite units will be procured.

***Cost Centre 4: IT Equipment***

The mission started in 2001 to replace desktop computers by laptop computers at the team level, in order to provide the capacity to write and send reports more quickly. Capital expenditures consist mainly of replacement and upgrading costs.

***Cost Centre 5: Logistics***

The main part of expenditure consists of the rent of the HQ building (41.500 € monthly), which includes the rent of the co-located MO Sarajevo.

***Cost Centre 6: Miscellaneous***

Newspaper costs have decreased because the EUMM monitor news is no longer published. The medical expenses are at the same level as in 2001. Air operations and the sub-heading “all other expenses” decrease by 50 %.

***Cost Centre 7: Special Projects***

The special projects authorised by HOM represent a total of 555.000 € of which:

- 15.000 € for a possible Medical Evacuation;
- 340.000 € for the payment of the social security contribution in the whole AOR and the increase in salaries of the LEP due to the adaptation of salaries to the EU Commission scales in the AOR;
- 200.000 € is to cover the costs of an eventual re-location of the HQ in 2002;

***Cost Centre 8: Representational Entertainment***

The representational entertainment and public relations costs are calculated according to the SOP. The rest of the amount is for working luncheons and receptions.

***Cost Centre 9: Contingencies***

If the mandate of the EUMM is not extended to 2003, the EUMM should be informed before the end of October 2002 in order to allow for sufficient time to cancel the letting agreements for all accommodations and the employment contracts with the LEP. Part of the contingencies may need to be used to cover possible severance payments to the LEP as well as possible penalty rents and damages to EUMM accommodation.

### 6.3 Ventilation par élément de l'action (Budget indicatif en €)

Centre de dépense	Budget indicatif 2001 en €	Budget indicatif 2002 en €
<b>0. Chef de Mission</b>	173.250 € <sup>1</sup>	<b>245.152 €</b>
<b>1. Personnel local</b>	1.243.114 €	<b>1.406.375 €</b>
<b>2. Transport</b>	834.699 €	<b>1.999.648 €</b>
<b>3. Communications</b>	826.074 €	<b>904.406 €</b>
<b>4. Equipement informatique</b>	135.549 €	<b>144.660 €</b>
<b>5. Location de bâtiments</b>	1.554.754 €	<b>1.565.136 €</b>
<b>6. Divers</b>	133.514 €	<b>93.413 €</b>
<b>7. Provisions et frais bancaires</b>	211.906 €	<b>580.651 €</b>
<b>8. Frais de représentation</b>	112.484 €	<b>94.400 €</b>
<b>9. Imprévus</b>	37.921 €	<b>80.000 €</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.263.265 €<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7.113.841 €</b>

## 7. INCIDENCE SUR LES EFFECTIFS ET LES DEPENSES ADMINISTRATIVES

### 7.1 Incidence sur les ressources humaines

p.m.

### 7.2 Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines

p.m.

### 7.3 Autres dépenses de fonctionnement découlant de l'action

p.m.

## 8. SUIVI ET ÉVALUATION

### 8.1 Système de suivi

La Commission peut entreprendre une évaluation de l'Action au courant de l'exercice dans le cadre de sa compétence d'exécution budgétaire. En tout état de cause, le SG/HR, agissant en étroite coordination avec la présidence et la Commission :

<sup>1</sup> Provision pour remuneration.

<sup>2</sup> Financé en partie par reliquat de 2000, 350.000 €.

- définit les tâches de l'EUMM conformément à la politique de l'UE à l'égard des Balkans occidentaux arrêtée par le Conseil ;
- fournit au Conseil une information régulière sur l'EUMM ;
- adapte, en tant que besoin, l'organisation interne de l'EUMM aux priorités de l'UE dans les Balkans occidentaux.

## **8.2 Modalités et périodicité de l'évaluation prévue**

Les objectifs de cette action sont difficilement quantifiables. Des indicateurs de performance et de suivi seront établis en ayant recours si nécessaire à des indicateurs de nature indirecte, en collaboration avec les représentants du Secrétariat Général du Conseil en vue d'évaluer la réussite de l'action proposée. Le Secrétaire Général/Haut Représentant est chargé de réexaminer régulièrement les fonctions et le territoire géographique couvert par l'EUMM, compte tenu des priorités de l'EU dans les Balkans occidentaux, et il en rend compte au Conseil.

Le Chef de Mission rend pleinement compte à la Commission, qui le supervise, des activités entreprises dans le cadre de son contrat.

## **9. MESURES ANTI-FRAUDE**

Les services de la Commission, dont l'OLAF, ainsi que la Cour de Comptes auront la possibilité d'effectuer des contrôles.

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**FINANCIAL STATEMENT [GBG, 2001] [Draft 4, 17.7.2001]**

**1. TITLE OF THE ACTION**

Council Joint Action 2001/.../CFSP of ... 2001 regarding a contribution of the European Union towards reinforcing the capacity of the Georgian authorities to support and protect the OSCE Observer Mission on the border of the Republic of Georgia and the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation

**2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED:** B8-0121 [Conflict Resolution, verification, support to peace processes and stabilisation -- New Actions]

**3. LEGAL BASIS**

Article 14 of the Treaty on European Union; JA 2001/.../CFSP of ... 2001

**4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

4.1. General Objectives

*The overall objective of the action is to improve the security of the OSCE Observer Mission by giving renewed support to the Georgian border guards.*

On 20 July 2000, the Council adopted Joint Action 2000/456/CFSP<sup>1</sup> regarding a contribution of the European Union towards reinforcing the capacity of the Georgian authorities to support and protect the OSCE Observer Mission on the border of the Republic of Georgia with the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, which expired on 31 December 2000.

The Stockholm European Council reiterated its strong concerns over the situation in Chechnya and stressed the need for a political solution of the conflict as a matter of urgency.

From 28 May to 1 June 2001, General Sir Garry Johnson, as EU Expert, carried out an up-to-date assessment mission on the spot, as a result of which he concluded that there is a need for further EU support to permit the Georgian Border Guards to perform their duties effectively, in particular the protection of the OSCE Observer Mission.

*To this end, the EU shall provide material support to the Georgian border guards protecting the OSCE Observer Mission along the border between Georgia and the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation. This aid to the Government of Georgia in the form of equipment shall be transported to the Shatili area of Georgia.*

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 183, 22.7.2000, p. 3.

The Commission is entrusted with taking all the measures required by the Action and to monitor and evaluate effective delivery of the equipment and the success of the programme.

The Commission Delegation in Tbilisi will be entrusted with the procurement of the equipment. The Delegation will also supervise the delivery of the equipment (both locally procured and those delivered from outside Georgia) to the Georgian authorities, as well as its effective and timely transportation by those authorities to the border post concerned. To this effect, the Head of the Commission Delegation, in co-operation with Member States Embassies in Tbilisi, shall liaise with Georgian Authorities and the OSCE monitoring mission.

*Procurement and delivery of the equipment shall be undertaken in accordance with the most appropriate and flexible procedures in order to address the urgency of the action.*

#### 4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The action shall enter into force on the day of its adoption. It shall expire on 31 March 2002.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

5.1. DNO

5.2. CD

5.3. Type of proceeds/receipts concerned: *nil*

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

#### Indicative Table (in €)

Contribution EC	[in € (Euro)]	45,000
Contribution by Member States:	Currency	€ [Euros]
A		-
B		-
D		-
DK		-
E		-
F		-
UK		-
EL		-
IRL		-
I		-
L		-
NL		-
P		-
S		-
SF		-
<b>Total EU</b>		<b>45,000</b>

Contributions in kind	The Commission will be supported by local missions of Member States. Regarding the transport of the equipment, the Commission will ensure it to Tbilisi, the Georgian Authorities will undertake it from Tbilisi to the Shatili border post.
Other Financing Contributions	-

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The list of equipment and provisional costing has been provided via General Johnson and has been calculated by military advisors of the Head of the OSCE Mission.

However, “non-binding offers” received from several prospective suppliers have shown that there are quite considerable differences as regards the costs indicated by the General – which also did not include the costs for the transport of the equipment to Tbilisi. The Commission therefore proceeded to an estimate of the costs for the equipment and its transport, with the exception of the “VHF Radio Equipment” which will be procured locally in Tbilisi. There is a Motorola dealer in Tbilisi where the hand held radios can be purchased in order to benefit from the installation of frequencies at the request of the Georgian Border Guards.

The price of the transport would include *air freight to free arrival at the Tbilisi Delegation – and also insurance and airport taxes, if applicable.*



7.2. Itemised breakdown of costs [indicativ]

<b>DIRECT COSTS (€)</b>
<b>A. EQUIPMENT REOUIREMENTS</b>

**of the Georgian Border Guard Security Detachment**  
**in order to conduct patrols for the summer mandate period**

The following table is based on a 100 men unit.

Official exchange rate June 2001: 1 USD = 1.16850 EURO [figures have been rounded]

<b>Gen. Johnson's List</b>							
No	Item	No of items/ units/set	Standard	Colour	Size	Estimated cost	
						USD	EURO
1	Lightweight Alpine four man tents	8	NATO standard	-	4 man	2000	2337
2	Summer light weight uniform	100 sets	NATO standard (Army)	Camouflage	50 sets: medium 35 sets: large 15 sets: extra large	2000	2337
3	Boots	100 pairs	NATO standard (Army)		35 pairs: 41/42 25 pairs: 42/43 25 pairs: 43/44 15 pairs: 44/45	2800	3272
4	Field rations for overnight patrols (1)	600 units	NATO standard	-	-	4200	4908
5	Large Rucksacks	10	NATO standard	Green/ Camouflage	100-120 liters	2000	2337
6	Lightweight waterproof ponchos (2)	100	NATO standard	Green/ Camouflage	-	2500	2921
7	Multi-fuel stoves	10	Alpine expedition	-	-	1000	1169
8	Medium Daypacks	30	NATO standard	Green/ Camouflage	35 liters	3000	3506
<b>Sub-total "Equipment to be procured outside Georgia" [Gen. JOHNSON's List]</b>						19000	22202
<b>Adjusted estimated sub-total – based on "non-binding offers" received from several prospective suppliers</b>						...	<b>30000</b>
9	VHF Motorola hand held radios (3)	12	-	-	-	7200	8413
<b>Sub-total A</b>						<b>(26200)(4)</b>	<b>38413</b>

(1) Should be administered by the OSCE BMO. Calculated on the basis of 2 o/n patrols per week, per Team Base for six months

(2) Ponchos are preferable due to lack of sizing problem and versatility

(3) Exception from the procurement rules is granted for the purchase of the VHF Radios: There is only one Motorola dealer in Tbilisi where the hand held radios can be purchased in order to benefit from the installation of frequencies at the request of the Georgian Border Guards

(4) Total of Gen. JOHNSON's List

<b>B. TRANSPORT OF THE EQUIPMENT [EURO]</b>	
<b>Estimated Transport costs, based on “non-binding offers” and research done by Commission Delegation in Tbilisi [necessary to remain flexible]</b>	<b>5000</b>
<b>Sub-total B</b>	<b>5000</b>
<b>Total DIRECT COSTS [A + B]</b>	<b>43413</b>
Contingencies <i>[3.5 % of A + B]</i>	1587
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45000</b>

### 7.3. Financial precedents

Joint Action 2000/456/CFSP of 20 July 2000 [1 million €] for the same purpose as the present one.

### 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
45,000	0	0	0	0	45,000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by 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 main objective is to provide, in the Shatili area of Georgia, the complementary equipment the Georgian Border Guards (GBG) need to escort the unarmed OSCE observers on patrols in difficult and isolated border country. The purpose of the forward detachments is to detect, monitor, delay and if possible, to resist illegal border crossing. Some 120 men are involved in this task.

## 9.2. Justification for the action

The Helsinki European Council expressed its deep concern at the threat the continuing conflict poses to the stability of the Caucasus region and possible spill-over from the fighting in Chechnya to Georgia and the effects on her territorial integrity. The Joint Action 2000/456/CFSP of 20 July 2000 followed up on this concern [1 million €].

The Stockholm European Council reiterated its strong concerns over the situation in Chechnya, and also stressed the need for a political solution of the conflict as a matter of urgency.

General Sir Garry Johnson - who travelled to Georgia as an EU Expert - made an assessment which found that the Georgian Border Guards have a need for complementary equipment to allow them to properly perform their duties and to fulfill their mandate of protecting the OSCE Border monitoring team.

## 9.3. Follow-up and evaluation

The Commission will conduct controls and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT [South Ossetia JCC]

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

**Council Joint Action 2001/.../CFSP of .. .... 2001 regarding a contribution of the European Union to the [OSCE-led] conflict settlement process in South Ossetia [Georgia]**

**2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED: B8-0121** [Conflict Resolution, verification, support to peace processes and stabilisation -- New Actions]

### 3. LEGAL BASIS

Article 14 of the Treaty on European Union; Joint Action mentioned under 1.

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1. General Objectives

The General Objectives of the Action are

- to contribute to the creation of conditions for the Georgian and South Ossetian sides<sup>1</sup> to achieve real political progress towards a lasting and peaceful settlement of the differences between them, and
- to demonstrate the EU's commitment to support efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts in the Southern Caucasus.

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<sup>1</sup> "South Ossetia" was formerly the "South Ossetian Autonomous Region" which is part of "Georgia" where it is today technically referred to as the "Tskhinvali Region", the legal status of which has not been distinguished yet (this constitutes the major part of the differences). It borders the "Republic of North Ossetia - Alania" in the North which is part of the "Russian Federation".

In support of these objectives, the EU shall contribute in the form of a Grant to the OSCE in order to establish permanent Secretariats of the Georgian and South Ossetian sides and to assist the activities of the Joint Control Commission [JCC] and the Experts' Group, **provided that the JCC Co-Chairmen commit themselves to hold not less than 2 JCC and 2 Experts' Group meetings within the next 12 months.** *The Grant will cover in particular office equipment and supplies, the refurbishment and the running costs of the two offices for 12 months, as well as mission expenses [transportation, hotel, per diems] of the Georgian and the South Ossetian Delegations for at least 2 JCC and 2 Experts' Group meetings.*

While the Commission is entrusted with taking all the measures required for making available the financial means and allocating the grant, the OSCE Mission in Georgia shall implement the setting-up of the Secretariats and the re-imbusement of the mission expenses. The Grant will be awarded on the basis of a standard "Agreement with an International Organisation" to be concluded between the Commission and the OSCE. The Commission Delegation in Tblisi will be entrusted to monitor and evaluate progress in order to ensure the success of the action as well as the correct use of the Grant which will concern in particular the following *two components* of the action:

- Upon effective setting-up of the above-mentioned secretariats (premises, staff appointed, etc.), the EU financial contribution through the OSCE shall solely be used for the provision of office and communication equipment and means of transport for the secretariats, and cover the rehabilitation of the premises, as well as the running costs for a period covering the next twelve months.
- Upon confirmation of each meeting, the EU financial contribution through the OSCE shall cover mission expenses (transportation, hotel, per diems, as foreseen in the attached Budget) of the Georgian and South-Ossetian Delegations, as well as expenses related to the provision of Russian-English oral and written translations, also for a period covering the next twelve months.

#### 4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The action shall enter into force on the day of its adoption. It shall expire 12 months after the conclusion of the Grant Agreement between the Commission and the OSCE.

## 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

5.1. DNO ; 5.2. CD ; 5.3. Type of proceeds/receipts concerned: *nil*

## 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

### Indicative Table (in €)

<b>Contribution EC</b>	<b>[in € (Euro)]</b>	<b>210,000</b>
<b>Contribution by Member States:</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>€ [Euros]</b>
A		-
B		-
D		-
DK		-
E		-
F		-
UK		-
EL		-
IRL		-
I		-
L		-
NL		-
P		-
S		-
SF		-
<b>Total EU</b>		<b>210,000</b>
<b>Other Financing Contributions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norway intends to contribute to the action with an amount of USD 10,000 [focus on the JCC Secretariats' Newsletter]</li> <li>The staff of the JCC Secretariats will be civil servants of the respective sides, seconded to these specific postings. They will continue to be paid by the respective Government of Georgia and South-Ossetian Authorities</li> </ul>	

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

*[See Budget attached]*

## 7.2. Itemised breakdown of costs **[indicativ]**

*[See Budget attached]*

## 7.3. Financial precedents

None.

## 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments, in € ]</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>210,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210,000</b>

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Controls may be undertaken by Commission services as well as by the Court of Auditors.

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

### 9.1. Specific and quantified objectives; target population

“South Ossetia”, formerly the "South Ossetian Autonomous Region", is part of "Georgia" where it is today technically referred to as the "Tskhinvali Region", the legal status of which has not been distinguished yet (this constitutes the major part of the differences). It borders the "Republic of North Ossetia - Alania" in the North which is part of the "Russian Federation". A Peace Process under the auspices of the OSCE is ongoing : the JCC and the Experts' Group have been established, and they have had several meetings in the past. In order to promote and "streamline" the effectiveness of these bodies [through the financing of administrative support], and to facilitate more frequent meetings on a more regular basis

[through the financing of Mission Expenses], the Joint Action has the two components mentioned under point 4.1. As a starting point, the recent **Draft Resolution** [Memorandum of Understanding] **to be agreed to by all participating sides** [South Ossetia, Georgia, Russia, North Ossetia, OSCE] suggests *"to hold, in accordance with the JCC Statutes, not less than 2 JCC and 2 Experts' Group ... meetings within the next 12 months"*. It is expected **that there will be agreement on this** and that this rhythm can be accelerated through the Joint Action.

**The political objectives of this action cannot be quantified.** However, even if, from a purely "statistical" point of view, the Ossetian conflict may look like a minor problem [affecting, as *"target population"*, an estimated 238,000 persons out of a Georgian population of around 5 million inhabitants<sup>1</sup>], the EU/OSCE strategy can be seen as to use this "minor" conflict for establishing a *"laboratory"* (JCC, Experts' Group) where it would be possible (because this conflict remains far from the "spotlights" of the media, diplomatic corps, politicians, etc.) to "experiment" political proposals, in fact crucial for the whole of the Caucasus region. It is believed that discussing about South-Ossetia, its level of autonomy, the relations with the central power, the new Georgian constitution (federalism?), the guarantees (international observers? alternative to Russian peacekeeping forces?), the role of the rehabilitation instrument as a lever, etc., could later be crucial for the settlement of the Abkhaz and Karabagh conflicts. In this respect, the objectives could be regarded as much more ambitious than just to target the population affected by the Ossetian conflict.

## 9.2. Justification for the action

Political Decision [JA mentioned in point 1.] by the Council, following its Declaration of 26 February 2001, where it stated its willingness to play a more active political role in the Southern Caucasus and to look for further ways to support efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts in the region, in particular through strengthening the co-operation with the OSCE.

## 9.3. Follow-up and evaluation

The Commission, through its Delegation in Tbilisi, shall liaise closely with the OSCE in order to monitor and evaluate progress, so as to ensure the success of the action as well as the correct use of the grant for the elements of the JA described under 4.1.

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<sup>1</sup>

The "direct" **target population** could be estimated at +/- 238,00 persons. However, its exact size is not known since there has been no census carried out in Georgia since its accession to independence. The only figures available are those of the 1989 census, carried out at the time of the Soviet Union. According to these figures, the population of the former Autonomous Administrative District of South-Ossetia amounted to 90.000 inhabitants, amongst whom around 60% were ethnic Ossetians and 30% were ethnic Georgians. This census also indicates that 98.000 ethnic Ossetians were living in Georgia proper (and most of them had to emigrate to the Russian Federation, during or after the conflict). In addition to the above-mentioned 188.000 inhabitants who were directly affected by the conflict, we should include part of the population of the Georgian districts "bordering" the former district of South-Ossetia should be included. Indeed, the territories affected by the conflict include part of Georgia proper. It would be reasonable to put forward a figure of 50.000 inhabitants (Georgians). Thus, a total of +/- 238.000 persons are directly affected by the conflict. Even if a certain percentage (most probably between 30 and 40%) of those persons have resettled in peaceful areas (Ossetians in North-Ossetia, Moscow, etc... Georgians in Tbilisi), they remain concerned by the settlement of the conflict, as potential returnees.



**FICHE FINANCIERE**

**Financement par le Conseil des dépenses administratives  
relatives aux Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union européenne**

**- Renouvellement mandat de M. MORATINOS -**

**LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113**

"Conseillers spéciaux et autres personnes mandatées par le Conseil".

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

Décision du Conseil du 30.3.2000 concernant "les directives relatives à la procédure de nomination et au régime administratif applicable aux RSUE" (doc. 7089/00 PESC 136 FIN 104).

Déclaration du 20.7.2000 (doc. 10455/00) du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur les dépenses de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune imputées au Budget général.

# REPRESENTANT SPECIAL au Moyen Orient

## FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2002

(euros)

### A - Frais de personnel

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute annuelle conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (1) :	=	256.000
Personnel non détaché :		
Conseiller économique, rémunération brute annuelle (2):	=	60.000
Expert administratif et financier, rémunération brute annuelle (3):	=	128.000
<b>Total frais de personnel :</b>		<b>444.000</b>

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre ou son Institution d'origine (4).*

### B - Frais de mission

Per diem / hôtel,		
Pour le RSUE :	=	30.000
Pour les collaborateurs :	=	179.000
Transports aériens,		
Pour le RSUE :	=	110.000
Pour les collaborateurs :	=	216.000
Transports terrestres,		
Leasing d'une voiture blindée (5)	=	45.000
Entretien voiture, chauffeur, taxi en mission :	=	48.000
<b>Total frais de mission :</b>		<b>628.000</b>

### C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	45.000
Frais de bureau,	
télécommunication	105.000
autres frais de bureau	10.000
logements à Chypre (6)	87.000
Frais de représentation :	15.000
<b>Total autres frais administratifs :</b>	<b>262.000</b>

Total	:	1.334.000
imprévus	:	21.000
<b>Total général</b>	:	<b>1.355.000</b>
<b>Total arrondi :</b>		<b>1.355.000</b>

- Notes :
- (1) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales
  - (2) rémunération pour 6 mois
  - (3) sous réserve d'une étude pour la création éventuelle d'une structure commune de support administratif des RSUE
  - (4) 4 collaborateurs détachés par les Etats membres, 1 collaborateur détaché par la Commission, 2 secrétaires (106.000 €) et 1 administrateur (125.000 €, salaire et logement) détachées par le Conseil.
  - (5) provision
  - (6) y compris réinstallation du conseiller économique

**FICHE FINANCIERE PESC**

**Domaine(s) politique(s): PESC. Politique Etrangère et de Sécurité Commune**

**Activité(s): RSUE. Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union Européenne**

**DENOMINATION DE L'ACTION: ACTION COMMUNE DU CONSEIL DU ..... PROROGANT L'ACTION COMMUNE 2000/794/PESC RELATIVE A LA NOMINATION D'UN REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE POUR LE PROCESSUS DE PAIX AU MOYEN-ORIENT. (RSUE) M. MORATINOS**

**1. LIGNE(S) BUDGÉTAIRE(S) + INTITULÉ(S)**

B8-0120 : «Résolution de conflits, vérifications, soutien aux processus de paix et stabilisation» (actions existantes) du budget 2001 sous réserve des disponibilités de crédits suite à l'adoption du budget concerné (1.100.000€ )

P.M. Les dépenses administratives du fonctionnement du bureau du RSUE sont prises en charge en 2002 par le Conseil (Section II Conseil, ligne budgétaire 1113 : 1.355.000 €)

**2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES**

**2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B): 1.100.000 Mio€ en CE**

**2.2 Période d'application: du 1er janvier 2002 au 31 décembre 2002**

**2.3 Estimation globale pluriannuelle des dépenses:**

a) Echancier crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière) (cf. point 6.1.1)  
Mio€

	Année 2001	n + 1	n + 2	Total
Crédits d'engagement	1.100.000 M€			
Crédits de paiement		500.000	600.000	1.100.000

b) Assistance technique et administrative (ATA) et dépenses d'appui (DDA) (cf. point 6.1.2)

CE/CP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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c) Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines et autres dépenses de fonctionnement de la Commission (cf. points 7.2 et 7.3)

CE/CP							
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<b>TOTAL a+b+c</b>							
CE							
CP							

## 2.4 Compatibilité avec la programmation financière et les perspectives financières

- X Proposition compatible avec la programmation financière existante
- Cette proposition nécessite une reprogrammation de la rubrique concernée des perspectives financières,
- y compris, le cas échéant, un recours aux dispositions de l'accord interinstitutionnel.

## 2.5 Incidence financière sur les recettes

X Aucune implication financière (concerne des aspects techniques relatifs à la mise en œuvre d'une mesure)

OU

- Incidence financière - L'effet sur les recettes est le suivant:

*- Note: toutes les précisions et observations relatives à la méthode de calcul de l'effet sur les recettes doivent être incluses sur une feuille séparée jointe à la présente fiche financière...*

		Avant l'action (année n-1)	Mio€ (à la première décimale)							
Ligne budgétaire	Recettes		Situation après l'action							
			Année n <sup>1</sup>	n+1	n+2	n+3	n+4	n+5		
	a) Recettes en termes absolus <sup>1</sup>									
	b) Modification des recettes <sup>2</sup>	Δ								

***(Décrire chaque ligne budgétaire concernée, en ajoutant le nombre approprié de lignes au tableau si l'effet s'exerce sur plusieurs lignes budgétaires)***

## 3. CARACTÉRISTIQUES BUDGÉTAIRES

Nature de la dépense		Nouvelle	Participation AELE	Participation pays candidats	Rubrique PF
DNO	CD	NON	NON	NON	N° 4

## 4. BASE LÉGALE

Traité 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 L205/1 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.

Décision du Conseil 99/843/PESC du 17 Décembre 1999 (JO L 326/71 du 18.12.99) 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

Action commune du Conseil 2000/794/PESC du 14 décembre 2000 (JO L 318/5 du 16.12.2000) portant nomination du représentant spécial de l'Union Européenne pour le processus de paix au Moyent-Orient et abrogeant l'action commune 96/676/PESC.

## **5. DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION**

\*.- Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil.

\*.- L'article 3 de la Décision du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif de 1.100.000 Euro sur le budget PESC nécessaire à sa réalisation

### **5.1 Nécessité d'une intervention de l'Union**

#### 5.1.1 Objectifs poursuivis

Cette Action Commune vise à promouvoir le Processus de Paix du Moyen-Orient, selon les orientations suivantes reprises à l'art.2 de la décision du Conseil :

- d'établir et de maintenir des contacts étroits avec toutes les parties au processus de paix, les autres pays de la région, les États-Unis d'Amérique et d'autres pays intéressés, ainsi que les organisations internationales compétentes, afin d'oeuvrer avec eux au renforcement du processus de paix;
- d'observer les négociations de paix entre les parties et d'être prêt à offrir les conseils de l'Union européenne et ses bons offices si les parties en font la demande;
- de contribuer, lorsque cela est demandé, à la mise en oeuvre des accords internationaux conclus entre les parties et d'engager avec elles un processus diplomatique en cas de non-respect des dispositions de ces accords; d'établir des contacts constructifs avec les signataires d'accords dans le cadre du processus de paix afin de promouvoir le respect des normes fondamentales de la démocratie, y compris le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'État de droit;
- de rendre compte aux instances du Conseil des possibilités pour l'Union européenne d'intervenir dans le processus de paix et de la meilleure manière de poursuivre les initiatives de l'Union ainsi que ses activités en cours qui sont liées au processus de paix, y compris les aspects politiques des projets de développement de l'Union intéressant la région;

- de suivre les actions des parties qui risquent de porter atteinte au résultat des négociations sur le statut permanent; (Task-forces)
- de développer la coopération commune en matière de sécurité au sein du comité de sécurité permanent UE-autorité palestinienne institué le 9 avril 1998;
- de contribuer à faire en sorte que les personnalités influentes de la région aient une meilleure compréhension du rôle de l'UE. (Forum UE-Israel)

#### 5.1.2 Dispositions prises à la suite des évaluations menées:

- **Forum UE-Israel (action démarrée en 2000)**

Le Forum est une initiative du RSUE. Cette structure a été décidée par le Conseil des Ministres en octobre 1999 et elle a été budgétisée par première fois dans l'action commune AC/1999/843/PESC du 17/12/1999 en vue de démarrer en 2000. Son but est de faire rencontrer des Européens et des Israéliens des milieux politiques, gouvernementaux, des affaires, économiques, de la haute technologie, des médias et académiques, pour discuter de sujets pertinents d'intérêt et d'importance. Sur base de l'expérience acquise pendant l'année 2000 et 2001 (première année de démarrage du Forum), les chefs de mission à Tel-Aviv en collaboration avec le RSUE, ont fait une évaluation à la demande de la Présidence de l'UE qui a été discutée au sein du groupe de travail ad-hoc du Conseil. (Réf : doc. Pres n°428 du 24/07/01 et Sec n°1962 du 12/10/01). Le Forum devrait être réorganisé en 2002 sur base des recommandations dudit rapport d'évaluation adoptées dans le groupe du Conseil. Les Chefs de Mission ont estimé en consensus que l'objectif pour lequel le Conseil avait décidé l'initiative, restait en vigueur. Cela concerne le besoin de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension du rôle de l'UE par la société civile israélienne. Néanmoins les résultats obtenus par rapport à l'objectif poursuivi n'ont pas donné une pleine satisfaction et par conséquent le rapport d'évaluation prévoit des changements dans l'organisation et dans les activités. Concernant l'organisation, le rapport fait des recommandations relatives au « board », au « operating committee » au « executive secretary » et au « president ». Le rapport vise aussi à ce que le Forum devienne financièrement auto-suffisant d'une façon partielle. Cela à partir des contributions privées qui s'additionneraient à la subvention du budget communautaire. Les chefs de mission avaient estimé le budget annuel du Forum à 220.000€, mais après avoir effectué les vérifications pertinentes, le budget réel du Forum en 2000 a été de : 259.240,44€ (251.617,99€ sur le budget CE et une contribution privée de 7.622,45€ ). Les chiffres sur l'exécution du budget CE 2001 (270.000€) ne sont pas encore disponibles. En relation aux changements dans les activités, le rapport recommande plus d'événements de petite dimension et une large conférence en Europe et/ou Israël. Il recommande l'activation de synergies avec des instituts de recherche.

- **Tasks Forces sur le Statut Final (action démarrée en 1999)**

Ceci comprend deux volets; la task force «Eau» et la task force «Réfugiés». Une réunion informelle sur les problèmes de l'eau au MO se tient plus ou moins chaque mois au Conseil (Justus Lipsius), et réunit les spécialistes en la matière des Etats Membres, ainsi que quelques experts invités en tant qu'orateurs. Le budget prend en charge les frais de transport ainsi que le logement des orateurs invités.- Des études sont réalisées par des experts extérieurs sur les réfugiés et le statut final.

Ce volet a été budgétisé par première fois dans l'action commune AC/1998/608/PESC du 26/10/1998 en vue de démarrer en 1999. En vue de l'expérience acquise depuis 1999, un nouveau mandat pour les task-forces a fait l'objet des discussions au sein du groupe ad-hoc du Conseil. (Ref : doc. Sec n°1914 du 11/10/01 et Sec n°1962 du 12/10/01). Ce nouveau mandat est à la base de l'établissement du programme de travail pour 2002. Des experts des Etats Membres participeront aux task-forces qui continueront à être accueillies dans les locaux du Conseil. Elles pourront proposer la nature des études et des recherches à mener dans l'accomplissement de leur mandat. Les task-forces seront co-présidées par la Commission.

- **Palestine-Comité de Sécurité (action démarrée en 1999)**

Ce volet a été budgétisé par première fois dans l'action commune AC/1998/608/PESC du 26/10/1998 en vue de démarrer en 1999. Le programme est subdivisé en une série de projets destinés à promouvoir la sécurité dans la région (Moyen Orient). Pour la mise en œuvre de ces projets, le RSUE engage l'assistance technique des experts de très haut niveau pour assister les Palestiniens dans leurs formations. Le budget prévu pour ce volet dans le budget 2001 (867.200€) n'a pas été utilisé étant donné que la situation dans la région n'a même pas permis l'exécution totale du budget cumulé 1999-2000 : 1.900.000€ (1,689,000€ exécutés chiffre à vérifier). Pour les mêmes raisons aucune évaluation des résultats du programme n'a pu être lancée. M. Moratinos, sous indications de la Commission, est en train de clôturer les contrats en cours (budget cumulé 1999-2000) qui ont dû toujours être prolongés dans l'espoir d'une éventuelle amélioration des conditions dans la région qui permettraient leur exécution. A la date d'aujourd'hui il est impossible de savoir si la situation dans la région permettra, au cours de l'année 2002, la réalisation de certaines actions dans le domaine. Néanmoins, une provision budgétaire est incluse dans la Fiche Financière en vue de permettre le moment venu le financement de certaines actions qui auraient reçu au préalable l'accord des instances appropriées au sein du Conseil.

## **5.2 Actions envisagées et modalités de l'intervention budgétaire**

Forum UE-Israel ; Task-forces sur le statut final ; Programme UE-Palestine comité de Sécurité. Voir points 5.1 et 5.3

## **5.3 Modalités de mise en œuvre**

La Commission conclut un contrat avec le RSUE, M. Moratinos et elle met à sa disposition le montant déterminé dans la décision du Conseil et qui est nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission (dépenses opérationnelles) pour les trois volets : Forum Ue-Israel ; Tasks-forces pour l'état finale ; Programme Palestine-UE Comité de Sécurité.

M. Moratinos signe les contrats avec des tiers en vue d'avoir l'assistance technique ponctuelle nécessaire pour chaque volet. Ces contrats doivent recevoir l'accord préalable de la Commission P.M. Le Conseil conclut un autre contrat avec le RSUE, M. Moratinos et il prend en charge toutes les dépenses administratives du RSUE ainsi que de son équipe.

## **6. INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE**

### **6.1 Incidence financière totale sur la partie B (pour toute la période de programmation)**

#### *6.1.1 Intervention financière CE en €*

Etant donné qu'il s'agit d'une décision du Conseil, il n'appartient pas à la Commission de préjuger son prolongement les années suivantes .

Ventilation	Année n 2002						Total
Forum Ue-Israel	270.000€						
Task-Forces Statut Final	120.000€						
Comité Sécurité UE-Palestine	700.000€						
Imprévus	10.000€						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.100.000€</b>						<b>1.100.000€</b>

6.1.2 Assistance technique et administrative (ATA), dépenses d'appui (DDA) et dépenses TI (crédits d'engagement)

1) Assistance technique et administrative (ATA):							
a) Bureaux d'assistance							
b) Autre assistance technique et administrative: - intra-muros: - extra-muros:  <i>dont pour la construction et la maintenance de systèmes de gestion informatisés:</i>							
Sous-total 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2) Dépenses d'appui (DDA):							
a) Études							
b) Réunion d'experts							
c) Information et publications							
Sous-total 2							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

6.2. Calcul des coûts par mesure envisagée en partie B (pour toute la période de programmation) Budget CE en €

FICHE FINANCIERE POUR L'EXERCICE 2002 ( Budget Indicatif ) EUSR Middle East										
<b>A.</b>	<b>E.U. - ISRAEL FORUM</b>									<b>270.000</b>
	Honoraria :	- Executive Secretary		5000				12 mois		60.000
		- Assistant		1650				12		19.800
	Administrative support ( teleph., fax, stationary, & gasoline )			1170				12		14.040
	Reimbursable ( air fares & per diem )			1500				12		18.000



	Representation costs		680					12		8.160
	E.U./Israel conferences and events		10000					12		120.000
	Frais de voyages pour une personne (palestinien ou israelien) pour tables rondes EU/Israel/Palestine		2000					15		30.000
<b>B.</b>	<b>E. U. 2 TASKS FORCES- SUR LE STATUT FINAL</b>				pers		<b>0</b>	pers	qté/jr	<b>120.000</b>
poste	assistance Recherche/honoraires pour 1 expert à Bxl		160	jour	1	22	0	9		31.680
poste	Invitation des visiteurs en Europe/Bxl									
	voyages		1000						10	10.000
	Frais de mission et per diem visiteurs		120	jour				12	6	8.640
poste	<b>Studies</b>									
	Mr. W. Mazzitti - Chairman of task force on water		2000	mois				7	1,5	21.000
	études réalisées par des experts extérieurs		250	jour				4	21	21.000
	voyages en région pour ces experts		1000						4	4.000
	per diem pour 4 semaines de mission		190	jour				4	20	15.200
poste	<b>Workshop</b>			pm						8.480
<b>C.</b>	<b>U.E. - PALESTINE COMMITE DE SECURITE</b> Le programme de travail sera développé plus tard et présenté aux instances ad-hoc du Conseil si la situation dans la région peut permettre d'envisager l'exécution de certaines actions									<b>700.000</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>IMPREVUS</b>									<b>10.000</b>
<b>A+B+C +D</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>1.100.000€</b>

## 7. INCIDENCE SUR LES EFFECTIFS ET LES DEPENSES ADMINISTRATIVES DE LA COMMISSION

### 7.1. Incidence sur les ressources humaines

Types d'emplois		Effectifs à affecter à la gestion de l'action par utilisation des ressources existantes et/ou supplémentaires		Total	Description des tâches découlant de l'action
		Nombre d'emplois permanents	Nombre d'emplois temporaires		
Fonctionnaires ou agents temporaires	A				<i>Si nécessaire, une description plus complète des tâches peut être annexée.</i>
	B				
	C				
Autres ressources humaines					
Total					

### 7.2 Incidence financière globale des ressources humaines

Type de ressources humaines	Montants €	Mode de calcul *
Fonctionnaires Agents temporaires		
Autres ressources humaines (indiquer la ligne budgétaire)		
Total		

Les montants correspondent aux dépenses totales pour 12 mois.

### 7.3 Autres dépenses de fonctionnement découlant de l'action

Ligne budgétaire (n° et intitulé)	Montants €	Mode de calcul
<b>Enveloppe globale (Titre A7)</b> A0701 – Missions A07030 – Réunions A07031 – Comités obligatoires <sup>(1)</sup> A07032 – Comités non obligatoires <sup>(1)</sup> A07040 – Conférences A0705 – Etudes et consultations ... Autres dépenses (indiquer lesquelles)		
<b>Systèmes d'information (A-5001/A-4300)</b>		
<b>Autres dépenses - partie A</b> (indiquer lesquelles)		
Total	0	0

Les montants correspondent aux dépenses totales de l'action pour 12 mois.

<sup>(1)</sup> Préciser le type de comité ainsi que le groupe auquel il appartient.

I. Total annuel (7.2 + 7.3)	€
II. Durée de l'action	Années
III. Coût total de l'action (I x II)	€

*(Dans l'estimation des ressources humaines et administratives nécessaires pour l'action, les DG/services devront tenir compte des décisions arrêtées par la Commission lors du débat d'orientation et de l'approbation de l'avant-projet de budget (APB). Ceci signifie que les DG devront indiquer que les ressources humaines peuvent être couvertes à l'intérieur de la pré-allocation indicative prévue lors de l'adoption de l'APB.*

*Dans des cas exceptionnels où les actions visées n'étaient pas prévisibles lors de la préparation de l'APB, la Commission devra être saisie afin de décider si et comment (à travers une modification de la pré-allocation indicative, une opération ad hoc de redéploiement, un budget rectificatif et supplémentaire ou une lettre rectificative au projet de budget) la mise en œuvre de l'action proposée peut être acceptée)*

## 8. SUIVI ET ÉVALUATION

### 8.1 Système de suivi

La Présidence a la responsabilité de la mise en œuvre des décisions prises en vertu du titre V du TUE (Action Commune)

Voir point 5.1.2. (mesures d'évaluation effectuées au cours de l'année 2001)

Art.6.1 de l'AC 2001 « Le représentant spécial présente régulièrement des rapports, de sa propre initiative ou lorsqu'il y est invité, au Conseil par l'intermédiaire du SG/HR »

Art.6.2 de l'AC 2001 « La mise en œuvre de l'AC fait l'objet d'un examen régulier, compte tenu, notamment, de l'évolution d'autres contributions de l'UE à la région et de la cohérence avec ces contributions »

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

*(Des données adéquates de suivi devraient être collectées, dès le début de chaque action, sur les moyens et ressources mis en œuvre, les réalisations et les résultats de l'intervention. En pratique, ceci implique: (i) la détermination d'indicateurs pour les moyens et ressources, les réalisations et les résultats; (ii) la mise en place de méthodes pour la collecte des données)*

## **9. MESURES ANTI-FRAUDE**

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par les services compétents de la Commission y inclut l'Office Européen de Lutte Anti-Fraude, ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

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**FICHE FINANCIERE**

**Financement par le Conseil des dépenses administratives  
relatives aux Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union européenne  
(Pacte de stabilité)**

- Mandat de M. -

**LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113**

"Conseillers spéciaux et autres personnes mandatées par le Conseil".

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

Décision du Conseil du 30.3.2000 concernant "les directives relatives à la procédure de nomination et au régime administratif applicable aux RSUE" (doc. 7089/00 PESC 136 FIN 104).

Déclaration du 20.7.2000 (doc. 10455/00) du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur les dépenses de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune imputées au Budget général.

**REPRESENTANT SPECIAL Pacte de Stabilité**  
**FICHE FINANCIERE PROVISOIRE - BUDGET 2002**

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(euros)

**A - Frais de personnel**

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute annuelle conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (1) : = 235.500

Personnel non détaché :

2 experts financiers, rémunération brute annuelle (2) (3) : 50 % = 92.500

2 assistants administratifs, rémunération brute annuelle (2) : =

130.000

2 secrétaires =

106.000

Frais de réinstallation et de déménagement de M. Hombach = 20.000

**Total frais de personnel : 584.000**

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son État ou son Institution d'origine (4).*

**B - Frais de mission (5)**

Per diem / hôtel,  
Pour le RSUE = 15.607

Transports aériens,  
Pour le RSUE = 83.957

**Total frais de mission : 99.564**

**C - Autres frais administratifs**

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :  
9.070

Frais de représentation : 15.000

**Total autres frais administratifs : 24.070**

Total	:	707.634
imprévus 2%	:	14.152
<u>Total général</u>	:	<u>721.786</u>

**Total arrondi : 722.000**

- Notes :
- (1) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + allocations familiales + frais d'installation et déménagement.
  - (2) sous réserve d'une étude pour la création éventuelle d'une structure commune de support administratif des RSUE
  - (3) financement de 50%, La Commission prend également 50% en charge.
  - (4) détachement éventuel par le Conseil de 1 administrateur (110.000 €) à convenir avec le nouveau RSUE.
  - (5) nouvelle estimation sur base des derniers éléments fournis par le Cabinet de M. Hombach.

**Policy area(s):** CFSP – Common Foreign and Security Policy

**Activity(ies):** EUSR – Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe

**TITLE OF ACTION:**

Council Joint Action 2001/.../CFSP of .../.../2001 concerning appointment of the Special Representative of the European Union to act as Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe

**1. BUDGET LINE(S) + HEADING(S)**

**B8-0120** “Conflict resolution, verification, support for the peace process and stabilisation – Existing measures”

**PM** Administrative expenditure, including the secondment to the Office of the Stability Pact the EU Special Representative, Mr/Mme ... , are covered by the administrative budget of the Council (Section II Council, budget article 1113 : 722.000€) and subject to a separate financial statement

**2. OVERALL FIGURES**

**2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): 1,420,290 € for commitment**

**2.2. Period of application:**

The Joint Action shall enter into force on 1 January 2002. It shall apply until 31 December 2002.

**2.3. Overall multi-annual estimate on expenditure:**

a) Schedule of commitment appropriations/payment appropriations (financial intervention) (see point 6.1.1)

million € (to 3rd decimal place)

	Year n 2001	n + 1 2002					Total
Commitments	1.420						1.420
Payments		1.420					1.420

b) Technical and administrative assistance and support expenditure(see point 6.1.2)

N/A

c) Overall financial impact of human resources and other administrative expenditure  
(see points 7.2 and 7.3)

N/A

TOTAL a+b+c							
Commitments	1.420						1.420
Payments		1.420					1.420

#### 2.4. Compatibility with the financial programming and the financial perspective

- Proposal compatible with the existing financial programming
- This proposal will entail reprogramming of the relevant heading in the financial perspective
- This may entail application of the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement

#### 2.5. Financial impact on revenue:

- No financial implications (involves technical aspects regarding implementation of a measure)

### 3. BUDGET CHARACTERISTICS

Type of expenditure		New	EFTA participation	Participation applicant countries	Heading Financial Perspective
DNO	CD	NON	NON	NON	No 4

### 4. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on the European Union, and in particular Articles 14 and 18(5).

### 5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

#### 5.1. Need for Community intervention

##### 5.1.1. Objectives pursued

In accordance with Article 2 of the Joint Action, the Special Representative shall carry out the tasks envisaged by the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, as follows:

- promote achievement of the Pact's objectives within, and between, the individual countries;
- chair the South-Eastern Europe Regional Table;
- establish and maintain close contact with all participants and facilitating States, organisations and institutions of the Pact, as well as pertinent regional initiatives and organisations;
- provide periodic progress reports to the OSCE Chairman-in-office, according to its procedures, on behalf of the South-Eastern Europe Regional Table;
- participate in the High Level Steering Group of the donors co-ordination process;
- co-operate closely with all institutions of the EU in order to promote the role of the EU in the Pact according to points 18, 19 and 20 of the Stability Pact document;
- meet periodically and as necessary with the Chairs of the Working Tables to ensure overall co-ordination;
- provide the secretariat of the South-Eastern Europe Regional Table and the three Working Tables.

According to art. 5.2 of the JA, the EU will finance the operational expenditure related to the Stability Pact central office in Brussels. This expenditure is covered by the CFSP contribution.

#### **5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation**

No ex ante evaluation was conducted prior to the inception of the action in July 1999. The action has since been renewed twice, in December 1999 and December 2000 respectively.

#### **5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation**

After 2 years of experience with the Stability Pact, the member states and the Commission established a document "EU Priorities within the Stability Pact", which was adopted by the General Affairs Council on 11 June 2001.

The General Affairs Council of 19 November 2001 adopted conclusions on the future orientations of the Stability Pact, including (1) concentration and refocusing of activities on priority areas, (2) emphasis on regional co-operation and (3) complementarity with the Stabilisation and Association process of the EU.

These orientations shall be followed in 2002.

### **5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention**

The main beneficiaries are countries and people of South-Eastern Europe. The working tables of the Stability Pact, financed by the present action, meet regularly to co-ordinate donor assistance and promote regional co-operation in the fields of democracy and human rights, development and reconstruction, security as well as in justice and home affairs.



### 5.3. Methods of implementation

The EU Special Representative, seconded by the Council, shall sign a contract with the Commission for the specific purpose of managing operational expenditure related to the mandate.

The EUSR shall sign employment contracts with his local staff. The terms of reference of these contracts shall be submitted to the Commission for prior approval. Existing employment contracts, including terms of reference, have already been endorsed by the Commission.

## 6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

### 6.1. Total financial impact on Part B – (over the entire period)

#### 6.1.1. Financial intervention<sup>1</sup>

Project funded by EC contribution and contributions in kind by Member States:

Breakdown	Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)						
	Year N 2002	N + 1	N + 2	N + 3	N + 4	N + 5 and subs. Years	Total
<b>Contribution EC:</b>	<b>1.420</b>						<b>1.420</b>
<b><u>Bilateral contributions by Member States:</u></b>							
A, D, EL, F, I, NL, S	<b>p.m.</b>						
<b><u>Non contributing Member States:</u></b>							
B, DK, E, FIN, IRL, L, PT, UK	<b>none</b>						
Council General Secretariat <sup>2</sup>	<b>p.m.</b>						
Other financing contributions	<b>None</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.420</b>						<b>1.420</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments may take place following the appointment of a new Special Coordinator.

<sup>2</sup> Contribution is specified in the Financial Statement of the Council GS.

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

### EU Member States and Institutions

- 11 A grade staff members of SCSP: 4 Cabinet members (Head of Cabinet, Deputy Head of Cabinet, Executive assistant to the EUSR, Political Adviser), 2 Heads of Unit and 5 experts, in 2001 by D [3], S, F, NL, A, EL, I [2] and COM)
- A will provide 1 secretary, driver and vehicle, including fuel and maintenance
- Mission costs of the Cabinet members are borne by the seconding member state. In 2001, D has seconded 3 Cabinet members, and S 1 Cabinet member.
- 1 meeting of Regional table (in Thessaloniki or Brussels) to be hosted respectively by EL or [Council Sec/B]
- Office in Thessaloniki (EL)
- 2 Table Chairs (EL, F) and 1 Sub-Table Chair (S)
- The SG of the Council will second to the office of the Stability Pact the Special Co-ordinator, Administrative manager, Financial and administrative assistant and, possibly, 1 administrator. It will finance the cost of 2 secretaries and 50 % of the salary costs of Financial Officer and Book-keeper. It will cover mission expenditures of the EUSR and his administrative staff, as well as high-risk insurance and hospitality expenses of the Special Representative. It will also provide, as appropriate, translation services to the EUSR. This expenditure is included in a separate financial statement by the SG of the Council.

### Non-EU Participants

- 8 A grade staff members of SCSP: (1 Deputy SC with logistical back-up, 1 Cabinet member, 1 Head of Unit and 5 experts - all with associated mission costs). The USA provides Deputy Special Co-ordinator at ambassadorial level, logistical back-up and missions and 1 expert. Canada provides 1 Head of Unit. CH provides 2 staff. Possible contributors of experts from South Eastern Europe: HU, HR, and TR.
- Regional adviser to SCSP (principally missions). Contributor has been MK.
- Office of the Regional Envoy in Bucharest including his local staff, financed by the Romanian Government.
- 3 Table co-chairs (principally missions). Rotating at 6 monthly intervals between SEE states.
- 1 Table chair + assistant (principally missions) (NO)
- 6 meetings of Working Tables. Rotating at 6 monthly intervals between SEE states.
- 12 related Stability Pact meetings (task forces, Szeged Process etc.). Various SEE countries.

**6.1.2. Technical and administrative assistance, support expenditure and IT expenditure (Commitment appropriations)**

N/A

**6.2. Calculation of costs by measure envisaged in Part B (over the entire programming period)**

**6.2.1 Salaries**

Salaries of non-seconded staff members of the Stability Pact secretariat are covered by the Commission. The attachment on the one hand to the Pact secretariat and on the other hand to the EUSR or his Cabinet has been established by analysing the reporting obligations in 2001 of each SCSP staff member (see table 6.3). If a staff member was reporting to the working table directors, s/he was considered as part of the operational budget. If a staff member was reporting to the Cabinet, s/he was considered as part of administrative budget.

All salaries have been calculated on the basis of current contracts.

Secretariat Staff

- Salaries of the 3 secretaries of the working tables of the Stability Pact.
- Salary of the secretary presently reporting to the Deputy Special Co-ordinator. The terms of reference shall be adjusted as appropriate to establish a clearer primary attachment to the Working Tables.

The possibility to increase salaries in accordance with Article 7.1.1 of the Financial Statement for 2001 was not utilised during 2001. Instead, for 2002 a salary increase of approximately 5 % has been budgeted for those staff members completing two years of service with the SCSP. This increase is approximately commensurate with the augmentation of salary of officials of the European Communities who, as a rule, move every two years from one salary step to another.

Ex-Royaumont Staff

- Salaries of the 2 “Ex-Royaumont” staff members.

The “Royaumont acquis” were integrated in the activities of Working Table I (human rights and democracy), and continue to be developed into initiatives in the areas of parliamentary co-operation, the promotion of independent media and relations with the NGOs. One of the ex-Royaumont staff members is in charge of these initiatives. The other ex-Royaumont staff member has, in addition to tasks related to following up issues related to human rights and democratisation, assisted in the maintenance of the website of the SCSP. In 2002, her terms of reference shall be adjusted to establish a clearer primary attachment to the Working Tables and exclude tasks in direct administrative support of the EUSR (e.g. in 2001 also including preparation of the agenda and visits of the EUSR).

### Financial Staff

In 2001, the Council General secretariat seconded 4 financial and administrative staff to the SCSP. In order to ensure full financial responsibility on the reporting and management of operational expenditure within the SCSP, the Commission will take over from the Council SG:

- Half-time salary of Finance Officer in charge of reporting to the Commission on management of operational expenditure.
- Half-time salary of Bookkeeper in charge of accounts related to operational expenditure.

The total salary cost of these two posts has been shared in this Financial Statement between the Council and the Commission on a 50-50 basis. In case of service contracts, invoices will be sent on a monthly basis to the Commission (via SCSP) and SG of the Council on the basis of a global statement of service, attributing the respective amounts to be billed to Commission and Council GS according to the 50-50 allocation key.

### 6.2.2. Missions

Those mission expenditure related to staff of the Stability Pact secretariat are attributed to the Commission.

All mission costs are calculated on the basis of real costs in 2001.

- 2 Working tables Directors (3<sup>rd</sup> Director not financed by the MS);
- 5 Working tables Experts;
- 2 Ex-Royaumont Officers.

### 6.2.3. Equipment, communications, services and other supplies

The costs are calculated on the basis of real costs in 2001.

According to Art. 6.5, para. 2 of the Joint Action, the equipment, supplies and premises for the Brussels office of the SCSP shall be purchased or rented on behalf of and for the European Communities. This provision grants an exemption from the value-added tax (VAT).

### 6.2.4. Insurance

This budget heading covers the high-risk insurance of the ex-Royaumont project officers in the context of activities related to working tables, analogous to those of Working Tables experts seconded by participating states and institutions. It also covers occasional short-term insurance for other non-seconded staff members who may be required to travel to high risk areas.

### **6.2.5. Office rent**

The budget is foreseen to cover rental of office space in the form of a service contract with a business centre.

On the basis of Art. 6.5, para. 2, of the Joint Action, office rent is exempted from value-added tax (VAT).

### **6.2.6. Other expenditure**

Budget sub-headings “driver”, “vehicle”, and “fuel and minor maintenance” are related to the EU Special Representative personally and will be covered by Austria as an in-kind contribution.

### **6.2.7. Contingencies**

Should the Joint Action not be continued after 2002, the Special Co-ordinator should be informed by 30 September 2002 in order to allow for sufficient time to cancel the employment contracts with the staff, whose minimum notice period under the Belgian law is 3 months. The contingency reserve includes a provision to cover possible severance payments to the employees, if need be, according to Belgian law.

## **6.3. Itemised breakdown of cost (indicative)**

<b>BUDGET HEADING</b>	<b>COST (€)</b>	<b>WORKING TABLES</b>	<b>CABINET</b>
<b>I. Salaries</b>			
- Special Co-ordinator (seconded)	p.m.	-	1
- Deputy Special Co-ordinator (seconded, non-EU)	p.m.	1	-
- Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.	-	1
- Deputy Head of Cabinet (seconded)	p.m.	-	1
- Members of Cabinet (seconded, one non-EU)	p.m.	-	3
- Administrative manager and assistant (seconded)	p.m.	-	2
- Heads of Unit (seconded, one non-EU)	p.m.	3	-
- Experts (seconded, 5 non-EU)	p.m.	10	-
- Finance officer and Bookkeeper (cost shared on a 50-50 basis between the Council GS and the Commission)	92,500	1	1
- Secretaries to the Working Tables	195,666	4	-
- Cabinet Secretaries	p.m.	-	3
- Ex-Royaumont staff members	124,943	2	-
- Driver	p.m.	-	1
<b>Total Salaries</b>	<b>413,109</b>		

	<b>COST (€)</b>
<b>II. Mission expenses</b>	
- Travel	191,583
- Hotels	27,126
- Per diems	11,936
<b><i>Total Mission Expenses</i></b>	<b>230,645</b>
<b>III. Equipment</b>	
- Vehicle	p.m.
- Equipment	33,235
<b><i>Total Equipment</i></b>	<b>33,235</b>
<b>IV. Running Costs</b>	
- Vehicle: fuel and minor maintenance	p.m.
- Services and miscellaneous	127,786
- Communications	127,641
<b><i>Total Running Costs</i></b>	<b>255,427</b>
<b>V. Hospitality</b>	
- Hospitality	p.m.
<b><i>Total Hospitality</i></b>	<b>p.m.</b>
<b>VI. Insurance</b>	
- High-risk insurance EUSR	p.m.
- High-risk insurance ex-Royaumont Staff	5,000
<b><i>Total Insurance</i></b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>VII. Rent</b>	
- Office rental	386,115
<b><i>Total Rent</i></b>	<b>386,115</b>
<b>Sub-Total (I to VII)</b>	<b>1,323,531</b>
<b>Contingencies (1)</b>	96,759
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,420,290</b>

(1) Contingencies shall be used only with a prior written approval of the Commission.

#### 6.4. Financial precedents

Joint Action	Budget year	Allocation of appropriations	Commitments	Payments
Council Joint Action 1998/375/CFSP appointing an EU Special Representative for the FRY (Mr. F. Gonzalez), extended until 31.1.2000 by Council Decisions 1998/741/CFSP and 1999/75/CFSP of 25.1.1999	1998	900,000 €	900,000 €	[262,561.8 €]
Council Decision 1999/694/CFSP of 22.10.1999 implementing Common Position 98/633/CFSP based on the article J.2 of the EU Treaty regarding the process on stability and good-neighbourliness in South-Eastern Europe	1999	550,000 €	550,000 €	[ ]
Council Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP of 29.7.1999, confirming the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to act as Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-East Europe	1999	850,000 €	850,000 €	[ ]
Council Joint Action 1999/480/CFSP of 19.7.1999 concerning the organisation of a meeting of Heads of State and Government in Sarajevo, BiH regarding the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe	1999	1,250,000 €	1,250,000 €	[ ]
Council Joint Action 1999/822/CFSP of 9.12.1999 extending and modifying the Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP, confirming the appointment of Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to act as Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe	2000	2,485,000 €	2,485,000 €	[ ]
Council Joint Action 2000/793/CFSP of 14.12.2000 appointing Mr. Bodo Hombach as EU Special Representative to act as Special Co-ordinator for the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and repealing the Joint Action 1999/523/CFSP	2001	2,020,000 €	2,020,000 €	[ ]

## **7. IMPACT ON STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE**

### **7.1 Impact on human resources**

p.m.

### **7.2 Overall financial impact of human resources**

p.m.

### **7.3 Other administrative expenditure deriving from the action**

p.m.

## **8. FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION**

### **8.1 Follow-up arrangements**

The Presidency is responsible for the implementation of the decisions made according to title V of the TEU (Joint Action).

According to Art. 6.2 of the present Joint Action, the EUSR shall be responsible for implementing his mandate, including the constitution of his team, in consultation with the Presidency, assisted by the SG/HR, and in full association with the Commission.

According to Art. 8.1, the Special Representative shall present regular reports, on his own initiative or when requested, to the Council through the SG/HR. These reports shall also be forwarded to the Commission.

According to Art. 8.2, the implementation of this Joint Action is subject to regular review, taking into account notably the development of, and coherence with, other contributions of the EU in the region.

### **8.2 Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation**

The Commission may conduct an evaluation of this action in the framework of its budgetary competence.

## **9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES**

Controls may be undertaken by the Commission services, including OLAF, as well as by the European Court of Auditors.

An audit was launched by the Commission in 2001 on the Joint Actions related to the EU Special Representatives. The audit covered the SCSP accounts 1999 and 2000 with satisfactory results.



**FICHE FINANCIERE**

**Financement par le Conseil des dépenses administratives  
relatives aux Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union européenne  
(Afghanistan)**

- Mandat de M. -

**LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113**

"Conseillers spéciaux et autres personnes mandatées par le Conseil".

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

Décision du Conseil du 30.3.2000 concernant "les directives relatives à la procédure de nomination et au régime administratif applicable aux RSUE" (doc. 7089/00 PESC 136 FIN 104).

Déclaration du 20.7.2000 (doc. 10455/00) du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur les dépenses de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune imputées au Budget général.

# REPRESENTANT SPECIAL en Afghanistan (1)

## FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2002

(euros)

### A - Frais de personnel

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (2) : 128.000  
Assurances : 7.000

**Total frais de personnel : 135.000**

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre ou son Institution d'origine (3).*

### B - Frais de mission du RSUE(4)

Bruxelles-Afghanistan  
25.000

**Total frais de mission : 25.000**

### C - Autres frais administratifs

- frais de déplacement notamment dans la région pour le RSUE
- frais courants de bureau
- frais de télécommunications pour le RSUE
- frais de représentation pour le RSUE
- frais administratifs divers

Ces frais peuvent être imputés sur le Budget (section II) du Conseil à concurrence d'un plafond global de 90.000 € pour l'exercice 2002 (6 mois)

**Total autres frais administratifs : 90.000**

**Total général : 250.000**

- Notes : (1) durée du mandat 6 mois  
(2) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.  
(3) détachement éventuel par le Conseil de 1 secrétaire (53.000 €) et 1 administrateur (110.000 €) à convenir avec le nouveau RSUE  
(4) 6 fois aller et retour en avion business class (tarif 3900 €) et frais locaux

## LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

**Policy area(s):** CFSP – Common Foreign and Security Policy

**Activity:**

**TITLE OF ACTION:** BURUNDI GUARD SUPPORT UNIT DEPLOYMENT

### II. BUDGET LINE(S) + HEADING(S)

**B8-0121:** Conflict resolution, verification, support to the peace process and stabilisation –  
New actions

### III. OVERALL FIGURES

A. Total allocation for action (Part B):

**9,5 million € for commitment credits**

B. Period of application:

**25 October 2001 – 30 June 2002**

C. Overall multi-annual estimate on expenditure:

a) Schedule of commitment appropriations/payment appropriations (financial intervention) (*see point 6.1.1*)

€ million (*to 3rd decimal place*)

	Year 2001	Year 2002					Total
Commitments	9,500						
Payments	7,465	2,035					9,500

b) Technical and administrative assistance and support expenditure (*see point 6.1.2*)

N/A

c) Overall financial impact of human resources and other administrative expenditure

(*see points 7.2 and 7.3*)

N/A

TOTAL a+b+c							
Commitments	9,500						
Payments	7,465	2,035					9,500

- D. Compatibility with the financial programming and the financial perspective
- Proposal compatible with the existing financial programming
- This proposal will entail reprogramming of the relevant heading in the financial perspective
- This may entail application of the provisions of the Inter-institutional Agreement.
- E. Financial impact on revenue :  
N/A

#### IV. BUDGET CHARACTERISTICS

Type of expenditure		New	EFTA participation	Participation applicant countries	Heading Financial Perspective
DNO	CD	NO	NO	NO	No 4

#### V. LEGAL BASIS

*Treaty on the European Union, in particular its article 14*

#### VI. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

##### A. Need for Community intervention

##### 1. Objectives pursued

The overall objective is to establish a degree of stability in the political and security conditions in Burundi as the country has been under civil war since several years.

The project purpose is to support the efforts of the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process and the Security Council of the UN in its Resolution 1375(2001) in their attempt to create a new momentum for increased progress in the implementation of the Arusha Agreements. According to this Agreement, a transitional government is put in place from the 1<sup>st</sup> of November on with the participation of the different ethnic groups.

The EU contribution will support the South African Government to establish an international security presence in Burundi by sending a Guard Support Unit (GSU) to protect a number of politicians returning from exile. This security presence will also allow the continuation of the peace process inside the Burundian borders rather than being conducted from the outside. This presence is intended for a limited period of time until an all-Burundian protection force is established to take over the protection of the political leaders. The intention is to create a momentum to bring also the two most important rebel groups to the negotiations so that a peace agreement can be signed. If this can be achieved, the UN can eventually take the lead for the follow-up of the peace process.

The financial contribution of the EU will be limited to certain well-defined parts of the operation which are necessary to allow the start-up, in order to encourage the political process and to generate contributions of other possible donors. For the time being only Nigeria, Ghana and Senegal have pledged contributions in kind to the operation, and Belgium is the only MS that already made a bilateral financial contribution of € 5,5 Mio.

2. Measures taken in connection with *ex ante* evaluation

The operation is of an evident political nature. No ex-ante evaluation has been carried out.

3. Measures taken following *ex post* evaluation

N/A

B. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

The target population is the Burundian population as a whole. If the peace process in Burundi gets back on track, it will have important consequences also for the peace process in the entire region, in particular in the RDC and in Rwanda.

The action should be seen as one single contribution to an international operation led by the South African Government which on its own is not in a position to bear the entire cost of the operation being of a magnitude of USD 60 Mio. The facilitator M. Mandela therefore had called upon the international community to support politically and financially the establishment of an interim multinational security presence in Burundi. UN Security Council Resolution 1375 (2001) equally urges the international community to provide additional assistance. The items to be financed by the CFSP budget are related to the initial deployment phase, which does not include normal military maintenance expenditure.

In this initial phase the bulk of the EU contribution is intended for the initial air transport of the South African contingent to Burundi.

The second part of the EU contribution addresses one of the priorities set by the South African Head of the Reconnaissance Mission in Burundi, end of October. It covers the first two months of the accommodation in Burundi.

Invoices related to both expenditure categories should be provided with a final report.

C. Methods of implementation

The South African government will pre-finance the whole operation. The Commission will sign a grant contract with the South African Government to reimburse certain parts of the incurred expenditure. An initial payment on signature of the grant contract will be followed by a final payment after submission of a final report.

## VII. FINANCIAL IMPACT

### A. Total financial impact on Part B - (over the entire programming period)

#### 1. Financial intervention

Commitments in € million (to the 3rd decimal place)

Breakdown	Year 2001	Year 2002					Total
Action	9,500						9,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,500						9,500

#### 2. Technical and administrative assistance, support expenditure and IT expenditure ( Commitment appropriations)

*Not applicable*

### B. Calculation of costs by measure envisaged in Part B (over the entire programming period)

Commitments in €

Breakdown	Type of outputs	Number of outputs	Average unit cost	Total cost
	1	2	3	4=(2X3)
<b>A. <u>Initial airlift to Burundi</u></b>				
1. Initial airlift of Advance team and personnel equipment using commercial charter aircraft	Flight from Pretoria to Bujumbura and back (Max 240 Paps/airplane)	3	212.000	636.000
2. Initial airlift of equipment using charter aircraft AN 124	Flight from Pretoria to Bujumbura and back (heavy lift of equipment)	24	283.000	6.792.000
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>7.428.000</b>
<b>B. <u>Accommodation in Bujumbura</u></b>				
Accommodation of the whole international contingent in 2 hotels	Hotel cost per person per day (for 2 months)	701 Paps * 61 days	44,5	1.902.865
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>1.902.865</b>
Contingencies (1,81 %)				
				<b>169.135</b>
<b>Total cost</b>				<b>9.500.000</b>

## **VIII. IMPACT ON STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE**

Not applicable

## **IX. FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION**

### **A. Follow-up arrangements**

The presidency is responsible for the implementation of the decisions taken under title V of the TEU (Joint Action)

Before the final payment, an activity report should be sent to the Commission services, with the detailed justification of the expenses for which the reimbursement is asked.

The Commission delegation in Pretoria will be asked to control the claims related to the invoices of the air transport, and the delegation in Bujumbura will be asked to approve the hotel bills.

Both delegations should also be informed by the commander of the GSU on its main activities and of the security situation during the period of its presence.

### **B. Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation**

No evaluation foreseen as the expenditure covers only the very limited start-up phase considered as a stand-alone action without any political or financial repercussion on follow-up actions.

## **X. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES**

Controls and/or monitoring of the action may be undertaken by the Commission services, the OLAF as well as by the Court of Auditors. Experts in Member States and /or Commission missions in Burundi and/or South Africa shall also monitor the activities carried out, as appropriate.

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**FICHE FINANCIERE**

**Financement par le Conseil des dépenses administratives  
relatives aux Représentants Spéciaux de l'Union européenne**

**- Renouvellement mandat de M. AJELLO-**

**LIGNE BUDGETAIRE : Section II Conseil : ligne 1113**

"Conseillers spéciaux et autres personnes mandatées par le Conseil".

**BASE JURIDIQUE**

Décision du Conseil du 30.3.2000 concernant "les directives relatives à la procédure de nomination et au régime administratif applicable aux RSUE" (doc. 7089/00 PESC 136 FIN 104).

Déclaration du 20.7.2000 (doc. 10455/00) du Parlement européen et du Conseil sur les dépenses de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune imputées au Budget général.



# REPRESENTANT SPECIAL Région des Grands Lacs

## FICHE FINANCIERE - BUDGET 2002

(euros)

### A - Frais de personnel

Représentant spécial : rémunération brute annuelle conforme aux articles 5 et 82 du régime applicable aux autres agents des Communautés européennes (1) :	=	255.384
Personnel non détaché :		
Assistant administratif (2):	=	88.874

**Total frais de personnel : 344.258**

*p.m. : le personnel détaché reste rémunéré par son Etat membre d'origine (3).*

### B - Frais de mission (4)

Per diem / hôtel		
Pour le RSUE	=	
50.880		Pour les
collaborateurs	=	92.680
Transport aériens		
Pour le RSUE:	=	107.000
Pour les collaborateurs	=	
233.900		

**Total frais de mission : 484.460**

### C - Autres frais administratifs

Assurances conformément aux contrats déjà souscrits dans l'exercice précédent :	14.000
Frais de télécommunications, et fonctionnement local :	14.400
Frais de représentation :	12.000

**Total autres frais administratifs : 40.400**

Total	:	869.118
imprévus 2%	:	17.382
<u>Total général</u>	:	<u>886.500</u>

**Total arrondi : 887.000**

- Notes : (1) rémunération équivalente au grade A1, 4ème échelon + indemnité de dépaysement + indemnité pour coût de la vie + allocations familiales.  
(2) sous réserve d'une étude pour la création éventuelle d'une structure commune de support administratif des RSUE  
(3) 3 collaborateurs détachés par les Etats membres, 1 secrétaire (53.000 €) et 1 administrateur (110.000 €) détaché par le Conseil  
(4) estimation établie par le service compétent

**FICHE FINANCIERE [«Facilitateurs – Togo»]**

**1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Contribution de l'UE à la mission de facilitation/médiation du dialogue inter-togolais

[Décision 2001/.../PESC du Conseil du ... .. 2001]

**2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE**

**B8-0121** [Résolution de conflits, vérification, soutien au processus de paix et stabilisation – nouvelles actions]

**3. BASE LEGALE**

- Position commune 1998/350/PESC sur les droits de l'homme, les principes démocratiques, l'état de droit et la bonne gestion des affaires publiques en Afrique
- Décision du Conseil du ... .. 2001 [2001/.../PESC], mettant en oeuvre la position commune 98/350/PESC<sup>1</sup>

**4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

**4.1. Objectifs généraux de l'action**

Cette Mission vise, par une action de médiation auprès de chacune des parties togolaises, à favoriser la mise en oeuvre par celles-ci, de bonne foi et dans le respect des droits de l'homme, des dispositions de l'Accord-Cadre de Lomé conclu le 29 juillet 1999 en vue de créer des conditions politiques d'un dialogue permettant le bon déroulement des élections législatives, prévues pour les 14 et 28 octobre 2001, et d'un apaisement de la vie politique togolaise.

A ces fins, le Conseil a désigné trois facilitateurs de l'Union européenne, à savoir MM. Georg Reisch (A), Bernard Stasi (F) et Paul von Stülpnagel (D).

**4.2. Période couverte par l'action**

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 de se terminer le 30 novembre 2001 au plus tard.

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<sup>1</sup> La Commission et le Conseil ont fait conjointement la déclaration suivante à ce sujet : "The Council and the Commission agree that any follow-up action to the present facilitation as well as any future action falling under the Guidelines concerning the appointment and management of EUSRs adopted by the Council on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2000 will be based on Article 18 of the TEU and implemented in accordance with these Guidelines."

## 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.*

**Tableau prévisionnel [en €]**

<b>Contribution CE</b>	<b>€ 79 000</b>
A (*)	(*) Mise à disposition, par A, D et F, des 3 Facilitateurs, et prise en charge d'éventuels salaires etc.
B	
D (*)	
DK	
E	
F (*)	
UK	
EL	
IRL	
I	
L	
NL	
P	
S	
SF	
<b>Total UE</b>	<b>€ 79 000</b>
<b>Autres contributions</b>	Prise en charge d'un assistant par l'organisation Internationale de la Francophonie
<b>Contributions en nature</b>	Soutien logistique et matériel des missions diplomatiques à Lomé

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1. Mode/méthode de calcul de l'action

Les montants repris en 7.2 ont été l'objet d'une estimation provisoire effectuée par la Présidence du Conseil (« Fiche 'dAction' » de décembre 2000). Ils ont été adaptés à une durée maximale de 8 mois [avril – novembre 2001].

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 les bénéficiaires.

## 7.2. Ventilation par élément de l'action en € (EUR) [à titre indicatif]

	Unité	Calcul	Total
<b>1. Frais de Mission</b>			<b>63 900</b>
<b>1.1. Transports aériens</b>			<b>48 700</b>
- Europe/Lomé [3 Facilitateurs]	4 000/ AR	3 x 4 voyages	48 000
- Mission à Bruxelles [1 Facilitateur/Porte-Parole]	350	2 missions	700
<b>1.2. Per diem Hôtel</b>			<b>15 200</b>
- Mission à Lomé	200/jour	3 x 6 jours x 4 missions	14 400
- Mission à Bruxelles	200/jour	2 x 2 jours	800
<b>1.3. Transports locaux</b>			<i>p.m.</i>
<b>2. Frais de communications</b>	(300/mois) X 3	8 mois	<b>7 200</b>
<b>3. Frais de secrétariat</b>	300/mois	8 mois	<b>2 400</b>
<b>4. Frais d'assurance</b>	115	4 missions	<b>460</b>
<b>5. Frais de représentation</b>			<b>1 240</b>
<b>Sous-total</b>			<b>75 200</b>
<b>Imprévus [5 %]</b>			<b>3 800</b>
<b>Total contribution maximale</b>			<b>79 000</b>

## 7.3. Précédents financiers

*[Aucune action comparable n'a été effectuée à ce jour dans le cadre de la PESC.]*

## 7.4. Crédits d'engagement en € [EUR]

FINANCEMENT INDICATIF					
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
79 000	--	--	--	--	79 000

## **8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES**

Les services de la Commission ainsi que la Cour de Comptes auront la possibilité d'effectuer des contrôles.

## **9. ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE**

### **9.1. Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables**

L'action vise un apaisement de la vie politique togolaise et le bon déroulement des élections législatives, prévues pour les 14 et 28 octobre 2001. A cet effet, les trois facilitateurs effectueront quatre missions au Togo où ils offriront leurs bons services de facilitation et de médiation aux parties togolaises concernées.

### **9.2. Justification de l'action**

Décision politique du Conseil.

Il s'agit du remboursement de frais administratifs concernant la mise en oeuvre d'actions préconisées par la Décision du Conseil 2001/.../PESC.

Cette action se réalise sous le contrôle de la Commission.

### **9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

La Commission entreprendra une évaluation de l'action dans le cadre de sa compétence d'exécution budgétaire. Cette évaluation sera en grande partie basée sur les rapports à fournir, après chacune des quatre missions prévues, par les trois facilitateurs au Conseil et à la Commission.

**FICHE FINANCIERE**  
**[WEUDAM – CROATIE]**

**1. INTITULE DE L'ACTION**

Décision du Conseil [2001/.../PESC] du ..... poursuivant la Décision 1998/627/PESC du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union Européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie

**2. LIGNE BUDGETAIRE CONCERNEE**

B8-0110 – Non-prolifération et désarmement (actions existantes)

**3. BASE LEGALE**

- Action Commune (1995/170/PESC) du 12 mai 1995 relative aux mines antipersonnel
- Action Commune (1996/588/PESC) du 1 octobre 1996 relative aux mines antipersonnel
- Décision du Conseil (1998/627/PESC) du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie
- Décision du Conseil (1998/628/PESC) du 9 novembre 1998 demandant à l'UEO de mettre en oeuvre l'action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie
- Décision du Conseil du (2000/231./PESC) du 20 mars 2000 poursuivant la Décision 1998/627/PESC du 9 novembre 1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage en Croatie

**4. DESCRIPTION DE L'ACTION**

**4.1 Objectif général de l'action**

Action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage. Cette action vise à la **continuation pour une période de 7 mois** de la coordination, la supervision et la formation de spécialistes et de formateurs locaux dans le domaine du déminage en Croatie.

L'action continuera à être mise en oeuvre par l'Union de l'Europe occidentale (UEO) qui fournira une équipe de quatre (4) experts travaillant en Croatie auprès du «*Centre Croate d'Action Contre les Mines (CROMAC)*» afin de l'assister dans les tâches suivantes:

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

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

L'application de cette décision couvre une période de 7 mois prenant cours à compter de la date effective de la fin de l'action antérieure.

## 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		111.782€
Contribution bilatérale des Etats membres	A	Des EM de l'Union européenne fourniront des experts participant à la mission. Les EM concernés continueront d'assumer le coût des salaires de base respectifs.  [Des chiffres exacts n'ont pas été communiqués.]
	B	
	D	
	DK	
	E	
	EL	
	F	
	IRL	
	I	
	L	
	NL	
	P	
	S	
	SF	
UK		
<b>Total</b>		
<b>Autres contributions financières</b> <b>- Etats tiers</b>		-
<b>Contribution en nature</b> <b>- Etats tiers</b>  <b>- Autres Organisations</b>		La possibilité de mise à disposition de formateurs dans le domaine du déminage par des pays associés de l'UEO non membres de l'Union n'est pas exclue.  L'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (UEO), chargée de la mise en oeuvre de cette action, fournira un appui logistique qui peut être considéré comme une contribution en nature.

## 7. INCIDENCE FINANCIERE

### 7.1 Mode de calcul du coût pour la continuation de l'action

Le mode de calcul a été fait en tenant compte des budgets précédents déjà approuvés, les prévisions de budget présentées par l'UEO qui tiennent compte des coûts réels et qui sont actualisées par rapport aux budgets précédents ainsi que de l'exécution du budget en cours.

En tenant compte du fait que la mission va être prolongée pour une durée de 7 mois à compter du mois de mai jusqu'au 30 novembre et que le budget en cours n'aura pas été exécuté dans son entièreté, le budget en annexe a été calculé sur base de 6 mois. (1 mois serait payé sur le budget précédent). Le calcul pour certaines rubriques est présenté par « moyenne par mois»

Nombre de membres de la mission: la continuation et finalisation de la mission de WEUDAM sera prise en charge uniquement par 4 personnes (p.m. 9 personnes en 1998 et 7 personnes en 2000). (1 Chef de mission, 1 officier d'opérations, 1 officier de la gestion de la qualité, et 1 officier dans l'unique mission régionale qui serait encore ouverte. (p.m. en 1998 et en 2000, il y avait 3 missions régionales). Donc, le calcul du budget tient compte de cela.

Voyages: 4 voyages x 595 €/APEX ticket x 4 officiers = 9520 €

Voitures: cette rubrique tient aussi compte de la réduction des membres du personnel de la mission, notamment en ce qui concerne le carburant. Les sept voitures achetées pendant toute la durée de la mission depuis 1998, seront «données» à CROMAC à la fin novembre 2001.

Assurance : p.i. Les coûts en assurance sont presque les mêmes pour une courte période de 6 mois que pour 12 mois. (en 2000 : 5.400€ pour 12 mois pour 7 voitures= +/- 770€) Donc pour 2001 pour les 6 mois pour les 7 voitures = 720€ x 6 mois = 4.200€

Carburant: 1000€ x 6 mois= 6000€

Maintenance: cette rubrique prend en compte aussi les frais liés au "hand over" de 7 voitures to CROMAC. 900€ x 6 mois = 5.400€

Communication: le calcul réel a dû être actualisé en tenant compte du fait qu'auparavant les coûts en communication effectués par les missions régionales étaient payés par les Nations Unies jusqu'à leur départ de la zone et avec qui les membres de la mission de WEUDAM partageaient les bureaux régionaux. (p.i. les imprévus du budget de l'année 2000 ont été alloués pour le paiement des frais supplémentaires non budgétisés). Donc, même si 2 missions régionales sont fermées, la prévision s'élève à 900€ x 6 = 5.400€

"Office running costs and hospitality expenditures": le calcul a été fait en tenant compte des frais réels encourus en 2000 et qui se sont révélés inférieurs à ceux initialement budgétisés. Cette rubrique tient aussi compte de la fermeture de 2 missions régionales. Donc, 1.200€ x 6 mois= 7.200€

Assistance: le calcul a été fait en tenant compte des frais réels encourus en 2000 et qui ont été inférieurs à ceux initialement budgétisés en ce qui concerne l'interprétation, mais en tenant compte des frais supplémentaires à prévoir lors de la clôture de l'opération. (ceci inclut interprétation et assistance avec les douanes, inspections techniques, enregistrement et autres documents de travail en connection notamment avec le "hand-over" de l'équipement). 2.250€ x 6 = 13.500



Per diems: (le chiffre pivot du budget 2000, fixé par l'UEO pour les per-diems était de 60\$). (1\$ = 0,916300 € le 31-03-01). Le chiffre s'est avéré sous-estimé, d'où une légère modification de.70 € x 30jours x 4 personnes x 6 mois = 50.400€

## 7.2 Ventilation par élément de l'action [chiffres indicatifs] en € [Euros]

EXPENDITURE	Monthly	Unit price	Number/ Period	Total
Operating Costs				
a. Journeys (4 APEX tickets)		2 380	4	9.520
b. Vehicles				15.600
i. Insurance	720		6 months	4.200
ii. Fuel	1 000		6 months	6.000
iii. Maintenance	900		6 months	5.400
c. Communication costs	900		6 months	5.400
d. Office running costs and hospitality expenditure	1250		6 months	7.200
e. Assistance	2.250		6 months	13.500
f. MSA – Per Diems (30 days/month)	8.400		6months	50.400
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>				<b>101.620</b>
Unforeseen expenditure (10%)				10.162
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>111.782</b>

## 7.3 Précédents financiers

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

Action commune – Joint Action	Année budgétaire	Mise à disposition des crédits	Engagement
Décision du Conseil [1998/627/PESC] du 9/11/1998 concernant une action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage [en Croatie].	1998	1999	435.000€

Décision du Conseil [2000/231/PESC] du 20/03/2000 concernant la poursuite de l'action précédente et relative à une action spécifique de l'Union européenne dans le domaine d'assistance au déminage [en Croatie]. <i>ainsi que</i>	2000	2000	308.133
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#### 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					
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
111.782€		-	-		111.782

## 8. DISPOSITIONS ANTI-FRAUDE PREVUES

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par les services compétents de la Commission y inclus l'Office Européen de Lutte Anti-Fraude, ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.

## 9.- ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COÛT-EFFICACITE

### 9.1 Objectifs spécifiques quantifiables, population visée

voir aussi point 4.1

Les objectifs spécifiques qui seront atteints pendant la prolongation de la mission pour 7 mois visent à continuer et/ou finaliser les actions suivantes:

#### 1. La mise en oeuvre des nouveaux "International Mine Action Standards" (IMAS)

Cette tâche implique de faire des suggestions et d'influencer les standards en tant que tels. Les experts WEUDAM donnent leur avis sur les standards sur base de l'expérience acquise, en vue de rendre ceux-ci optimaux.

En second lieu, les experts WEUDAM donnent leur avis sur la mise en oeuvre des standards en Croatie. Les standards auront un impact sur la nouvelle législation régissant le déminage, ainsi que sur les règlements et législation nationaux. Ils auront un impact sur les procédures opérationnelles standard ainsi que sur celles des compagnies de déminage.

Les nouveaux standards sont très détaillés et la mise en oeuvre de la totalité des standards s'étalera probablement sur un certain nombre d'années. WEUDAM travaille à cette mise en oeuvre de façon intégrée avec CROMAC et UNMAAP et son objectif est de la finaliser les chapitres qui relèvent plus particulièrement de son expérience. Un second objectif est de fournir à CROMAC autant de directives que possible afin de lui permettre de continuer de façon indépendante.

## 2. Nouveau plan d'action "County Mine"

Chaque région de Croatie est tenue d'avoir un plan d'action "mines". La qualité des plans existants varie considérablement. Ce projet tend à produire de nouveaux plans d'action "mines" pour chacune d'entre elles sur base de "IMAS" et de l'utilisation d'études d'impact socio-économique. Dans le passé, des sommes considérables ont été consacrées là où il y a avait peu ou pas de mines. Le territoire déminé n'a pas été utilisé après le déminage. Grâce à une standardisation du plan et à une étude plus approfondie des facteurs socio-économiques, nous pensons qu'il devrait être beaucoup plus aisé de déterminer correctement les priorités tant sur le plan local que national. Ceci est également réalisé de manière totalement intégrée avec CROMAC et UNMAAP, et dans ce cas précis, en coopération avec les instances régionales. Il est prévu de terminer une région pilote d'ici la fin juin et le but est de finaliser des nouveaux plans pour toutes les régions d'ici la fin de la mission de WEUDAM.

## 3. Décentralisation et gestion moderne

Ceci est un processus continu visant, par le bien d'exemples et de conseils, à améliorer la façon dont CROMAC fonctionne en tant qu'organisation. L'un des objectifs est de transférer l'autorité du QG de CROMAC vers les régions. Un autre objectif est d'introduire des méthodes modernes pour renforcer la capacité dans le chef du capital humain de CROMAC. L'objectif est de terminer la première phase des dialogues sur cette évolution avec CROMAC avant le départ de la mission.

### **9.2 Justification de l'action**

Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil de prolonger l'action en cours. L'article 1 de l'action commune adoptée par le Conseil (Décision du Conseil 2001/.../PESC) prévoit un montant de référence de 111.782 € nécessaire à sa réalisation.

### **9.3 Suivi et évaluation de l'action**

La Présidence a la responsabilité de la mise en œuvre des décisions prises en vertu du titre V du TUE (Action Commune)

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

L'action a démarré en 1998 et elle sera clôturée à la fin novembre 2001 (voir points précédents).

WEUDAM est actif en Croatie depuis deux ans. La mission a été totalement intégrée, pas après pas, dans le Croation Mine Action Centre et dans le United Nations Mine Action Assistant Program. Dans ce mandat, WEUDAM a produit les conseils, l'expertise technique, et le support de formation à CROMAC dans les domaines du Management de Programmes et du développement des plannings et projets. WEUDAM et UNMAAP ont introduit conjointement des nouvelles méthodes pour différents types d'expertises, ce qui a contribué à une approche financière plus efficace des activités de déminage et de réduction de marquage de territoires contaminés.

WEUDAM et UNMAAP ont mis en œuvre une expertise complète de tous les documents nationaux, des lois et réglementations, des procédures opérationnelles standards, vu l'introduction de nouvelles normes par rapport à l'Action de Déminage. En liaison avec ces nouvelles normes, WEUDAM et UNMAAP ont mis un autre projet sur pied, le New Country Mine Action Plans, qui utilise les études sur l'impact socio-économique comme base pour établir des meilleures priorités.

La mission étant de caractère conseillère, il est difficile de décrire ou de mesurer avec exactitude les résultats obtenus. Tout d'abord, le Chef de la Mission voudrait souligner les changements d'attitude par rapport aux conseils des Experts internationaux. « Dans un premier temps, les Croates étaient très réticents aux conseils, mais aujourd'hui nous avons quasi quotidiennement des discussions fructueuses sur le sujet de l'action Minière. »

« Nous avons néanmoins des « indicateurs » sur les progrès réalisés, pas seulement par le WEUDAM mais aussi en coopération avec les autorités croates, l'UE, les Nations Unies et autres donateurs. »

Ces indicateurs peuvent être résumés de la façon suivante :

en 1998, ce sont environ 16 km<sup>2</sup> qui ont été déminés, en 1999 25 km<sup>2</sup> et l'année dernière nous étions à 33 km<sup>2</sup>. Pendant cette même période, le nombre de victimes de mines est passé de 68 en 1998 à 52 en 1999 et 22 en 2000.

La région supposée contaminée a été réduite de 6000 km<sup>2</sup> à 4000 km<sup>2</sup>. La contribution de WEUDAM à cet égard se situe principalement dans l'introduction de meilleures méthodes d'expertise ainsi que l'insistance à obtenir la plus haute qualité dans toutes les activités de déminage.

Le dernier résultat obtenu que Hom aimerait souligner est l'amélioration de la base de données de CROMAC, qui fût la contribution majeure à l'édification de la Capacité de CROMAC pendant la première année de WEUDAM.

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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT [“UN-LIREC”]

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 2001/.../CFSP of ... 2001 implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP, with a view to a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0111 «Non Proliferation and Disarmament - New Actions»

### 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 2001/.../CFSP of ... 2001 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 Latin America and the Caribbean

### 4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 4.1. General Objectives

Implementation of the Joint Action of 17 December 1998 (1999/34/CFSP) through support to the activities planned by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in Lima [UN-LIREC].

To this end, the European Union shall:

- assist the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in its training activities for customs and police officials from the countries concerned;
- assist the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in its project of making available material resources that permit the creation of databases on the accumulation of small arms and light weapons in that zone of the Americas to the benefit of the customs and police services of the countries concerned.

The European Commission is entrusted with the implementation of the Council Decision with a view to meeting these objectives.

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The reactivation of the *United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC)* in December 1998 has provided countries in this region with a new regional institution carrying the mandate to assist initiatives which touch the lives of people in the region on a daily basis. Because of the situation in the region [in Latin America, the costs of firearms-related violence has been assessed to be at 14% of GDP in terms of health and damage to person and property<sup>1</sup>], “firearms” has been one of the most active areas of the United Nations Lima Regional Centre.

#### **The Regional Clearing-house Project**

Acting as an *extension of the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs* in the field, the UN Lima Regional Centre has organized different events related to illicit and legal trafficking in firearms since 1999. In particular, the Centre has developed a project entitled *The Regional Clearing-house Project on Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives*, which sets the policy guidelines of its firearms initiatives. The objective of the Regional Clearing-house on Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives is first and foremost to serve as a catalyst and, secondly, provide a platform in Latin America and the Caribbean for sub-regional, regional and non-governmental organizations, as well as different entities of civil society, to strive towards the:

1. Preclusion of firearms-related violence through different preventive actions;
2. Eradication of illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunitions and explosives;
3. Collection and destruction of surplus firearms, ammunitions and explosives;
4. Creation of an environment that is more conducive to achieve sustainable development.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *Humanitarian Implications of Small Arms Proliferation*, 9 October 1998.

This project therefore provides for the vision of UN activities in the region, as well as it establishes the rationale within which specific cooperation agreements (Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)) are to be signed with different institutions working in the firearms area—such as the Organization of American States (OAS), INTERPOL Americas, MERCOSUR and other. Equally important, the Regional Clearing-house also serves as a tool, which permits the United Nations to identify needs and synergies in the firearms area, while at the same time avoiding duplication with activities of other UN and non-UN institutions.

**The Regional Clearing-house and its Activities: 1999-2000**

The UN Lima Regional Centre has co-organized or supported the following activities through its Regional Clearing-house Project:

- Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms: Latin American and Caribbean Issues, Lima, Peru, June 1999. Regional Conference co-organized with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, UN;
- Firearms Model Regulations Awareness—building Workshop: South America and Mexico, Lima, Peru, November 1999. Co-organized with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the OAS;
- Consultations on the Status of Regulations for the Import, Export and In-Transit of Explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean, Lima, November 1999. Consultations between CICAD and UN-LiREC;
- Understanding Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives into Colombia: First Round of Consultations. Consultation with the Government of Colombia in December 1999;
- Firearms Model Regulations Awareness—building Workshop: Central America and the Caribbean, Martinique, France, May 2000. Co-organized with CICAD of the OAS;
- Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean States for the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, Brasilia, Brazil, November 2000. Supporting the Government of Brazil in organizing the meeting.

Many of the activities of the Regional Clearing-house have been pursued in collaboration with CICAD of the OAS. The Centre has, nevertheless, also supported initiatives of individual countries, which has led to the reaching of regional common positions. In this contexts, it is worth recalling that the Member States of the UN in Latin America and the Caribbean expressed, in their 24 November 2000 *Brasilia Declaration* on small arms and light weapons, their firm conviction that the UN Lima Regional Centre “...has an important role in the promotion of United Nations activities in this field [illicit trade in small arms and light weapons] and [they] welcomed its contributions to the preparatory process of the 2001 Conference”.

### **The Regional Clearing-house in the Year 2001**

On January 26, 2001, the OAS and the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding setting the legal framework for cooperation between these two institutions, where CICAD and the UN-LiREC are the two implementing institutions for projects on illicit trafficking in firearms. This is the framework within which the CICAD-UN-LiREC cooperation will be developed for carrying out of both regional training courses and the creation of databases in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As of this year, the Regional Clearing-house will also expand its activities from addressing the diplomatic community and higher-level practitioners to, in addition, include activities involving practitioners in the field and civil society, as well as weapons collection and destruction initiatives. One planned activity will consist of following-up the "2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects" with the organization of a regional event in Chile at the end of the year. Another will involve improving customs control over cross-border traffic to reduce the illicit traffic in drugs, firearms and ammunition. Yet another activity shall address reducing the access to firearms and drugs by adolescent groups in metropolitan Lima. In this last example, the UN Lima Regional Centre will address the prevailing weapons culture and the culture of violence through a preventive educational initiative aiming at "disarming the minds" of adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean. This activity will be organized in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in the region and in collaboration with a global initiative by the Department of Disarmament Affairs and the Hague Appeal for Peace. All of these activities will include the active participation of civil society at the communal level.

### **THE PROJECTS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE EU IN DETAIL**

#### **«Training the Trainers in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Firearms»**

#### **and «Creation of Supporting Databases»**

As a part of the focus on practitioners in the field, UN-LiREC and CICAD, in cooperation with INTERPOL, Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), other UN Agencies and NGOs are planning to initiate an extensive training and capacity-building project for customs and police authorities in the region. This initiative will consist of two phases: Phase 1, "training the trainers", and Phase 2, which involves activities related to the creation of supporting databases.



In Phase 1, the programme will consist of sub-regional “training the trainers” courses on how to combat illicit trafficking in firearms. The training curriculum will be composed of topics such as teaching methodologies, intelligence, firearms tracing, information exchange, investigation techniques and regional legal treaties and documents like the Model Regulations on the Control of the International Movements of Firearms their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Model Regulations). Around 70 instructors will be trained per year during three years and the primary objective is to enhance the capacity of national academies in teaching their students on how to combat illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunitions and explosives.

In Phase 2, a group of countries will be selected, after a needs assessment is carried out, to receive assistance in developing a centralized national database system (FI/Edata) for the implementation of the Model Regulations. Two other firearms-related databases will be made available on the Internet. The three databases to be developed are:

1. FI/EData: Computerize the forms and procedures in the firearms Model Regulations by the development of the Firearms Import/Export and In-transit Database, so as to render the work of the law enforcement community more comprehensive, manageable and reliable;
2. LegalDoc: Develop a Firearms Legal Documents database to provide information on-line on legal instruments related to firearms, ammunition and explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean; and
3. IFITData: Complement the above initiatives by developing software aimed at providing a platform to keep information on institutions fighting illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives.

This assistance will also include hardware, installation and training. The primary objective of Phase 2 is to enhance control of legal trade and to more efficiently combat the illegal trafficking through increased coordination, information exchange and collaboration between national agencies as well as between countries.

The joint training and database activities will be initialised in the second half of 2001, when the UN Lima Regional Centre has managed to secure sufficient funds to guarantee the sustainability of this three-year endeavour. Before initiating Phase 1, UN-LiREC will negotiate agreements defining frameworks of cooperation with potential co-organizers, as well as it will initiate the process of assessing in which sub-region the training course would be initiated.

#### 4.2. Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The intended duration of the action is 12 months, starting from the date of the signature of the Grant Agreement with the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs, on the behalf of which UNLiREC will be acting. As from that date, eligible expenditure can be incurred. A review is foreseen after 8 months from the Council Decision.

### **5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS**

- 5.1. Non compulsory expenditure
- 5.2. Dissociated appropriations
- 5.3. Type of proceeds/receipts concerned: *nil*

## 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

**Indicative Table [in EUR (€)]**

<b>Contribution EC</b> [this action]		Staff, trainers, equipment and 2 training courses; Staff, equipment and programming of databases	<b>345 000</b>
<b>Contribution by Member States</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>2000 contribution:</i> Travel funds for project coordinator, purchase of infra-structural equipment	<b>22 222</b>
	<b>NL</b>	<i>2000 contribution:</i> to start the development of training manuals and syllabus	<b>21 666</b>
<b>Total EU</b>			<b>388 888</b>
Contributions in kind		p. m.	
<b>Other Financing Contributions</b>	<b>CICAD – OAS:</b> Installation of FI/Edata in selected countries and training of customs and police officials on the use of the databases; contribution to “Training the Trainers” [CICAD is presently also seeking additional funds for the training of customs and police officers instructors]		<b>177 777</b>
	Project Management Office for Maritime Cooperation (PMO) and Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP): Facilities, trainers etc. for the Caribbean training round		<b>38 888</b>
	UN-LiREC will engage itself in an intensive fund-raising campaign to raise the funds needed to train the remaining two sub-regions		<b>[266 853]</b>
<b>Total costs (needs) for the action</b> [elements A. + B.] [12 months], <i>as estimated by UN-LiREC</i>			<b>872 406</b>

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

The beneficiary of the action is the *United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs [DDA]* which will be charged with the material and financial implementation of this action, on the basis of a *grant agreement* to be concluded between this UN Body and the Commission. The *United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [UN-LiREC]* in Lima will be acting on behalf of the DDA.

Attached are two detailed draft budgets received from UN-LiREC on 12 February 2001.

### 7.2. Itemised breakdown of cost [indicative – in € (Euros)]

The original request received from UN-LiRec was in USD, the official exchange rate used was 1 USD = 0.90 € (Euros).

Attached to this project summary are two budgets. Each of the two budgets specifies the possible use of a EU contribution. These budgets are based on the UN Rules and Regulations concerning budgetary matters. Both include the *15% Cash Operating Reserve*, a means of assuring cash reserves for projects during the year which is released after the fiscal year has passed. It can then be used for the planned activities.

The “*mandatory*” *13% UN Operating Costs*, also requested by the UN, which are kept for the UN and are used to cover costs related to the Centre while its staff members are at Headquarters and UN installations other than the premises in Lima, *are not eligible for financing*. The Summary Table hereunder calculates the “*Indirect Costs*” according to the Commission’s negotiated Grant Agreement with International Organisations, including the UN [calculations made on the basis of a “sliding scale of range of direct costs”].

#### Summary of the Budgets for 12 months [in EUR (€)]:

A. “Training the Trainers”			176,292.44
B. “Databases on Firearms”			134,268.89
Subtotal A + B [Direct Costs]			310,561.33
Indirect Costs	100,000 to 200,000: 7% = 14,000.00	= 6.82% of Direct Costs	21,186.49
	200,000 to 400,000: 6.5% = 7,186.49		
Contingencies [4.3 % of Direct Costs]			13,252.18
OVERALL TOTAL [maximum]			345,000.00

**A. Curbing Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean: Training Police and Custom Officer Instructors**

The budget attached would allow the Regional Clearing-house to guarantee the durability of the project by creating the initial infrastructure expressed in staff, educational material, equipment, coordination meetings and the first training round in the region (Phase 1). Given that no unexpected costs occur, the 15% UN Cost Operating Reserve for the total contribution to UN-LiREC would permit to train an additional sub-region in 2002. Two training rounds would amount to two weeks of training a total of 25-35 officers instructors. They would then be in the position to integrate the taught curriculum into national academies training programmes, which means that the overall benefit for the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean would be substantial.

In addition to the contribution by the European Union, UN-LiREC will also seek bilateral contributions for the training of the third sub-region. CICAD will also engage in fund-raising for the training of the fourth and last sub-region. Training courses are anticipated to continue during two additional years in order to safeguard sustainability through a cadre of trained instructors in each country.

**B. Databases on Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean: Support Tools for the Training of Police and Customs Officers**

The contribution from the European Union would be dedicated towards the creation of three databases and their installation for full online access through the Internet and/or national Intranets (Phase 2). This includes employing a computer programmer, the coordination with other cooperating organizations like CICAD, INTERPOL, SIPRI, UNIDIR, manuals and the purchase and installation of computer equipment and related software for the databases. Within one year of initiation of the activities, the Regional Clearing-house Project is expected to have two of the three databases on-line and, through the collaboration with CICAD and coordination with INTERPOL, have installed FI/Edata (Model Regulations) in at least one country. However, the second goal is dependant on the ability of CICAD to raise funds and the organization has indicated that contributions from its Member States are expected.

This initiative is planned for one year. However, for reasons of maintenance and sustainability, it would be necessary to update and enhance the databases even in the future.

### 7.3. Financial precedents [€]

<b>Council Decisions</b> , implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998	Budgetary Year	Credits for Commitments	Commitments
1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Albania</b>	1999	500 000	<i>[The action could not be implemented and was repealed]</i>
1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>Cambodia</b> , and its extension [Council Decision 2000/724/CFSP of 20 November 2000]	1999 2000	500 000 1 300 000	500 000 1 300 000
Joint Action 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Mozambique</b> [Operation “Rachel”]	1999	200 000	200 000
2000/803/CFSP of 14 December 2000 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>South Ossetia</b>	2000	90 000	90 000

### 7.4. Schedule of commitments for the action

<b>Indicative financing [credits for commitments in € ]</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>345 000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>345 000</b>

## 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

[see also under points 4.1 and 7.2]

The target population encompasses large parts of Latin America and the Caribbean; thus, the project could have positive effects for regional stability in a wide sense.

## 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.

## 9.3. Follow-up and evaluation

The Commission will conduct controls and an evaluation of the action in the context of its budgetary execution competence.

**ANNEXES:**

- A. UN-LiREC Budget for 12 months for the element “Training the Trainers”**
  
- B. UN-LiREC Budget for 12 months for the element “Databases on Firearms”**



**ANNEX A Curbing Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean: Training Police and Custom Officer Instructors**  
**2001 [12 MONTHS]**

Last Up-date: 11/February/01

Object Class	Description	Allotment carried over 2000-2001	Expended	Amount Left	Amount Needed	Amount Requested US\$	Amount Requested EURO
<b>302,00</b>	<b>General Temporary Assistance</b>						
	<i>0051 General Temporary Assistance</i>				26.500,00		
	* Project Assistant, 12 months				10.500,00		
	* Administrative Assistant, 6 months				18.000,00		
	* Consultant part time (50%), 6 months						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>55.000,00</b>	<b>55.000,00</b>	<b>61.111,11</b>
<b>303,00</b>	<b>Supplementary Conferences Services</b>						
	<i>0041 Temporary Assistance - Interpretation</i>				3.000,00		
	* Interpretation				3.000,00		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>3.000,00</b>	<b>3.000,00</b>	<b>3.333,33</b>
	<i>0042 Temporary Assistance - Translation</i>				4.000,00		
	* Translation: Course materials, reports etc.				4.000,00		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4.000,00</b>	<b>4.000,00</b>	<b>4.444,44</b>
<b>307,00</b>	<b>Travel of Representatives</b>						
	<i>2103 Travel of Participants</i>				4.800,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: air travel 12 p.				16.800,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: per diem 12 p.				1.296,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: terminal exp. 12 p.						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>22.896,00</b>	<b>22.896,00</b>	<b>25.440,00</b>
<b>308,00</b>	<b>Travel of Staff</b>						
	<i>2302 Other Official Travel of Staff</i>				3.000,00		
	* Preparatory meeting: air travel 3 p.				2.500,00		
	* Preparatory meeting: per diem 3 p.				324,00		
	* Preparatory meeting: terminal expenses 3 p.				4.000,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: air travel 5 p.				7.000,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: per diem 5 p.				540,00		
	* 1. sub-regional training round: terminal exp. 5 p.				800,00		

* 1. sub-regional training round: per diem Director					600,00	
* 1. sub-regional training round: terminal exp. Director					108,00	
* Attendance of Project Coordinator at the UN Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms July, 2001					4.500,00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>23.372,00</b>	<b>25.968,89</b>

<b>310.00</b>	<b>Other External Printing [project related]</b>					
	<i>3503 External printing</i>				9 000,00	
	* Course materials, reports etc				9.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>9.000,00</b>	<b>10.000,00</b>

<b>313.00</b>	<b>Hospitality</b>					
	<i>4501 Official Functions</i>				1.000,00	
	* Official receptions with participants and diplomatic community				1.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1.000,00</b>	<b>1.111,11</b>

<b>314.00</b>	<b>Premises, Rental and Maintenance</b>					
	<i>4101 Rental of premises</i>				0,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

	<i>4105 Miscellaneous maintenance services</i>				0,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

<b>316.00</b>	<b>Operating Expenses [project related]</b>					
	<i>4301 Rental of Interpret. Equip.</i>				1 000,00	
	* Interpretation equipment				1.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1.000,00</b>	<b>1.111,11</b>
	<i>4707 Miscellaneous services</i>				1.000,00	
	* Training simulation material				2.000,00	
	* Various				2.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>2.000,00</b>	<b>2.222,22</b>

	<i>4716 Local Transportation</i>				1 000,00	
	* 1. sub-regional training round				1.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1.000,00</b>	<b>1.111,11</b>

<b>317,00</b>	<b>Communications [project related]</b>							
	<i>4406 Long Distance Telephone</i>				6,000.00			
	* Telephones, fax and internet				6,000.00			6,666,67
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>6,000,00</b>			<b>6,666,67</b>
	<i>4408 Postage</i>							
	* Mail communications				500.00			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>500,00</b>			<b>555,56</b>
	<i>4409 Pouches</i>							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>			<b>0,00</b>
<b>318,00</b>	<b>Supplies and Materials [project related]</b>							
	<i>5512 Expendable Office Supplies</i>							
	* Papers, pens, envelopes, laser toner etc.				1,000.00			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1,000,00</b>			<b>1,111,11</b>
	<i>5011 Acquisition of furniture and fixtures</i>							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>			<b>0,00</b>
	<i>5012 Acquisition of office equipment</i>							
	* Desktop computers including software				1,500.00			
	* Notebook Computer including software				3,400.00			
	* One computer projector				3,300.00			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>8,200,00</b>			<b>9,111,11</b>
	<i>5345 Acquisition of security equipment</i>							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>			<b>0,00</b>

SUB-TOTAL	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	137.968,00	137.968,00	153.297,78
UN 13%	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17.935,84	0,00	0,00
COR 15%	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20.695,20	20.695,20	22.994,67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>176.599,04</b>	<b>158.663,20</b>	<b>176.292,44</b>

Euro/dollar 0,90

**ANNEX B Databases on Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives in Latin America and the Caribbean: Support Tools for the Training of Police and Customs Officers  
2001 | 12 MONTHS**

Last Up-date: 8/February/01

Object Class	Description	Allotment carried over 2000-2001	Expended	Amount Left	Amount Needed	Amount Requested US\$	Amount Requested EURO
<b>302,00</b>	<b>General Temporary Assistance</b>						
	<i>0051 General Temporary Assistance</i>				20.500,00		
	* Computer programmer, 12 months						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>20.500,00</b>	<b>20.500,00</b>	<b>22.777,78</b>
<b>303,00</b>	<b>Supplementary Conferences Services</b>						
	<i>0041 Temporary Assistance - Interpretation</i>						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<i>0042 Temporary Assistance - Translation</i>				4.000,00		
	* Translation of software and database content						
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>4.000,00</b>	<b>4.000,00</b>	<b>4.444,44</b>
<b>307,00</b>	<b>Travel of Representatives</b>						
	<i>2103 Travel of Participants</i>						
	Expert UNIDIR visit to Lima: air travel				4.000,00		
	Expert UNIDIR visit to Lima: per diem				900,00		
	Expert UNIDIR visit to Lima: terminal expenses				108,00		
	Expert SIPRI visit to Lima: air travel				4.000,00		
	Expert SIPRI visit to Lima: per diem				900,00		
	Expert SIPRI visit to Lima: terminal expenses				108,00		
	Expert UNIDIR visit to SIPRI/Stockholm: air travel				2.500,00		
	Expert UNIDIR visit to SIPRI/Stockholm: per diem				700,00		
	Expert UNIDIR visit to SIPRI/Stockholm: per diem				108,00		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>13.324,00</b>	<b>13.324,00</b>	<b>14.804,44</b>

<b>308,00</b>	<b>Travel of Staff</b>						
	<b>2302 Other Official Travel of Staff</b>						
	Visit to INTERPOL, WCO, SIPRI & UNIDIR: air travel					2.500,00	
	Visit to INTERPOL, WCO, SIPRI & UNIDIR: per diem					2.600,00	
	Visit to INTERPOL, WCO, SIPRI & UNIDIR: terminal expenses					324,00	
	Computer Prog. two visits to OAS/CICAD: air travel					2.400,00	
	Computer Prog. two visits to OAS/CICAD: per diem					2.800,00	
	Computer Prog. Two visits to OAS/CICAD: terminal expenses					216,00	
	Two staff members meeting with SIPRI/UNIDIR in Stockholm: air travel					2.500,00	
	Two staff members meeting with SIPRI/UNIDIR in Stockholm: per diem					2.500,00	
	Two staff members meeting with SIPRI/UNIDIR in Stockholm: terminal expenses					216,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>16.056,00</b>	<b>17.840,00</b>

<b>310,00</b>	<b>Other External Printing</b>						
	<b>3503 External printing</b>						
	* Manual on database					7.500,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>7.500,00</b>	<b>8.333,33</b>

<b>313,00</b>	<b>Hospitality</b>						
	<b>4501 Official Functions</b>						
	* Hospitality					500,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>500,00</b>	<b>555,56</b>

<b>314,00</b>	<b>Premises, Rental and Maintenance</b>								
	<i>4101 Rental of premises</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<i>4105 Miscellaneous maintenance services</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>316,00</b>	<b>Operating Expenses</b>								
	<i>4301 Rental of Interpret. Equip.</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<i>4707 Miscellaneous services</i>								
	* Various				1 500,00				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1 500,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1 500,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1 666,67</b>
	<i>4716 Local Transportation</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
<b>317,00</b>	<b>Communications</b>								
	<i>4406 Long Distance Telephone</i>								
	* Internet connection (512 Kb/s) for database				12 000,00				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>12 000,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>12 000,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>13 333,33</b>
	<i>4408 Postage</i>								
	* Mail services				500,00				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>500,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>500,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>555,56</b>
	<i>4409 Pouches</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

<b>318,00</b>	<b>Supplies and Materials</b>								
	<i>5512 Expendable Office Supplies</i>							1.000,00	
	* Papers, pens, envelopes, laser toner etc.							1.000,00	1.111,11
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1.000,00</b>	<b>1.111,11</b>
	<i>5011 Acquisition of furniture and fixtures</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<i>5012 Acquisition of office equipment</i>								
	* Database server with additional hardware							15.000,00	
	* Notebook computer with software							4.000,00	
	* Network printer							4.200,00	
	* Server software							5.000,00	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>28.200,00</b>	<b>31.333,33</b>
	<i>5345 Acquisition of security equipment</i>								
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	SUB-TOTAL	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	105.080,00	105.080,00	116.755,56	
	UN 13%	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	13.660,40	13.660,40	15.178,22	
	COR 15%	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	15.762,00	15.762,00	17.513,33	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>134.502,40</b>	<b>134.502,40</b>	<b>149.447,11</b>	
	<b>Euro/dollar</b>		<b>0,90</b>						

Euro/dollar 0,90



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT: CAMBODIA SMALL ARMS

### 1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 2001/.../CFSP of .. November 2001 implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998 with a view to the continuation of the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia.

### 2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0110 «Non Proliferation and Disarmament - Existing actions»

### 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
- Council Decision 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999, implementing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP of 17 December 1998, concerning a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia
- Council Decision 2000/724/CFSP of 20 November 2000 extending and amending Decision 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in Cambodia

### 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 article 1 of Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP, the European Union envisages to operate 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, through the availability of technical expertise on drafting issues and organisation of one or more round table discussions at critical points,
- in the execution of a project (to be implemented by its uniformed forces) concerning "Record-keeping and improved storage of weapons", following the pilot project implemented in 2000, and to monitor its implementation,

- in the execution of voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population, through “*Weapons for Development*” pilot projects, in two Provinces (Pursat and Kratie), as well as in small-scale commune-level projects implemented by selected NGOs,
- in the public destruction of collected and surplus weapons and ammunition through a number of provincial destruction ceremonies,
- by supporting 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 NGO's concerned,
- in identifying and destroying surplus weapons in connection with planned demobilisation and restructuring of armed forces;

The beneficiary of the action will be the Government of Cambodia which will be informed by the Presidency of the continuation of the programme. A new project manager will be selected by the Troika. S/he will be based in Phnom Penh and will manage the action drawing upon both European and local expertise.

#### 4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The intended duration of the action is 12 months, which will be specified in the contract between the Project Manager and the Commission.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

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

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100 % of the expenditure in 7.2.

#### Indicative Table

<b>Contribution EC</b>	<b>€ 1.768.200</b>
<b>Contribution by EU Member States</b>	
<b>Total EU</b>	<b>€ 1.768.200</b>
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 possible Financing Contributions	The Project Manager will try to find bilateral contributions of Member States and other interested donors outside the EU and/or international organisations, notably to finance the development elements of the Weapons for Development schemes. In 2000-2001, such contributions have been made by the Netherlands (also for police support and police family support), Japan and the World Food Organisation. Canada has been financing police training.
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## 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 contract between the Project Manager and the Commission. In comparison to other EU projects related to small arms and light weapons (see point 7.3), the total amount financed is high. The increase in EU finance from 1.3 million in the 2000 budget to 1.77 million in the 2001 budget is based on recommendations made by an external evaluator.

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

1) Salary and insurance costs (maximum indicative amounts) 495.200€

Salary:

Project manager<sup>1</sup>: 12 months \* 13.000€/month = 156.400€

Deputy project manager<sup>2</sup>: 12 months \* 10.000€/month = 120.000€

Technical experts<sup>3</sup>: 12 person/ months \* 10.000€/month = 120.000€

Locally-recruited WfD project manager: 12 months \* 3.500€/month = 42.000€

Locally-recruited experts/translators: 36 person/ months \* 1.400€/month = 16.800€

Locally-recruited administrator/accountant: 12 months \* 500€/month = 6.000€

Locally-recruited secretary: 12 months \* 500€/month = 6.000€

Locally-recruited clerk : 24 person/ months \* 200€/month<sup>4</sup> = 4.800€

Insurance:

High-risk insurance project manager: 12 months \* 1000€/month = 12.000€

High-risk insurance technical experts: 24 months \* 400€/month = 9.600€

Insurance local staff: 96 months \* 20,83€/month = 2.000€

<sup>1</sup> Indicative amount: final remuneration will be based on the salary scale defined in Commission Communication no. 925 of 1998, depending on the qualifications and background of the selected project manager.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum indicative amount.

<sup>3</sup> Maximum indicative amount.

<sup>4</sup> Reference cost used for the locally recruited employees – ECHO local support staff.

2) Travel costs		74.200€
Project manager <sup>1</sup> :	Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels : 4 * 3.000€	= 12.000€
	excess weight for equipment (600€*2)	= 1.200€
	Per diem 12 * 200€	= 2.400€
Technical experts <sup>2</sup> :	Brussels/Phnom Penh/Brussels: 6 * 3.000€	= 18.000€
	excess weight for equipment 6 * 300€	= 1.800€
Cambodian officials <sup>3</sup> :	Phnom Penh-Brussels-Phnom Penh: 2 * 3.000€	= 6.000€
	Per diem (hotel & meals): 2 * 7 * 200€	= 2.800€
Travel in Cambodia <sup>4</sup> :	Rental of 4x4 vehicle, accommodation and per diems	= 30.000€
3) Project Activities (see section 7.2)		1.049.400€
4) Operational Costs: unit costs as specified in 7.2		61.600€
5) Representation		3.600€

## 7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

The budget is based on proposals by the out-going project manager and the external evaluator. The detailed breakdown and calculations will be determined in the context of the contract to be established between the Commission and the project manager.

Items	Unit cost in €	UNIT	No. of units	No. of months	TOTAL IN €
<b>I Salaries and insurances</b>					
Project manager	13.000	Salary	1	12	156.400
Deputy project manager	10.000	Salary	1	12	120.000
Technical experts	10.000	Salary	6	2	120.000
Locally recruited WfD project officer	3.500	Salary	1	12	42.000
Locally recruited assistants/translators (1 x 600 € + 2 x 400 €)	1.400	Salary		12	16.800
Locally recruited administrative assistant/accountant	500	Salary	1	12	6.000
Locally recruited secretary	500	Salary	1	12	6.000
Locally recruited clerk	200	Salary	2	12	4.800

<sup>1</sup> Includes taking of office in Phnom Penh and 3 reporting missions to Brussels.

<sup>2</sup> Includes budget for Deputy Project Manager.

<sup>3</sup> Objective: high-ranking officials (1 from Ministry of Interior and 1 from Ministry of Defence) to learn and observe how arms control and law and order issues are dealt with in some selected states of the European Union, particularly with a view to future regional developments and cross border co-operation with Cambodia's neighbours.

<sup>4</sup> The amount under this budget item has been increased (17.000 € in 2000-2001) since some project activities will in 2002 be implemented in the north of Cambodia, where during the rainy season some travel by plane will be necessary due to the poor condition of the roads. Also 4x4 vehicles need to be hired for longer periods because of the long distances in the north of Cambodia.

Project manager	1.000	Insurance	1	12	12.000
Deputy project manager and technical experts	400	Insurance		24	9.600
Local staff	20,83	Insurance		96	2.000
<b>Sub-total 1</b>					<b>495.200</b>
<b>2 Travel costs</b>					
Int. travel costs project manager	3.000	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	4		12.000
	600	Excess weight luggage	2		1.200
	200	Accommodation & per diem	12		2.400
Int. travel costs technical experts	3.000	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	6		18.000
	300	Excess weight luggage	6		1.800
Cambodian officials travel to/in Europe	3.000	Return ticket Bxl-Phnom Penh	2		6.000
	200	Accommodation & per diem	14		2.800
Travel in Cambodia					30.000
<b>Sub-total 2</b>					<b>74.200</b>
<b>3 Project Activities</b>					
Public awareness and NGO support					110.000
Destruction assistance					117.400
Arms law assistance & activities related demobilisation and arms commissioning					70.000
Weapons for development – voluntary arms surrender					402.000
Record keeping and safe storage					300.000
Feasibility study police record keeping and safe storage					50.000
<b>Sub-total 3</b>					<b>1.049.400</b>
<b>4 Operational Costs</b>					
Office rental	2.300		1	12	27.600
Rental of vehicles	800	1 vehicle including petrol etc.	1	12	9.600
Telecommunications	500		1	12	6.000
Office supplies	400		1	12	4.800
Bank charges/services	50		1	12	600
Visibility	5.000				5.000
Hardware updated	8.000				8.000
<b>Sub-total 4</b>					<b>61.600</b>
<b>5 Representation costs</b>	300		1	12	3.600
<b>Sub-total 1+2+3+4+5</b>					<b>1.684.000</b>
<b>Contingencies 5 % (1)</b>					<b>84.200</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>					<b>1.768.200</b>

(1) The contingency reserve is to be used only with a prior written approval of the Commission.

### 7.3 Financial precedents (€)

Joint Action	Budgetary Year	Credits for Commitments	Commitments
Joint Action 1999/320/CFSP of 10 May 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Albania</b>	1999	500.000	<i>(The action could not be implemented and was repealed.)</i>
Council Decision 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning the European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>Cambodia</b>	1999	500.000	500.000
Council Decision 1999/845/CFSP of 17 December 1999 concerning the recovery and destruction of weapons in <b>Mozambique</b> (Operation "Rachel")	1999	200.000	200.000
Council Decision 2000/724/CFSP of 20 November 2000 extending and amending Decision 1999/730/CFSP of 15 November 1999 concerning a European Union contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons in <b>Cambodia</b>	2000	1.300.000	1.300.000

### 7.4 Schedule of commitments for the action

Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)					
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
1.768.200	-	-	-	-	1.768.200

## 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

Ultimately the beneficiaries are the people of Cambodia as a whole, in terms of improved peace and security. In particular, the target groups in the Pursat and Kratie provinces will benefit from increased security and, as a corollary, small development benefits brought about by their participation in the “*Weapons for Development*” (WfD) pilot projects (voluntary arms surrender by the civilian population) launched in 2001 as well as the small-scale community level WfD schemes, introduced in 2002.

A safe storage and registration project of weapons held by the military will be implemented in the Battambang military district, building on the results of the pilot project in Kampong Cham. By the end of 2002, a new registration system will have been set up and a limited number of weapons and ammunition structures will have been built (the current estimate is 2 buildings, but the exact number and type will be determined at the beginning of the project).

A whole new project component on safe storage and registration of *police* weapons was recommended by the external evaluator. However, the launching of the component in 2002 was considered premature, including by the project manager, without a separate study on its feasibility. The implementation is expected to be much more complicated than in the safe storage and registration of military surplus weapons, in which the storage and registration can be addressed in a centralised way in the capital of the military district. Police weapons are spread throughout the country in small and insecure police premises located in towns and communities. The methodology in addressing this problem is less straightforward and would need a careful analysis.

The arms law is expected to be signed by the end of 2001. In 2002, EU ASAC expert assistance will be given for the drafting of and commenting on the necessary secondary legislation, including sub-decrees and regulations.

It is expected that, by the end of 2001, the EU ASAC will have organised eight large provincial destruction ceremonies (“Flames of Peace”) comprising a destruction total of some 50.000 weapons. Assuming the continuation of the Government’s full support to weapons collection and destruction and based on the experiences gained in 2001, about the same number of arms will have been destroyed in the Flames of Peace ceremonies in 2002. In addition, arms destruction will take place in several small-scale destruction ceremonies, notably in the context of WfD schemes.

Apart from quantifiable objectives the immaterial, but specific and overriding, objective is the introduction and reinforcement of an environment of confidence and security within the population. This effort will be continued by awareness-raising focusing on three main teams: the importance of the destruction of weapons, the civic responsibility of police and military and the community’s responsibility for its own essential security.

### 9.2 Justification for the action

See 4.1. The decision is based on the 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.

The project in Cambodia is financially the most important in the field of small arms and light weapons. The project was launched in April 2000, and the present decision on its continuation and on an increased financial contribution is based on recommendations by an external evaluator. In his report, he assesses the project to be relevant, efficient and effective. At the same time he recommends continuation beyond 2001 to fulfil the more long-term criteria of impact and sustainability.

Apart from the development component in the WfD schemes, the project is solely financed by the EU, which has granted and will continue to grant the Union ample visibility.

### **9.3 Follow-up and evaluation**

In May 2001, an external small arms expert conducted an interim evaluation on the basis of terms of reference drafted by the Commission. The Commission also made one control mission on the spot. No external evaluation is planned in 2002. However, an audit is planned to be conducted either at the end of 2001 or at the beginning of 2002. The evaluator proposed an additional 1+2 years for the project in order to achieve impact and sustainability. Should the operation however be discontinued at the end of 2002, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out within 6 months from the end of the operation.

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**FICHE FINANCIÈRE PESC****DENOMINATION DE L'ACTION:**

**DECISION DU CONSEIL 2001/.../PESC DU .. ... NOVEMBRE 2001 METTANT EN ŒUVRE  
L'ACTION COMMUNE 1999/34/PESC EN VUE D'UNE CONTRIBUTION DE L'UNION  
EUROPEENNE A LA LUTTE CONTRE L'ACCUMULATION ET LA DIFFUSION  
DESTABILISATRICES DES ARMES LEGERES ET DE PETIT CALIBRE EN ALBANIE**

**1. LIGNE(S) BUDGÉTAIRE(S) + INTITULÉ(S)**

**B8-0111 «Non Prolifération et Désarmement -- Nouvelles Actions»**

**2. DONNÉES CHIFFRÉES GLOBALES**

**2.1 Enveloppe totale de l'action (partie B): 550.000 € en CE**

**2.2 Période d'application: 12 mois à partir de la signature du Contrat entre la Commission et le PNUD**

**2.3 Estimation globale pluriannuelle des dépenses:**

a) Echancier crédits d'engagement/crédits de paiement (intervention financière) (*cf. point 6.1.1*)

[en € (Euros)]

	Année 2001	2002	2003	Total
Crédits d'engagement	550.000	-	-	550.000
Crédits de paiement	-	399.200	150.800	550.000

**2.4 Compatibilité avec la programmation financière et les perspectives financières**

Proposition compatible avec la programmation financière existante

## 2.5 Incidence financière sur les recettes

Aucune implication financière (concerne des aspects techniques relatifs à la mise en œuvre d'une mesure)

## 3. CARACTÉRISTIQUES BUDGÉTAIRES

Nature de la dépense		Nouvelle	Participation AELE	Participation pays candidats	Rubrique PF
DNO	CD	NON	NON	NON	N° 4

## 4. BASE LÉGALE

- Action commune 1999/34/PESC du 17 décembre 1998 relative à la contribution de l'Union européenne à la lutte contre l'accumulation et la diffusion déstabilisatrices d'armes légères et de petit calibre, et notamment son article 6, en liaison avec l'article 23, paragraphe 2, du traité sur l'Union européenne
- Décision du Conseil reprise sous «Dénomination de l'action»

## 5. DESCRIPTION ET JUSTIFICATION

- Il s'agit d'une décision politique du Conseil.
- L'article 2(1) de la Décision du Conseil prévoit un montant indicatif de 550.000 Euro sur le budget PESC nécessaires à sa réalisation

### 5.1 Nécessité d'une intervention de l'Union

#### Objectifs poursuivis

Dans la position commune 97/357/PESC, l'Union européenne a exprimé son intention d'aider l'Albanie à promouvoir la démocratie, ainsi que le retour de la stabilité politique et de la sécurité intérieure. Dans ce contexte, l'accumulation et la diffusion excessives et incontrôlées d'armes légères et de petit calibre constituent une menace pour la paix et la sécurité et réduisent les perspectives pour un développement durable; cela est particulièrement le cas en Albanie.

Dans la poursuite des objectifs énoncés à l'article 1er de l'action commune 1999/34/PESC, l'Union européenne envisage d'agir au sein des instances internationales compétentes pour promouvoir des mesures de confiance et des dispositions visant à encourager la remise volontaire des armes de petit calibre excédentaires ou détenues illégalement, ainsi que des projets de développement à l'échelon local et d'autres mesures d'incitation économiques et sociales.

Le projet établi par le programme des Nations unies pour le développement (PNUD) "Programme de Contrôle des Armes Légères et de Petit Calibre en Albanie" vise à convaincre la population de remettre volontairement les armes qu'elle détient à titre privé en soulignant l'importance du désarmement pour la stabilité et le développement, et en informant la population sur les lois en la matière ainsi que sur la politique gouvernementale en matière de collecte et de contrôle des petites armes.

L'Union européenne estime qu'une contribution financière au projet favoriserait la réalisation des objectifs consistant à orienter l'opinion publique en faveur du désarmement civil et à réduire l'impact socio-économique et social des armes légères et de petit calibre, ainsi qu'à la création d'un environnement stable et sécurisé propice à un développement humain durable.

Ce projet vise les aspects liés à l'offre et la demande des armes légères et de petit calibre et s'inscrit dans le prolongement du Programme d'action en vue de prévenir, combattre et éliminer le commerce illicite des armes légères sous tous ses aspects, adopté par la Conférence internationale des Nations Unies sur le trafic illicite des armes légères et de petit calibre sous tous ses aspects (New York, 9-20 juillet 2001).

## **5.2 Actions envisagées et modalités de l'intervention budgétaire**

The EU contribution to the UNDP operation «Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Project [SALWC] in Albania» is destined to finance, for 12 months, one International Weapons Technical Representative, one Albanian Weapons Control Officer and one Albanian Public Awareness Officer, as well as the acquisition of 1 project vehicle and 10 Support Vehicles for the Weapons Collection, furniture, computer equipment, SALW Control Databases and metal detection and other devices.

## **5.3 Modalités de mise en œuvre**

The Commission will conclude a Grant Agreement [«Standard Grant Agreement with an International Organisation – UN»] with the UNDP which will be responsible for the implementation of the action, including, as stipulated in the Agreement, for the procurement of the vehicles and the other equipment.

# **6. INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE**

## **6.1 Incidence financière totale sur la partie B (pour toute la période de programmation)**

### *6.1.1 Intervention financière*

Il s'agit d'une action ponctuelle, limitée à une durée de 12 mois.

CE en €

Ventilation	Année n 2002					Total
“Human Ressources”	156.000					156.000
Procurement of Equipment and Supplies	343.000					343.000
“UNDP Overheads”	32.940					32.940
Imprévus	18.060					18.060
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550.000</b>					<b>550.000</b>

**6.2. Calcul des coûts par mesure envisagée en partie B (pour toute la période de programmation) Budget CE en €**

*[see detailed Budget in Annex (excel format)]*

*The following explanations concern the Budget items in Annex:*

**EUR 132.000 : International Weapons Technical Representative**

An international expert with strong background and familiarisation in small arms and light weapons use, identification, handling, transport and storage. The main requirements for assistance have to do with safety and operation measures, either from the project staff or from the police forces or the local community people. Another direction of assistance would be preferably the inventorying and tracking system for weapons control and management in general.

**EUR 12.000 : National Public Awareness Officer**

A national expert with wide experience and strong skills in public information and communication, journalism and social mobilisation, in addition to good and solid relations with national and local media. His/her activities will be focusing around informing the public opinion and relevant stakeholders about the project activities, progress, successes, best practices, lessons learnt and invite local people to participate in public events in the framework and in solidarity with the disarmament action and return to normality.

**EUR 12.000 : National Weapons Control Officer**

In a similar way with the International Weapons Technical Representative, he/she will be not only the national counterpart of the latter, but also provide local support, liaison, expertise to the issues related to small arms collection, destruction, handling, storage, record and management in general. The national expert should have a military background with sufficient experience in small arms and their management by the respective ministries of Public Order and Defence.

**EUR 15.000 : Office Equipment**

Various office equipment including necessary furniture and/or office electronic appliances

**EUR 18.000 : Project Vehicles**

One additional four-wheel drive to refresh the pool of available project vehicles and satisfy the needs of project staff for moving independently in different directions for carrying out different activities simultaneously.

**EUR 220.000 : Vehicles to support the Weapons Collection Units**

Based on the requests expressed by the Ministry of Public Order, related to basic needs for the Police Weapons Collection Teams on the national scale, an budgetary estimation is made to accommodate the purchase often to twelve four-wheel drive pick-ups, which will serve the above teams in the 12 prefectures of Albania.

**EUR 60.000 : Metal detection and other devices**

These are additional equipment requested and needed by the Police Weapons Collection Teams, including Metal Detector Devices - for identifying weapons hidden underground in case of receipt of information, handheld communication radios and other not yet finally identified items.

**EUR 30.000 : SALW Control Databases**

In the framework of assistance to small arms and light weapons control and management, provision has to be made for recording and establishing a tracking system for weapons in circulation either within the state or in the hands of authorised civilians. For this purpose, a set of hardware and software plus a training and operation package will be offered to the ministry of Public Order and the Ministry of Defence.

**7. INCIDENCE SUR LES EFFECTIFS ET LES DEPENSES ADMINISTRATIVES DE LA COMMISSION**

**[non applicable]**

## 8. SUIVI ET ÉVALUATION

### 8.1 Système de suivi [selon les indications du PNUD]

**At the initiation of the project, the project management [UNDP] will identify a set of indicators that will authorise a close monitoring of the use of the resources as well as an appropriate follow up of the results.**

The established list of indicators could include (but not be limited to) the following ones:

#### PUBLIC AWARENESS & CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

- Number of training courses provided to the local civil society organisations with regard to public awareness campaign and social mobilisation
- Number of organisations participating to these training opportunities
- Number of proposals received from these organisations and their quality
- Ratio of accepted proposals vs received ones in the framework of SALWC activities
- Number of hits per month in the SALWC website

#### SUPPORT TO WEAPONS COLLECTION AND CONTROL

- Number of police teams and policemen trained in community policing approaches
- Number of weapons collected in the areas where SALWC project is present
- Number of arm incidents in the areas where SALWC is present
- Number of crimes in the areas where SALWC is present
- Number of each type of equipment for common or individual use by the Weapons Collection teams
- Number of people working in the SALW Database Input and Tracking System
- Number and quality of consolidated reports and analysis about weapons collected, stored and in circulation as per data manipulated from the SALW database
- Quality of human security in the areas where SALWC is present compared with past periods.

#### DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

- Number of estimated beneficiaries from investment projects in the areas where SALWC is present
- Number of trained or participating people in each development incentive category
- Qualitative survey of impact of development incentives in the socio-economic life of communities where SALWC is present

A results framework based on performance and impact indicators will be put in place. The results framework will be updated on an annual basis and will be submitted with the annual work plan. The project will maintain a database based on the results indicators and will prepare quarterly and annual progress reports.

The project will be subjected to quarterly reviews, using the progress reports as the basis for discussions. The quarterly reviews will consider the quarterly work plans as well. The project will also be subjected to annual Tripartite Review Meeting to be conducted towards the end of each year. Resources have been provided in the project for participatory evaluation of the project activities, specifically for identifying the impact of the WED approach on sustainable human development.

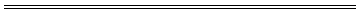
Finally, the project will be subjected to management and finance audit on an annual basis. Such audit will be based on compliance, performance, relevance and results in relation to the project document, annual and quarterly work plans, TPR meetings and UNDP policies and procedures. This will be done to ensure transparent and accountable use of resources.

## **8.2 Evaluation**

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

## **9. MESURES ANTI-FRAUDE**

Des contrôles pourront être effectués par les services compétents de la Commission, y compris l'Office Européen de Lutte Anti-Fraude, ainsi que par la Cour des Comptes.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

1. TITLE OF THE ACTION

Council Decision 2001/493/CFSP of 25 June 2001 implementing Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP with a view to contribution to the European Union Co-operation programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation

2. BUDGET LINE CONCERNED

B8-0110 "Disarmament – existing measures"

3. LEGAL BASIS

Treaty on European Union (TEU), and in particular Article 23 (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.

In accordance with Article 2 (2) of the Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP the following projects shall be included on the European Union Co-operation Programme for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation:

- support to the Russian Nuclear Safety Authority for developing the regulatory basis and documents for the disposition of weapons grade plutonium;
- support for studies and experimental studies for mixed oxides fuel (MOX) demonstration and licensing;



- a co-operative feasibility study for immobilisation of Russian waste containing weapons grade plutonium;
- support to the Russian Ammunition Agency to fulfil the Russian Federations' responsibilities under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);
- support for infrastructure-building related to the destruction of nerve gases stored at the Shchuch'ye site.

A full description of the activities above is set out respectively in Annexes I, II, III, IV and V of the Council Decision.

The Commission, assisted by a Unit of Experts, is entrusted with the task of supervising project implementation. The terms of reference for the Unit and its staff members are included in Annex III to the Joint Action. To guarantee the proper implementation of the projects specified in the Joint Action of 1999/878/CFSP and the Council Decision of 2001/493/CFSP, the financial means for the continuation of the Expert Unit's operation in 2002 will need to be made available by a new Council Decision by the end of 2001, in the context of a review of the Joint Action.

#### 4.2 Period covered and Arrangements for Renewal

The Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption. It shall expire on the date of expiry of the Common Strategy on Russia, established as 4 June 2003, unless the Council decides otherwise in accordance with Article 5(1) of the Joint Action.

The Decision shall be reviewed within 12 months from the date of its adoption.

### 5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE-RECEIPTS

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Type of procedures concerned : nil

### 6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

100% of the expenditure in 7.2

Contribution EC	6.080.000 €
Bilateral Contributions by Member States	
-A	*
-B	*
-D	*
-DK	*
-E	*
-F	*
-UK	*
-EL	*
-IRL	*
-I	*

-L	*
-NL	*
-P	*
-S	*
-SF	*
Contributions in kind	-
Other Financing Contributions	-

## 7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

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

#### Chemical Weapons

A. Russian Ammunition Agency, 700.000 €

- EU technical assistance: remuneration 12 person-months x 25.000 €/month (including administrative cost) = 300.000 €
- On the Russian side, the equivalent of three persons should be occupied full time on this project and financed by the EU consultant (subcontract): remuneration 36 person months x 5.555 €/month = 200.000 €
- Computer hardware and software required to perform the tasks will be defined, purchased and extensively used during the project: around 200.000 €. The material will be left at the RAA at the end of the project. Some other justified priority tools will be purchased according to the availability of budget.

B. Infrastructure in Shchuch'ye plant, 2.000.000 €

- The reference amount is based on an evaluation, conducted by a Canadian company, of the full cost of building of the access road to the plant. The EU contribution is subject to a successful conclusion of legal agreements between the implementing agencies and the Russian Federation. The reference amount will either cover fully the construction of the access road, or will be used for the partial financing of the electricity/water; railroad/gas pipe projects.

#### Plutonium Management

A. Regulatory Basis, 1.300.000 €

- Based on an evaluation by the US, the person-power required by GAN (Safety Authority) for the drafting of one document is on average in the order of 8 person-months, including first draft and inclusion of comments. In addition there will be secretarial and management overhead costs. This figure is a rough estimate and depends on the scope of each and every document.
- The EU will finance 12-16 documents, or more if deemed appropriate. Estimated cost: 16 documents x 8 months x 6.445 €/month = 825.000 €.
- The EU would also finance the review of 38 documents by the selected EU Regulator(s) and their technical support organisations. The review would take 2 person-weeks on an average basis. Estimated cost: 19 months x 25.000€/month = 475.000 €

- The documents produced by GAN/STC will be in Russian. Translations will be needed into English. The cost is included in the figures above.
- Some meetings and corresponding travel costs might also be necessary in order to clarify specific points. Rough estimation included in costs above.

B. Studies on MOX fuel demonstration and licencing, 1.500.000 €

- The reference amount is based on the amount of the full programme developed by Minatom (Ministry of Atomic Energy) and approved by GAN (Safety Authority). The project covers selected steps of this programme, allowing the production of the first set of studies and experiments. The amount is complementing the 1.300.000 € already committed under the Joint Action.
- The details in terms of required person-power and equipment costs would only be provided after a thorough review of the Russian figures by the Implementing Agency, taking into account available results on the studies approved under the Joint Action.

C. Feasibility study on weapons-grade plutonium waste, 400.000 €

- EU contractor: 6 person-months x 25.000€ = 150.000 €
- Russian actors: 2 person-years; 24 months x 8.000 € = 192.000 €
- financing of meetings/seminars, € 58.000 €

## 7.2 Itemised breakdown of cost

Detailed technical and financial terms of reference for all projects will be established by the Commission prior to the signature of Financing Agreements with the Implementing Agencies and, if necessary, with beneficiaries.

### 7.2.1. Chemical Weapons

A. SUPPORT TO THE RUSSIAN AMMUNITION AGENCY (RAA) TO FULFIL THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION'S RESPONSIBILITES UNDER THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (CWC)	<b>700.000€</b>
B. SUPPORT TO INFRASTRUCTURE-BUILDING RELATED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF NERVE GASES AT THE SHCHUCH'YE SITE	<b>2.000.000€</b>
Sub-total	<b>2.700.000€</b>
Contingencies 3%	<b>80.000€</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.780.000€</b>

### 7.2.2. Plutonium management

A. SUPPORT TO THE RUSSIAN NUCLEAR SAFETY AUTHORITY (GOSATOMNADZOR) FOR DEVELOPING THE REGULATORY BASIS AND DOCUMENTS FOR THE DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM	<b>1.300.000€</b>
B. SUPPORT FOR STUDIES AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES FOR MIXED OXIDES FUEL (MOX) DEMONSTRATION AND LICENSING	<b>1.500.000€</b>
C. COOPERATIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR IMMOBILISATION OF RUSSIAN WASTE CONTAINING WEAPONS GRADE PLUTONIUM.	<b>400.000€</b>
Sub-total	<b>3.200.000€</b>
Contingencies 3%	<b>100.000€</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.300.000€</b>

7.2.1 Chemical weapons	<b>2.780.000€</b>
7.2.2 Plutonium management	<b>3.300.000€</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.080.000€</b>

### 7.3 Financial precedents

Council Joint Action 1999/878/CFSP of 17 December 1999 with a view to contribution to the European Union Co-operation programme for Non-proliferation and Disarmament in the Russian Federation	<b>8.900.000€</b>
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### 7.4 Schedule of commitments and payments for the action

<b>Indicative financing (credits for commitments in €)</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
6.080.000	-	-	-	-	6.080.000

<b>Indicative financing (credits for payments in €)</b>					
<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1.000.000	3.000.000	2.080.000	-	-	6.080.000

## 8. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

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

## 9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

### 9.1 Specific and quantified objectives; target population

The objectives of projects are described in annex to the Council Decision.

#### Chemical Weapons

##### A. Russian Ammunition Agency

###### *Project purpose*

The Russian Ammunition Agency has increased its capacity of interaction with external contributors and communication with local actors.

###### *Results*

- Document presenting total cost of the complete and global planning of the implementation the CWC in the Russian Federation's obligations according to the CWC, with regards to the destruction of chemical weapons.
- The RAA and its staff are able to use effectively the technical assistance, delivered to increase capacity in programming, planning, costing and budgeting.

##### B. Infrastructure

###### *Project purpose*

To have constructed a critical infrastructure support component of a plant designed for the destruction of modern chemical agents.

###### *Results*

Construction of the access road, or delivery/installation/test of electrical or water supply, or construction of railroad, or construction of a part of the gas pipeline.

#### Plutonium Management

##### A. Regulatory Basis

###### *Project purpose*

To establish the regulatory documents by the Russian Nuclear Safety Authority (GAN), defining the safety requirements and serving as a basis to support the licensing process of the installations and activities which are specifically foreseen for the plutonium disposition mission.

###### *Results*

Regulatory documents produced by GAN/STC, commented by the selected EU Regulator(s).

## B. Studies on MOX fuel demonstration and licencing

### *Project purpose*

To have produced a first set of studies and experiments to demonstrate the feasibility of plutonium disposition in the form of MOX fuel for reactors, preparing for the placing of three Lead Test Assemblies in a VVER reactor in Balakovo.

### *Results*

- Technical specifications prepared for the fuel assemblies, draft design of the MOX ampoules and the short rods;
- Technical documentation prepared for the preliminary design of the MOX ampoules, technical documentation for the preliminary design of the short rods;
- acceptance criteria defined for normal/abnormal/accidental transients analysis;
- irradiation programme developed in test reactors MIR/BIGR;
- Post Irradiation Experiments programme developed;
- Technical Specification developed for the VVER 1000 pilot rod fabrication;
- reactor facilities and plant modifications identified for loading the pilot fuel assemblies;
- MOX fuel ampoules and short rods fabricated for their irradiation in the MIR and BIGR reactors;
- equipment modernised and the analytical control procedure modified

and, depending on choices made during the previous phase of the project (financed under the Joint Action of 1999):

- MOX fuel pellets fabrication line prepared;
- a processing line for fabrication of ampoules and short rods modernised and prepared
- technical specifications developed and facility designed for the fabrication of pilot fuel rods for the 3 LTAs;
- documents prepared to get the licenses;
- technical specifications developed for VVER1000 pellet and rod fabrication area;
- technical specifications developed for the equipment;
- equipment and the fabrication area designed

## C. Feasibility study on weapons-grade plutonium waste

### *Project purpose*

The Russian Federation has the capacity to use immobilisation methods and techniques for the disposition of plutonium contained in wastes, in line with safety and environmental standards comparable to those used in Europe.

### *Results*

A document effectively used by the Russian Federation, containing a strategy to handle plutonium containing wastes.

## 9.2 Justification for the action

see 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 European Union is prepared to promote co-operation in the safe and secure dismantling of WMD related resources in Russia, taking place in parallel with activities carried out by the European Community and bilaterally by the Member States.

### 9.3 Follow-up and evaluation

The Commission will conduct controls and an evaluation of the action within its budgetary execution competence.

Together with the implementing agencies, the Commission will conduct regular on-the-spot missions to monitor project implementation. These missions will be incorporated in the Financing Agreements with the implementing agencies.

An evaluation on selected projects under the Joint Action is planned to be undertaken before the expiry date of the Joint Action.

